



**RHODE ISLAND
WISH HISTORICAL NOTES**

VOLUME 6 NOVEMBER, 1971 NUMBER 1

RABBI RAPHAEL HAIJM KARIGAL (1733-1778)

Rabbi Karigal (also rendered Hayim Carrigal and Carigal), friend and teacher of Rev. Ezra Stiles, visited Newport in 1773. Karigal, a native of Hebron in Palestine, was educated in Jerusalem and died in Barcelona.

The original of the portrait, artist unknown, is owned by MacGregor Jenkins, Esq., of Dover, Massachusetts, a great grandson of Stiles. The present photograph was obtained through the courtesy of the American Jewish Historical Society.

See Bibliographical Notes, this issue, page 137, item 1.

RHODE ISLAND JEWISH HISTORICAL NOTES

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1

NOVEMBER, 1971



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RHODE ISLAND JEWISH HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

209 ANGELL STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02906

RHODE ISLAND JEWISH HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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Printed in the U. S. A.

by the Oxford Press, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE—1945-1970.....	5
<i>By Beryl Segal</i>	
JEWISH HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION IN RHODE ISLAND—1970.....	36
<i>By Sidney Goldstein</i>	
JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES IN PROVIDENCE	49
<i>By Beryl Segal</i>	
“COMMUNITY” AND THE PROVIDENCE JEWS	56
<i>By Maria Kleinburd Baghdadi</i>	
AS THE GENTILES SAW IT	76
<i>By Benton H. Rosen</i>	
MINYAN, SHIVA AND SHROUD	81
BERNARD MANUEL GOLDOWSKY—1864-1936	83
<i>By Seebert J. Goldowsky, M.D.</i>	
GET THAT CROOK!—Reminiscences of a Private Detective.....	102
THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BROWN	117
<i>By Seebert J. Goldowsky, M.D.</i>	
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL BROADSIDE	124
<i>By Bernard M. Goldowsky</i>	
FIRST JEWISH POLICEMAN	128
MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON HARRY CUTLER	131
<i>By Louis Marshall, Esq.</i>	
PERSHING LETTER TO HARRY CUTLER	135
<i>By John J. Pershing</i>	
GEMILATH CHESED FOOTNOTE	136
<i>By Benton H. Rosen</i>	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	137
<i>By Seebert J. Goldowsky, M.D.</i>	
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION	138
ERRATUM	137
NECROLOGY	139

THE GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE — THE FIRST QUARTER
CENTURY

1945 - 1970

BY BERYL SEGAL

SOME EARLY ATTEMPTS — BACKGROUND OF THE FOUNDING OF
THE GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE

The General Jewish Committee of Rhode Island celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary during 1970. As it began the second quarter century of its history, its name was changed to the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, its current designation. We shall trace the story of the General Jewish Committee from its inception in 1945, and also recall some earlier attempts to organize the Jewish community in Providence.

At least three times in the past the Jews of Providence had gathered to form an organization that would bring order out of the chaos that prevailed in the Jewish community in collecting and distributing charitable funds.

The first attempt was the formation of the United Hebrew Charities in 1896. The prime mover in organizing this all-city fund raising and distributing effort was Rabbi David Blaustein, then Rabbi of the Congregation of the Sons of Israel and David, now Temple Beth El, the oldest congregation in the city. At a meeting to which all factions of the community were invited—the North End, South Providence, and the business representatives of Providence—the United Hebrew Charities was founded. This was in fact the first confrontation between the “German Jews”, who were the older immigrants, spoke mostly German or English, and were largely of the Reform persuasion, and the new immigrants who came from Eastern European stock, spoke Yiddish, and were generally Orthodox Jews. It was also a confrontation between contributors and beneficiaries. The older settlers, who were in business for themselves and were able to give, and the new immigrants, who might be just off the ships or eking out an existence as peddlars, supplied the needy.

This pattern prevailed in many Jewish communities and was not unique to Providence. But, as was generally true in other communities,

Much of this material appeared in a History of the General Jewish Committee of Rhode Island written by Mr. Segal for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary booklet of the organization.

