MINNEAPOLIS FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE

Suite 718--512 Nicollet Bldg.--Fe. 2-6511

WORK BOOK

FOR

COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS AND SERVICES

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COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY of SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS

WORKBOOK

A summary of the factual data from the population study and other sources necessary for social planning committees

June -- 1958

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MINNEAPOLIS FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE

Community Self-Survey of Social, Cultural, and Recreational Needs

WORK BOOK

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THE MINNEAPOLIS
FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE

June 16, 1958

Dear Friends:

It gives me genuine pleasure to present to you, through this work book, a summary of the factual data as assembled by the splendid work of our technical committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Henrietta Saloshin, associate professor of social work at the University of Minnesota.

The survey originated because of a need by our leisure-time organizations and agencies, particularly the Emanuel Cohen Center, to examine their services in relation to objectives, mobile and shifting population, changing neighborhoods, and other organizations equally concerned and interested in providing meaningful services in this area.

It is my belief and hope that as a result of this survey, there will be established a coordinated network of well organized and properly run leisure time services for all of our Jewish people in the best interest of the community in which we live.

The information contained in this book represents the culmination of many months of hard study and effort by hundreds of persons, professional and volunteers. To each one, I want to express my sincere thanks for the interest, support, and effort.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Sidney Goldish and Mr. Bertram Russick, for their technical assistance, to Mr. Myron Blanchard and Mr. David Bonder of the National Jewish Welfare Board for their guidance, to the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council for their professional consultation and financial support, to the Emanuel Cohen Center Women's Auxiliary for their gracious help, and to the Federation professional and clerical staff for their encouragement and sustained effort.

With this work book, the information needed to arrive at wise decisions for community services is at hand. I present it to you in full confidence that it will be a valuable tool in completing the survey of leisure time activities.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Heller, Sr.

Leonard Heller, Sr., Chairman
Community Self-Study of Social, Cultural,
and Recreational Needs

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORK BOOK AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work book was prepared by Mitchel J. Lazarus, Assistant Executive Director of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service and local director of the Community Self-Survey of Social, Cultural, and Recreational Needs and by Myron Blanchard, National Jewish Welfare Board - Director of the Department of Jewish Community Center Planning and national consultant for the survey.

The population study, including questionnaire construction, interviewing, and statistical analysis, as well as the gathering of other data used in this work book was done with the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee, whose chairman is Dr. Henrietta Saloshin, Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Minnesota. Other members of this committee include:

Rabbi Kassel Abelson	Beth-El Synagogue
Mrs. David Bennett	
Harold Bernstein	Adath Jeshurun Synagogue
Harold Goldberg	Emanuel Cohen Center
Sidney Goldish	Minneapolis Star-Tribune
Archie Goldman	Elliot Park Neighborhood House
Morris Lefkowitz	Children's Home Society
Rabbi Louis Milgrom	Hillel House
Bertram Russick	Mid-Continent Surveys
Norman Segal	B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
Herbert Soule	St. Louis Park Youth Services

Ex-Officio:

Norman Dockman	Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service
David Bonder	National Jewish Welfare Board

Consultants:

Charles Wright	Hennepin County Welfare Council
John Magoffin	Hennepin County Welfare Council

Appreciation is due to each of these committee members.

Special thanks are due to Dr. Saloshin for her overall guidance, to Mrs. Judith Bennett for questionnaire construction; to Messrs. Bertram Russick and Sidney Goldish for consultation and work in connection with questionnaire construction, interviewing, IBM work, and statistical analysis; to Herbert Soule for preparing drafts for Sections XI, XII, and XIII.

Thanks are also due to Mrs. Morris Figur for sorting household cards; to Mrs. Rudolph Garfin and Mr. David Lasky, who recruited and coordinated the 131 volunteers who conducted the interviews; and of course, each one of these volunteers, plus many more too numerous to mention, merit the appreciation of a grateful community.

COMMITTEES FOR THE COMMUNITY SELF SURVEY OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS

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Dr. Samuel G. Balkin - Ex-Officio

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Teenagers
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Young Adults and Adults
Louis Harris

Older Adults
Mrs. David Gaviser

Health & Physical Education
Samuel D. Finkelstein

Committee on Relationships
Dr. Samuel G. Balkin

CONDENSATION OF OUTLINE FOR SELF-SURVEY OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, ADOPTED BY FEDERATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JUNE 27, 1957.

SPONSORSHIP:

The Self-Survey is being sponsored by the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service at the request of the Emanuel Cohen Center, Council Camp and the Park Jewish Youth Services. The Survey has the cooperation, participation, and support from all interested Jewish organizations and the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council.

RELATIONSHIP OF HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY CHEST & WELFARE COUNCIL

Because of their interest and concern in social services for the entire community, and because of their direct interest in the Emanuel Cohen Center, the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council is cooperating and participating in the study in a consultative capacity for those areas where such participation is helpful.

PURPOSES:

1. To examine the size of the Jewish population, its age distribution, and trend of movement.

2. To examine the nature and extent to which the Jewish community is provided with social, cultural, and recreational programs under Jewish, civic, and other auspices. The survey will examine the social, cultural, and recreational services now sponsored by all Jewish organizations and agencies.

3. To evaluate the present services and to determine the kind and extent of Jewish social, cultural, and recreational services needed and desired by the Minneapolis Jewish community.

4. To determine what Jewish social, cultural and recreational services should be provided under communal auspices to meet these needs; to define the objectives of a communally sponsored program; and to determine the type of organization needed to fulfill these objectives.

5. To determine the relationship of presently existing or proposed communally sponsored group work services with the synagogues, Jewish educational agencies, and other Jewish organizations in regard to coordination, use of facilities, cooperative programs, and program service.

6. To arrive at recommendations with respect to the future roles of the Emanuel Cohen Center, Council Camp and the Park Jewish Youth Services; and, further, to determine the desirability and extent of administrative and program co-ordination or integration among these agencies, and/or with other agencies.

7. To determine the administrative needs of any projected communally sponsored Jewish social, cultural, and recreational agency which may be found desirable in the course of this study.

METHOD OF SURVEY:

The method for conducting the Survey is on a self-evaluation basis, with all decisions made by the Survey Steering Committee. This Committee represents a cross-section of the community, including individuals associated with all agencies and institutions conducting group-work programs.

The purposes of the Committee include guidance and coordination of the surveys; appointment of all committees; defining the objectives of a communally sponsored program; review and approval of all sub-committee reports; interpretation of the survey and its recommendations to the community; submission of a final report to the Federation Board of Directors.

Other committees include:

A. Technical Committee on Fact Finding consisting of a limited number of people experienced in this aspect of the survey. Its purpose is to gather all basic information needed for the deliberations in the Self-survey and present this information to the program and other committees.

B. An "Objectives" committee to prepare a statement on objectives for all Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services as a guide and frame of reference for the study and the committees that will function for it.

C. Five program committees: pre-school and elementary school age; teenagers; young adults and adults; older adults; health and physical education. Each committee will consider all material related to its age group pertaining to what is available; how well the services fulfill the needs of the age group; what else is needed; how often these services should be provided; under whose auspices, etc.

D. A committee to be known as the "Park Jewish Youth Services Evaluation Committee" - to evaluate the Federation sponsored Park Jewish Youth Services as to its merits for further support.

E. Committee on "Relationships" - to recommend what the Jewish Educational agencies, Synagogues, B'nai B'rith and other Jewish organization want and need in the way of services from communally supported group work services and the relationships between such groups and the communally sponsored organizations and to consider and recommend the type of communal organization needed and the future roles of the Emanuel Cohen Center, Council Camp and the Park Jewish Youth Services.

F. Four Administrative Committees concerned with communally sponsored programs to prepare a series of recommendations for future guidance. These four committees are on: internal administration, staff needs, facility needs and location, budget and financing.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE FOR THE SELF-SURVEY

Professional services will be necessary for the conduct of the Survey. This will include a Survey Consultant provided by the National Jewish Welfare Board, a local Survey Coordinator assigned by the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Services and any other members of the staffs of the Federation, Emanuel Cohen Center, Council Camp, Park Jewish Youth Services and other Jewish organizations as may be necessary.

TIME-TABLE AND COST FOR THE SELF-SURVEY

The survey will take 12 to 15 months to complete. An estimated expenditure of $5,000.00 will be required for the total process. This includes the cost of professional services from the Jewish Welfare Board for the Survey Consultant. The budget is being met by allocations from the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and the Emanuel Cohen Center which has obtained a special grant from the Community Chest, plus contributions from other interested Jewish organizations.

MINNEAPOLIS FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE
512 Nicollet Building Minneapolis, Minn.

COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS,

ADOPTED JAN. 7, 1958

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES FOR JEWISH SPONSORED SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

The Rationale for Jewish sponsored Leisure Time Services based on the following assumptions of the Role and Responsibility of the American Jew.

The individual American Jew assumes his role as a citizen of the general community and participates fully in the manifold aspects of American communal life.

As an American Jew, he also has the obligation to himself and the Jewish people to preserve and advance the Jewish way of life individually and communally, and to contribute the values evolved by the Jewish people to the cultural and spiritual enrichment of our American civilization.

There is no dichotomy or basic conflict of interest for the American Jew in participating in the social, cultural, and recreational services offered by both the general and Jewish community. Properly organized, services offered by both should supplement one another.

The Unique Function of Jewish Sponsored Leisure Time Services

The unique function of Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services is to strengthen Jewish life by promoting a better appreciation and understanding of its past and a stronger will to work for its future, and inculcate within participants a knowledge of and a dedication to Judaic ethical concepts as a guide for living.

General Purposes

While emphasizing the unique purposes of program and activities, Jewish sponsored leisure time services should also stress those general goals and objectives common to all people, namely: development and enrichment of human personality to the highest capacity of achievement and adjustment; belief, knowledge and skill in the art of democratic group living; general knowledge and skills; civic responsibility and communal leadership; sound inter-group understanding and relationships.

The fusion of emphasis on both the unique Jewish purposes and general objectives for Jewish sponsored social, cultural and recreational services is predicated on the principle that individuals function as integrated whole personalities, and leisure time services should be related to meeting the total needs of a person, Jewish religion and tradition, as well as the ideal of American democracy, emphasize the well being and totality of a human life.

Variations Within the Jewish Community

Although all Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services should take cognizance of both the specific and unique Jewish purposes and the general goals, it is only natural that certain organizations will emphasize some of the goals and program aspects in accordance with their special purposes, function, tradition, and staff qualifications. This means that there will be a variety of organizations within the Jewish community sponsoring leisure time services.

Participation

While there are always some individuals who do not desire or need, or who cannot use organized sponsored social, cultural and recreational services, such services should be available to all Jewish people for voluntary use.

Methods and Leadership

To achieve the objectives stated, Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services, should be dynamic, flexible, and imaginative. They should employ the best knowledge and methods available from general and Jewish education, recreation, and social group work. They should also employ competent professionally trained personnel to guide the program.

There should be a recognition of the fact that there is a direct relationship between the objectives of the program, its method of operation, and the quality of personnel if the objectives are to be achieved.

Responsibility for Jewish Social, Cultural, and Recreational Services

The organized Jewish community, through its central planning agency, the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service, should accept the responsibility for seeking the cooperation of all Jewish groups and general community agencies to insure an adequate program of Jewish social, cultural and recreational services for the entire Jewish community.

Specific Objectives for Jewish sponsored Social, Cultural, and Recreational Services

1. They should aim to develop and enrich the personality of those participating.

2. They should help individuals toward a keener appreciation of Jewish values and constructive expression of and participation in Jewish life.

3. They should relate themselves to the various facets of Jewish life, with the purpose of fostering a sense of Jewish unity in the Jewish community.

4. They should encourage people to participate in both Jewish and general communal life; they should develop a commitment for service; and they should promote programs that will benefit the general welfare of the total community.

5. They should foster educational, cultural, and esthetic experiences and teach skills while providing for relaxation, and enjoyment.

6. They should extend the experiences of those who participate into new and constructive areas of activity.

Specific Objectives for Jewish sponsored Social, Cultural and Recreational Services - (continued)

7. They should seek to develop an understanding and sharpened sense of democratic living through participation in democratic organizational forms in which participants share in developing the programs and in conducting their own affairs, in which people learn to work within a group democratically, including the development of leadership abilities, and the ability to accept and follow group selected leaders.

8. They should function as a medium for effective inter-cultural relations with other community organizations.

9. They should provide opportunities for making friendships and widening personal associations, and through these positive relationships establish a sense of belonging.

10. They should contribute to an understanding and responsible attitude toward community mores and standards of personal and social behavior for the respective age groups and individuals involved.

THE POPULATION STUDY - A FACTUAL BASE

AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURES, VALIDITY, AND RELIABILITY

An objective study of pertinent factors concerning population; social, cultural, and recreational services available; organizational membership and participation, etc., is essential as a basis for intelligent social planning.

A technical committee, consisting of professionals from social work, polling, statistics, market research and the rabbinate met several times for the purpose of determining what information was needed and how that information should be obtained. They decided that certain information should be obtained from all Jewish organizations providing social, cultural, and recreational services and from general organizations in the city, such as schools, parks and playgrounds, social service agencies, etc. Questionnaires were drawn and sent to the Jewish sponsored groups, and general organizations were contacted and interviewed.

In addition, the committee felt that since there had been no population study of the Minneapolis Jewish community since 1936, a population study was needed. Inasmuch as a complete census of the Jewish community was impractical, the Committee decided on a random sample study, which type of study is frequently done for social research. By this method, a small but representative number of Jewish people could be interviewed, and the results multiplied (or projected) for the total community with reasonable accuracy.

A non-duplicated alphabetical file of Jewish households was assembled from Federation and all other available Jewish organizations, resulting in the listing of 5,425 different households. While the committee realized that this population "universe" did not constitute the total number of Jewish households in the Minneapolis area, they felt that for the purpose of social planning, and this survey, a knowledge of those Jews who affiliate with at least one Jewish organization would be sufficient.

The names were then arranged alphabetically within 12 geographic areas. One out of every eight cards was then selected. The selection of every eighth card yielded a ~~ransom~~ random sample, and, since cards were divided into geographic areas, proportional selection from every segment of the community was assured. (1)

- -

(1) This method is used in population studies and is known as a "stratified" random sample.

A questionnaire that could be handled by volunteer interviewers was then constructed and was designed to get at three different areas of data: the population and its characteristics; organizational identification and participation; and reactions to present leisure time services and expressions as to what else might be needed.

One hundred and thirty-one interviewers were then mobilized. Each interviewer attended an orientation-training meeting and each one had a captain-supervisor with whom she could consult.

Although it was the original intent to try for interviews in 10% of the Jewish households within each area, because of difficulties in locating some people and because some people refused to cooperate, it was necessary to base the projections on a completed sample of 434 households - or an 8% random sample from each of the areas. Thus one out of every 12.5 listed households provided the data on which projections were made for the total Jewish community.

Reliability and Validity

The following statement was prepared by two members of the Technical Committee who assisted with construction of the questionnaires, guidance of the polling, and the statistical analysis of the results - - Sidney Goldish, Director of Research for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, and Bertram Russick, President of Mid-Continent Surveys, Inc.

> "Statistically, a sample of this size (434 households) will yield data which are precise within a range of less than 5 percentage points, in 95 out of 100 cases. This is a range generally acceptable in most market and social science research. Put another way: If a given percentage of the total sample in the entire study proved to be 65 percent, then the true or exact value, 95 out of 100 times, lies somewhere between 60 and 70 percent.
>
> "Even if the number of households contacted had been doubled (that is, expanded to 868), the range of possible variation due to sampling size would only be reduced to about 3.5 percentage points, instead of 4.8 percentage points. Thus, doubling of the sample was deemed impractical and unnecessary, for the purposes of this study.
>
> "While the range of precision is plus or minus five percentage points for the overall study, the range of possible variation in individual tabulations is much larger, because it is based on segments of the total sample. For example, the overall survey indicates that 39% of the Jewish people surveyed claim a ninth to twelfth grade education. These percentages are precise plus or minus 5% (between 34% and 44%) and are based on 434 interviews. But when these data are sub-divided for men and women separately, the precision becomes about plus or minus 6½% for each sex, because the sample size of each group is about half of the total.

"Many of the data reported are sub-divided twelve times, as for the divisions by area of the city. These breakdowns are still less precise, because the sample size for each geographic area is smaller.

"For the 434 households where interviews were made, the information collected presents no problem of sampling, aside from any minor clerical errors. But these households represented only 8% of those on the master list from which the sample was drawn; in order to estimate total-community numbers, therefore, it is necessary to multiply each set of numbers in the sample by 12½. To illustrate: The sample shows 10 persons are active in a particular club; this is projected to the community by multiplication 12½ times, indicating that the number of participants, if all households had been contacted, would be in the neighborhood of 125.

"It is in this multiplication process that minor variations resulting from sampling are apt to take on exaggerated proportions. For instance: Let us assume that in the 434 homes, 43 persons - that is, 10% - should have been found to be enrolled in a hypothetical Activity 'X'. Actually, the household sample yielded 50 such persons. The difference is only 7 persons - but when the figures are projected to the entire community, the 'discrepancy' becomes, not 7, but 12½ times 7, or 87. Thus, each individual case above or below the 'true' point becomes an inflated figures when the data are projected.

"This does not invalidate the data, nor undermine its basic usefulness. A different but similar list of households drawn in the same way from the master list might well have produced, not 50 cases, but 40, or 38, rather than 43. These kinds of differences are inherent in the sampling process: that is why, as we have pointed out earlier, the 'possible range of variation due to sample size' routinely is computed in this type of sampling research. If the sample had yielded 125 or 150 cases, instead of the 43, then it would be obvious that the sample itself was grossly defective. No discrepancy of any such magnitude - nor anywhere near it!--has been encountered in this study. On the contrary, there are a number of check-points where the survey findings check out amazingly well with 'known data' - - better, in fact, than the social science procedures would justify one in anticipating.

Important Considerations

Several other important factors should be kept in mind in analyzing the data.

1. The data represent a fairly accurate projection of Jewish people known to Jewish organizations; but this was not a total census.

2. Since the 434 households interviewed provided 35 family names not previously known, it is estimated that the survey undersampled the total Jewish population by about 8%.

3. Although the volunteers who did the interviewing were capable, cooperative, and trained for their job, they were, for the most part, an inexperienced group; and some errors undoubtedly were made, particularly when they asked questions on organization identification and participation, and for expressions of opinions. Interviewers dealing with such material usually require more skill and experience.

4. While there appears to be some discrepancy between the replies on organizational "membership" and the membership data as supplied by the organizations themselves, there is less of a difference than initially appears because:

   (a) Organizations frequently gave estimates rather than accurate figures.

   (b) The questionnaire was designed to get at the identification of the person with the organization rather than "formal membership" as such; thus the question on membership asked of the person was a member, or used the services of the organization, or assisted the group as a volunteer. This three-pronged question brought out many more affirmative responses than would a single question on membership per se. While the degree of error in these questions is more difficult to calculate, the replies are indicative of peoples identification with the services and organizations, and in the judgment of those responsible for the polling and analysis, are sufficiently accurate and meaningful for inclusion in the workbook.

5. The data on organizational identification and participation, as available from the interviews of the population study are important to the survey.

   (a) It is the only information available on many organizations and services. Some Jewish organizations did not supply membership information or gave it in such a rough-estimate form as to make it difficult for analysis; and of course Jewish identification and participation with "other than Jewish" groups (like PTA, civic improvement associations, school athletics, public recreation) is available only from the interviews.

   (b) Few organizations provided information on area or geographical distribution, whereas the interview data provides this.

Conclusion

"It is therefore the considered judgment of those members of the Technical Committee responsible for the questionnaire construction, sampling, and analysis, that the population study as a whole is objective, reasonably accurate, and adequately represents the facts. It should in their opinion, provide a rich resource of objective information for those responsible for planning social, cultural, and recreational services in the community."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINDINGS (1)

There are about 19,112 Jewish people in greater Minneapolis.
- 38% live North; 28% live in St. Louis Park; 22.6% live South. (See Section VIII, p. 1)

12,112 are adults 18 years and over; (Appendix A-1)
- There are 938 more adult women than there are adult men (VIII-2)
- There are 725 single men as compared to 463 single women (VIII-5)
- There are 875 widowed women (VIII-6)
- 2,275 of the 12,112 adults, or 18.8%, are 60 years or older, and most of these live North (VIII-3); 249 men of this age and 1287 women of this age are unemployed.

7,000 are children, under 18 years of age -- (VIII-4 and 5)
- St. Louis Park has the greatest number of children 0-5 years old
- Northside has the greatest number of children 6 through 17 years old
- St. Louis Park will have the greatest increase in child population as compared to other areas (VIII-5)

In terms of length of residence, the Northside is the oldest area, while St. Louis Park and other suburbs are the youngest. (VIII-9)

Between 8% and 16% of all households may move within the "next year or so." This indicates some slowing down of mobility. (VIII-9)

76% of all known Jewish households claim one or more Synagogue memberships or affiliations. (IX-2)

Although 55% of the 5,263 children 5 through 17 receive some Jewish education, 79% of the children in this age range have considerable free time, after school, for social, cultural, and recreational services. (X-1 & 2)

Nearly one-fourth of the memberships reported by all adult organizations are by snyagogue groups; and Jewish women tend to belong to Jewish groups three times as much as do Jewish men. (XIV 1 & 2)

About 25% of the adult men and 19% of the adult women report no Jewish organization affiliation. (XIV 8 & 11)

Southside and St. Louis Park men and women join two to three times as many organizations (Jewish and other than Jewish) than do North men and women. (XIV-10 & 13)

While Jewish men and women affiliate with organizations of many types, the great majority participate in less than half of the meetings or activities. (XIV- 10 & 11, and 13 & 14)

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(1) Figures are projections of the replies received from 434 completed household interviews.

Exclusive of camping, Jewish youth serving organizations reported services to between 500-600 children, ages 6 through 12, out of 3,036 children in this age group. (XV-4) This is further borne out by the population study which indicates that 64.2% of all Jewish girls, ages 6 through 12, are not affiliated with Jewish leisure-time organizations, while 79% of the boys in this age group have no such affiliations. (XV-8 & 10)

Many more Jewish teen-agers affiliate: 83% of all Jewish girls, ages 13 through 17, claim affiliation with Jewish leisure-time organizations, and nearly 80% of Jewish boys, 13 through 17, indicate affiliation with Jewish sponsored leisure-time organizations. (XV-12 & 14.)

The largest number and proportion of junior age girls and boys, (6-12) in the three largest areas of Jewish concentration -- North, St. Louis Park, and South -- join other than Jewish groups. (XV-9 & 11)

A much greater proportion of Northside junior age girls and boys (6-12) affiliate with Jewish organizations than do junior age boys and girls in St. Louis Park or South Minneapolis. (XV-9 & 11)

Junior age girls in South Minneapolis appear not to be affiliated with Jewish sponsored leisure-time organizations or services. (XV-9)

A large proportion of junior age boys of both St. Louis Park and South Minneapolis are not affiliated with any leisure-time organization or service. (XV-11)

Jewish teen-agers join Synagogue groups as their first choice and B'nai B'rith groups as their second choice. (XV-13 & 15)

Most Jewish teen-agers who affiliate with Jewish leisure-time organizations belong to one or two groups only, (although 43.7% of the girls "belong" to three or four groups); and the overwhelming majority of teen-agers who affiliate with other than Jewish groups tend to "belong" to one organization only.(XV-12 & 14)

Nearly all Jewish teen-age boys and girls in North Minneapolis and St. Louis Park affiliate with Jewish leisure-time organizations, while fewer teen-agers in South Minneapolis affiliate with Jewish groups. (XV-14 & 16)

Jewish boys and girls who affiliate with leisure-time organizations, both Jewish or other than Jewish, show a high degree of participation, and differences in participation between organizations are not very great. (XV-17 & 18)

393 of the 1225 children ages 3 through 5, or 32%, attend a nursery school; 24.5% attended Jewish schools and 7.5% attended non-Jewish schools. (XV-18)

766 of the 3,563 children, ages 5 through 12, or 21+%, attended Day Camps in 1957; 12+% attended Jewish Day Camps; 9+% attended non-Jewish Camps (XV-19)

862 of the 2450 children, 8 through 13, or 35+% attended one or more overnight camps, but only 14.3% of all children 8 through 13 attended Jewish sponsored overnight camps. (XV-20)

Between 40% -50% of adults interviewed felt that they were familiar with Jewish-sponsored services for all age groups; and of these, those who expressed an opinion on the quality of the services, rated the services favorably. (XVI-1 & 2)

A projected 2,513 adults gave one or more suggestions for additional recreational and informal education services that should be provided under Jewish sponsorship. The largest single expression was for a "Center"; a YMHA; one overall agency; more facilities. (XVII-1)

The Jewish communal or semi-communal buildings and facilities for leisure-time purposes are not adequate for leisure-time purposes; and the few that there are, are concentrated on the Northside. (XVIII-1)

Other Jewish communities seem to have developed patterns of community organization for social, cultural, and recreational services that include joint support by Federations and Chests for communal services, and that provide for cooperative relationships between communal agencies and synagogues, national youth serving groups, and Jewish education agencies. (XIX 2, 3, 4, & 9; and appendix A-4 through 10)

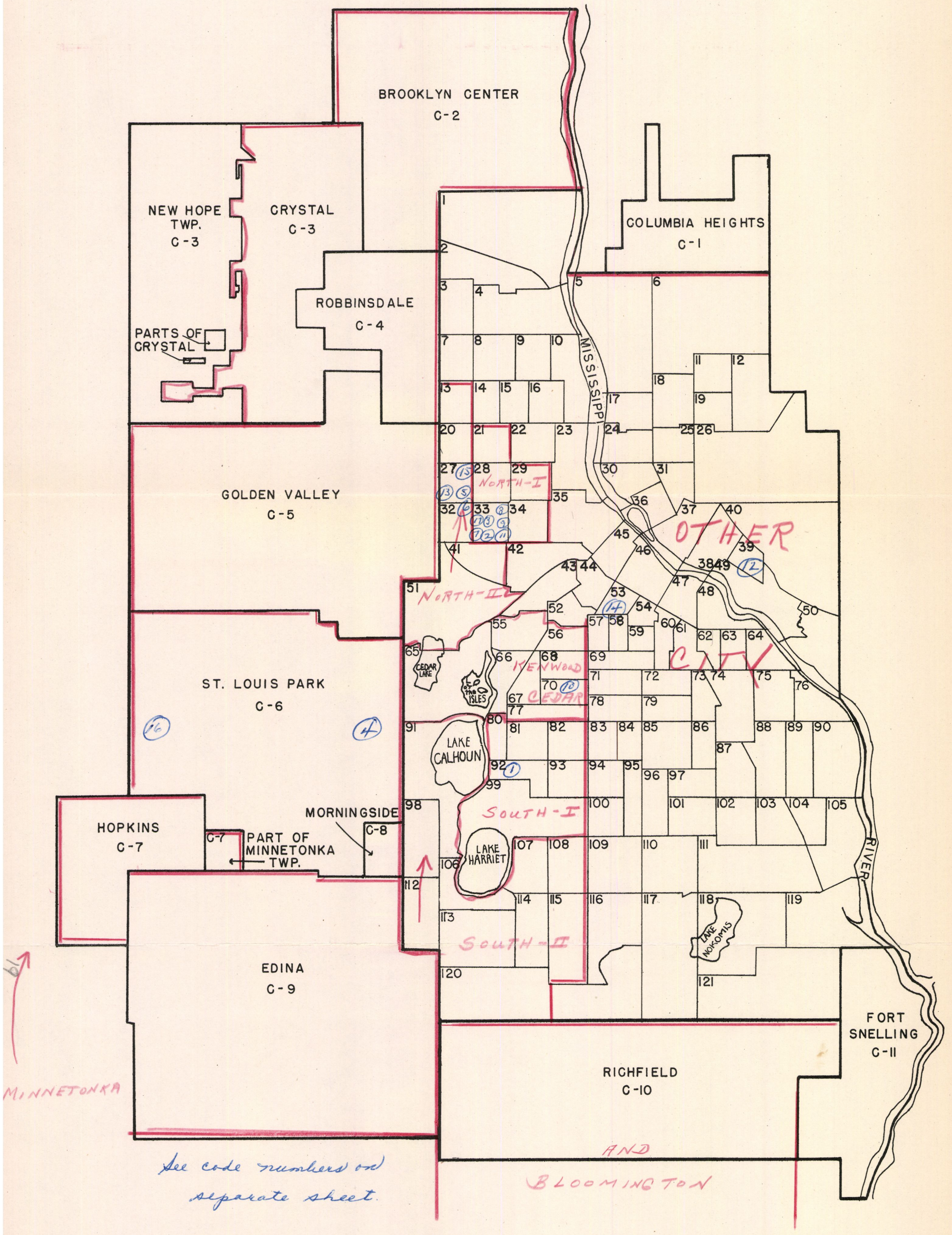
MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY BUILDINGS SHOWN ON MAP

SYNAGOGUES

1.	Adath Jeshurun	3400 Dupont Avenue South
2.	Ahavath Achim-Beth Israel	1220 Logan Avenue North
3.	Beth El	1349 Penn Avenue North
4.	B'nai Abraham	3103 Ottawa Avenue South
5.	Gemelus Chesed	1230 Logan Avenue North
6.	Kenesseth Israel	2309 Plymouth Avenue North
7.	Mikro Kodesh	1000 Oliver Avenue North
8.	Sharei Zedeck	1119 Morgan Avenue North
9.	Sharith Israel	1045 James Avenue North
10.	Temple Israel	24th and Emerson Avenue South

OTHER

11.	Emanuel Cohen Center	1701 Oak Park Avenue North
12.	Hillel Foundation	1521 University Avenue Southeast
13.	Peretz Community Center	2418 Plymouth Avenue North
14.	Standard Club	726 2nd Avenue South
15.	Talmud Torah, Main Branch	1616 Queen Avenue North
16.	Talmud Torah, Proposed Building site, St. Louis Park	
17.	Torah Academy	1120 Oliver Avenue North


BROOKLYN CENTER
C-2
NEW HOPE
TWP.
C-3
CRYSTAL
C-3
PARTS OF
CRYSTAL
ROBBINSDALE
C-4
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
C-1
MISSISSIPPI
GOLDEN VALLEY
C-5
NORTH-I
NORTH-II
OTHER
CITY
KENWOOD
CEDAR
ST. LOUIS PARK
C-6
CEDAR LAKE
LAKE OF THE ISLES
LAKE CALHOUN
SOUTH-I
SOUTH-II
LAKE HARRIET
LAKE NOKOMIS
MORNINGSIDE
C-8
HOPKINS
C-7
C-7
PART OF
MINNETONKA
TWP.
EDINA
C-9
RIVER
FORT
SNELLING
C-11
RICHFIELD
C-10
AND
BLOOMINGTON
MINNETONKA
See code numbers on
separate sheet.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS OF GREATEST JEWISH CONCENTRATION NORTH, ST. LOUIS PARK, SOUTH, AND KENWOOD-CEDAR

NORTH (North I and North II)

General Description

While the Northside is treated as a unit, it really has two distinct areas - that east of Penn (North I) and that west of Penn (North II). The area east of Penn, bounded by Lyndale on the east; Penn on the west; Olson Highway on the south, and Broadway to 26th on the north is the older area. The homes in this area reflect families of lower middle income; and there are a number of small multiple dwelling units along with single home-owned dwellings.

The area west of Penn is a newer area - with homes reflecting middle or upper middle incomes; the homes are almost all single home owned dwellings, and the general condition and up keep of homes and yards seems excellent.

The "lower" area, particularly that portion of it south of Plymouth Avenue, is one of considerable changes these past five years. Many Jewish people, particularly younger ones, have moved away; and while there are a number of "older" Jewish families remaining, a fairly large number of Negro and non-Jewish whites have moved in.

Probably because of the uncertainty that attends areas in change, more Northside residents indicated that they were "undecided" about moving plans than did residents of other areas.

While there seems to be some evidence that Jewish movement from the area has slowed, with increasing stabilization for a short time, there is also some evidence that over a longer period of time, the Jewish population in the area will decrease.

Number of People Living in Area

The "North" area for this survey includes census tracts 21, 28, 29, 33, 34, 13, 20, 27, 32, 41, and 51. The current estimate of the total general population in this area is 42,450 persons. (1) The population study indicates that 7,312 of these persons, or 17.2% are Jewish.

These 7,312 Jewish persons constitute 38.2% of the Jewish people of greater Minneapolis - the largest single concentration for any area in greater Minneapolis.

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(1)Current population estimate data was provided by the City Planning Commission.

Number of People Living in Area (Continued)

Included are 4,975 adults, 18 years and over, and 2,338 children, under 18 years of age.

Among the adults,

437, or 8.8%, are 18 - 24 years of age

1100, or 22.12%, are 25 - 39 years of age

2100, or 42.2%, are 40 - 54 years of age

612, or 26.2%, are 60 years and over.

Thus amongst the adult population, there are a large number of young adults and adults who are middle age and older.

Among the children,

550, or 23.5%, are 0 thru 5 years of age

1063, or 45.5%, are 6 thru 12 years of age

725, or 31.0%, are 13 thru 17 years of age

These 2,338 Jewish children constitute 33.4% of all the Jewish children in greater Minneapolis; and the greatest number and proportion are children 6 thru 17.

Jewish Institutions

Eleven of the seventeen Jewish organizations with buildings are located on the Northside. (see map and Section XVII). These include the Emanuel Cohen Center, the main Talmud Torah, seven synagogues, Paretz Community Center, and Torah Academy.

Streets and Arteries

Major streets within the area, going east and west, include Golden Valley Road (medium traffic); Plymouth Avenue (light traffic); Olson Highway (heavy traffic); Wayzata Boulevard (heavy traffic) and - proposed for the future - an expressway running from downtown Minneapolis to St. Louis Park thru the Bryn Mawr area.

The only street running north and south is Penn Avenue - with medium traffic. Thus in the North area bounded by Olson Highway and Broadway and Knox to Xerxes, where most of the Jewish people live, there are but two east and west streets (Golden Valley Road and Plymouth Avenue) and one north and south street (Penn Avenue) that might be troublesome in planning social, cultural, and recreational services.

Schools In Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (1)

Almost all public schools sponsor recreational and athletic activities as part of the school curriculum and some provide after school - school sponsored athletics and clubs. In addition, schools permit outside groups, such as Scouts, Y. M.C.A. and Community Centers to rent their auditoriums, gymnasiums, pools, rooms, and athletic fields for very nominal fees.

Thus the social and recreational programs available to children of each school varies considerably with the needs of the area, the interest shown by parents and children, and with the personnel at the school.

While there is some indication of the program services available at most of the schools located in each area of Jewish concentration, there is no way of telling what proportion of the participants are Jewish.

Located in the North area are seven grade schools: Cleveland, Willard, Lowell, Grant, Hay, Harrison, and Bryn Mawr. The largest numbers of Jewish children attend Hay, Willard, Grant, and Bryn Mawr.

Also located in the area is one junior high school - Lincoln, and one senior high school - North. Lincoln is located near the center of the Jewish population; while North is some distance away.

Of the four grade schools in the area, Grant School has a minimum of school sponsored recreational activities and no community use. Hay and Willard both have school-sponsored programs and girl scouts and brownie groups meeting after school; and Willard also has a 6th grade after school recreation program. Bryn Mawr has the most extensive school sponsored program of intramural sports and clubs, and also the most extensive after-school community use program.

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(1) This information was provided by the Minneapolis Public Schools.

Schools In Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (Continued)

The specific after school community use programs at the four grade schools in the North area, where most Jews live, as of 1956-1957, are as follows:

School	Name of Program	Number Enrolled	No. of Meetings	Total Attendance
Grant	None			
Hay	Girl Scouts Rally		118	2514
	Brownies	21	69	1476
Willard	6th grade after-school recreation	31	6	190
	Girl Scouts	15	69	1080
	Brownies	17	70	1210
Bryn Mawr	Blue Birds	13	33	429
	Campfire Girls	10	13	134
	Cub Scouts	6	27	162
	Boy Scouts	37	10	375
	Gra-Y	23	24	565
	Cub Scout Pack	60	8	480
	Campfire Rally		1	100

Both Lincoln Junior High and North High have very large intramural sports program and many clubs. North has practically no outside community use, while Lincoln has considerable - much of it by the Emanuel Cohen Center (see Section XI - Emanuel Cohen Center).

Public School Sponsored Adult Education Program

In addition to the children's social, athletic, and recreation programs, the Department of Education provides an extensive adult education program.

The center - or heart of this program is the "Vocational Evening" school at 4th Avenue and Grant Street - downtown Minneapolis. This is conveniently located for Northside residents.

Public School Sponsored Adult Education Program (Continued)

Courses ranging from 8 to 17 weeks are offered on almost every conceivable subject. There are courses in business and office management, salesmanship, home making, foods, sewing, leathercraft, languages, photography, art and sketching, automobile repair and mechanics, jewelry making, English language and naturalization, trades courses (aircraft, welding, bricklaying, sheet metal, electricity, radio and TV repair), hobby courses in woodwork, cake decorating, upholstering, etc.

Fees are nominal, ranging from $2.00 to $10.00 a course.

In addition, the schools provide fine adult community centers at: Bryant High School (38th St. and 3rd Avenue South), Folwell High School (36th St. and 20th Avenue South), North High School (Fremont and 17th Street North), Northeast Junior High School (Hayes Street, N. E.), and Patrick Henry High School (43rd and Morgan Avenue North). These centers provide a variety of formal and informal courses of an avocational and recreational nature - such as photography, square dancing, bridge playing, arts and crafts, some languages, etc; the courses offered depend on interest and registration, and most of these courses run 8 to 12 weeks.

North High School Community Center is the only one of the five centers which is located in the North area, although north residents could travel fairly easily to Patrick Henry Center as well.

Parks, Playgrounds and Public Recreation (1)

The parks and playgrounds offer a wide variety of programs and activities, varying with the specific park or playground, and with the season. While the information and facilities and programs offered is included, the actual participation figures are not included, since they frequently are estimates only, and they do not tell how many different individuals are involved.

The largest park adjacent to the Northside is Theodore Wirth - which has: winter sports and pavilion; swimming and a new bath house; picnic grounds; wild flower garden; nature and hiking areas; areas for games; athletics, and outdoor fires; playground equipment, and golfing.

The next largest is North Commons. It has a newly remodeled Community recreation center building, with two full time professional instructors. In addition to space and facilities for athletics, skating, picnicking, tennis, etc., it provides several organized activities, such as crafts, dance class, etc. It also has a wading pool, a children's play center with equipment, and a tots play area. Though not in the center of Jewish population, it is close enough to be used by older children and adults.

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(1) This information was supplied by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Departments.

Playgrounds and Public Recreation (Continued)

In addition to these larger parks, the North area includes several neighborhood parks and playgrounds which provide skating rinks, some playground equipment, some athletic fields, and a supervised summer recreation program. These include: Sumner Field; Grant School; Harrison School; Bassets Creek, and Bryn Mawr. Of these, only Grant and Bryn Mawr have some Jewish children living close by - and the greatest concentration of Jewish children, living around Hay, Lincoln, and Willard schools, have no neighborhood playgrounds close to them as these school grounds do not have playground supervision.

Social Service Need

The Community Chest and Welfare Council of Hennepin County has prepared a map showing by census tracts the areas of potential social need for Minneapolis proper, which is based on an "index of need" compiled from nine factors: infant mortality, education, dependent age, median income, mobility, overcrowding, relief rate, juvenile delinquency, and population. This map was made up in 1953.

Aside from one census tract (tract 41), all of North II, the area west of Penn, has little social need - rating either "good" or "above average." "Tract 41 rates "below average." The North area, east of Penn, (North I) is mixed. Tracts 21, 28, and 33, between Girard and Penn, are areas of "average" potential social need, while tracts 29 and 34 - , between Lyndale and Girard, have high social need; they rate "poor."

Social Services Under Chest Sponsorship

Aside from city-wide decentralized group work services under Community Chest sponsorship, such as scouting and campfire, which have groups meeting in homes, churches, synagogues as well as schools, and the case work services available at downtown offices, the social services under chest sponsorship available in the North area are: Emanuel Cohen Center, Wells Memorial, Inc.; Phyllis Wheatly, and Unity House. Except for the Emanuel Cohen Center - which is explained in Section XI of this work book - all three of these agencies are on the fringe of the Jewish areas, and it is doubtful if many Jewish people receive services from them.

ST. LOUIS PARK

General Description

St. Louis Park is a large area, just west of Minneapolis proper - about 5 miles in length (from east to west) and 3 miles in width (south to north). It is now one of Minnesota's largest cities, and has grown tremendously in the past decade.

While there are some older houses in St. Louis Park, for the most part St. Louis Park is a "new" city - with few multiple dwellings and mostly individually owned homes. While there is some commercial and industrial development, and areas zoned for future industrial development, there is not much industry in the area at present.

Homes in St. Louis Park very considerable in price range - from the very expensive homes in Basswood and the first alphabet to small and extremely modest bungalows. While homes tend to be of less value on land west of highway 100, this is not uniformly true and there are many expensive homes throughout the Park.

Residents of St. Louis Park are closely related to Minneapolis; most work in Minneapolis; and most use the social and cultural services of greater Minneapolis.

Number of People Living in Area

Jews have moved to St. Louis Park in great numbers in the past several years. In 1954, a census conducted in St. Louis Park by the Minneapolis Federation of Jewish Service found 3,370 Jews. The 1957 population study found 5,389 Jews, an increase of 2,019 Jewish people, or about 60%, in 3¼ years.

Since the total general population of St. Louis Park is estimated to be 42,000, Jews constitute nearly 13% of the population.

St. Louis Park officials estimate a population growth of about 8,000 in St. Louis Park to approximately 50,000 people within 5 to 7 years. On the assumption that the Jewish population in the Park will increase in the same proportion that Jews now are to the total - namely 13% - the increase of Jews in the Park will be about 1,040 - giving St. Louis Park a total Jewish population of nearly 6,500 Jews by 1962-1964.

Number of People Living in Area (Continued)

Included in St. Louis Park Jewish population of 5,389 are 3,125 adults and 2,263 children.

Among the adults, (1)

162, or 5.2%, are 18 - 24 years of age

1513, or 48.4%, are 25 - 39 years of age

1163, or 37.2%, are 40 - 59 years of age

263, or 8.4%, are 60 years and over

Thus amongst the adult population, the largest number are below 40 years of age; and there are proportionately few young adults or older persons.

Among the children,(2)

863, or 38.2%, are 0 - 5 years of age

987, or 43.6%, are 6 thru 12

375, or 16.6%, are 13 thru 17

These 2,262 Jewish children constitute 32.3% of all the Jewish children in greater Minneapolis, and more than 80% of them are below 13 years of age.

While Jews live throughout the Park, they tend to concentrate along Minnetonka Boulevard, with more Jews living north of the Boulevard than south.

Jewish Institutions

While there are no Jewish owned communal or semi-communal buildings in the Park, the Minneapolis Talmud Torah is now building a branch facility on Utah and 32nd and B'nai Abraham Synagogue is constructing a building on 31st and Ottowa. Both structures will have rooms useful for social, cultural, and recreational services.

Streets, Arteries, and Railroads

St. Louis Park is so criss-crossed with highways, major streets, and railroads that it is difficult to describe; and these serve to divide the city and make mobility a problem, particularly for pedestrians.

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(1) There were 25 adults, or 8% whose ages were not reported.

(2) There were 37 children, or 1.6% whose ages were not reported

Streets, Arteries, and Railroads (Continued)

Major highways and roads, generally running straight east and west - (though some run diagonally), include: Cedar Lake Road, Minnetonka Boulevard, State Highway #7, Lake Street, and Excelsior Boulevard. Other east and west dividers include the Great Northern Railroad tracks and the Milwaukee Railroad tracks.

Artificial barriers, running south and north, include: State Highway 100; Minneapolis Southern Railroad; Woodale Avenue: Louisiana Avenue; and Texas Avenue.

Because of these many barriers, and because Jews are moving throughout most areas of the Park despite certain concentrations, any building or facility development for Jewish social, cultural, or recreational services would have to be located at or near a point accessible to easy flow of traffic from both north and south and east and west directions. The intersection of Minnetonka Boulevard (east and west) and Louisiana (south and north) seems to be a preferred location in being nearest to both the geographic mid-point of the Park and also nearest the center of Jewish concentration.

Schools in Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (1)

St. Louis Park has 10 elementary schools; one senior high school; one junior high school; and a second junior high school under construction. On the basis of a special attendance report, comparing the absence of children at each elementary school for the same day of the week preceding the first day of Rosh Hashona with the absence of children on the day of Rosh Hashona, it seems clear that only three schools - Park Knoll, Oak Hill, and Ethel Baston, have a small number of Jewish children enrolled, while Fern Hill, Lennox, and Aquila have the most Jewish children.

School sponsored social, athletic, recreation, and education programs consist of:

a) Basketball lessons and basketball team-play, 10 Saturday mornings for 10 weeks, in most schools

b) Canteens, parties, and dances - 12 to 15 times a year, at junior or senior highs, and sponsored by one of school clubs

c) School clubs, around special interests - such as modern dance, baton twirling, French; creative writing, etc.

d) Intramural sports and athletics

e) Adult education courses - in academics and avocational subjects such as: arts, languages, speaking, sewing, furniture making, photography - one night a week for ten weeks, at a fee of $8.00 per course.

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(1) This information was obtained from the St. Louis Park public schools.

Schools in Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (Continued)

The programs vary from school to school, and there is no indication of how many different individuals are involved, or what proportion of the participants are Jewish.

Schools are also available for St. Louis Park groups. After school use by community wide groups, like Scouts, Campfire, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. is free, while evening use requires payment of fees ranging from $25.00 to $50.00.

Parks, Playgrounds, and Public Recreation (1)

The St. Louis Park Parks and Recreation Department operates on a total budget of $113,733.00. They operate a community interest center of 4 rooms, several play areas and play grounds, and several school gymnasiums; they also sponsor and supervise individual competitive team sports in season, mass recreation programs, classes of many kinds, etc. They list their program by season, as follows:

Spring: Baseball clinics, umpire school, easter-egg hunt, golf instruction, flower arranging, community center classes.

Fall : Junior teen club, Hallowe'en parties, square dance groups, civic and group meetings, football

Winter: 81 basketball teams for all age men, women, boys, and girls - operating in 7 gymnasiums - 2 nights a week; 29 skating rinks, including 6 hockey rinks for 7 teams; a skating derby; more than 25 community center groups and classes (ranging from young children's play groups and older children's special interest groups to adult upholstery, ceramics, and golden age club).

Summer: Day camping; swimming lessons; handicraft; 6 men's soft ball teams; 34 baseball teams for boys 7 thru 12 years of age; tennis lessons for children and adults; archery, and 17 supervised playgrounds with a wide variety of miscellaneous programming.

Attendance in the total program includes many adults as well as children.

In 1956, the Park and Recreation Department operated the above program with the following full time employees: 3 recreation personnel, 5 park maintenance personnel, 4 community center personnel.

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(1) This information was obtained from the Superintendent of the St. Louis Park Department of Parks and Playgrounds and the "Tenth Annual Report of Parks and Recreation In The City of St. Louis Park, 1957."

Parks, Playgrounds, and Public Recreations (continued)

Temporary employees included 50 playground personnel, 10 skating personnel, 30 athletic personnel, and 15 community center personnel.

The total park and recreation acreage, including school acreage, amounts to 214 acres as compared to their estimated need of 500 acres. There are a number of neighborhoods within the Park that have no play space or playground for young children who cannot travel far.

St. Louis Park's biggest problem in developing parks and playgrounds is a lack of funds and the difficulty of locating, let alone developing, additional land.