Providence was not yet ready for an organization whose main purpose was to centralize and control the flow of funds as between contributors and receivers. This new method of giving relief to the needy was too newfangled for those used to the old forms of charity ingrained and traditional among Jews. The opposition came primarily from the women's organizations. The Montefiore Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Association, the oldest Jewish women's organization in Rhode Island and consisting mainly of Reform Jews, was opposed to the United Hebrew Charities. The new organization also met opposition from the Young Ladies Hebrew Aid Society of Providence, and from the Ladies Hebrew Union Aid Association. They had operated for years on the assumption that charity should not be made an open public issue. In accordance with the traditional Jewish way of giving *Tzedakah* (charity), they insisted

1. That charity must be given in secrecy so as not to embarrass either those who gave or those who received;
2. That the alms be handed to the needy person by someone he knew and trusted; and
3. That in giving charity one must also be giving of oneself, such as in visiting the sick and shut-ins and extending sympathy in time of trouble.

These organizations preferred to do their charitable work through the Overseer of the Poor, Matthew J. Cummings, who served in this post for an incredible thirty-six years and was known as a kind friend of the poor of all faiths. The United Hebrew Charities, as proposed by the initiators of the project, could not replace the urge for *Tzedakah*, and the readiness for personal sacrifice of time and effort which stirred the hearts of these charitable ladies. The United Hebrew Charities, no matter how noble the plan, did not survive for long.

A second attempt at organizing the community was made in 1905, the year of the infamous pogroms in Tzarist Russia, which aroused the indignation of the world. Jews and non-Jews alike were shocked by the deliberate murder and plunder of innocent Jews. There was a flood of sympathy and a readiness to alleviate the suffering of the survivors of the pogroms among the Jewish communities all over the United States. This was the first time in America that the entire Jewish community manifested a readiness to give aid to Jews in another country, the beginning of overseas relief.

In Providence the person in the forefront of the relief effort was Colonel Harry Cutler. A meeting of some forty-four Jewish organizations and societies in the city was called, and a United Jewish Relief Committee was formed. While collecting and dispatching relief to Russia was the main purpose of the committee, Cutler proposed the formation of a united city-wide organization which would, in Cutler's words, "replace the present smaller groups which often work at cross purposes, although with the best of intentions and motives."

Cutler conceived of an organization not unlike the Jewish Federation of the present time, but his vision remained exactly that. The United Jewish Relief Committee fell apart as soon as the emergency was over. Although comprised of forty-four organizations representative of the community, the committee failed to take root in the city. The component societies promptly dispersed and resumed their separate operations. The Jews of the community working at cross purposes had not yet learned to speak with a common voice.

Another attempt to organize, the third so far as can be determined, was made in 1923. Interestingly, the organization formed that year was designated the General Jewish Committee of Providence; many persons active in the later General Jewish Committee were also active in that group.

The purposes of the committee were by our standards very modest, but the need seemed very urgent to the people of Providence at that time. For various reasons during the years 1920-1923 a flood of solicitors from various *yeshivot* (rabbinical colleges), national institutions, and foundations descended upon the city. While some of these solicitors were representatives of bona fide institutions, others represented merely themselves or some letterhead agencies which they invented. They canvassed the streets of Providence, knocking on doors of Jewish and non-Jewish homes alike, soliciting dues and contributions. Their activities were particularly embarrassing to business and professional men in the downtown areas.

The General Jewish Committee of that time devised a so-called "Endorsement Card", which was given to each legitimate solicitor. Prospective donors were advised not to give contributions unless the solicitor presented a card of endorsement. Archibald Silverman and Alter Boyman, prominent Jewish citizens of the period, were engaged in this "clearing house" work. This in a sense was the forerunner of the Allocations Committee of the later General Jewish Committee.

Another phase of the work of the committee involved relations with the Providence city School Board. The G.J.C. was concerned about the practice of presenting Christmas plays and pageants in the public schools. This, they believed, was in violation of the Federal constitutional prohibition against an establishment of religion.

In pursuit of a solution of this problem Ida Silverman (Mrs. Archibald Silverman) visited schools attended by significant numbers of Jewish children, spoke to school principals, and had conversations with the Superintendent of Schools of Providence. She reported her visits in detail at meetings of the G.J.C.

Another objective of the committee was to attack the perennial problem of fund distribution in the community. Yet, for reasons not now clear, this General Jewish Committee survived only about two years. While the secretary, John A. Solomon, left otherwise meticulous and detailed records, he did not reveal the reasons for failure. He just closed his books, and another attempt to organize the community came to an end.

Others tried without success to bring together the various groups in the community, but it appeared that neither Providence nor Rhode Island was ready for community-wide organization.

By 1945, however, the climate had changed.