Social Service Need

While there is no social index of social need for St. Louis Park, similar to that for the city of Minneapolis, St. Louis Park, like most new suburban areas, with families of middle incomes or better, and with high amount of home ownership, is not an area of blight and high social disorganization.

Chest Sponsored Social Services

Since St. Louis Park is part of the county area serviced by Hennepin County Community Chest agencies, residents of the Park who want help with counselling and social services can obtain the same help as other citizens from the many chest supported services.

In terms of group work services, the chest pays for part of the recreation program previously described. In addition, there are the many decentralized services.

1956 service figures from The Hennepin County Community Welfare Council indicate that of the 8,706 children in St. Louis Park, ages 6 thru 18, there were 4,232 memberships in the decentralized youth services (Cub-Scouts, Indian Guides, Brownies, Bluebirds, Y. W. C. A., Junior Hi-Y, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, Y-Teens, Explorers, Seniors, Horizon, and Hi-Y.)(1)

There is a slightly greater degree of participation, however, in those programs for children 7 to 13 - (namely Cub Scouts, Brownies, and Bluebirds) than in programs for children 13 and older (namely: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y-Teens, Explorers, Horizon Girls, and Hi-Y).

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(1) "Youth Services In Hennepin County: Part I, Participation In Group Work Services", 1957 Hennepin County Community Welfare Council.

Chest Sponsored Social Services (Continued)

While there is no way of knowing from the group work agencies what proportion of these participants are Jewish, the population study indicates that Jewish children do participate in about the same proportions. The study shows that 50.9% of the St. Louis Park Jewish boys 6 thru 17 participate in scouting or Y.M.C.A. and that 40.4% of the St. Louis Park Jewish girls, ages 6 thru 17, participate in Scouting, Campfire, or Y. W. C. A.

Thus Jewish children in St. Louis Park seem to use community sponsored decentralized group work services in approximately the same degree as other children.

While there are no building centered group work-recreation agencies in the Park (other than the recreation center described earlier) there is an effort underway to raise funds for a Y. M. C. A. building.

SOUTH (South I and II)

The southside areas where Jews live has two rather distinct areas.

South I - General Description

South I, bounded by Lake Street on the north and 42nd Street on the south and Nicollet Avenue on the east and Lakewood Cemetery and Lake Calhoun on the west is more commonly referred to as the "Adath area." It is an older area, with both single and multiple dwellings, including many apartments. The area is fairly well maintained.

Number of People

South I includes 6 census tracts (80, 81, 82, 92, 93, 99), with an estimated total population of 29,981.(1) Once a heavily populated Jewish area, only 524 Jewish people, or nearly 2% of the total population and only 2.7% of all Jews in greater Minneapolis now live in this section. 463 of the Jews are adults, and only 62 of them are children.

Arteries

Hennepin and Dupont Avenues cut the section from south to north, while 36th Street divides it from east to west.

Jewish Institutions

The Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, which also houses the Southwest branch of the Talmud Torah, is located in the heart of the section. Its facilities are described in XVII of this work wook.

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(1) Figures supplied by City Planning Commission.

SOUTH (South I and II) (Continued)

Schools

Calhoun, Lyndale, and Agassiz elementary schools are located in this section. Older children from this section attend either Jefferson or Bryant Junior High Schools, and either West or Central Senior High Schools.

Recreational Services In Schools (1)

In addition to whatever school sponsored after school athletics and clubs there may be, the schools report the following community use:

School	Name of Program	Number Enrolled	Number of Meetings	Total Attendance
Agassiz	Gray-Y	21	23	486
	Bluebirds	15	10	157
	Campfire Girls	11	24	273
Calhoun	Campfire Girls	7	28	196
	Brownies	16	106	1735
	Bluebirds	12	40	486
	Girl Scouts	28	1	28
	Gray-Y	23	60	1393
	Boy Scouts	27	14	380
Lyndale	No report is available			

There is no way to tell how many of the participants in the school community use programs are Jewish

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(1) Information supplied by Minneapolis Public Schools.

Public School Sponsored Adult Education Program

Residents of South I area can attend the downtown "Vocational Evening School" for adults, described in the Northside descriptive material of this section, or they can attend the Bryant High School community center on 38th and 3rd Avenue South. While this is outside the area boundaries, it is very close, and it offers general interest programs of an avocational and recreational nature.

Parks, Playgrounds, and Public Recreation (1)

Adjacent to this section are: Lakes Calhoun and Harriet which provide bathing, boating, fishing, tennis courts, archery range, a bird sanctuary, picnic grounds, garden center, concerts, and playground equipment. In many respects, these lakes and surrounding facilities are choice areas for outdoor fun, particularly in summer.

In addition, there are two playgrounds on the eastern boundary of the area: Bryant Square and Lyndale Farmstead. Both have supervised playgrounds, play equipment, and winter skating. The Farmstead also has tennis courts.

Despite these excellent parks and playgrounds, however, there seems to be need for a small tot play area between Dupont and Hennepin and between Hennepin and the Lakes - as these two sections of the district are almost effectively cut off by arteries impossible by young children.

Social Service Need and Social Services Under Chest Sponsorship

This section is an area without much social need.(2) The Community Chest and Welfare Council of Hennepin County indicates that of the 6 census tracts within the area, only one rates "below average," three rate "average"; one is "above average", and one is rated as "good."

Residents can avail themselves of all the Chest supported services, and the decentralized youth serving agencies, such as Y. M. C. A., Scouts and Campfire, do operate some groups in the area, primarily at the elementary schools, synagogues, churches, and in homes. These programs in the schools are reported earlier in this section. While the number of Jewish children participating in them, is not known, the population study indicates only 25 children 6 thru 17 as living in the area.

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(1) Information supplied by Minneapolis Park and Recreation Department.

(2) The Community Chest and Welfare Council of Hennepin County indexes the potential social need for each census tract - based on nine factors: infant mortality, education, dependent age, median income, mobility, overcrowding, relief rate, juvenile delinquency, and population.

Social Service Need and Social Services Under Chest Sponsorship (Continued)

There are no chest sponsored building centered programs in the area, although the Y. M. C. A.'s West Lake Branch is located in rented office quarters at 3100 West Lake Street; and the Y. M. C. A.'s West Central Branch is on Lake and Aldrich. Each of these have a few small meeting rooms. However, the Y. M. C. A. is planning to erect a large facility, with meeting rooms, gymnasium, etc. - on 36th and Blaisdell, on the eastern edge of the area.

SOUTH II

General Description

Next to St. Louis Park, South II is the largest geographical area where Jewish people live. It covers the southwestern corner of Minneapolis, with 42nd Street, the Lakes, and Lake Street as its northern most boundaries, Nicollet Avenue as its eastern boundary, France Avenue as its western boundary, and 62nd Street South as its southern boundary. It includes ten census tracts - 91, 98, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 120.

While there are some older sections and homes in the area, with some multiple dwellings, most of the area is zoned for single dwellings only, and homes vary from very new to 25 - 35 years of age. Almost all homes are larger and more substantial than those in other sections; and all seem to be well cared for. The homes reflect families of middle to upper incomes.

No. of People Living In Area

The current estimate of the total general population of the area is 54,673. (1) The population study indicates that 2,687 of these persons, or 4.9%, are Jewish. For the most part, Jews tend to distribute throughout the area rather than concentrate in any one single section.

These 2,687 Jewish people constitute 14.1% of all Jewish people in greater Minneapolis. Included are 1,512 adults and 1,175 children, under 18 years of age.

Among the Adults,

150, or 9.9%, are 18 - 24 years of age

450, or 29.8%, are 25 - 39 years of age

737, or 48.7%, are 40 - 59 years of age

175, or 11.6%, are 60 years and over

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(1) Information provided by the City Planning Commission.

No. of People Living In Area (Continued)

Among the Children,

388, or 33%, are 0 thru 5 years of age

500, or 42.5%, are 6 thru 12 years of age

288, or 24.5%, are 13 thru 17 years of age

Jewish Institutions

There are no Jewish buildings, of any kind, located in this area.

Streets and Arteries

Major cross streets, from east to west, is 50th Street (heavy traffic) although Minnehaha Creek and Parkway, also divides the area on an east - west basis. Major streets, going south to north, are Lyndale Avenue (very heavy traffic), King's Highway, (Medium traffic), Penn Avenue (Heavy traffic), and Xerxes Avenue, (heavy traffic).

Since most Jews in this area live west of Lyndale and on both sides of 50th, the geographic center of the Jewish population would be about 50th and Penn.

Schools In Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (1)

Located in the area are nine elementary schools: Audubon, Lake Harriet, Fulton, Armatage, Burroughs, Kenny, Windom, Barton, and Fuller; one junior high school - Ramsey Junior; and two high schools - Washburn and Southwest. In addition, the new Susan B. Anthony Junior High School, will be ready for fall - 1958, at 57th and Irving Avenue South.

Like all Minneapolis schools, the schools themselves sponsor intramural athletics, individual sports, athletic classes and clubs, class parties, and other recreational activities.

They also permit community groups to use school facilities.

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(1) This information was provided by the Minneapolis Public Schools.

Schools In Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (Continued)

From the information available, the following are the community sponsored organized recreation programs in the nine South II elementary schools and the approximate numbers of children involved:

Type of Program	Number of Schools	Approximate Number of Children Involved
Gray-Y	9	180
Campfire	2	12
Cubs	1	84
Brownies	7	119
Bluebirds	1	15
Girl Scouts	8	112
Boy Scouts	3	49
P.T.A. or Park Board Basketball	6	54
Other Activities, like carnivals, bean feed, etc.	all schools	---

As can be seen from this, the Y. M. C. A. and girl scouts (including brownies) have the most groups and participants; and every elementary school provides some recreational programs.

In Ramsey Junior High, there is a Hi-Y (Y. M. C. A.) group with 25 boys involved; and both Southwest and Washburn High have large basketball programs under school, Y. M. C. A., or Park Board supervision.

School Sponsored Adult Education Programs

There are no school adult community centers in the South II area. The nearest ones are Bryant Junior High and downtown Vocational School. The adult education department reports that they operated an adult center at Southwest High School but that they closed it down for lack of interest.

Parks, Playgrounds, and Public Recreation (1)

The largest and most developed playground in South II is Pershing Field, on Abbott and 48th. It is classified as a community center, with a building, full time and part-time staff (year around), skating, play equipment, wading pool, tennis courts, tot area, ball fields, etc. It offers many organized activities.

The next largest playgrounds in the area are Lynhurst Field, on 50th and Knox (just off the Parkway) and Linden Hills, on 42nd and Xerxes. These are classified as neighborhood centers; they each have buildings, hard top play surfaces, wading pools, ball diamonds, tot areas, playground equipment, tennis courts, etc. They are staffed, summer and winter, and there are many organized programs available along with free-play use of equipment and facilities.

Also in the area are two neighborhood playgrounds, with organized programs in the summer time, and ball fields and playground equipment available. These are at Kenny and Armatage Parks - adjacent to the two schools.

There also are tennis courts on 52nd and Newton Avenue South and along Minnehaha Creek, and residents of the area have easy access to both Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun - with the bathing, picnic, boating, and other facilities mentioned before.

Social Service Need

The South II area has the lowest amount of social disorganization of any in the city; and on the community chest and welfare council map for areas of potential social need, all the tracts but one rated "good"; and that one was "above average."

Social Services Under Chest Sponsorship

In addition to the many city-wide non-building centered group work services, like scouting, campfire, and Gray-Y, cited before in their operations in schools, these same organizations conduct programs in churches and homes. The Y. M. C. A. also has a Washburn Branch at 48th and Nicollet. This is a small two story building, with club rooms, game room, club kitchen, and offices.

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(1) This information was supplied by the Minneapolis Parks and Recreational Departments.

KENWOOD - CEDAR LAKE

General Description

The Kenwood-Cedar Lake area is a relatively small area, geographically and in population. It is bounded by Nicollet Avenue on the east, West 15th Street, Kenwood Parkway and France Avenue on the north and west, and Lake Street on the south. It is located near the lakes and also near downtown, and it is considered a very choice area.

The part of the area between Nicollet Avenue on the east and Lake of the Isles, and Penn Avenue South on the west is a much older area and contains considerably fewer Jewish people than the part extending from Penn Avenue and the lake west to France Avenue.

For the most part, homes in the Kenwood-Cedar area are quite substantial and indicate that families living there have relatively high incomes; however, the eastern part has a number of apartment buildings, and some of the older larger houses have been converted to multiple dwellings.

Number of People Living In Area

The area includes census tracts 55, 56,65,66,67,68,70, and 77, and contains 38,633 people, of whom 1,100, or nearly 3%, are Jewish. These 1,100 Jews constitute 5.8% of all Jewish people in greater Minneapolis. Included are 775 adults, 18 years of age and over, and 325 children under 18 years of age.

Among the Adults,

None are 18 - 24 years of age

200, or 25.8%, are 25 - 39 years of age

350, or 45.1%, are 40 - 59 years of age

225, or 29.1%, are 60 years and older

Thus there is a large number and a high proportion of older adults in the area.

Among the Children,

113, or 34.8%, are 0 thru 5 years of age

125, or 38.5%, are 6 thru 12 years of age

87, or 26.7%, are 13 thru 17 years of age

Jewish Institutions

The only Jewish institution in the area is Temple Israel on 24th and Emerson Avenue South - on the eastern most boundary of the area, and somewhat removed from where most of the Jewish people within the area live. A detailed description of its facilities is contained in Section XVIII of this work book.

Streets and Arteries

The area is quite divided with many busy streets, parkways, and the lakes, and a freeway from Minneapolis downtown to St. Louis Park will intersect the area further, dividing the area around Cedar Lake from Lake of the Isles even more sharply.

Schools In Area and Recreational Services Under School Auspices (1)

The three elementary schools in the area are Kenwood, Douglas, and Whittier, although practically no Jews live east of Hennepin near Whittier; and within the area are Jefferson Junior and West High Schools.

At Douglas School, the school sponsors after school basketball for 5th and 6th graders, and also has the following community groups: Girl Scouts, Brownies and Gra-Y. About 60 children are involved in the programs of these three organizations.

At Kenwood, about 125 children are participants in Brownies, Cub Scouts, and Gra-Y programs.

As with participation information from other schools, there is no way of knowing how many of these participants are Jewish.

Adult Education Programs Under Public School Auspices

Adult residents of this area can attend the public school sponsored downtown "Vocational Evening Center" for adults on 4th Street and Grant Avenue.

Playgrounds and Public Recreation (2)

Residents of this area are close to both Cedar Lake and Lake of the Isles. At Cedar Lake there is bathing, boating, a picnic area, skating, fishing, and a small playground. At Lake of the Isles there is canoeing, a scenic shore line and walk, and winter skating.

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(1) Information provided by Minneapolis Public Schools.

(2) Information provided by Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Departments.

Playgrounds and Public Recreation (Continued)

The only large playground in the area is in Kenwood Park, which has equipment, tennis courts, ball diamonds and which has supervision in summer.

On the edge of the area is the Parade Grounds, which has large athletic fields; and across Hennepin (outside area) and within fairly easy reach of older children and adults, is Loring Park - a large community center park with a building, much equipment, a year around staff, and organized programs.

Social Service Need

According to the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council, the section of the area east of Hennepin Avenue has "social need" and rates "average"; while the section west of Hennepin to France, rates "good", and has practically no social need.

Social Services Under Chest Sponsorship

The residents of this area are very close to the main buildings of the downtown chest supported group work leisure-time agencies - Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. - even though these facilities are outside the area proper. They can also easily get to the other social agencies - almost all of which are located in or near downtown.

In addition, the decentralized non-building youth serving agencies, like Scouts and Campfire, operate groups in the area, in churches, synagogues, and homes, in addition to those that they operate in the schools, and which already have been detailed in the paragraph of this section dealing with school use.

ESSENTIAL PROJECTED FACTS JEWISH POPULATION STUDY OF GREATER MINNEAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1957

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE

5,425 Households - - 19,112 people

WHERE THEY LIVE (1)

North Side	7,312 people,	38.2% of total Jewish population
St. Louis Park, Morningside	5,389 people,	28.2% " " " "
South II	2,687 people,	14.1% " " " "
Kenwood-Cedar Lake	1,100 people,	5.8% " " " "
South I	524 people,	2.7% " " " "
All other Minneapolis	975 people,	5.1% " " " "
Golden Valley, Robbinsdale, Crystal, Brooklyn Center and Anoka	438 people,	2.3% " " " "
Hopkins	313 people,	1.6% " " " "
Richfield & Bloomington	187 people,	1.0% " " " "
Edina & Minnetonka	187 people,	1.0% " " " "

A comparison of the facts from this study with the facts from the 1936 Census indicates a major shifting of population. In 1936, the North side had 70% of the Jewish population as compared to the 38.2% found in 1957. The "South side" (combining So. I, II, Kenwood-Cedar) has grown from 12.4% to a total of 22.6%. (2) There were no suburban areas in 1936, where the growth has been substantial and dramatic.

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(1) Table A-1, Appendix

(2) This is only approximately correct as the boundaries for the south side of the 1936 census were slightly different from those of the present census.

ADULTS (1)

No. and Sex

12,112 adults, 18 years and over

5,587 men - 29.2% of total Jewish population

6,525 women - 34.13% of total Jewish population

The north side area has 575 more women than men.

Age Range and Area Distribution (2)

Age groups are arranged because of possible program relevance.

18-24 years - 972 (8.0% of all adults)

437, or 45% of all adults - 18-24 live in North

162, or 16.7% of all adults - 18-24 live in St. Louis Park and Morningside

150, or 15.4% of all adults - 18-24 live in South II

125, or 12.9% of all adults - 18-24 live in South I

98, or 10% of all adults - 18-24 live in all other areas

740 of the total of 972 of this age group are unmarried. The kind of program service needed by the unmarrieds is distinctly different from that useful to those of this group who are married.

25-39 years - 3,752 (31.0% of all adults)

1,513, or 40.3% of all adults 25-39 live in St. Louis Park

1,100, or 29.3% of all adults 25-39 live on North side

450, or 12.0% of all adults 25-39 live on South II

689, or 18.4% of all adults 25-39 live in all other areas.

For the most part, those in this age group are the younger married people. Relative to the total numbers of adults in each area, a higher proportion of those in this age group live in St. Louis Park and the suburbs, while a much smaller proportion lives in the north and Kenwood-Cedar areas.

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(1) Table A-1 Appendix
(2) Table A-2 Appendix

40-59 years - 5,050 (41.7% of all adults)

2,100, or 41.6% of all adults 40-59 live in north

1,163, or 23.0% " " " " " " St. Louis Park

737, or 14.6% " " " " " " South II

350, or 6.9% " " " " " " Kenwood-Cedar Lake

700, or 13.9% " " " " " " all other areas.

St. Louis Park and other suburbs have less adults this age in proportion to all adults in their area, while South II, Kenwood-Cedar and north side have slightly more.

60 years and Up - 2,275 (18.8% of all adults)

1,299, or 57.1% of all adults 60 years and up live in North

263, or 11.6% " " " " " " " " " St. Louis Park

225, or 9.9% " " " " " " " " " Kenwood-Cedar

175, or 7.7% " " " " " " " " " South II

112, or 4.9% " " " " " " " " " South I

201, or 8.8% " " " " " " " " " all other areas

There is a great concentration of aged in the north area and a proportionately high concentration of aged in Kenwood-Cedar; conversely the proportion of aged is low for St. Louis Park and other suburbs.

In view of the higher number and proportion of adults 40-59 years old living north, unless many of these people move away, the north-side will continue to have increasing numbers of older people (60 years and up) in the next several years, and services for the aged can be concentrated on the north side, St. Louis Park, and at a point convenient to both Kenwood-Cedar and South II.

CHILDREN (1)

No. and Sex — 7,000 children below 18 years of age

3,350 - 48%, girls

3,650 - 52%, boys

Age Range and Area Distribution

0 Through 5: 2,227 (31.8% of all children)

863, or 38.7% of all children 0-5 live in St. Louis Park

550, or 24.7% " " " " " " North

388, or 17.4% " " " " " " South II

113, or 5.1% " " " " " " Kenwood-Cedar Lake

88, or 4.0% " " " " " " Hopkins

225, or 10.1% " " " " " " all other areas

Children of this age are concentrated in three areas - St. Louis Park, North, and South II. They are proportionately greater in St. Louis Park, Kenwood-Cedar Lake and other suburbs and are proportionately fewer in North.

6 through 12: 3,036 (43.4% of all children)

1,063, or 35% of all children 6 through 12 lives in north

987, or 32.5% " " " " " " " St. Louis Park

500, or 16.5% " " " " " " " South II

125, or 4.1% " " " " " " " Kenwood-Cedar

361, or 11.9% " " " " " " " all other areas

As with the youngest children, children of this age group concentrate in three areas: North, St. Louis Park, and South II. They seem evenly

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(1) Table A-3 appendix

distributed in each area in relation to the total number of children per area.

In view of the high number and high proportion of young married adults (29-39 years old) living in St. Louis Park, many of whom will have more children, it can be expected that the numbers of children 0 through 12 will increase at a more rapid rate in St. Louis Park than in other areas.

13 through 17: 1,700 (24.3% of all children)

725, or 42.6% of all children, 13 through 17 live in North

375, or 22.1% " " " " " " " " St. Louis Park

288, or 16.9% " " " " " " " " South II

87, or 5.1% " " " " " " " " Kenwood-Cedar

225, or 13.3% " " " " " " " " all other areas.

Again the three areas: North, St. Louis Park and South II, have the overwhelming concentration of teen-age children. Relative to all children in each area, there is a greater proportion of these children in north and a smaller proportion in St. Louis Park and other suburbs.

Adult Marital Status

Men 4,787 men, or 85.7% are married

725 men, or 12.9% are single

38 men, or .7% are widowed

Women 5,050 women, or 77.4% are married

463 women, or 7.1% are single

875 women, or 13.4% are widowed

Single Men Of the 725 single men, 401 are 18-24 years old

" " " " " 299 are 25-39 years old

" " " " " 388 of the 725 live in North

" " " " " 75 of the 725 live in St. Louis Park

" " " " " 75 of the 725 live in South II

Single Women — of the 463 single women, 339 are 18-24 years old

" " " " " 38 are 25-39 years old

" " " " " 74 are 40-50 years old

" " " " " 250 of the 463 live in north

" " " " " 75 of the 463 live in South II

" " " " " 63 of the 463 live in St. Louis Park

There seem to be far more single men ages 25-39 than there are women of the same age. Of interest are the answers to these questions: what kind of leisure time services do they need? what kind of services are available to them? to what do they belong?

Widowed Adults

Men — Of the 38 widowed men, all live in North and South II

Women — Of the 875 widowed women, 550, or 62.9% live in North

" " " " " 100, or 11.4% live in Kenwood-Cedar

" " " " " 75, or 8.6% live in St. Louis Park

" " " " " 63, or 7.2% live in South I

There are far more widowed women, most of whom live North. Questions pertaining to their needs and their organizational affiliation seem important to answer.

ADULT GENERAL EDUCATION

Men — 2500, or 44.7% have completed high school

2287, or 40.9% have some college education

450, or 8.1% have post-graduate work

Women — 3800, or 58.3% have completed high school

2200, or 33.7% have some college education

62, or 1.0% have post-graduate work

ADULT OCCUPATIONS

Adults were classified into occupational classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1117
Managers, officials, and proprieters	1823
Clerical and kindred workers	539
Sales Workers	1361
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	425
Operatives, kindred workers	337
Service workers	236
Laborers	25
Housewives and home makers	5075
No employment stated	1174
Total	12,112

There is an obvious concentration of Jewish adults in occupations of professional, technical, managerial and sales classifications.

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT OF 2275 ADULTS 60 YEARS AND OVER

Of the 914 men 60 years and over,

652 work full time

13 work part time

249 are not employed

Of the 1362 women 60 years and over

75 work full time

0 work part time

1287 are not employed

Thus 1536 men and women, 60 years and over, do not work at all.

924 of these live in North

150 of these live in Kenwood-Cedar

150 of these live in St. Louis Park

100 of these live in South II

212 of these live in all other areas

These men and women have a great deal of leisure time and most of them can use social, cultural, and recreational services. Of interest are the answers to the questions: what services are available to them; how many belong and participate?

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF ADULTS AND WORKING MOTHERS

Only 187 men work part time, whereas 437 women work part-time. 175 of these women have children under 12 years of age.

50 of the 175 women with children under 12, live in St. Louis Park

50 of the 175 live in North

25 of the 175 live in South II

There seems to be no serious problem of day care for any one area, but of interest and concern is the kind of day care plans these mothers now have and what else if any service along these lines are needed.

CHILDRENS PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

213 boys work part-time

113 work 8 hours a week or less

100 work 9 to 20 hours a week

138 girls work part-time

88 work 8 hours a week or less

50 work 9 to 20 hours a week

Part-time employment of Jewish children apparently is not a major factor in planning for social, cultural, and recreational services.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

11% of all household respondents lived at their address 12 months or less

19% lived at their present address 13 through 36 months

70% lived at their present address 37 months or more

Area Differences

The North area has a much greater proportion of its residents living at their same address for 37 months or more than any other major area, while St. Louis Park, South II, and other suburbs have a much greater proportion of their residents living at their same address for 36 months or less. St. Louis Park and other suburbs also have the highest proportion of families living at their residence for 12 months or less.

MOVING PLANS

In response to the question; "do ~~you~~ a projected have definite plans to move within the next 12 months, or so?" ~~5~~, 425 respondents replied:

426, or 7.8% - "plan to move"

437, or 8.0% - "undecided"

4550, or 83.9% - "won't move"

12, or .3% - "did not answer"

At the most, therefore, no more than 863 households, or 15.8% of the total number of households, appear to be thinking of moving within the next 12 months, or so.

While there is no way to evaluate these responses in terms of what families will actually do about moving, it can be assumed that those whose plans change in favor of moving are offset in approximate number by those who change their minds against moving; and thus the next year will see mobility of between 8 and 16%. If this is true, it indicates some slowing down in the rate of mobility within the Jewish community -- as address changes at the Federation office have approximated 20% a year for the past two years.

Area Differences

The North side, which has had the greatest change and loss of Jewish population, showed very little difference from the other areas. Only 151, or 7.1% of the North residents "plan to move"; but 262, or 12.4% of them are "undecided." Thus as much as 19.4% of the households could move within the next 12 months or so as compared to the overall Jewish community potential of 15.8%. This high % of "undecided" is undoubtedly related to an insecurity stemming from changing neighborhoods in the North area.

In St. Louis Park, 150, or 10.5% of the residents "plan to move" - - a factor which might be expected when considering the number of small 2 bedroom homes in relation to the age of the adults who live there and the increasing child population. Only 62 households, or 4.4% were undecided; the remaining 85% "won't move." Thus 14.9% of the households in St. Louis Park might move.

South II seemed to be the most stable area: 92.3% of all household respondents "won't move."

STATED LOCATIONS TO WHICH JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS PLAN TO MOVE

To:		
	St. Louis Park	163
	North	50
	South	50
	Out of Town	38
	Golden Valley - Robbinsdale	12
	Northeast and Southeast	12
	Don't know where	100

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN 12 MONTHS

On the basis of the replies to the questions on moving plans, a projection was made of the number of households for each major area, 12 months or so hence.

For each area, the following calculation was made:

No. present households — No. planning to move from + No. planning to move to = projected households in 12 months

Of interest for planning is the fact that each area came out with about the same number of households a year or so hence, as it now has.

These projections do not take into account the future residence location of new families (those moving into town or who are newly married); thus while the projections of future number of households for each area indicate about the same number of households as are now living in each, differences in size of households and establishment of new families may result in population changes. It can be assumed that the newer areas - - Park, other suburbs, and South II will get a greater proportion of the new households as compared to older more established areas, such as North.

Thus there is evidence that while the Park and South areas are growing areas, they are growing at slower rates than before; that the North area which has had the greatest mobility and has more households which are uncertain as to their moving plans, shows some signs of a slower movement than before.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Synagogue membership information was obtained from the Synagogues rather than the population study. In most cases, the Synagogues indicated their figures were approximate; and since no individual membership lists were supplied, it is not possible to indicate how many members were members of more than one Synagogue. However, in the 1954 St. Louis Park census, 5% of all families indicated membership in more than one congregation, and in the absence of a better figure, the 5% will be used for this study.

The membership figures for each Synagogue are given below:

Synagogue religious affiliation

Synagogue - - Congregation	Approximate No. of Members*
Adath Jeshurun	850
Ahovath Achim-Beth Israel	57
Beth El	825
B'Nai Abraham	340
Gemelus Chesed	103
Kenesseth Israel	349
Mikro Kodesh	450
Sharei Zedeck	170
Sharith Israel	125
Temple Israel	975
Tifereth B'Nai Jacob	90
Total	4,334
Less estimated 5% duplicated members	- 217
Estimated total non-duplicated members	4,117

*Synagogues included those who actually take out memberships as well as those who use the Synagogue for services and pay for their seats.

Assuming for this purpose that each of the 5,425 households as found in the study constitutes one possible membership in a congregation, 76% of all known Jewish households claim one or more Synagogue memberships or affiliations. This figure corresponds closely to the 72% of St. Louis Park families who claimed Synagogue affiliation in 1954.

JEWISH EDUCATION

Information on Jewish education is available from the population study and the Ruffman report on Jewish education, which examined Minneapolis Jewish educational institutions in the spring of 1957.

By combining features of both sets of data, some fairly accurate information is available.

From Ruffman Report (1)

Number enrolled in one day a week, week day, and all day schools.

Numbers	1410 boys
	1368 girls
	91 sex not given
Totals	2869 enrolled

Since children 5 through 17 are eligible for enrollment in these schools, and the population study indicates there are 5,263 children in this age group, the % of Jewish children of greater Minneapolis receiving some Jewish education is about 55%. (2)

Type of School

One day a week	(Saturday and Sunday Schools)	1691 or 59% of total enrollment
Week Day	(Talmud Torah or Temple) (Israel Hebrew School)	1120 or 39% of total enrollment
All Day	(Torah Acadamy)	58 or 2 % of total enrollment

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(1) 165 nursery school children are eliminated from the Ruffman statistics since nursery school enrollment and services will be treated in a separate section of this work book.

(2) Since enrollment in Jewish schools as of fall 1957 - when the population study was made - is undoubtedly higher than it was in spring 1957, the percentage of those enrolled is probably slightly higher. In this connection, the population study indicated 3776 children enrolled in Jewish education schools or 875 more children than found by Ruffman. Some of this is undoubtedly reflected in higher school enrollment figures, while most of this difference is related to the errors due to improper interviewing and a tendency for many people to reply affirmatively to the question: "do any of your children now attend any Jewish education schools?" when their children may have attended in the recent past.

From both the Ruffman survey and the population study data, it appears that more boys than girls attend weekday and all day schools while more girls attend one day schools.

The 1120 children enrolled in weekday after-school Jewish education classes constitute 21% of all Jewish children 5 through 17 years of age. They are, of course, more limited as to the amount of free time they have for recreational programs; and any program services of a special nature that might be worked out for them would need to be at hours convenient for them, and in cooperation with the Talmud Torah and its program.

The remaining 4143, or 79% of the children ages 5 through 17 have considerable more free time for social, cultural, and recreational services since they do not attend a Jewish school at all, or they attend a one-day a week school or an all-day school which operates within the usual public school hours.

Area Differences

There are marked differences between areas.

Approximate % of All children in each area, ages 5-17 Who Attend:

Area	Talmud Torah	Sunday School
North	46%	18%
St. Louis Park	24%	47%
South II	25%	58%
Kenwood-Cedar Lake	5%	79%

These figures are supported by the geographical division of the 1200 students currently enrolled in Talmud Torah.*

665, or 55.5% live in north Minneapolis
385, or 32.0% live in St. Louis Park
150, or 12.5% live in South Minneapolis

~~On the basis of these geographical differences, the patterns of leisure time services~~ would have to be adapted for each area ~~as well as for specific children~~.

* Information supplied as of May, 1958

XI

EMANUEL COHEN CENTER

I. HISTORY

The Emanuel Cohen Center was a direct outgrowth of the Talmud Torah Social Service Department which was established in 1919 to provide needed health and physical education services for a poor, immigrant population. In 1924, the Emanuel Cohen Center was founded next door to its present location and provided a broad club, class and physical education program plus the needed health services. The present building was opened in 1940, and for the last 18 years the Center has attempted to serve an ever-changing Jewish Community.

II. PURPOSE AND SPONSORSHIP

According to the agency's by-laws, the Center's function is to provide informal education and leisure-time activities for the Jewish community. As a Jewish Community Center, the ECC accepts the special responsibilities of providing informal Jewish education and experiences for individuals and groups with view to strengthening Jewish life. As a social agency, the Center identifies with the profession of social work and uses social group work, education, and recreation as its chief methods for achieving its goals.

The Emanuel Cohen Center is communally sponsored and is supported by the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council. Responsibility is vested in an elected Board of Directors totaling 27 members. Although officially represented on the Board of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service, the agency receives no direct subvention from the Federation.

III. MEMBERSHIPS

In addition to special charges for such services as nursery, camp, etc., the ECC charges membership fees as follows: families $7.00 ; adults $3.00; teenagers $2.00 ; juniors $2.00. In 1957, the Center had 60 family members; 300 adult members*; 250 teen members; 550 junior members.

IV. PROGRAM -- the present program falls into the following broad categories:

Pre-school -- the pre-school program, operating five mornings a week, serves 60 children between the ages of 3 and 5. There are approximately an equal number of boys and girls. All but five of those presently enrolled come from the Northside of Minneapolis. The other five live in the contiguous areas of Golden Valley. The objectives of the nursery school are: to provide a bridge between home and kindergarten through teaching the youngsters to share and play together; to assist children in their physical and emotional development; and to provide early positive experience towards Jewish customs, arts, and ceremonies. Periodic programs jointly planned by the nursery school staff and the nursery school PTA serve both as an educational device as well as a means of public relations and interpretation.

* Excludes Women's Auxiliary

IV. PROGRAM (Continued)

Junior -- 100 youngsters between the ages of 6 and 12 participate in the after-school activities. Half of these were accounted for by the 5 day a week gameroom program and the other half were equally divided between a dance class, film club, crafts group and one social club for girls. All of these children came from families living on the Northside.

Special programs, such as Winter Day Camp serve children of this age who live South and in St. Louis Park as well as on the Northside. This can be attributed to the special fees charged to partially offset the cost of these activities, and the relative greater ability of South and Park families to meet this cost.

'Tween-age -- the Center is the sole organizer and sponsor of a Canteen program for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14. One hundred participants meet twice monthly and are supervised directly by the Center's youth worker. This program has as its chief goal - the providing of social experiences. A Canteen committee meets with the supervisor to share in the planning process. This program, too, serves those youngsters living in North Minneapolis.

Teen age -- seven B'nai B'rith (AZA and BBG) groups, totaling 150 members, use the Center as a regular meeting place once a week, and depending on the staff available, receive program guidance and supervision.

The Center also helped organize, and currently coordinates and staffs, the Minneapolis Jewish (teen-age) Canteen. This program, serving 250 teenagers 14-17, provides opportunities for teenagers to extend their social contacts and learn how to get along with one another on a social basis. Personal growth and opportunities for experiences in democratic self-government are achieved thru the Canteen committee.which is a delegate body of teenagers governing this city-wide canteen. Organizations cooperating in the canteen - in addition to the Center - include the BBYO and several synagogues.

Adults -- the center has a men's club and a women's auxiliary, both of which have their own boards and which operate programs quite independtly, although they draw on Center staff for service and guidance and they raise funds for Center projects. While about 1,000 men and women claim membership in these groups, no more than 200-300 are active.

The Center also provides meeting space and facilities for the Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary (#166), the Minneapolis Jewish Cemetery Association, the JNF, and several Labor Zionist groups.

Golden Age -- in cooperation with the Council of Jewish Women, the Emanuel Cohen Center conducts a program for 200 older adults ranging in age from 60 to 85. This group is supervised by a Center staff member assisted by Council volunteers. Meeting twice weekly, the activities include fund-raising for Israel and other philanthropic purposes, guest speakers on matters

IV. PROGRAM (Continued)

Golden Age (Continued)

of special interest, crafts, dancing, and a special Summer Golden Age Day Camp. Most of the participants are residents of North Minneapolis.

Athletics -- through the use of Lincoln Junior High School, a Fall through Spring sports program is carried out under the supervision of a part-time staff member. Swimming and basketball are the main activities. Three hundred boys, age 11 through 18, are involved in this 4 times a week program. A summer baseball league for a hundred and fifty, 10 to 15 year old boys, is also conducted. Seventy-five percent of those playing were between 10 and 12 years of age. This program involved each child playing three times a week. All participants are from North Minneapolis.

Day Camp -- Camp Yomim, the Center's Day Camp, served 351 different children in 1957. Two three-week periods were held with approximately 20% of the campers attending the full six weeks. The camp registration was 60 percent boys and 40 percent girls. Half of the campers came from the Northside, and most of the remainder from St. Louis Park. South and other suburbs sent very few children. Close to two-thirds of the families paid 95-100% of the $39.75 fee charged for each three-week period. Thus, camperships for amounts covering full to partial payments were provided for around 120 campers. Of the 351 individual children served, 92% were between the ages of 6 and 8.

V. Services to Other Organizations -- the Emanuel Cohen Center serves as both a housing and coordinating agency for a number of other organizations. It houses the offices of the Park Jewish Youth Services and provides staff assistance for various PJYS purposes. Many other organizations meet at the Center from time to time. In addition, through the assignment of its staff, the Center coordinates Jewish community-wide activities such as the Jewish Book Fair and also participates in community-wide youth programs in observance of holidays or special events in Jewish cultural life.

The Center also provides occasional help to other groups and works cooperatively with the Jewish Family and Children's Service .

The Center also operates Council Camp, thru assignment of a staff as camp director; purchases all supplies; does all camper intake and registration; and provides for transportation, staff selection and training, etc. This cooperation takes a great deal of time.

VI. NUMBER OF STAFF AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Executive Director -- overall administration of the agency; development and interpretation of budget; advises personnel committee in hiring of staff; directly supervises present staff; works with Board and its committees; represents agency on community-wide health and welfare and group work matters; responsible for publicity, public relations and community interpretation of the Center movement in general and the agency in particular; interviews and sets fees for camp and program scholarship applicants.

V. NUMBER OF STAFF AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

B. Youth Activities Director — development of program for 6 thru 14 year olds; staff service to PJYS; serves as program director of Day Camp and does Camp intake where indicated; serves as staff consultant and or permanent secretary in community-wide programs under Center coordinating function; in charge of building four nights weekly; directly supervises Junior Canteen; plans and organizes special mass activities as necessary; submits records as required.

C. Nursery School Director — carrys out pre-school program under supervision of Executive Director; works with Pre-school Committee of the Board; staffs the pre-school parents group; supervises 3 teachers and one student; directly responsible for pre-school intake and program planning.

D. Three Nursery School Teachers -- direct supervision of the children in the pre-school program; help plan program; assist in planning and carrying out parents meetings in cooperation with pre-school PTA.

E. The Clerical and Maintenance Staff -- consists of a Janitor-Bus Driver who must be a licensed chauffer and have a 4th class firemen's license. He is responsible for the general maintenance of the building plus the transportation of children and adults in various programs. In addition, there is a part-time janitor and a part-time janitress employed.

F. The Clerical Staff -- consists of a full-time bookkeeper-typist, who keeps the books and is responsible for the office, and two part-time clerical workers, one of whom works evenings and weekends, and the other, a stenographer, assists in the stenographic work and the multigraphing.

G. Athletic Director -- develops and carrys out athletic programs in keeping with the needs of the Jewish community and the agency; hires and supervises part-time session workers as necessary.

H. While the number of part-time session workers in various capacities differs according to the needs of the agency at any given time, there is between ten and twenty such workers employed at any one time.

VI. BUDGET

The Center budget for the 1958 calendar year was approximately $58,000. The chief sources of income were $41,000. from the Hennepin County Community Chest and Welfare Council, $10,000. from Day Camp and $3,900. from pre-school nursery program. Chief expenditures were $34,750. for salaries, $10,000. for Day Camp and $4,700. for fixed charges, such as building expense, capital improvements, insurances, etc.

SUMMARY OF EMANUEL COHEN CENTER PROGRAM

Group or Activity	Age Group Served	Number Active	Time and frequency of meeting
Nursery School	3-5	60	5 Mornings a week
Junior Game Room	6-12	50	Daily after school
Junior Dance Class	6-12	10	Weekly
Junior Film Club	8-12	20	Weekly
Junior Crafts Club	8-12	10	Weekly
Junior Girls Social Club	10-12	10	Weekly
'Tween Canteen and Committee	12-14	100	Canteen twice a month, committee meets weekly
7 AZA and BBG Groups	14-17	150	Weekly
Swimming, basket ball, volley ball, and soft ball	11-18	300	Four times a week, school year; three times a week in summer
City-wide Canteen and Committee	14-17	250*	Canteen meets monthly, committee meets twice a month
Men's Club	Adults	50	Twice a month
Women's Auxiliary	Adults	200-300	Once a month
Golden Age	Older Adults	200	Twice a week
Day Camp:			
6 weeks - summer	6-11	351	Daily
2 weeks - winter	6-11	65	Daily

Houses Park Jewish Youth Services and other adult organizations.
Operates Council Camp

*Includes participants from cooperating organizations.

PARK JEWISH YOUTH SERVICES

I. HISTORY

The Park Jewish Youth Services was established in September of 1955 by approval of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service. It organized in March 1956, and initiated its first program in September of 1956. The agency originated as a demonstration project following a survey of Jewish population in St. Louis Park which survey was conducted under Federation auspices.

II. PURPOSE AND SPONSORSHIP

Primary objective of the agency is to develop and administer Jewish Community Center services in St. Louis Park and other suburban areas of Hennepin County, in areas not served directly by the Emanuel Cohen Center. The program is designed to serve the needs of the community and to determine the effectiveness of home-centered group-work programs.

In addition to the general social work and educational objectives, the agency has a primary objective to strengthen Jewish Life.

The PJYS is sponsored by both the Minneapolis Federation of Jewish Service and the Emanuel Cohen Center Women's Auxiliary. The agency has a Board of 39 members containing both elected and appointed members as well as ex-officio representation from both the Emanuel Cohen Center, the Women's Auxiliary of the Center and the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service.

III. MEMBERSHIPS AND FEES

The Park Jewish Youth Services has a $12.00 a year family membership fee for parents of children who participate in the pre-school, club, or play-group program, and a special fee of $3.00 for children in the canteen program. The men in the soft ball league pay a special fee of $6.00 - which pays costs of paid officials and equipment. Family membership entitles parents and all of their children to partake in all of the programs offered by the St. Louis Park Jewish Youth Services as well as those offered by the Emanuel Cohen Center, as memberships are interchangeable.

In addition, the Park Jewish Youth Services solicits adult memberships in support of their program.

As of May, 1958, the PJYS memberships were as follows:

89 - Family "participating memberships" - ($12.00 a year)
65 - Teenage memberships - ($3.00 a year)
48 - Family "contributing memberships" - ($3.00 a year)
(non participating families)
18 - Family "sustaining memberships" -($10.00 a year)

IV. PROGRAM -- the current activities consist of the following:

Pre-school -- THIS program operates three afternoons a week and serves 16 children (10 girls and 6 boys) from the ages of approximately 4 years and nine months through 5. Although all the children come from St. Louis Park, they are brought to the Emanuel Cohen Center by the Center's bus and use the nursery school facilities of that agency. The content and direction of the activity is geared to a higher level than nursery school, and provides a bridge for the child between nursery school and kindergarten. The parents of the children meet together to discuss the activity, their children, and have a direct voice in the program.

Junior -- this activity is an after-school home-centered club and play-group program. It consists of eight groups totaling 78 children, ages from 6 through 12. Four of the groups are girls groups; four are boys groups; and all are under the leadership of part-time paid club advisors supervised by the agency director. The purpose of the club program is to provide a fully rounded social group experience for the participants with primary emphasis on group adjustment, individual development, and opportunities for meaningful Jewish activities. A number of special programs are conducted in cooperation with the Emanuel Cohen Center and other Jewish youth-serving agencies throughout the year. Regular meetings of parents of each group are held in order that parents can share their comments and suggestions with the staff.

'Tween-age -- a monthly canteen program is conducted for 65 youngsters, between the ages of 12 and 15. There are currently 28 boys and 37 girls with Canteen membership. The activity is supervised by two part-time paid workers, and the participants meet in committees during the month to plan and take responsibility for their programs. The group also has recently developed its own newspaper. This program rents the facilities of the St. Louis Park Junior High school. While the Canteen is open to all youngsters in the Park and adjacent areas, most of the participants are residents of St. Louis Park. The focus of the activity is to provide a social and educational experience which children this age needs and also to provide a more intensive group experience through committee activity.

Adults -- a beginning has been made in service to the adult community. Two special programs for parents and board members have been held with either guest speakers and panel discussions, with attendance ranging from 40 to 60 individuals. In addition, a men's softball league serving approximately 100 men was started this spring. This program provides opportunities for men to enter together in once-a-week, outdoor mildly competitive sports program, and serves men from all sections of Minneapolis.

V. SERVICES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS -- the Park Jewish Youth Services has organized, coordinated, and administered specialized Jewish cultural programs, such as a children's Jewish dance program, in cooperation with other youth-serving organizations. It has given help to the Emanuel Cohen Center, Talmud Torah and various synagogues as requested, and it maintains a cooperative relationship with the Jewish Family and Childrens Service by accepting referral of children for its school year program.

VI. STAFF AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Executive Director -- The agency is served by one full time professional worker whose responsibilities include organization and administration of the program; hiring and supervision of staff; budgeting; working directly with the Board and its committees; maintenance of relationships with parents and community.

B. Secretary-Bookkeeper -- this position is filled by a half-time worker.

C. Part-time leaders -- anywhere from 8 to 12 part-time advisors are employed as program requirements indicate. These people are employed on a paid basis and their responsibilities include direct leadership, program development, individual and group records, and regular supervisory conferences.

VII. BUDGET

The budget for the 1958 calendar year is approximately $14,500. The major expenditures were: salaries, $11,500., program expenses, including rental and special events, $1,500., program supplies and equipment, $600. The major sources of income include $5,600. from the Jewish Federation; $3,800. from the Women's Auxiliary of the ECC and approximately $5,100. from membership activity fees, and reimbursement by the ECC for summer services of the Executive Director.

VIII. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Activity	Age Group	Frequency of Meeting	No. of Participants
Pre-school	4 - 5	3 times a week at ECC	16
8 clubs and play groups	5 thru 12	once a week in homes	78
'Tween Canteen and committee	13 - 15	Canteen once a month; committee once a week	65
Special events	5 - 15	three major events per year	average of 85 per event
Adult forums	adults	two meetings per year	40 - 60 per meeting
Men's softball	adults	spring and summer each Sunday morning	100

COUNCIL CAMP

History

Council Camp was created by the Council of Jewish Women and operated for some years under their direction at state-rented property near Hinkley, Minnesota.

In 1945 the Council of Jewish Women turned the camp over to a new board - the Minneapolis Jewish Camping Association who in turn worked out a cooperative relationship with the Emanuel Cohen Center to operate the camp. The Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service has given support to the Camp since 1945 and the Camp Association purchased its present site of 220 acres near Aitkin, Minnesota in 1947.

The property has numerous cabins, a dining hall and lounge, toilets, an infirmary, etc., and it is estimated to be worth about $80,000.

Purpose

The objectives of Council Camp are to provide children with the best opportunities and leadership leading to individual growth and development, ability to function in a democratic society, and knowledge and appreciation of Judaism. Focus is on the finest ideals of American and Jewish tradition with a firm conviction of the important role of Jewish content in the setting. Council Camp aims at accomplishing its purposes through consciously planned activities in the out-of-doors environment and through the real living situation uniquely provided by a resident camp. The camp is open to the entire Jewish community.