BIRTH PAINS OF AN ORGANIZATION

At the time of the founding of the G.J.C. in 1945, Providence, like many other cities of its size, was not a homogeneous community. Thus, there were divisions in the way people worshipped. Orthodox Jews were still very influential, but not to the same degree as in the first quarter of the century. Conservative Jews were on the ascendancy in both numbers and in leadership in community affairs. The Reform Jews, with a long tradition of leadership in the community, traced their origin back a century to the first synagogue in the city. And there were Jews of no religious affiliations or convictions.

Varying attitudes existed toward Jewish problems at home and abroad. There were Jews who were indifferent to everything Jewish, took no interest in Jewish affairs, or, when they did, only negatively. There were Jews who were deeply concerned with the Zionist idea of rebuilding Palestine as a Jewish homeland; others who wanted it built on the American system of free enterprise; Jews who envisioned a land built

on Jewish labor; and others who wanted a homeland built on the foundations of ancient Jewish laws and traditions.

To bring these disparate Jews together—religious, liberal, and secular; Zionist, non-Zionist, and anti-Zionist—was indeed a difficult undertaking. Yet stresses both within and without the community combined to further the accomplishment of this unlikely goal. The stresses from without were not dissimilar to those which had led to the founding of the short-lived General Jewish Committee of 1923, but of much greater magnitude.

These were the years after the European Holocaust. The wounds which Hitler and the Nazis had inflicted upon the Jewish people were still fresh. In shame, humiliation, and anguish American Jews responded to the plight of their brethren overseas. They were anxious to contribute to the feeding, housing, and rehabilitation of those who had survived the disaster. Several new organizations appeared, and many old ones were revived, to bring aid to the sufferers and transfer them to safer havens. And each organization conducted campaigns in the community.

The stresses within also increased as the Jewish community of Providence grew in numbers and its social agencies and institutions multiplied.

Providence had at that time the following major agencies: The Jewish Community Center; The Jewish Home for the Aged of Rhode Island; The Miriam Hospital; The Jewish Family and Children's Service; The Hebrew Sheltering Society; the National Refugee Service; and a score of minor agencies. Each clamored for funds, had fund-raising drives, published booklets, and solicited advertising. The result was a never-ending stream of campaigns, one ending and another beginning, or very often several taking place at the same time, conflicting and interfering with one another, and, for the average contributor, extreme confusion.

The time was opportune in the Jewish community for a united effort to control the multitude of fund-raising activities and to introduce order into the confusion. One authoritative voice must now speak for the community as a whole. There was now a cadre of leaders in the various organizations who were experienced in community affairs and ready to meet this new challenge.

A development ensued which proved to be the necessary stimulus. The two major national agencies concerned with providing relief for the Jews of Europe, the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, joined forces under the designation of the United Jewish Appeal. The National Refugee Service soon joined the group,

and together these organizations undertook the massive task of saving the remnants of European Jewry and settling them in safe places.

Providence joined the movement to unite its fund-raising activities. On Monday, May 28, 1945, a meeting was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Providence, attended by some 500 representatives from 51 Jewish societies and groups. This Conference of Jewish Organizations culminated in the formation of the General Jewish Committee, Inc., a name suggested by Alter Boyman. The aims of the G.J.C. were spelled out in detail. These were in summary:

1. To conduct one annual campaign for the United Jewish Appeal;
2. To establish a permanent committee for community planning;
3. To invite all organizations in the city to join this united Jewish agency;
4. To welcome all agencies wishing to join the General Jewish Committee, assuring them an equitable share of the funds collected, provided they abandon their separate drives.

Officers were elected, the slate consisting of well known individuals, experienced in community affairs: Archibald Silverman*, President; Alter Boyman*, Vice President; Benjamin Brier, Vice President; Joseph W. Ress, Vice President; Milton C. Sapinsley, Treasurer; and Frank Licht, Secretary. Jacob S. Temkin* was chosen head of a committee to prepare the bylaws and arrange the legal affairs of the organization. Alvin A. Sopkin* was the first Campaign Chairman.

A charter from the State of Rhode Island was applied for and granted (see Plates I through V.)

The General Jewish Committee would include and conduct fund-raising for all committees and agencies that elected to join. The fund-raising would be carried out under one name and at one time.