Sponsorship

The camp is a beneficiary agency of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service and as such receives a portion of its funds from this source. Through various relationships worked out with the Emanuel Cohen Center, a transfer of services has been provided by the Center, with allocations from the Council Camp budget to the Center being made for both professional staff and clerical and administrative costs. The camp is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 30 members incorporated as the Minneapolis Jewish Camping Association.

Program

Every camper experienced an out-of-door adventure through canoe trips, cookouts, overnight hikes, etc. Camp also retained its traditional features such as swimming, boating, crafts, horse back riding and special events. A special "wilderness" program was developed for third session which saw a group of teen-age boys living, planning and working together at a special site carved out of the more primitive area adjacent to camp. Jewish programming and the inculcation of Jewish culture and values was a continuing process at camp being introduced through means of the normal program tools plus special activities.

Participation & Membership

Council Camp is a membership organization in and of itself. At the moment approximately 225 adults have subscribed to the $5 yearly membership dues. The income is used to meet yearly principle payments of $1,110 on an outstanding mortgage of about $10,000. The number of individual campers enrolled for 1957 consisted of a total of 142 boys and 159 girls between the ages of 7 and 15. The session breakdown is seen below:

Session Breakdown

I

	7-8	9-11	12-15	Total	
Male	2	26	15	43	) 100
Female	0	23	34	57	)

II

	7-8	9-11	12-15	Total	
Male	2	33	16	51	) 97
Female	5	24	17	46	)

III

	7-8	9-11	12-15	Total	
Male	1	13	34	48	) 104
Female	0	18	38	56	)

Ten percent of the campers enrolled came through the cooperative relationship enjoyed with the St. Paul Jewish Community Center. A limited number of campers came from smaller Jewish communities throughout the state.

Services to Other Organizations

Three community groups were extended the use of the camp's facilities. The groups and numbers attending were:

(a) Senior Canteen of the Emanuel Cohen Center - 43 (a weekend of camping)
(b) B.B.Y.O. - 86 (a week of camping)
(c) Adath Jeshurun Married Couples League - 73 (a weekend of camping)

Number of Staff and Responsibilities

Full-time

Camp Director.- generally a member of the full-time professional staff of the Emanuel Cohen Center. Responsibilities include preparation of a budget, hiring staff, planning staff orientation and program in consultation with camp program director; publicity; public relations; purchase of food and general camp equipment; parent contacts; etc.

Participation & Membership
(Number of Staff and Responsibilities continued)

Camp Maintenance Man - a year-round maintenance man is employed at camp. During the camp season this person is responsible for the general maintenance of grounds and buildings. The rest of the year is spent in minor repairs as well as general caretaker duties necessary to the proper maintenance of property.

Part-Time
A number of part-time personnel are hired every year. These include a camp program director; three unit heads; approximately 12 to 15 counselors; waterfront, crafts, canoeing and other specialists as needed; kitchen staff and other personnel as the camp may require from time to time.

Budget - The total camp budget for the year 1957 was approximately $42,000. Major sources of income were:

INCOME	Camp fees	$ 26,000.
	Jewish Federation	6,000
	Camp Canteen	1,700
	Emanuel Cohen Center Auxiliary	1,000.
	B.B.Y.O.	1,000.

Major EXPENDITURES WERE:

Salaries	15,000
Food	11,000
Canteen	2,100
Insurance	1,800
Repair and replacements	1,500
Auto Allowance	1,300
Household	1,100
Taxes	1,300
Capital improvements	1,900

The full fee charged to children in 1957 was $112.50 for three weeks; this was set at about the true costs of operation. The families of children who could not afford this fee paid less, in accordance with a sliding scale based on income.

ADULT MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Information on 36 Jewish Adult Organizations and Groups in Minneapolis as analyzed from the questionnaires submitted by adult organizations*

Organizations Reporting

Over 40 organizations and groups (*) responded to a questionnaire asking for information about their purposes, activities, membership and meetings. Since the Congregations per se, will be reported on elsewhere, we will deal here with 36 organizations and groups of which 13 represent men and women groups, affiliated with Congregations. The others are both local and national organizations interested in a variety of purposes including philanthropic and welfare services, Israeli projects, cultural programs, recreational programs, veteran activities and interests, and educational programs.

Of the organizations and groups which have not reported, most of them are inactive or nearly so. Only 4 of them (Brookview Country Club, Jewish War Veterans #166, Oak Ridge Country Club and a Men's Club of a Congregation) are considered active and it would have helped if they could have been included here.

(*) The Emanuel Cohen Center will be reported separately

Membership

No. of Members	No. of Organizations
Up to 50	3
51 - 100	8
101 - 200	6
201 - 300	4
301 - 500	5
501 - 700	6
1000 - 2000	3
2037	1

The 36 organizations report a membership of 14,390 men and women. Of these, 3,526 (24%) are affiliated with the 13 Congregational groups and 10,759 (76%) with the other 23 organizations. One can assume that there are an additional 2,000 belonging to organizations on which we have no reports. Since there is a Jewish adult population of 12,000 to 13,000, the total membership represents better than 1 organization per adult. While we cannot identify the extent of overlapping among the membership in the various organizations, it should be noted that in the Jewish Population Study 19.3% of the Jewish women and 25.3% of the Jewish men claimed they did not belong to any Jewish group, while 12.3% of the women and 4.7% of the men claimed membership in 6 or more of them.

*Prepared by Myron Blanchard, National Jewish Welfare Board, Consultant to the survey.

When one examines male and female membership, we get an entirely different picture. Of the 14,390 members in the 36 reporting organizations and groups, 10,514, or close to 73% are women, and 3,691, or about 27% are men. About the same proportions are indicated when we examine the membership only of the reporting Congregational groups which comprise 25% of the total. In terms of the entire membership, for men, the ratio of belonging becomes 2 groups for every 3 (0.66),and for women, 8 groups for every 5 (1.6). Thus Jewish women in Minneapolis tend to belong to Jewish groups three times as much as Jewish men.

General Purposes of the Organizations

Most of the organizations and groups report several purposes. Those with national affiliation tend to follow locally the purposes of the national organization. A very large number of them do fund raising through various means to support their own projects. Only 3 of the 36 state that social and cultural activities represent their primary concern. Most of the others have some social, cultural and recreational activities but these appear to be secondary to their other purposes.

Meeting Places of Organizations

Congregational Buildings	14
Standard Club	5
Peretz Community Center	3
Hotels	3
Emanuel Cohen Center	2
Homes of Members	2
Other Jewish Buildings	3
Others	3
Did not indicate	2

No particular building in the community appears to be the most accepted meeting place. In the main, the Congregations house their own affiliated Mens' and Womens' groups. The Standard Club, if any, has the slightly greater drawing power in this respect.

Only 3 organizations felt that their meeting places were not conveniently located. All the others (33) thought they were convenient, although 2 of these stated that this was not so for all their members.

13 of the organizations paid a rental or maintenance fee for their meeting places.

Meetings of Organizations

	1 to 4	6 to 10	16 to 22	Not Given
Number of general meetings per year	4 org.	27	2 org.	1 org.
Number of executive committee meetings per year	2 org.	32	2 org.	-

The great majority of the organizations apparently conduct meetings for their general membership about once a month except during the summer months. The same holds true for the executive committees of these organizations.

Attendance at General Meetings

The 26 organizations, that responded to the question of the average attendance at a general membership meeting, report a combined membership of 11,640. The attendances at their general meetings add up to 2,475, or 21% of their total membership. This means that on an average 1 member in 5 attends a membership meeting which generally is once a month or even less frequently.

Attendance at Best Meeting

The 24 organizations, that responded to the question of the best attendance at a meeting, report a combined membership of 10,365. The best attendances at meetings add up to 4,948, or 48% of their total memberships. This means that on an average 1 member out of 2 attends what is considered the best meeting (several organizations report larger attendances than their membership numbers, indicating that non-members attended. This would reduce slightly the ratio of members who attended).

Best Program of the Year

22 organizations reported their best programs of the year. These are varied and do not lend themselves easily to general categories. However, they might be described (some of them included 2 categories) as follows:

Cultural (Holidays, music, art, dramatics)	-12
Social (Parties, dances, dinners, teas)	-10
Educational (Speakers, broadcasts)	- 5

Activities Conducted and Their Frequency

A. Special Programs

1. Religious - 7 organizations	Weekly	2 org.
	Monthly	3 org.
	Annually	1 org.
	Not stated	1 org.

Activities Conducted and Their Frequency (Continued)

A. Special Program (Continued)

2.	Social Services - 11 organizations	Daily	1 org.
		Monthly	2 org.
		Annually	3 org.
		Not stated	5 org.
3.	Fund Raising - 21 organizations	Continuously	1 org.
		Weekly	1 org.
		Monthly	4 org.
		Semi-ann.	1 org.
		Annually	11 org.
		Not stated	3 org.
4.	Civic and Community Affairs - 16 organizations	Daily	1 org.
		Weekly	1 org.
		Monthly	1 org.
		Annually	7 org.
		Not stated	6 org.

B. Social Programs

1.	Dances and Dinner Dances - 17 organizations	Annually	14 org.
		Not stated	3 org.
2.	Teas, Lunches, Dinners, Parties - 17 organizations	Monthly	4 org.
		Bi-monthly	1 org.
		Annually	7 org.
		Not stated	5 org.
3.	Card Parties, and Bazaars - 12 organizations	Annually	9 org.
		Not stated	3 org.
4.	Picnics, Outings, Hikes - 8 organizations	Annually	6 org.
		Not stated	2 org.
5.	Movies - 4 organizations	Bi-monthly	1 org.
		Annually	2 org.
		Not stated	1 org.

C. Cultural Programs

1.	Concerts - 5 organizations	Annually	3 org.
		Not stated	2 org.
2.	Lectures, Forums (Jewish) - 14 organizations	Weekly	2 org.
		Monthly	3 org.
		Annually	6 org.
		Not stated	3 org.

Activities Conducted and Their Frequency (Continued)

C. Cultural Programs (Continued)

3.	Lectures, Forums (General) - 14 organizations	Weekly	2 org.
		Monthly	1 org.
		Annually	7 org.
		Not stated	4 org.
4.	Classes, Discussion Groups (Jewish) 9 organizations	Weekly	3 org.
		Bi-monthly	1 org.
		Monthly	3 org.
		Annually	1 org.
		Not stated	1 org.
5.	Classes, Discussion Groups (General) 8 organizations	Weekly	1 org.
		Monthly	3 org.
		Annually	2 org.
		Not stated	2 org.
6.	Jewish Festival Celebrations - 17 organizations	Bi-monthly	1 org.
		Monthly	1 org.
		Annually	7 org.
		Not stated	8 org.
7.	American Holiday Celebrations 4 organizations	Annually	2 org.
		Not stated	2 org.

D. Other Programs

1. Camping Activities - 2 organizations

E. Synagogue Programs

It should be pointed out that several of the Congregations report some of the above programs. Those conducted by their affiliated groups (Sisterhoods, Men's Club) are included here.

F. Special Interest Groups

Dramatics	5 groups	(1 Congregation)
Arts and Crafts	6 groups	(2 Congregations)
Choral	5 groups	(4 Congregations)
Dance	4 groups	(2 Congregations)
Painting	1 group	(1 Congregation)
Newspaper	1 group	(1 Congregation)
Art	1 group	
Mental Hygiene and Family Living	4 groups	
Book Reviews	4 groups	

Activities and Their Frequency (Continued)

F. Special Interest Groups (Continued)

Adult Institutes	7 groups	(conducted by 2 Congregations)
Sewing	1 group	
Bridge Class	1 group	
Garden Club	1 group	

G. Sports Programs

Bowling	5 organizations
Baseball	1 organization
Golf Class	1 organization
General Sports	2 organizations
Junior Athletics	1 organization

Taken as a total picture, the above programs represent generally a broad leisure time program except that it is markedly lacking in physical education activities. The picture, however, is less satisfying when one notes that many of the activities are annual affairs or offered infrequently during the year. The special interest groups are rather sparse in terms of the number of organizations that are concerned with cultural and educational activities of their members. Some Jewish people, of course, may be finding these under non-Jewish auspices (See Jewish Population Study).

There is considerable activity around fund raising and connected with that some leisure time activities. On the whole, this community picture of social, cultural and recreational programs lacks planning and, in many instances, continuity.

Participation in Community-wide Programs

Do Participate	21 Organizations
Do Not Participate	8 Organizations
Yes, But Not as a Group	1 Organization
Did Not Indicate	6 Organizations

The more detailed information which these organizations supplied in regard to the kinds of programs in which they participate indicates that the greatest proportion of it is in fund raising (Federation, Israeli Bonds, Community Chest, Histradruth, Red Cross, Jewish National Fund, United Hospital, March of Dimes, etc.) A few noted other types of programs (Service projects, Blood Bank, United Nationals Day, Federation Workshops, Jewish Book Month, Chanukah Luncheon, Thanksgiving Service, and this Survey).

Specific Problems Faced by These Organizations

Getting Additional Members and Retaining Members	3 organizations
Developing Interests and Programs for Members	9 organizations
Speakers for Meetings	1 organizations
Professional Assistance for Children's Program	1 organization
Interpretation of Program and Public Relations	2 organizations
Board of Directors Problems	1 organization
Fund Raising and Financing Problems	6 organizations
Satisfactory Meeting Place	1 organization
No Problems	11 organizations
Did Not Indicate	4 organizations

A few organizations indicate more than one problem. The outstanding problems of these organizations and groups are in the area of retaining the interest of members, and developing programs that will interest and attract them. Fund raising is the next major concern. However, only 6 of the organizations felt needed community assistance with their problems.

Social, Cultural and Recreational Programs Which the Jewish Community Should Develop

A Community Center (Central Community House)	4 organizations
Jewish Youth Community Center	1 organization
Overall Community Recreational Program	1 organization
Jewish Cultural Program	2 organizations
Programs and Skits in Yiddish	1 organization
Speakers and Musical Talent for Meetings	1 organization
Better Youth Program	1 organization
Prepare Youth for its Place in Community Life	1 organization
Camping and Retreat for Adults	1 organization
More Attractive Canteen for Girls	1 organization
Development of Leadership	1 organization
Coordination of Existing Activities (avoid duplication, develop standards)	3 organizations
Community Veteran Services	1 organization
Too Many Meetings	1 organization
No Responses	16 organizations

20 of the 36 organizations and groups offered suggestions in regard to programs under community-wide auspices. As an examination of the list will indicate, these deal mainly with a Jewish Community Center, programming for Jewish youth, programming for Jewish adults and the coordination of existing programs.

(1)

PROJECTED ADULT AFFILIATION WITH SOCIAL, CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL SERVICES

The population study attempted to determine the formal and informal affiliation by adults with organizations and the participation of adults in these organizations. Since the study did not attempt to get at formal "memberships" as such, the discrepencies between what organizations reported and what people claimed for organization associations cannot be interpreted in any meaningful way (see Chapter V for more detailed explanation)

MEN

Number of Men Claiming Affiliations with Types of Groups

Of 5,587 adult Jewish men

2,800, or 50.1% affiliate with Jewish and other than Jewish Groups

1,377, or 24.7% " " Jewish organizations only

476, or 8.5% " " other than Jewish organizations only

934, or 16.7% affiliate with no organization

Thus - 4,177 men, or 74.8% have affiliation with Jewish organizations

1,410 men, or 25.2% have no Jewish organization affiliation

Of the 4,177 men who claimed Jewish organization affiliation, 2,675, or 64% associate with one or two groups, while 1,502 men, or 36% associate with three or more groups.

Of the 3,276 men who have organizational affiliation with one or more "other than Jewish groups", 1,387 of them - or 42%, are affiliated with one or more professional organizations.

From these figures, it appears that not only are there numbers of men who have little or no affiliation with Jewish organizations, but that many of the men who identify with "other than Jewish" groups, do not, by such association receive the social, educational or recreational services usually associated with leisure-time services.

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(1) All figures in the remainder of this section are projections of the replies received from the 434 household interviews completed.

The Organizations with which Men Affiliate

Of 5,587 men, the following number indicated association with the following organizations:

Jewish Organizations	
Synagogue Boards, Men's Clubs,* and other synagogue activities	2,162 men or 38.7% of all Jewish men
B'nai B'rith Lodges	1,825 men, or 32.7% of all Jewish men
Standard Club	800 men, or 14.3% of all Jewish men
College Fraternities	712 men, or 12.7% " " "
All Zionist groups	600 men, or 10.7% " " "
Hillel Foundation	325 men, or 5.8% " " "
Jewish War Veterans	325 men, or 5.8% " " "
Oak Ridge Country Club	300 men, or 5.4% " " "
Brookview Country Club	225 men, or 4.0% " " "

Each of the other men's groups had less than 200 men claim affiliation, although a general category entitled "all other Jewish groups" had 787 or 14.1% of all adult Jewish men indicate affiliation.

Thus three Jewish organizations, the synagogues, the B'nai B'rith Lodges, and the Standard Club, together, provide as many affiliations for Jewish men as do all the other Jewish groups combined.

Other than Jewish Organizations	
P.T.A.	2,087 men, or 37.4% of all Jewish men
Professional & other organizations	1,400 men, or 25.1% " " " "
Other than Jewish fraternal orders	1,037 men, or 18.6% " " " "
Service Groups	562 men, or 10.1% " " " "

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* While the question asked referred to affiliation with synagogue boards and organizations sponsored by synagogues, such as men's clubs, discussion groups, classes, etc., and not synagogue religious membership as such, it is possible that some people responded on the basis of formal membership as well.

Area Differences in Men's Affiliations

By dividing the combined affiliations of men in a given area by the total number of men in the area, an index of the number of organizations per man for each area can be determined and can be used as a guide for examining area differences. *

For "Jewish Organization" Affiliation

- Southside and St. Louis Park men indicated a ratio of 1.8 organization per man
- Northside men indicated a ratio of 1.3 organization per man

For General, "Other than Jewish Group" Affiliation

- Southside men indicated a ratio of 1.34 organizations per man
- St. Louis Park men indicated a ratio of 1.17 organizations per man
- Northside men indicated a ratio of .69 organizations per man

MEN'S DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS

Jewish Organizations

Of 14 Jewish organizations with which men indicated affiliation

- only 3 showed that 50% or more of the "members" attend half or more of the events, per year
- 11 showed that 50% of the "members" attend less than half of the events per year; and
- of these 11, 5 showed that 50% of the members attend three or less of the events per year.

The degree of participation for the "members" of the Jewish men's organizations with the largest number of affiliations is as follows:

		% of Members Attending Per Year		
Organization	# Affiliated	Half or More Events	Less than Half Events	Three or Less events
Synagogue Boards & synagogue sponsored social, cultural and recreational services	2162	49.1	14.5	34.7
B'nai B'rith Lodges	1825	32.2	6.8	56.9
Standard Club	800	31.3	14.0	48.5

* While there is no way of telling how many different men are involved in these affiliations since some men identify with no organizations, and others have multiple memberships, the ratio of organizations per man for each area is a fairly good guide to differences in organization affiliation patterns between men of different areas.

Other than Jewish Organizations

Of the 6 groups with which men indicated affiliation, only 2 showed that 50% or more of the "members" attend half or more of the events, per year.

Apparently, while Jewish men affiliate with organizations of many types, the great majority participate in less than half of the meetings or activities.*

This raises questions as to the real meaning and value of these affiliations - and it suggests the probable need of organizations for help with program planning and ways of involving membership to meet their real needs.*

WOMEN

Number of Women Claiming Affiliation with Types of Groups

Of 6,525 adult Jewish women

3,150, or 48.2% affiliate with both Jewish and other than Jewish groups

2,114, or 32.4% affiliate with Jewish organizations only.

312, or 4.8% affiliate with other than Jewish organizations only.

949, or 14.6% affiliate with no organization

Thus -5,264 women, or 80.6% have affiliation with Jewish organizations

1,251 women, or 19.4% have no Jewish organization affiliations.

Of the 5,264 women who claimed Jewish organization affiliation, 2,513, or 47.7% associate with one or two groups, while 2,751 women, or 52.5% associate with three or more groups.

From these figures, it appears that more women than men join organizations, and most of these affiliations are with Jewish groups. Women who join groups also tend to join more groups than do men.

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* Both of these statements are reinforced from the data supplied by the organizations themselves.

The Organizations with which Women Affiliate

Of 6,525 women, the following number indicated association with the following organizations.

Jewish organizations	
Synagogue Boards, Women's Groups,* and other synagogue activities	2,887 women or 44.2% of all Jewish women
Hadassah	2,337 women, or 35.8% of all Jewish women
Mt. Sinai Women's Auxiliary	1,962 women, or 30.1% of all Jewish women
Council of Jewish Women	1,475 women, or 22.6% of all Jewish women
Talmud Torah Auxiliary	962 women, or 14.7% of all Jewish women
B'nai B'rith Chapters	875 women, or 13.4% of all Jewish women
Emanuel Cohen Center Ladies Auxiliary	825 women, or 12.6% of all Jewish women

Aside from a general category "all other Jewish groups", to which 1,275 women, or 19.5% of all women responded, each of the remaining Jewish women's organizations have 450 or fewer women claiming affiliation.

The above seven organizations provide almost three times the organizational affiliations for Jewish women as do all the remaining 12 Jewish groups or categories combined.

Other than Jewish Groups	
P.T.A.	2,487 women or 38.1% of all Jewish women
Service Groups	1,062 " or 16.3% " " " "
Other than Jewish Fraternal Orders or Auxiliaries	425 " or 6.5% " " " "
League of Women Voters	337 " or 5.2% " " " "
Professional & other organizations	887 " or 13.6% " " " "

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* Again, as with the men, it is possible that women responded to this question on the basis of formal synagogue membership rather than participation in social, cultural, and recreational activities sponsored by the synagogue.

Area Differences in Women's Affiliations.*

For "Jewish Organization" affiliation

- St. Louis Park women indicated a ratio of 2.7 organizations per woman
- Southside women indicated a ratio of 1.9 organizations per woman
- Northside women indicated a ratio of .74 organizations per woman

For General "Other than Jewish group" affiliation

- Southside women indicated a ratio of 1.34 organizations per woman
- St. Louis Park women indicated a ratio of 1.17 organizations per woman
- Northside women indicated a ratio of .56 organizations per woman

From the area comparisons for both men and women, it is apparent that proportionally, fewer northside men and women affiliate with either Jewish or other than Jewish organizations.

WOMEN'S DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS

Jewish Organizations

Of the 19 Jewish organizations with which women indicated identification -

- Only 6 showed that 50% or more of the "members" attend half or more of the events per year
- 13 showed that 50% of the "members" attend less than half of the events per year, and of these, 5 showed that 50% of the "members" attend three or less of the events per year.

The degree of participation for the "members" of the Jewish women's organizations with the largest number of affiliations is as follows:

		% of Members attending, per year		
Organization	# Affiliated	Half or More Events	Less than Half Events	Three or Less Events
Synagogue Boards & Synagogue sponsored social, cultural and recreational services	2887	50.3	14.7	32.0
Hadassah	2337	39.0	10.7	49.2
Mt. Sinai Women's Auxiliary	1962	28.6	7.0	61.2
Council of Jewish Women	1475	35.6	14.4	48.3
Talmud Torah Auxiliary	962	37.7	14.3	45.4
B'nai B'rith Chapters	875	35.7	12.9	47.1
Emanuel Cohen Center Ladies Auxiliary	825	24.2	9.1	59.1

* Based on dividing the combined affiliation of women in an area by the total number of women in the area.

Other than Jewish Organizations

Of the 6 groups listed:

- Only 2 show that 50% or more of the "members" attend half or more of the events per year.

As with the men's organization participation, the figures show that the great majority of women participate in less than half of the meetings or activities, and, again, this raises the question of the value of these programs, and it points to the possible need by organizations for help with program planning and ways of involving membership to meet their real needs.*

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* Again, this is reinforced by the replies of adult organizations.

CHILDREN'S AFFILIATION WITH AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH SERVICES - AN ANALYSIS OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY YOUTH SERVING ORGANIZATIONS

Jewish Nursery Schools

Sponsored by 4 synagogues - Emanuel Cohen Center and Park Jewish Youth Services, these programs serve children ages 3 thru 5 on a 5 day week, half-day basis.

The purposes are two-fold: child development and Jewish learning. Fees range from $12.00 to $26.00 a month, including transportation. Most parents who use the Synagogue Schools pay full fees, while most of those who use the Center and PJYS schools pay partial fees. Bus transportation is provided for most of the children. Instruction is individualized and there is usually, 1 teacher to every 12 - 14 children.

Program consists of free play, songs and rhythms, simple crafts, games, rest, food-snack, Jewish Sabbath and holiday observance, general holiday observances, etc. Special emphasis is placed on the Hebrew songs, dances, and craft-motifs - along with Sabbath and Jewish holiday observances. One school emphasizes Hebrew language. Almost all schools have special equipment and facilities geared to the level of the age-group.

Most of the teachers are trained in Nursery School or primary education. All schools report informal parent groups that meet twice to five times a year, but there seemed to be little parent involvement or personal counseling on child problems and development. However, 5 of the 6 schools maintain a cooperative relationship with the JF and CS. Four of the 6 schools are liscensed by the State Division of Social Welfare.

The 6 schools, combined, report a total of 201 children enrolled. Three of the four synagogue schools had combined vacancies for 31 children; the Emanuel Cohen Center on the other hand, reported a waiting list of 17 - 20 children; the PJYS reported a waiting list of 6 children.

The above figures might indicate that the synagogue schools, with higher fees and little or no provision for scholarship assistance, are serving about the maximum number of persons who are willing to pay these costs ($20.00 - $26.00 a month); while there seems to be more demand for Nursery School services from parents who can only afford a smaller fee.

Other than Jewish Nursery Schools (1)

Thirteen private Nursery schools and one semi-private school, all of which were located in areas where Jewish people lived, were canvassed as to Jewish children enrolled; fees charged, purpose and program, standard, etc.

These 14 schools reported a combined enrollment of 92 Jewish children. Most of these children lived in St. Louis Park or Southside; a few came from Richfield and Golden Valley. None lived on the Northside. Fees ranged from $12.00 to $35.00 per month, with most of the schools charging $25.00 to $27.00 a month. All but one operated on a daily - 1/2 day schedule.

The objectives were, generally stated, child social, emotional, and physical development. Program included free play, rhythms, simple crafts, games, equipment play, etc.

While a few of the schools indicated that their staffs were trained, most of the teachers were only partially trained, although most teachers had many years of experience.

Most of the schools did not have enough space and lacked proper facilities and equipment. They seemed to do little with parent counselling or meetings, and only a few indicated a consultative relationship to a case work agency.

Jewish Sponsored Youth Services

It was difficult to divide the material submitted by the organizations into Junior age or Teen-age services since some of the organizations provide services for both age levels and did not distinguish between them in all cases. However, since it is helpful to program committees to have this breakdown, the analysis of the data will be attempted for each age group separately.

Camping and other specialized services are not included here; nor is there any great detail given for the Emanuel Cohen Center or Park Jewish Youth Services - which are analyzed in other sections of this book.

Young Judea

The organization serving the largest number of children in this age group is Young Judea, sponsored by the Zionist Youth Commission. They reported 17 groups, ages 9-13, serving about 250 children, most of whom were girls. About 75 children live in St. Louis Park; the remainder live North. Groups meet either weekly or every other week - in homes; all groups have leaders.

(1) Standards used are those set forth by the State of Minnesota, Division of Social Welfare

Young Judea (Continued)

The chief purpose is to promote in the participants an understanding and acceptance of Israel and a desire to actively participate in its upbuilding. Secondary goals include developing skills in democratic group living; furthering democracy in America and throughout the world; learning ideals and traditions of Judaism; development of leadership.

The program is relatively inexpensive - costing about $1,500.00 per year.* There is a paid part-time supervisor and most leaders are paid from $1.00 to $3.50 per session.

Of 21 leaders, 10 were in college; 9 in high school; 2 were no longer in school, but had completed high school. Some Jewish education or background is required of leaders.

Young Judea requires "reading" orientation for all leaders, group records, monthly leader's meetings; and occasional individual conferences as needed.

The program includes "following closely Jewish and National holidays along with service projects;" stories, dances, crafts, and fund raising - with Israeli content or purpose - as the major ingredients in programming.

Emanuel Cohen Center

The next largest service to this age group is provided by the Emanuel Cohen Center - which reported service for 150 - 200 children thru daily or weekly game room, gym, swimming, crafts, club, and interest groups. Almost all of these children live North. The details of the Emanuel Cohen Center program operation are given in Section XI.

Park Jewish Youth Services

The Park Jewish Youth Services reported 8 club groups, serving 78 children, ages 6 thru 11, meeting weekly in homes. All of them live in St. Louis Park. The details of the Park Jewish Youth Services program and operation are given in Section XII.

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* Children pay $1.50 a year for national dues plus what other fees each club may assess its own members. All local operating costs are borne by Hadassah and Z.O.A.

group at all, except thru religious services and special events in connection with Jewish holidays and Sunday schools.

Beth El sponsors a large cub-scout program, but the number enrolled was not reported. The Adath Jeshurun reported an enrollment of about 60 children in three groups; cub-scouts, arts-crafts, and dramatics. Temple Israel reported about 25 boys in a scout group. Almost all of these children live South.

As with all synagogue sponsored programs, the purposes are: help the participants become better Jews; help them identify with the synagogue; and provide for their general social and educational needs.

Leaders were both volunteer and paid; and in all synagogues, leaders are given guidance and supervision on their work.

Comment

All told, exclusive of camping, religious, and formal education programs, the Jewish organizations reporting, reported between 500 - 600 children*, ages 6 thru 12, receiving services in their programs. Approximately 150 - 175 of these live in St. Louis Park; another 60 or so live South, and about 300 plus live North.

In contrast to this is the figure of 3,036 children in this age-group.

Clearly there seems to be a tremendous need for more social, cultural, and recreational services, of all kinds, to meet the needs of this group.

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* This is not an unduplicated count. Some children partake in more than one activity.

Teen Age Children, Ages 13 thru 17

B'nai B'rith Youth Organizations

The BBYO, a national organization with local board sponsorship, provides a club type program for boys (AZA) and girls (BBG), 14 thru 18. They reported 19 clubs, with an enrollment of 30 plus per group for approximately 600 teenagers, about evenly divided between boys and girls.*

These groups meet either weekly or every other week - in homes, synagogues, or the Emanuel Cohen Center.

All groups have leaders who are 19 years or older; and all have completed high school, with most of them having college education. Most of them are volunteers.

Leaders are required to attend a four session training course, keep group records, attend monthly meetings, and participate in individual supervisory conferences about once a month.

In addition to being housed by synagogues and Center, the BBYO uses the staff of these organizations for guidance and supervision of groups and leaders where such staff is available; thus, while BBYO is the sponsoring group, the Center and synagogues where such groups meet share in the direction of the group and the quality of program achieved.

BBYO also cooperates in the city wide Canteen for teenagers, operated by the Emanuel Cohen Center.

Synagogue Sponsored Programs

Each of the major synagogues sponsors groups for younger teens, ages 12 - 14 and older teens, 14 - 17. While each states its purpose slightly differently, their purposes seem to be held in common: increased knowledge of Judaism and positive attitudes toward Jewish life and values; enhance identification with synagogue; provide for general social and educational needs.

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* The general purpose of BBYO is to provide personal and social growth to enable participants to lead socially useful lives in their Jewish and general community. The groups vary widely in their programming, but emphasize: socials and athletics; social service; vocational guidance; religious participation; leadership training, Israeli arts, etc.

Synagogue Sponsored Programs (Continued)

Together the synagogues report about 1,000 children participating in all their activities. However since some of these children are active in more than one activity in the same congregation, and some even participate in more than one synagogue program, this figure is duplicative and high. The largest of the synagogue programs is that provided by Beth El, with an estimate of 590 children, reported.* Adath is next with about 225; Temple Israel, with 110 children reported is third; and Mikro Kodesh, with about 85 children reported, has the least.

Each synagogue has a Governing Board or Commission responsible for the direction and policy making functions. Each employs a person (part-time in three cases and full time in another) to give supervision to the program. While children pay a nominal fee, most of the operating funds for the programs come directly from synagogue budgets, with supplementation from special gifts, sisterhoods, and men's clubs.

The pattern of group organization varies. The Beth El and the Mikro Kodesh have several club and interest groups, while the Temple and the Adath Jeshurun have fewer - larger groups. All sponsor leadership training programs for teenagers who show ability and promise; and all provide scholarship help for children to attend Jewish camps. Almost all cooperate with other synagogues, and with the Emanuel Cohen Center in the city-wide Canteen or gym program.

The programs include athletics, social events, singing and dancing, arts, trips, social service projects, etc. Jewish holiday and Sabbath programs are given special emphasis, as are Israel dances, songs, and program materials.

There is, frequently, a close tie between these social groups and religious worship services or study programs sponsored by each synagogue.

All groups have leaders, and all leaders are supposed to have at least high school graduation, some college, and a good Jewish background. However, while this was true for most groups, there were some that had less qualified leaders. Most leaders are paid, but there is a wide range for this - from $1.25 to $7.50 a session.

For the most part, the synagogues provide for leader orientation or training, occasional or monthly leaders meetings, and some individual conferences based on short group records of each meeting. The pattern of orientation and in service training for leaders seems related to the professional orientation of the staff person responsible and whether or not he works full or part-time.

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*Approximately 180 of these are from families whose parents are not members of Beth El.

Emanuel Cohen Center and Park Jewish Youth Services

Although the details of purpose, staff, program, etc. on each of these two organizations is given in Sections XI and XII, respectively, of this work book, their teen enrollment figures are given here. Together they report service to about 615 children, ages 12 thru 17. The Emanuel Cohen Center* reported service to about 100 in their Tween Canteen; 200 plus in their gym and swimming programs; 250 in the city canteen and canteen committee. The PJYS reported about 65 younger teens in a canteen program and committee.

Other Groups

Though the information on participation of Jewish Youth in other groups is not available from questionnaires, it should be kept in mind that some teenagers are getting services by association with an informal social group of Talmud Torah high school students; some Jewish sororities and fraternities, and thru general community sponsored leisure time programs; such as: schools, parks and playgrounds, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., etc.

Comments

The combined enrollment figures for teenagers, as provided by the Jewish Youth Service Organizations responding, even though they are exaggerated by duplication, provide a rough guide to the activities of teenagers in Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services. The combined enrollment figures total 2,215, for the 1,700 teenagers as reported in the population study, for an average of 1.3 groups per teenager.

It seems important to try to determine how many teenagers do not participate in any Jewish organizations; and how many participate in several; also what organizations provide the most duplication of participation; and whether there are any area differences in teen participation.

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*This report excludes the 7 AZA and BBG groups that meet at the Emanuel Cohen Center.

PROJECTED CHILDREN'S AFFILIATION WITH AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - AN ANALYSIS OF THE DATA FROM THE POPULATION STUDY (1)

This material will be analyzed for children, ages 6-12 and 14 thru 17, and for each sex. The first part of the analysis is for school-year program and a second part is for affiliation of all children with special services, such as camping.

Jewish Girls, 6 thru 12

Of 1,363 girls, ages 6 thru 12,

126, or 9.2%, affiliate with both Jewish and other than Jewish organizations. *

362, or 26.6%, affiliate with Jewish organizations only.

576, or 42.3%, affiliate with other than Jewish organizations only. *

299, or 21.9% are not affiliated with any organization.

Thus, 488 girls, ages 6 thru 12, or 35.8%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 875, or 64.2%, do not affiliate with Jewish organizations.

Number of Affiliations

Of the 488 girls who claimed Jewish organization affiliation,

375 associate with one group only

100 associate with two groups

13 associate with three groups

Of the 938 girls who have organization affiliation with other than Jewish organizations, *

838 associate with one group only

100 associate with two groups

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(1) All figures in this section are projections of the replies received from the 434 household interviews completed.

* These figures include lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

Number of Affiliations (Continued)

Though the population study does not indicate the specific organizations (Jewish or other than Jewish) to which children of this age category belong, they are readily indentified as: Young Judea, Emanuel Cohen Center clubs and classes, Park Jewish Youth Services, scouting or campfire, or individual lessons. (1)

Area Patterns and Differences (3 areas of major Jewish concentration)

North: 300 of the 488 Northside girls, ages 6 - 12, or 61%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 313, or 64%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 75 or 16%, "belong" to no group.

St. Louis Park: 175 of the 463 St. Louis Park girls, ages 6 - 12, or 37.8%, affiliate with a Jewish group; 337, or 72.7%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 113, or 24.4% "belong" to no group.

South (2): 150 of the 162 Southside girls, ages 6 - 12, or 92.5% affiliate only with other than Jewish groups, while 12 girls, or 7.5% "belong" to no group.

Thus the largest number and proportion of junior age girls, in the 3 largest areas, join other than Jewish groups.(3)

A larger number and proportion of Northside junior age girls affiliate with Jewish organizations than do junior age girls in St. Louis Park or South Minneapolis.

The greatest proportion of non-affiliated junior age girls live in St. Louis Park.

The Southside is characterized by none of its junior age girls affiliating with Jewish sponsored organizations or services. (4)

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(1) The population study gives organization affiliation and participation for all children, ages 6 thru 17; but since most organizations serve distinct age groups, it is possible to identify, quite accurately in most cases, which age children are involved.

(2) This combines figures for South I and II, but excludes South III, the area east of Nicollet.

(3) This figure includes lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

(4) This is related to the lack of Jewish services available on the Southside for this age group. Young Judea, Emanuel Cohen Center, and Park Jewish Youth services, throughout the school year, are not available or hardly accessible to young children who live South.

Jewish Boys, 6 thru 12

Of 1,675 boys, ages 6 thru 12,

225, or 13.5%, affiliate with both Jewish and other than Jewish organizations (1)

125, or 7.5%, affiliate with Jewish organizations only

801, or 47.8%, affiliate with other than Jewish organizations only (1)

524, or 31.2%, are not affiliated with any organization

Thus 350 boys, ages 6 thru 12, or 21.0%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 1,325, or 79%, do not affiliate with Jewish organizations.

Number of Affiliations

Of the 350 boys who claimed Jewish organization affiliation,

213 associate with one group only

125 associate with two groups

12 associate with three groups

Of the 1,026 boys who have organization affiliation with other than Jewish organizations, (1)

789 associate with one group only

175 associate with two groups

62 associate with three or four groups

Thus for both boys and girls who "belong" to Jewish and other than Jewish groups, the vast majority affiliate with one, or at the most, two groups or services.(1)

Again the specific organizations with which boys, ages 6 thru 12, affiliate, can be identified as Young Judea, Emanuel Cohen Center clubs and classes, Park Jewish Youth Services, scouting, or individual lessons.

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(1) This figure includes lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

Area Patterns and Differences (3 areas of major Jewish concentration)

North : 224 of the 575 Northside boys, ages 6 - 12, or 38.9%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 388, or 67.5%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 100 boys, or 17.4%, "belong" to no group.

St. Louis Park : 63 of the 525 St. Louis Park boys, ages 6 - 12, or 12.1%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 325, or 61.8%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 187, or 35.5%, "belong" to no group.

South : 50 of the 350 Southside boys, ages 6 - 12, or 14.3%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 188, or 63.7%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 150 or 42.9% "belong" to no group.

Thus the largest number and proportion of junior age boys, in the 3 largest areas, join other than Jewish groups.*

A larger number and proportion of Northside junior age boys affiliate with Jewish organizations than do junior age boys of St. Louis Park or South Minneapolis.

A large proportion of junior age boys of both St. Louis Park and South are not affiliated with any organization or service.

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* This figure includes lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

Jewish Girls, 13 thru 17

Of 825 girls, ages 13 thru 17,

412, or 49.9%, affiliate with both Jewish and other than Jewish organizations.*

275, or 33.3%, affiliate with Jewish organizations only.

75, or 9.1%, affiliate with other than Jewish organizations only.*

63, or 7.7% do not affiliate with any organizations.

Thus 687 girls, ages 13 thru 17, or 83.2%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 138, or 16.8%, do not affiliate with Jewish organizations.

Number of Affiliations

Of the 687 girls with Jewish organization affiliation,

163 associate with one group only

224 associate with two groups

175 associate with three groups

125 associate with four groups

Thus 56.3% of the teenage girls who "belong" to Jewish groups, belong to one or two groups and 43.7% belong to three or four groups.

Of the 487 girls with other than Jewish organization affiliation,

350 associate with one group only

62 associate with two groups

38 associate with three groups

37 associate with four or five groups

Thus most Jewish teenage girls who affiliate with other than Jewish groups, tend to "belong" to one organization only.

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* Figures include lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

The Jewish Organizations With Which Teen Age Girls Affiliate

The Jewish organizations with which Jewish teenage girls affiliate, and the approximate numbers indicating affiliation with each, are: (1)

B'nai B'rith Girls	425
Synagogue Groups	677
Emanuel Cohen Center Clubs, classes, and athletics . .	100 (2)
Minneapolis Jewish Canteen . .	212
Sororities	125
All other Jewish groups. . . .	67 (2)

These cumulative affiliations total 1,606 for the 687 girls who affiliate with a Jewish group for a ratio of 2.3 Jewish organizations per girl.

The General Other Than Jewish Organizations With Which Jewish Teen Age Girls Affiliate

Since it is more difficult to distinguish between junior age and teen age affiliation data with other than Jewish groups, it is difficult to indicate with which organization the 487 teen age girls associate. However, from the data and from a general knowledge of these groups and the ages they usually serve, it can be safely said that Jewish teen age girls tend to affiliate with school sponsored clubs and athletics, individual lessons, and the Y. W. C. A.

Area Patterns and Differences (3 areas of major Jewish Concentration)

North: 338 of the 375 Northside girls, ages 13 - 17, or 90.1%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 175 girls, or 46.6%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 37 girls, or 9.9%, "belong" to no group.

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(1) Although organization affiliation and participation data was obtained for the broader age range, 6 thru 17, the numbers who are teenagers can be fairly accurately distinguished from those who are juniors because most organizations serve specific age groups.

(2) These are estimated figures, and are based on a calculation of 38% of all girls who claimed affiliation with these groups since teen age girls constitute 38% of all girls 6 thru 17.

Area Patterns and Differences (3 areas of major Jewish Concentration) (Continued)

St. Louis Park: 187 out of 187 St. Louis Park girls, ages 13 - 17, or 100%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 112 girls or 60%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups. There are none who do not belong to an organization.

South: 75 out of 138 Southside girls, ages 13 - 17, or 54.3%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 112 girls, or 80.4%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups.

Thus almost all Jewish teenage girls on the Northside and in St. Louis Park affiliate with Jewish organizations; while only a little more than half of the Jewish Southside teen girls affiliate with Jewish organizations.

Conversely, a higher proportion of Jewish teenage girls on the Southside affiliate with other than Jewish groups than do Jewish teenage girls in the North and St. Louis Park sections.

Jewish Boys, 13 thru 17

Of 900 boys, ages 13 thru 17,

525, or 58.3%, affiliate with both Jewish and other than Jewish organizations.(1)

189, or 21% , affiliate with Jewish organizations only.

112, or 12.5%, affiliate with other than Jewish organizations only (1)

74, or 8.2%, do not affiliate with any organization

Thus 714 boys, or 79.3%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 186, or 20.7%, do not affiliate with Jewish organizations.

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(1) Figures include lessons, such as art, music, and dance instruction.

Number of Affiliations

Of the 714 boys with Jewish organization affiliation,

350 associate with one group only

200 associate with two groups

113 associate with three groups

62 associate with four or five groups

Thus 77% of the teen age boys who"belong" to Jewish groups, belong to one or two groups and 23% belong to three or four groups.

Of the 637 boys with other than Jewish organization affiliation,

438 associate with one group only

162 associate with two groups

25 associate with three or four groups

Thus most Jewish teen age boys who affiliate with other than Jewish groups, like teen age girls, tend to "belong" to one organization.

The Jewish Organizations With Which Teen Age Boys Affiliate

The Jewish organizations with which Jewish teen age boys affiliate, and the approximate numbers indicating affiliation with each, are: (1)

B'nai B'rith - AZA	362
Synagogue Youth Groups	512
Minneapolis Jewish Canteen . .	225
Emanuel Cohen Center Clubs, Classes, and Athletics . .	144
Fraternities	12
All other Jewish Groups. . . .	53

These cumulative affiliations total 1,308 for the 714 boys who affiliate with a Jewish group, or 1.8% Jewish organizations per boy.

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(1) As with the analysis for teen age girls, the numbers of teen age boys affiliated with each organization is possible to determine because most Jewish Youth serving organizations serve specific age groups. For "Emanuel Cohen Center clubs, classes, and athletics," and for "all other Jewish groups," the number of teen age boys is estimated on the basis of 35% of the total number of boys,6 thru 17, who indicated affiliation with these groups; 35% is used because this is the proportion of teenagers to all boys, ages 6 thru 17.

The General - Other Than Jewish Organizations With Which Jewish Teen Age Boys Affiliate

From the data and from a general knowledge of these groups and the ages they usually serve, it can be safely said that Jewish teen age boys tend to affiliate with school sponsored athletics and clubs, Y. M. C. A., public recreation groups, and other non-catagorized groups and services.

Area Patterns and Differences (3 areas of major Jewish Concentration)

North: 314 of the 350 Northside boys, ages 13 thru 17, or 89.6%, affiliate with a Jewish group; while 188 boys, or 53.6%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 37 boys, or 10.4%," belong" to no group.

St. Louis Park: 199 of the 212 St. Louis Park boys, ages 13 thru 17, or 93.8%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 188, or 88.6%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and there are no teenagers who are not affiliated with some group.

South: 113 of the 162 Southside boys, ages 13 thru 17, or 69.8%, affiliate with Jewish organizations; while 137 boys, or 84.6%, affiliate with other than Jewish groups; and 12 boys, or 7.4%, have no organization affiliation.

Thus approximately 90% or more of the teen age boys in North and St. Louis Park affiliate with Jewish groups as compared to about 70% of teen age boys in South Minneapolis.

On the other hand, between 84% and 89% of all St. Louis Park and South teen age boys affiliate with other than Jewish groups as compared to only about 50% of the teen age boys in North section.

Only a negligible number of teen boys in all sections do not affiliate with organizations.

Projected

CHILDREN'S DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES - FROM THE POPULATION STUDY

The analysis of the data on children's participation is presented for all boys, 6 thru 17, and all girls, 6 thru 17.

BOYS

Jewish Organizations

Of 11 Jewish organizations or catagories with which boys 6 - 17 indicated affiliation, all show that 50% or more of their "members" attend half or more of the events per year. In fact, participation ranges from a low of 57.5% attending half or more of the events to 100% attending half or more events, with an average of 78.6% attending half or more of the events.

Other Than Jewish Organizations

Of the 8 other than Jewish organizations with which boys indicate affiliation, all 8 show that 50% or more of the "members" attend attend half or more of the events per year. The average for these 8 groups is 84.5% attending half or more of the events.

Thus Jewish boys who affiliate with Jewish or other than Jewish organizations show a high degree of participation, and differences in participation between organizations are not very great.

GIRLS

Jewish Organizations

Of the 11 Jewish organizations or catagories with which girls 6 thru 17 indicated affiliation, only one(with 46.8%) shows that less than 50% of the "members" attend half or more of the events; while 10 show that 50% or more of the "members" attend half or more of the events. The average percent of those affiliated who attend half or more of the events per year is 74.7%.

Other Than Jewish Organizations

Of the 8 other than Jewish organizations with which girls indicate affiliation, all 8 show a very high percent of participation, ranging from 70.4% to 100% of "members" attending half or more of the events per year, with an average participation of 86.8% of "members" attending half or more of the events.