CAMPAIGNS AND BENEFICIARIES

To accomplish this purpose of one drive for one fund in a community-wide effort, the organization sought an administrator to conduct its day-to-day operations. He would be hopefully a well trained social worker, preferably a native of Rhode Island, and a person who by temperament could unite and bring harmony to the various factions and points of view in the community.

Joseph Galkin, then Executive Director of the Jewish Family and

*Deceased.

Non-Business Corporation
 DUPLICATE
 ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF
 GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE OF
 PROVIDENCE, INC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY OF STATE.
 JUL 11 1945 19.....

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

I, W. Stratton Brady Acting Deputy Secretary of State
 hereby certify that Saul Abrams, Dr. Ilie Berger, Alper Hoyman, Benjamin
Brier, James Goldmann, Arthur Kaplan, Frank Licht, Joseph Hess,
Hilton G. Sapinsley, Samuel Shore, Rabbi Morris G. Silk, Archibald
Silverman, Alvin S. Tomkin, Walter I. Sundlun, Jacob S. Tomkin
 filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the eleventh
 day of July, A. D. 1945, an original and a duplicate
 of the articles of association for forming a corporation under the name of
GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE OF PROVIDENCE, INC.
 and that the foregoing is the duplicate of said articles of association.



WITNESS my hand and the seal of the State of
 Rhode Island this eleventh
 day of July, in
 the year 1945.
W. Stratton Brady
 Acting Deputy Secretary of State

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

DUPLICATE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

(NON-BUSINESS CORPORATION.)

Know all Men by these Presents, That we Saul Abrams, Dr. Ilie Berger, Alter Boyman, Benjamin Brier, James Goldman, Arthur Kaplan, Frank Licht, Joseph W. Ress, Milton Sapinsley, Samuel Shore, Rabbi Morris G. Silk, Archibald Silverman, Alvin Sopkin, Walter I. Sundlun and Jacob S. Temkin,

all of lawful age, hereby agree to and with each other:

FIRST. To associate ourselves together with the intention of forming a corporation under and by virtue of the powers conferred by Article III of Chapter 116 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

SECOND. Said corporation shall be known by the name of GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE OF PROVIDENCE, INC.

THIRD. Said corporation is constituted for the purpose of conducting an annual campaign, collecting, receiving and distributing funds for the support, maintenance and development of such Jewish charitable, cultural and religious organizations and causes as are willing to participate as beneficiary agencies; assisting in communal activities; and promoting general Jewish welfare.

In addition to the foregoing, said corporation shall have the following powers and authority, viz:— (See Sec. 75, Chapter 116 of the General Laws.)

To do any lawful act which is necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of its incorporation. Without limiting or enlarging the effect of this general grant of authority, it is hereby specifically provided that said corporation shall have power:

- (a) to have perpetual succession in its corporate name, unless a period for its duration is limited in these articles of association;
(b) to sue and be sued in its corporate name;
(c) to have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure;
(d) to elect such officers and appoint such agents as its purposes require, and to fix their compensation and define their duties;
(e) to make by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state, or with these articles of association, determining the time and place of holding and the manner of calling and of conducting meetings of its members and directors, the manner of electing its officers and directors, the mode of voting by proxy, and the number, qualifications, powers, duties and term of office of its officers and directors, and containing any other provisions, whether of the same or of a different nature, for the management of the corporation's property and the regulation and government of its affairs;
(f) to make contracts, incur liabilities and borrow money.

Said corporation shall be entitled to take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding in all one hundred fifty thousand dollars. But if it desires to take and hold property to an amount exceeding one hundred fifty thousand dollars either originally or by amendment, such privilege shall be granted only by the general assembly on petition thereto.

ELF 17999

(OVER)

FOURTH. Said corporation shall be located in Providence Rhode Island.
(City or Town)

(Fifty signatures of incorporators)

FIFTY IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and stated our residences this 11th day of July A. D. 1945.

NAME	RESIDENCE
Paul Abrams	75 Hazard Ave., R.I.
Isid Buzer	176 Waterman St., Prov., R.I.
Alton Bryman	169 Reynolds Ave., Prov., R.I.
Benjamin Brier	15 Upton Ave., Prov., R.I.
James G. Gorman	57 Lenox Ave., Prov., R.I.
Richard Kaplan	498 Cole Ave., Prov., R.I.
Frank Lipp	344 Taber Ave., Prov., R.I.
Joseph W. Ross	23 Vassar Ave., Prov., R.I.
McSapinsky	11 Gorton Ave., Prov., R.I.
Samuel Shore	650 Elmgrove Ave., Prov., R.I.
Carl Weiss	11 Catalpa Rd., Prov., R.I.
Arthur Silberman	210 Blackstone Blvd., Prov., R.I.
Abner A. Saphin	45 Balton Rd., Prov., R.I.
Walter Sundlun	Biltmore Hotel, Prov., R.I.
Joseph S. Tuck	154 Prospect St., Prov., R.I.