GIRLS (Continued)

Other Than Jewish Organizations (Continued)

Thus, Jewish girls, who affiliate with Jewish or other than Jewish organizations, like Jewish boys, show a high degree of participation, with little difference between organizations.

COMMENTS ON NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

According to the questionnaire information (reported on page 1 and 2 of this section), 201 children or 24.5% of all eligible children attend Jewish sponsored schools and 92 children, or 7.5% of all eligible children attend other than Jewish sponsored schools. Thus 393 of the 1,225 children, ages 3 - 5,* or 32%, attend a nursery school, while 832 children, 3 - 5, or 68%, do not attend.

Even if some of the 832 children 3 - 5 years of age are not ready to participate in a nursery school experience, there seems to be a numerical need for more pre-school services.

Considerations

Since nursery school services are relatively high cost services, and since there are a large number of children of this age, those responsible for determining which services should be supported by Jewish sponsorship, will probably want to consider the following factors.

1) Not all children 3 to 5 years of age can profit from a nursery school; in some cases children that age should remain at home.

2) There is no consensus of opinion as to how important nursery school experiences are for the special Jewish values and objectives of Jewish sponsored leisure time services. Some say that children 3 - 5, though unable to learn very much in way of content and conceptual material, have positive emotional experiences with Sabbath and Jewish festival symbols - and that such experiences contribute to the development of positive attitudes conducive to later adjustment as Jews and to future Jewish education. Others feel that the primary objectives of nursery school services are to help children with general social, physical, and emotional growth - and that the amount of Jewish learning is minimal and has little effect on later adjustment of children toward Judaism or on children's ability to acquire Jewish education.

Thus it would appear that the program committee to determine what nursery school services should be provided under Jewish auspices will have to determine the extent to which nursery school services fulfill Jewish as well as general objectives, and what priority these services should have in relation to other Jewish sponsored program needs. If more Jewish sponsored nursery school services are indicated, a question arises as to under what auspices should such extension be carried out.

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* The 1,225 figure is from the population study.

Considerations (continued)

Also, since different Jewish groups now sponsor present nursery schools, a question arises as to what coordination and cooperative effort might be desirable for increasing standards.

COMMENTS ON CHILDREN'S ENROLIMENT IN DAY CAMPS

The population study indicates that there are a projected 3,563 Jewish children ages 5 thru 12, who constitute the potential for summer day camps, and the older of these are potentially able to attend overnight camps as well.

From the information made available by the Emanuel Cohen Center and Temple Israel, 441 children, or 12.3 of all the children eligible, attended Jewish sponsored day camps in 1957. * From the population study, another 325 children, or 9.1% of those eligible, attended day camps that were not Jewish sponsored. Thus 766 children, or 21.4% or those eligible, attended day camps in 1957, while 2,797 children, or 78.6% of those eligible, did not attend a day camp. However, a large number of the children who did not attend day camps did go to overnight camps, thus reducing the number of children with no camp experience. (See next page for overnight camp statistics).

It is recognized that day camps provide unusual opportunities for achieving the general and Jewish objectives of social, cultural, and recreational services. This is because the children can attend all day, for several weeks, during a period of the year when they are not involved in school or other activities that take their time or psychic energies.

Further, day camps also provide an atmosphere of fun and enjoyment, an atmosphere necessary and conducive to growth and learning. Since day camps usually group children in relation to their developmental level, and also employ a qualified counsellor for every group of seven to nine children - along with specialists, the opportunities for accomplishing the unique Jewish purposes and general objectives of Jewish sponsored leisure-time services, as outlined in the objectives statement of this work book, are enhanced.

Considerations

The number of children not attending Jewish sponsored day camps is a large one.

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* 351 children attended the Emanuel Cohen Center Day Camp and 90 attended Temple Israel's Day Camp.

Considerations (Continued)

Among the questions the committees might wish to consider are: Why are not more children going to Jewish day camps? Is it because of the fees involved? Is it because there is no more room? Is it because parents do not understand or accept the need for day camps? If more parents did enroll children, are the camps equipped to take care of them? Do the present camps have adequate sites, facilities, staff, and are they meeting the general and Jewish objectives of Jewish sponsored services? If day camping opportunities should be expanded, what reasonable plan can be developed for this, and which agencies should be involved?

COMMENTS ON JEWISH CHILDREN'S ENROLLMENT IN OVERNIGHT CAMPS - FROM THE POPULATION STUDY

As indicated in the material on day camping, and probably even more so because of the full living experiences provided in a camp away from home, overnight camping provides unusual opportunities for achieving the general and special Jewish purposes of Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services.

Children, ages 8 thru 13

The population study found 2,450 Jewish children, ages 8 thru 13, the age group most likely to attend overnight camps.

Of these 2,450 children, ages 8 thru 13,

862, or 35.2%, attended one or more overnight camps (1)

1,588, or 64.8%, did not attend camp

Those who went to camp, went as follows:

351 children, or 14.3% of all children 8 thru 13, attended Jewish sponsored camps: Council Camp, Herzl Camp, Camp Ramah, and other Synagogue camps. (2)

325 children, or 13.3% of all children 8 thru 13, attended other than Jewish communally sponsored camps (like Scouts, Campfire, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., etc.)

199 children, or 8.1% of all children 8 thru 13, attended private camps.

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(1) 13 children indicated attendance at more than one camp; thus the cumulative enrollment at different camps totalled 875 children.

(2) Council Camp - 238 children, or 9.7%; Herzl Camp - 50 children, or 2.0%; Ramah and Synagogue camps - 63 children, or 2.6%.

Children, ages 14 thru 17

This age group's attendance at overnight camps was analyzed separately because they require special kinds of camp experiences, and traditionally they do not attend camp as frequently as do younger children.

The population study found 1,288 Jewish children between the ages of 14 thru 17. Of these older children,

200, or 15.6%, attended overnight camps

1,088, or 84.4%, did not attend camp

Those who went to camp, went as follows:

126 children, or 9.8% of all children 14 thru 17, attended Jewish sponsored camps: Council Camp, Ramah, and other Synagogue camps.(1)

50 children, or 3.9% of all children 14 thru 17, attended other than Jewish communally sponsored camps (like Scouts, Campfire, Y. W. C. A. or Y. M. C. A.).

24 children, or 1.9% of all children 14 thru 17, attended private camps.

Comments

From the above data, it appears that a fair proportion (35.2%) of all younger children (8-13), are getting an overnight camp experience.

However, only about 40% of the 862 younger children who attended camps in the summer of 1957, attended Jewish sponsored camps. 60% attended other camps. Thus the committees might wish to explore possible reasons why more Jewish children attend non-Jewish camps than those with Jewish orientation, particularly if the committees accept the premise that Jewish sponsored camping provides unusual opportunities for achieving the Jewish as well as the general objectives of Jewish sponsored leisure time services.(2)

It also appears that there is considerable numerical need for overnight camp experience (Jewish and non-Jewish) for Jewish children of all ages and for older children in particular. The committee might want to consider why more Jewish children are not attending camps as such, along with their inquiry on reasons for not attending Jewish camps.

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(1) Council Camp - 113 children, or 8.8%; Herzl Camp - no children; Ramah and Synagogue camps - 13 children, or 1.0%.

(2) While this statement is correct for the total number of Jewish children who attend overnight camps, it is not correct for the older children, ages 14 thru 17, where more older children attended Jewish Camps than Non-Jewish camps.

Comments (Continued)

Additional questions that might profitably be explored include:

What can Jewish camps do to attract more participants particularly older children?

Why do camps fail to attract teen-agers, and what kind of services, and recruitment efforts are needed for them?

How well do present Jewish sponsored camps fulfill both general and Jewish objectives?

If more children respond to increased interpretation and recruitment for camping, are the camps ready, with staff, facilities, space, and budget for the newcomers?

Which organizations might take the leadership for expanding camp services, and how will this relate to other Jewish camping?

In view of the relatively high cost of camping, what priority does expansion of camping have relative to other needs?

Are there alternative ways of accomplishing most of the values inherent in overnight camping in less expensive ways - perhaps thru special grouping and program emphasis in an intown or near city (but country) day camp?

PROJECTED ADULT OPINIONS OF JEWISH-SPONSORED SERVICES (1)

An attempt was made in the population study to get adult respondents to say how they felt about Jewish-sponsored services. They were first asked if they were "familiar" with Jewish sponsored social, cultural, and recreational services for a given age group; and then, those that said they were "familiar", were asked to rate the services for that age group as "excellent", "good", "fair", "poor", or "don't know". This was an attempt to obtain the adult's judgment of the quality of the services currently provided.

Those who said they were "familiar" with services for a given age group were also asked to indicate an opinion on the quantity of the services for that age group, by replying to the question "would you say that there are "too many", "enough", or "too few" services for this age group in the community?"

Number Claiming Familiarity

Of the projected 5,425 adult respondents, the number and percentage of those claiming familiarity with Jewish-sponsored services varied from a low of a projected 2,125 adults, or 39.2%, for familiarity with teen age services to a projected 2688 adults, or 49.5%, for familiarity with adult services. Thus between 40-50% of adults felt they were familiar with Jewish-sponsored services for all age groups; and more than 50% were not familiar.

Ratings on Quality of Services

Of the projected 2,338 adults who claimed familiarity with Jewish-sponsored pre-school children's services, 79% said they were "excellent" or "good". and 13.9% said they "don't know" or did not answer. Few were critical.

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(1) It should be recognized that polling people on opinions and attitudes is more difficult than obtaining population or organization affiliation data. The subjective nature of the material, the relative ambiguity of such terms as "familiar", "excellent", "too many", etc., and possible bias of interviewer, all enter in to make this section of the report less valid than other sections. Still, as a rough measure of opinion, it may be useful.

All figures in this section are projections of the replies received from the 434 household interviews completed.

Ratings on Quality of Services (continued)

For all the other age groups (younger children, teens, adults, older adults) between 48% and 56% of those claiming familiarity, rated the services as "excellent", or "good", but between 39% to 46% said they "don't know" or did not answer. Again few were critical.

Thus it appears that most of the adults who are familiar with Jewish-sponsored nursery school services have opinions as to the quality of the services, and most of them rate these services favorably.

For the services of the other age groups, apparently a large number of those claiming familiarity were not familiar enough to want to rate them; but those who did express an opinion were favorable; and few were critical.

Opinions on Quantity ("too many", "enough", "too few", "don't know")

Of the adult respondents claiming familiarity for each of the age groups, from 34% to 60% of the respondents for each age group said they "don't know" or did not answer. Of those who did answer, practically none said there were "too many". For pre-school age services, 46.5% of the projected 2,338 adults who said they were "familiar" with this age-group's services said there were "enough" such services, while 17.1% said there were "too few". For the services of other age groups, between 29% and 33% of the adults familiar with the services said there were "enough" such services and between 9.4% and 12.0% felt there were "too few".

Again it appears that from a third to a half of those claiming familiarity with Jewish-sponsored services for any given age group do not know the services well enough to express an opinion on the amount of service the community needs for that age groups; and for those who do have an opinion, most feel that there are "enough" such services.

PROJECTED SUGGESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY (1)

Each adult interviewed was asked:

"Are there any recreational and informal education services not now available to the Jewish community that you feel should be provided under Jewish sponsorship? (What kind of services? For what age groups?")

Of a projected 5,425 adults

31.1% of the respondents, or when projected, 1687 adults gave no answer

68.9% of the respondents, or when projected, 3,738 adults answered

Of the projected 3,738 adults who replied, 1225 said "nothing was needed"

Thus - 201 respondents, or a projected 2513 adults replied with one or more suggestions, as follows:

CATEGORY OF SUGGESTIONS	PROJECTED NO. OF ADULTS SUGGESTING
GENERAL	
A Center - YMHA - One overall agency - more facilities	838
More services for all groups	137
More needed in specific areas	288
Better coordination & distribution	125
SPECIFIC	
PRE-SCHOOL AGE	
More Nursery Schools	62
GRADE SCHOOL	
Clubs, play groups	87
Classes, interest groups, cultural groups, lessons	100
Athletics, Recreation, swimming	182
Holiday observances	87
Outdoors, trips, nature	50
Day & overnight camping	50
Others	50
Social activities	87

(1) All figures in this section are projections of the replies received from the 434 household interviews completed.

CATEGORY OF SUGGESTION	PROJECTED NO. OF ~~RESPONDENTS~~ SUGGESTING
SPECIFIC	
TEENAGERS	
Clubs & group work services	175
Classes, interest groups, discussions, lessons	87
Social activities	225
Athletics, recreation, swimming	125
Meeting places	162
Holiday observances	62
YOUNG ADULTS	
Clubs and group work services	112
Classes and cultural activities	50
Social activities	62
Athletics	12
UNMARRIED ADULTS	
More services	62
Classes and cultural activities	37
Social activities	112
Athletics	25
MARRIED ADULTS	
More services	62
Classes, interest groups, cultural activities	212
Social activities	100
Athletics	25
Counselling	12
Holiday observances	12

CATEGORY OF SUGGESTION	PROJECTED NO. OF ~~RESPONDENTS~~ Adults SUGGESTING
SPECIFIC	
OLDER ADULTS	
More services	100
Classes, Educational, cultural activities	75
Social and outdoor activities	62
Holiday observances	12

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN JEWISH COMMUNAL OR SEMI-COMMUNAL BUILDINGS

The accompanying table shows the rooms and facilities available to the Jewish community for social, cultural, and recreational use.

In addition to what is shown on the table, there are two private clubs that have good facilities, but that limit their use to their own members, with only occasional rental for an overall community function, such as a Federation dinner, etc. These two groups are: Brookview and Oak Ridge Country Clubs. Both have a golf course and a club house. In both cases, the club house has excellent lounge and dining hall facilities - and both have men's and women's showers and lockers. Oak Ridge also has a swimming pool. Both are located in the suburbs.

The Standard Club, located downtown, also is a private membership group. However, they allow more outside groups to use their facilities - even though their best facilities and services are limited to members only or to members and their guests. Their facilities include a dining hall, and two smaller dining-meeting rooms, used frequently for organization luncheon meetings. They also have two lounges; a large "card" room that can also be used for large meetings; five small meeting rooms; a four lane bowling alley; shower and locker rooms for men and women; and an elaborate health club. The Club sponsors many events for all ages: children's bowling instruction and league; dance classes for children and adults; adult social parties, golf tournaments; bingo; and a series of luncheon speakers. Though a private club, the Standard Club-because of its location and dining facilities, serves as a central meeting place for some Jewish organizations and many Jewish business men.

Of interest from the table is that the combined community facilities tend to be concentrated on the Northside; there is no Jewish owned facility yet in St. Louis Park *, there is none in far south-south II, where there are numbers of Jewish people; there is but one gym; no swimming pool; no bowling alley; no stage with adequate depth, lighting or dressing rooms; no health club; few speciality rooms - like art, shop, etc.

It should also be pointed out that in the context of the survey, facilities are only meaningful if they can be used for social, cultural, and recreational purposes.

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* While there are no Jewish buildings at present in St. Louis Park, the B'nai Abram Congregation plans to build a multi-purpose building in the next 12-18 months. It will have several classrooms that can also be used for meetings; a large hall-auditorium combination, a nursery school room; a kitchen; and some outdoor play area. In addition, the Minneapolis Talmud Torah is erecting a branch building in St. Louis Park. It will be completed in a year and will have: 5 classrooms; a small auditorium, and a small kitchen.

Facilities available in Jewish communal or semi-communal buildings continued

In this connection there are wide differences between organizations as to the extent to which they will permit use of their facilities by outside groups for social, recreational, and educational use; particularly for the more active programs of teen agers and children. Concern for the care of the property and the administrative problems involved with multi use of a facility have led some of the organizations with buildings to limit the use of their rooms and facilities by open refusal or by charging high-prohibitive rental fees.

The entire area of cooperative and multi purpose use of communal or semi-communal buildings needs to be explored more thoroughly both for present and future buildings. There are precedents of experiences of other communities whereby synagogues and Jewish Education buildings have been used for leisure time needs, in cooperation with a central communal agency, such as a Center.

Louis Ruffman, in his report on Jewish education in Minneapolis (1) observed in connection with the Talmud Torah's new branch building in St.Louis Park, that

> "provision should be made for coordination of planning between the Talmud Torah and the St. Louis Park Jewish Youth Services, to determine the possibilities for joint use of facilities, coordination of scheduling, and complementary planning of services by both institutions. Since the same children will be involved, it would be highly desirable that both agencies establish <u>at the out-set</u> a sound basis for cooperative service. This should be done before building plans are finally crystallized so that the facilities to be built will be adequate for a Talmud Torah-Center program".

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(1) Louis L. Ruffman "Survey of Jewish Education in Minneapolis" (Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service, 1957) p. 55

XIII (3)

List of Facilities in Jewish Communal or Semi-Communal Buildings

Bldg. & Area	Adath Jesh. (South)	Beth El (North)	ECC (North)	Hillel (S.E.)	Kenneth Israel (North)	Mikro Kodesh (North)	Peretz Center (North)	Sharith Zedeck (North)	Talmud Torah (North)	Temple Israel (South)	Torah Acadamy (North)	
Rooms or Facilities												Code
Auditorium or Large Hall	X-L	L X- S	X-S	X-L	X-S	X-S	X-S	X	X-L	X-L		#-No. Of Rms
Arts-Crafts Room			X	X						X		I-Inadequate
Athletic Field			X							X		L-Large
Bowling Alleys												M-Minimum
Check Room	X	X	X	X		X				X		(R)-Rent Outside
Game Room	X		X	X		X				X		s-Small
Gymnasium			(R)							X		
Health Club												
Kitchen	X	X-2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Library	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Lounge or Dancing Room	X	X	X	X-3		X			X-2	X		
Meeting Rooms Large	X many	x-4	X-3		X	X-1			X-1	X		
Meeting Rooms Small	X many	X-10	X-5	X-2	X	X-5	X	X-1	X many	X	X-4	
Music Room				X								
Nursery School Rm. & Facilities	X-3	X	X-4s							X		
Office Space	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	
Playground Space	X-s	X -s	X-L					X				
Playground Equipment	X-M		X									
Shop Room & Equipment										X		
Showers & Lockers-Men			(R)									
Showers & Lockers-Women			(R)									
Swimming Pool			(R)									
Stage	X-s	X-sI	X-sI	X-sI	X-sI	X			X	X		

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COMPARATIVE INFORMATION FROM OTHER COMMUNITIES

To enable committee members to have some perspective on planning for the Minneapolis Jewish community, some experiences of comparable size Jewish communities is cited here.

A. A description of how other communities structure their social, cultural, and recreational services (from the minutes of a meeting of the relationships committee). (A more detailed statement on Center-Synagogue relationships is included in the appendix on p. 4 and a more detailed statement of Center-Jewish education relationships is included in the appendix on p. 8).

B. A description of social, cultural, and recreational programs and services by Jewish Community centers in seven other cities.

C. A schedule of Budgets and Incomes of nine Jewish Community Centers (1957) in communities with Jewish populations between 16,000 to 30,000.

MINNEAPOLIS FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE 512 Nicollet Bldg. Fe 2-6511

Summary of First Three Meetings of Committee on Relationships

Meeting #2 -- at the Home of Leonard Heller, January 20, 1958

At this meeting, the Committee discussed with Mr. Myron Blanchard, Director of Community Planning for the National Jewish Welfare Board, and consultant to the study, how other communities structure their social, cultural, and recreational services. Mr. Blanchard indicated that in most communities there was one communally supported agency called a Center or YMHA. The trend was that this agency was now extended beyond its four walls and operated extension programs in synagogues, schools, and homes. In addition the central agency frequently operates community-wide services for the benefit of all organizations and groups sponsoring social, cultural, and recreational services. These community-wide services include such items as leader recruitment and training and special program services such as resource information and actual coordination or sponsorship of major community-wide events such as Jewish music month, Jewish book month, holiday celebrations, etc.

Relationships Between Central Community Agencies, such as the Center, and Synagogues *

These relationships vary, and range from calendar clearance and minimal cooperative effort to actual joint operations with clear cut statements of joint responsibilities. In general, these arrangements depend mostly upon the personalities and philosophies of the professional personnel and top lay leadership as to whether or not they will work out in practice.

He strongly recommended that if any such relationships are arranged, they should be thought through in detail, written down, and understood clearly by both sides before they are implemented.

Mr. Blanchard suggested that for most synagogues, leisure time services were a secondary objective with their primary objective being religious services. Whereas with the center, the primary purpose was group-work leisure time program. Thus the synagogues frequently did not have the personnel or time to develop quality group-work services and benefited from having a center relationship in terms of staffing and coordination.

Camps

Mr. Blanchard indicated that these relationships also varied from community to community, and there were as many country camps operating with independent boards as there were camps that were part of a center. However, in almost all cases, the center was used for such items as intake and registration, recruitment, office-space, and there was general coordination and close integration between country camps and centers where there were two separate bodies.

* See Appendix - pages 4 thru 8 for more detailed description of relationships between Centers and Synagogues, and Centers and Jewish Education agencies.

Mr. Blanchard suggested that an integrated organization for camp and center required an executive competent to administer both a center and a camp program.

Relationships Between Centers and Non-Building National Groups, Such as BBYO, Young Judea, etc.

Mr. Blanchard said that most national youth organizations without buildings have great difficulty providing qualified leaders and their one professional is unable to oversee the groups and leaders sufficiently because they are so decentralized. They badly need facilities to meet in and professional staff to supplement their supervision of leaders.

Because of these problems, many of these organizations have found the center and its facility a good place to house their groups and have worked out relationships with center professionals to supervise these leaders. In some cases, however, the nationals do their own supervision and require only housing of the center.

Mr. Blanchard pointed out that on the youth level itself, a center could coordinate all youth serving agencies by sponsoring a city-wide youth council to which national, synagogue, and center groups send delegates.

Relationships Between Chests and Federations for Support of Jewish Communal Agencies

Mr. Blanchard said that while these relationships varied from community to community, generally speaking, chests and federation shared in support of central communal services providing leisure time program to Jewish communities. Wherever there have been mergers, the chest usually continues to grant the same amount to the newly mergered agency, or at times, gives more.

Mr. Blanchard cited statistics indicating that centers of intermediate city size tend to produce more of their own income. The average internal income for centers was 62% of the total budgets with 38% coming from central funds. Of the 38%, 23.5% came from community chests, and 14.5% came from federations.

On the other hand, Mr. Blanchard pointed out that for the country as a whole-- including large and small cities, there was a greater proportion of income from welfare funds, and this tended to be equally divided between chests and federations.

With regards to the source of funds for internal income, Mr. Blanchard said that approximately 20% of income came from memberships, and thus the Emanuel Cohen Center was quite low as compared with other cities.

Again citing statistics, Mr. Blanchard pointed out that of 14 centers in the midwestern area, 9 of the 14 are supported jointly by federations and chests; 3 by chests only; 2 by federations only.

On a nation-wide study of the larger and better agencies within the Jewish Welfare Board family, 27 were supported by chest only, 56 by federation only, and 98 from both.

There is a marked and definite trend for both federation and chest to assume a joint support for a Jewish community center program.

A question was asked as to whether support was earmarked for special aspects of program such as has been done in Minneapolis. Mr. Blanchard said that the tendency was to give funds for a total budget and a total program. Previous attempts at earmarking for special projects have not been successful and have led to complications.

A question was asked if the community chest objected to the center operating programs in synagogues. Mr. Blanchard said that the chest has never questioned this as long as the program is really operated by the center and is open to the total Jewish community. He pointed out that the number of chest supported agencies such as Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Scouts operate in churches and no questions have been raised.

A Description of Social, Cultural, and Recreational Programs and Services by Jewish Community Centers In Seven Cities *

The following constitutes a composite picture of the program activities conducted by Jewish Community Centers in communities with Jewish populations between 20,000 and 30,000. These include Buffalo, Kansas City, New Haven, Passaic, and St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee.