SIXTH

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TREASURER

No 11176 Providence, July 11, 1945.

Received of General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc.

Five Dollars for incorporation
in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 116, General Laws of 1938.

\$5.00

Thomas W. H.
General Treasurer.

Form-A-37

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations **NO 101674**

Department *State* Date *7/11/45*

Division *Secretary of State*

Five dollar and *00* cents \$ *5.00*

Signature of Receipt Clerk *P.R.* Purpose of remittance *out of account*

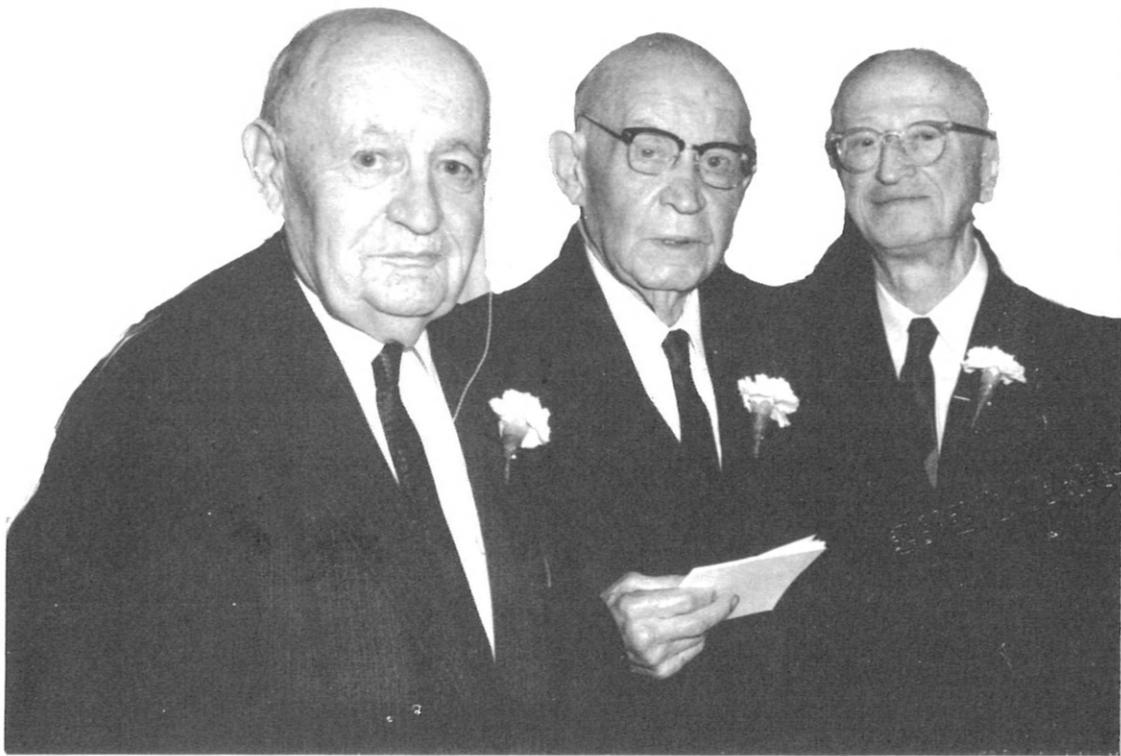
Fund *General* Account Receipt Number

Type of remittance:
 Currency Money Order
 Check

RECEIVED FROM:
 General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc.
 Thomas W. H.

This is not a receipt until validated by the cashier

Name and Address Validation



Three elder statesmen of the General Jewish Committee, now all deceased, taken on October 9, 1964. Left to right: Alter Boyman, Archibald Silverman, and Dr. Ilie Berger.

Children's Service of Providence, was a likely candidate. He had roots in the community, had had a well rounded education and training, and had gained experience in New York and elsewhere. Offered the position, he accepted and assumed directorship of the General Jewish Committee, at first as part-time executive of both it and the Jewish Family and Children's Service, and later as full-time director of the G.J.C., a position he held throughout its twenty-five year history. At this writing he continues to be director of its successor organization.