This information was prepared for the various Program Committees of the Self-Survey and as background material for their deliberations. Not all of these activities will be found in any one Center.

A. For Pre-School Children (3 to 5 years of age)

1. Half Day Nursery School--year round (conducted from 2 to 5 days a week).
2. Summer Play Groups--sometimes considered part of the day camp program.

B. For Elementary School Children (6 to 11 years of age)

1. Play Groups -- children from 6 to 8 years of age (conducted 1 to several days a week)
2. Friendship Clubs--children from 9 to 11 years of age.
3. Fun Series (Sunday Afternoon Family Day)--children from 6 to 11 years of age (conducted on Sundays for children who cannot attend weekdays--usually includes a variety of activities)
4. Holiday Program (Winter Day Camp)--children from 6 to 11 years of age
5. Special Interest Groups in Arts, Creative Art, Model Building, Crafts, Ballet Dancing, Tap Dancing, Ballroom Dancing, Creative Rhythmics, Modern Dance, Creative Dramatics, Cooking (boys and girls), Stamp Collecting and other hobbies, Science Club, Chess, Piano Classes and Puppetry
6. Summer Day Camp--children from 6 to 11 years
7. Concert Series (introduce children to fine music)
8. Jewish Holiday Celebrations
9. Jewish and General Folk Singing
10. Game Room Activities (table games and ping pong)
11. Scouting Groups
12. Summer Resident Camp

C. For Teenage Children (12 and 13 years of age)

1. Friendship Clubs

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* Prepared by Myron Blanchard, National Jewish Welfare Board; Consultant to the Survey

2. Special Interest groups in radio, drama workshop, newspaper, modern dance, ballroom dancing, folk dancing, ceramics and enameling, photography and magic
3. Record Club (bop and pop records)
4. Jewish and General Folk Song Singing Group
5. Charm and Poise Group (for girls)
6. Summer Social Activities (dances, trips, special projects)
7. Community Service Projects
8. Game Room and Lounge Activities (games, informal dancing, discussions, Tween Canteen)
9. Game and Dance Nights
10. Tweenage Council
11. Summer Resident Camp

D. For Teenagers (14 to 18 years of age)

1. Friendship Groups
2. Groups of National Organizations (BBYO, Zionist Youth Commission)
3. Fraternities and Sororities
4. Special Interest Groups in radio, drama-workshop, photography, journalism, public speaking, folk and ballroom dancing, cooking and baking (Jewish dishes), ceramics and craft
5. Game Room and Lounge Activities
6. Dances and Canteens
7. Family-Centered Activities (mother-daughter discussion group, father-son crafts class, etc.)
8. Community Service Projects
9. Specialized Programs such as vocational and educational guidance, family and marriage, mental hygiene, etc.
10. Inter-City Visiting Trips
11. Overnight Group Camping
12. Leadership Training
13. Teenage Center Council
14. Jewish Community-Wide Teenage Council (for all teenage Jewish groups in the city)

E. For Unmarried Young Adults

1. Groups based on age range (19-25 years, 26-35 years, 36-45 years, over 45 years)
2. Special Interest Groups in music listening, folk dancing, Israel dancing, drama workshop and resident theatre, photography, bridge classes, gardening, ceramics, art
3. Discussion Groups and Forums on medical subjects, mental hygiene, art and music, Israeli culture, Jewish history, courtship and marriage, community problems, current events, etc.
4. Dances and Socials

5. Game Room and Lounge Activities
6. Inter-City Visiting Trips
7. Community Service Projects
8. Leadership Training

F. For Married Adults

1. Young Married Group
2. Women's Club
3. Men's Club--Business
4. Professional Men's Discussion Group (current events, community problems, educational subjects)
5. Special Interest Groups in music appreciation, ceramics, mosaics, art, sculpture, drama workshop and resident theatre, folk singing, woodwork, radio and television, South American dancing, bridge, sewing and Jewish cooking and baking
6. School of Jewish Studies including Jewish current events and issues, Jewish history, Jewish ceremonials and rites, Jewish films, Jewish music and art and dance, Jewish literature, Hebrew, Yiddish, holiday workshops, etc.
7. Family-Centered Activities
8. Family Camping
9. Community Service Projects
10. Forums, Lectures, Discussion Groups on mental hygiene, child rearing, adjustment to modern life, international and national and local problems and issues
11. Jewish Choral Group
12. Center Orchestra
13. Jewish Cultural Forum
14. Concert Series
15. Jewish Holiday Celebrations
16. Socials and Dances
17. Lounge and Game Room Activities

G. For Older Adults

1. Golden Age (Senior Citizen) Club
2. Special interest groups, newspaper, art, crafts, repairs, dramatics, dancing, sewing, cooking and baking
3. Community Service Projects
4. Holiday Celebrations
5. Discussion Groups in physical problems, social security, housing and mental hygiene
6. Lounge Activities
7. Individual guidance

H. Health and Physical Education

1. Free play, individual instruction, teams, leagues, tournaments, meets, classes, sports clinics, co-ed activities, discussion groups and forums, exhibition and exhibits, movies, special mass events, and physical examinations
2. Activities are conducted both indoors and outdoors, depending on the season of the year, and for all age levels
3. Activities include semi-skilled games, conditioning and calisthenics, basketball, volleyball, paddle-ball, badminton, bowling, wrestling, fencing, handball, squash, golf, softball, tennis, horseback riding, fishing, bicycling, and skating
4. Health Club (men and women)
5. Training for leadership, instructing and refereeing

I. Center Program Guidance and Consultation and Use of Center Facilities

1. Staff assistance to Congregations and other Jewish organizations to help them plan, conduct and evaluate their own social, cultural and recreational programs.
2. Leadership training courses for people who will work with children and youth groups in other organizations.
3. Use of Center facilities by Congregational and other Jewish and civic groups for meetings, special classes, dances, luncheons, and other affairs.

SCHEDULE C

Budgets and Incomes of Nine Jewish Community Centers (1957) in Communities with Jewish Populations Between 16,000 to 30,000

Prepared by the Department of Jewish Community Center Planning of the National Jewish Welfare Board

Community	Total Budget	Community Chest Allocation	Jewish Federation Allocation	Membership Dues	Program Income	Operation Income	Other
Denver (16,000)	$174,302	$ 65,372	$ 30,161	$ 9,005	$67,644	$ 2,063	
Houston (16,500)	163,897	United Fund 60,117	-	62 ,376	30,668	1,954.40	$8,848
Kansas City (20,000)	189,443	100,000	-	39,663	46,627	2,495.84	-
New Haven (20,000)	245,341	42,000	N.H.Found'n Bur.Jew.Ed. 22,126	87,055	71,078	9,511	11,586
Rochester (20,000)	325,672	131,550	-	52,488	58,301	83,333	-
Paterson (20,000)	210,643	19,008	31,839	66,083	77,280	4,021	7,196
Buffalo (22,000)	209,933	91,264	3,965	47,925	63,809	2,973	-
Cincinnati (25,000)	237,064	42,699	69,968	42,027	68,724	4,272	7,300
Milwaukee (30,000)	327,396	83,453	-	117,558	81,147	4,164	45,300

APPENDIX

PROJECTED NUMBER & PERCENT OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS & JEWISH PEOPLE

IN GREATER MINNEAPOLIS

BY AREA

AREA	NUMBER & PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE SZ OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER & PERCENT OF ADULTS MEN	ADULTS WOMEN	NUMBER & PERCENT OF CHILDREN	NUMBER & PERCENT OF TOTAL
North I	800 (14.7%)	3.45	825 (14.8%)	1125 (17.2%)	813 (11.6%)	2762 (14.4%)
North II	1313 (24.2%)	3.47	1375 (24.6%)	1650 (25.3%)	1525 (21.8%)	4550 (23.8%)
Kenwood-Cedar Lake	412 (7.6%)	2.67	350 (6.3%)	425 (6.5%)	325 (4.6%)	1100 (5.8%)
South I	238 (4.4%)	2.20	200 (3.6%)	263 (4.0%)	62 (.9%)	524 (2.7%)
South II	650 (12.0%)	4.13	725 (13.0%)	787 (12.1%)	1175 (16.8%)	2687 (14.1%)
South III	175 (3.2%)	2.65	125 (2.2%)	188 (2.9%)	150 (2.1%)	463 (2.4%)
All Other City	125 (2.3%)	4.10	138 (2.5%)	150 (2.3%)	225 (3.2%)	512 (2.7%)
St. Louis Park, Morningside	1425 (26.3%)	3.78	1500 (26.8%)	1625 (24.9%)	2263 (32.3%)	5389 (28.2%)
Golden Valley Robbinsdale, Crystal, Brooklyn Center, & Anoka	112 (2.1%)	3.91	175 (3.1%)	137 (2.1%)	125 (1.8%)	438 (2.3%)
Richfield, Bloomington	50 (.9%)	3.74	50 (.9%)	50 (.8%)	87 (1.3%)	187 (1.0%)
Hopkins	75 (1.4%)	4.17	87 (1.5%)	113 (1.7%)	163 (2.3%)	313 (1.6%)
Edina, Minnetonka	50 (.9%)	3.74	37 (.7%	12 (.2%)	87 (1.3%)	187 (1.0%)
TOTALS	5425 (100.0%)	3.52	5587 (100.0%)	6525 (100.0%)	7000 (100%)	19112 (100%)

APPENDIX

PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION

JEWISH ADULTS IN GREATER MINNEAPOLIS

BY AREA

AREA	AGE GROUPS 18 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60 UP	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
North I	112 (11.5%)	425 (11.3%)	775 (15.4%)	612 (26.9%)	25 (39.7%)	1949 (16.1%)
North II	325 (33.5%)	675 (18.0%)	1325 (26.2%)	687 (30.2%)	13 (20.6%)	3025 (25.0%)
Kenwood - Cedar Lake	0 (0%)	200 (5.3%)	350 (6.9%)	225 (9.9%)	0 (0%)	775 (6.4%)
South I	125 (12.9%)	37 (1.0%)	188 (3.7%)	112 (4.9%)	0 (0%)	462 (3.8%)
South II	150 (15.4%)	450 (12.0%)	737 (14.6%)	175 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	1512 (12.5%)
South III	12 (1.2%)	13 (.3%)	187 (3.7%)	100 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	312 (2.6%)
All Other City	12 (1.2%)	100 (2.7%)	113 (2.3%)	62 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	287 (2.4%)
St. Louis Park, Morningside	162 (16.7%)	1513 (40.3%)	1163 (23.0%)	263 (11.6%)	25 (39.7%)	3126 (25.8%)
Golden Valley, Robbinsdale, Crystal, Brooklyn Center, Anoka	37 (3.8%)	88 (2.4%)	162 (3.2%)	26 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	313 (2.6%)
Richfield, Bloomington	25 (2.6%)	50 (1.3%)	25 (.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	100 (.8%)
Hopkins	12 (1.2%)	138 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	150 (1.2%)
Edina, Minnetonka	0 (0%)	63 (1.7%)	25 (.5%)	13 (.6%)	0 (0%)	101 (.8%)
TOTALS	972 (100.0%)	3752 (100.0%)	5050 (100.0%)	2275 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)	12112 (100.0%)

APPENDIX

PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION

JEWISH CHILDREN IN GREATER MINNEAPOLIS

BY AREA

AREA	CHILDREN AGES 0 THRU 5	6 THRU 12	13 THRU 17	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
North I	225 (10.1%)	350 (11.5%)	238 (14.0%)	0 (0%)	813 (11.6%)
North II	325 (14.6%)	713 (23.5%)	487 (28.6%)	0 (0%)	1525 (21.8%)
Kenwood-Cedar Lake	113 (5.1%)	125 (4.1%)	87 (5.1%)	0 (0%)	325 4.7%)
South I	38 (1.7%)	12 (.4%)	13 (.8%)	0 (0%)	63 (.9%)
South II	388 (17.4%)	500 (16.5%)	288 (16.9%)	0 (0%)	1176 (16.8%)
South III	0 (0%)	75 (2.5%)	75 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	150 (2.2%)
All Other City	63 (2.8%)	87 (2.9%)	75 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	225 (3.2%)
St. Louis Park Morningside	863 (38.7%)	987 (32.5%)	375 (22.1%)	37 (100.0%)	2262 (32.3%)
Golden Valley, Robbinsdale, Crystal, Brooklyn Center, Anoka	50 (2.2%)	50 (1.6%)	25 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	125 (1.8%)
Richfield Bloomington	37 (1.7%)	50 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	87 (1.2%)
Hopkins	88 (4.0%)	62 (2.1%)	12 (.7%)	0 (0%)	162 (2.3%)
Edina Minnetonka	37 (1.7%)	25 (.8%)	25 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	87 (1.2%)
TOTALS	2227 (100.0%)	3036 (100.0%)	1700 (100.0%)	37 (100.0%)	7000 (100.0%)

APPENDIX

Prepared by the National Jewish Welfare Board-Department of Jewish Community Center Planning

RELATIONSHIPS OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS AND SYNAGOGUES IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The Jewish Community Center today has a number of significant purposes which it attemps to achieve through a program of social, cultural and recreational activities. They constitute the Center's unique contribution to its community.

1. Furthering the personality development of the Jew.
2. Enriching the content of Jewish living in America.
3. Providing a Jewish link for the unaffiliated Jew.
4. Deepening Jewry's "sense of community" and the quality of its communal living.
5. Training Jewish leadership.
6. Strengthening the civic responsibility of the Jew.

To achieve these purposes the Center utilizes modern social work and the special methods of group work. It combines this with suitable Jewish content and uses other important disciplines such as physical education, pre-school education, family life education and mental hygiene.

The auspices of the Center is the entire Jewish community. This is expressed in its membership which includes every age group, both sexes, and a cross-section of economic, social, ideological and organizational segments. Each Jewish religious denomination, as well as those not religiously affiliated, are represented.

The Center carries out four important functions in its community:

1. It conducts specific programs for members in its own and other available facilities.
2. It coordinates all Jewish leisure time and group work services, regardless of sponsorship.
3. It provides program consultation and services to Jewish communal groups to help them enrich their own programs.
4. It constantly evaluates existing leisure time and group work services and plans their improvement and the creation of additional ones to meet unmet needs.

Both the Center and Synagogue agree about the fundamental character of Jewish values in Jewish life. Both are dedicated to the enrichment and creative survival of Jewish life in the American community.

The focus of the Synagogue is to meet the challenge for a true "religious" revival in American Jewish life. In seeking such achievement it must make real and personal its spiritual and ethical message, and involve its Congregation in the process of learning. It is committed to a particular denomination of Jewish religious thought, such as Orthodox, Conservative or Reform, and as such serves primarily those who follow its philosophy, or are its potential followers. Sometimes the Synagogue conducts, as part of its program, group activities which supplement its primary purpose.

Questions arise occasionally about the apparent overlapping of programs between the Center and Synagogue. However, a close examination of this indicates that there are essential differences between their social, cultural and recreational activities. The Synagogue approach usually is content-centered and usually emphasizes religious associations and practices. The Center's approach is person-centered and emphasizes the over-all perspective to Jewish life and encourages an interest in and appreciation of all positive aspects of Jewish living, including religious values.

Where the Synagogue conducts social, cultural and recreational activities, it becomes the responsibility of the Center to assist the Synagogue in making these activities as effective as possible. This can be done through guidance and consultation from the Center professional staff and its experienced lay leaders. The Center can also assist by helping to train the synagogue leaders who work with its groups and where necessary and desirable, provide professional supervision of such leaders.

Another type of cooperation between the Center and Synagogue is where the Center conducts a program in Synagogue facilities. In such instances the activities are available to all members of the Jewish community, the program seeks to carry out the purposes of the Center and is in consonance with the religious principles of the Synagogue. A joint Center-Synagogue Committee is responsible for the program and the relative responsibilities for facilities, staff, and budget defined in a written statement (copies of such agreements are available).

Synagogues and other Jewish organizations frequently join with the Center in conducting community-wide activities like Jewish Book Month, Jewish lecture series, Jewish Music Festival and others. The Center usually provides professional service for such projects.

In 1956 the National Jewish Welfare Board conducted a survey of Center-Synagogue relationships. 102 Centers reported the following:

1. <u>General Relationships of Synagogues and Centers in the Community</u>

   a. About 30% of the Centers had formal Synagogue representation on their boards; where such representation was provided, it was usually by the rabbi. Less than 40% of the Centers had informal representation, generally by lay members.

   b. 14% of the Centers reported continuing committees on Center-Synagogue relationships.

c. There were 42 local rabbinical groups in communities of the respondents. Center liason with these groups was reported in 25% of the cases.

d. Thirty-eight Centers reported that their central Jewish community organizations were concerned with Synagogue and Center relationships. A larger proportion of central organizations with such concerns were found in the communities with Jewish population under 10,000 than in those with 10,000 or more.

2. Activities Conducted by Centers in Synagogues

a. 38% of the Centers conducted activities in Synagogues. A greater proportion of respondents indicating this to be the case were from communities with Jewish population of 10,000 or more than among communities with population under 10,000.

b. The most frequently used Synagogue facilities were the auditoriums and the classrooms.

c. An aggregate of more than 350 groups and a total attendance of about 15,700 was found for all such activities by Centers in Synagogues.

d. Few Synagogues required payment of rental fees for use of their facilities by Centers. 50% of the Centers required Center membership for participation in activities conducted by them in Synagogues.

e. In most instances policy for such programs was set either by the Center board, or by it jointly with the Synagogue.

f. The Center provided the staff for these programs in most cases, and was usually responsible for supervision of the activities.

g. Initiation of Center activities in Synagogues has been increasing at an accelerated rate.

3. Other Services Provided by Center to the Synagogue

a. 50% of all respondents provided program consultation or other services to Synagogues.

b. Over 40% of all Centers reported the use of their facilities by Synagogues; most frequently used facilities being auditoriums and meeting rooms.

c. 35% of the Centers whose facilities are used by Synagogues require a rental fee. The same percent provides only staff service to Synagogues.

d. An aggregate of more than 400 consultation services rendered to Synagogues during the previous year was reported by 40% of the Centers. 35% of these services were in connection with youth activities.

4. Synagogue Aid to Centers

a. 25% of the respondents reported the active assistance of Synagogues in the conduct of their center programs, most frequently in the area of religious education and Jewish cultural activity.

b. 35% of the respondents conducted activities jointly with the Synagogues. Most frequently listed activities were the tercentenary, adult Jewish studies, and Jewish Music Festival.

The following statement about general relationships of Centers and Synagogues in local communities is based on many years of such experience and is a constructive approach toward defining in greater detail how the two types of institutions can work cooperatively in a community.

In each community containing Synagogues and Centers, every effort should be made to define the respective functions and activities of the Synagogue and Center. The leadership of the Synagogue should encourage participation in the recreational and cultural activities of the Center, while the Center leadership should encourage participation of its constituency to support the worship and religious educational work of the Synagogue. Synagogue and Center should avoid programs that are competitive and should seek the maximum of cooperative and even joint activity.

Jewish Center workers should be required to have a sympathetic understanding of and a positive attitude towards Jewish religious traditions.

Rabbis should familiarize themselves with the objectives and problems involved in Jewish Center work.

The Board of Directors of the local Jewish Community Center should always include adequate representation of the local rabbis.

Where no means is available for the resolution of questions of concern to both local Centers and Synagogues, it is recommended that there be established a local joint committee for such purpose.

APPENDIX

Developed by Midwest Section
National Jewish Welfare Board

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER - JEWISH EDUCATION RELATIONS

Both the Jewish Center field and Jewish education have a common concern for the growth and development of the Jewish child. Both programs aim to enable the Jewish child to develop a sense of security as a Jew, one through formal approach of Jewish education and the other through a program of recreation and informal education.

Recognition of these common goals should result in efforts toward a closer working together between these two fields.

A. Integration of Facilities

With the recent shift of population and the resultant need for developing new facilities to serve the Jewish people in the new neighborhoods, many communities have come to recognize that coordination of facilities will save the community both capital funds as well as operating and maintenance expenses. As a result some communities have agreed that the new Jewish Community Center should incorporate adequate facilities for Jewish education. Representatives of the Jewish educational institution are included in the planning process so that the facilities should meet all the requirements of the Jewish school in terms of space, equipment, privacy, and result in providing the school with the kind of autonomy necessary for the most effective operation. In the larger communities where more than one new Community Center building is needed, the branch building is constructed as a basic Jewish educational institution housing Jewish Community Center activities.

B. Coordination in the Area of Program Planning

In order to make it possible for children to participate both in the Center program and attend a Hebrew School, the Center schedules its activities for children in such a manner that it will not conflict with the schedule of the Hebrew School. In some instances this has called for developing a recreational program which fits in with the children's classroom schedule in the school. In other communities it involves scheduling Center activities for children on Friday afternoons and weekends. Where Hebrew Schools are conducted on a three-day-a-week basis the children's program is planned on the alternate days when the children do not attend school.

C. Integration of Program

Since both agencies have common goals every effort is made to conduct an integrated program wherever feasible. Thus, in some instances where the school is housed in the Center, a single festival program is conducted involving both the children of the school and the Center's junior membership. Often the arts and crafts and special interest programs of the Center are related to the curriculum of the school. The parent education program involving the parents of the children in the school as well as the children in the Center is integrated so that the parents obtain the benefit of the special skills of the staffs of the school and the Center. Special events such as Lag Boamer programs and outdoor activities are integrated. This results in improving the extra-curricular program of the school on the one hand and enriching the Jewish aspects of the Center program on the other.

D. Joint Use of Personnel and Resources

Through joint conferences of staffs of both agencies the special skills of both are available for both agencies in order to insure a better all-around program. The resources developed by each agency are utilized for each other's program. For example, the psychiatrist and social work consultants utilized by the Center are introduced into the school program and conversely people with special knowledge of Jewish history, tradition and literature are introduced into the Center program. The special equipment resources, bibliography, libraries, etc., of both are utilized in the overall program. As a result of population shifts both Centers and schools have been purchasing their own buses for transportation purposes of their children and members. In many communities the integration of these buses for multiple use has resulted in tremendous economy to the community; using the buses in the morning and early afternoon for Center purposes, in the afternoon for children coming to the Center for both Hebrew school and Center activities, and in the evening for adults.

In the Midwest we have noted a real trend toward integration during the past five years, especially where new buildings have been constructed. Thus Columbus and Louisville have both provided full housing for the Hebrew school in their new buildings. The Akron Jewish Center had housed the Hebrew school for many years and made more adequate provision for it when they added a half-million dollar addition to the Center building. In Detroit, there has been coordinated facility planning during the past six years. On the one hand a new Hebrew school building made provision for Center facilities. At the present time a branch building is under construction in Oak Park which is planned as a building to serve both Center and school. The following specific arrangements exist in these communities.

Akron - The Hebrew school utilizes four classrooms from 4:00 to 7:45 p.m. and has its own office. On Sunday morning it conducts a Sunday school and uses all of the classrooms in the building.

(Akron continued)

For these periods the school has exclusive use of these rooms which cannot be interferred with by the Center. They also have available the auditorium and other facilities as needed. The use of these other facilities has to be arranged for in advance just as other Center groups request the use of these facilities. On Tuesday afternoons the Center conducts a half-hour recreation program for the Hebrew school children. There is adequate storage space made available for the exclusive use of the school. The school and the Center use an integrated bus system. Since there is a great deal of overlapping between the boards of the Center and the school there are no real problems of relationships. The school does not pay rent for use of these facilities since the Jewish Welfare Federation provides deficit financing to the Center which takes into consideration the school's use of facilities.

Columbus - The situation in Columbus is very similar to that of Akron.

Louisville - The Hebrew school board was consulted in the basic planning of the building and a formal agreement of relationships was developed before the new building was completed.

Detroit - The coordination of facility planning for Jewish education and Center work has developed through the Planning Committee of the Jewish Welfare Federation. New branch buildings of the Associated Talmud Torahs and the Jewish Community Center are planned to meet both needs, with prior determination for each neighborhood as to who shall operate the building, the Talmud Torah or the Center, and what facility provision shall be made for each.