The first campaign for funds of the General Jewish Committee in September 1945 raised \$367,769. That was an unprecedented sum for the Providence area. Yet in 1948, after only three years of existence, another landmark was reached. In that year the newly created State of Israel was attacked by the surrounding Arab states. Its gallant defense created new demands on World Jewry. Providence Jews gave to the campaign that year a sum, again unprecedented, of \$1,131,742.

A display of solidarity, compassion, and unity of this magnitude had not previously been seen. There was an outpouring of generosity from all segments of the Jewish community. The General Jewish Committee had gained widespread confidence and trust. Local and national organizations alike sought to join the federation. The first new organization to join was the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS). This organization had conducted fund-raising in synagogues and in temples during the High Holidays. HIAS now discarded its lists of contributors and its traditional fund appeal, and accepted a proportional allocation from the General Jewish Committee. Others followed. Among these was Histadruth, the Israel Federation of Labor, involved in the industrial and economic growth of the country. It had conducted an annual campaign and had acquired a large following in the community. The Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah Youth Aliyah relinquished their fund-raising prerogatives in favor of the new community organization, which was sending three-fourths of its annual receipts to Israel. The Jewish Community Center, B'nai B'rith, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Pioneer Women's Organization all joined in the annual campaigns in order to justify their rightful shares of the funds.

After leading the General Jewish Committee for five critical years, Archibald Silverman, the first President, was succeeded by Alvin Sopkin, who had served as Campaign Chairman. Both of these men, each in his respective capacity, held office during a sensitive period for the G.J.C. Both firmness and a perceptive understanding were essential if the new operation were to succeed.

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE



Archibald Silverman
1945-1950



Alvin A. Sopkin
1950-1955



Henry J. Hassenfeld
1955-1960



Joseph W. Ress
1960-1964



Merrill L. Hassenfeld
1964-1967



Judge Frank Licht
1967-1968
Now Governor of the State of
Rhode Island



Max Alperin
1968-



Joseph Galkin
Executive Director

The G.J.C. was guided by careful, responsible men, experienced in communal work. There was representation from all religious, economic, and cultural factions in the Jewish community. The minutes of the G.J.C. recount many incidents which could have wrecked a less determined organization. Yet the leadership of the G.J.C. always cautioned against haste, advocated patience, and followed above all one guide line, to deserve the confidence of the community. To proceed cautiously was its chief precept.

Arthur J. Levy, then secretary of the General Jewish Committee, kept meticulous, accurate minutes of the proceedings of the organization. One interesting note, couched in legal terms and addressed to the office staff of the G.J.C., admonished them to keep the minutes under lock and key and to watch over them so that nothing might be lost, an admonition that the staff still heeds. When one considers the lost records of many other organizations, records that would shed much light on the story of the Jews of Rhode Island, one must indeed be grateful for the careful preservation of the minutes of the General Jewish Committee.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY AND AFTER

After ten years of operation a celebration was in order. An anniversary is an appropriate time, not only for celebration, but for stocktaking as well. The organization found satisfaction in the accomplishments of its first decade. It had indeed worked well. There were a few minor dissensions, not unexpected for an organization in which so many different points of view were represented.

The campaigns for funds had all been successful, some surpassing all expectations. The fears of some organizations that they would lose out in a single drive for funds proved groundless. The community was gratified to be able to give to one well ordered organization, which divided the funds equitably among the several agencies, rather than to a multitude of solicitations throughout the year.

The agencies themselves found that it was much better for them to deal with an allocations committee rather than go to the community year after year, planning a new campaign each time, awaiting uncertain results, and tiring out their followers and themselves.

There is a temptation to divide the histories of organizations into convenient periods corresponding to the various presidential tenures. The truth is, however, that presidents are the spokesmen of an organization and not the policy makers. All important decision making lies with

the persons who make up the organization, with their executive board, and with the members of the various committees.

Events which occur outside of an organization may be decisive in determining its attitudes and actions. This was especially true in the case of the G.J.C., a local agency which tied its destiny to that of a national group, which in turn was influenced by world changes and events.

Yet the presidents who served the G.J.C., being men of considerable strength, gave something of their characters to the period in which they served. Archibald Silverman, businessman and industrialist, was a man of the people. An immigrant himself, he retained the outlook and attitudes of the people among whom he had lived and worked. Even when he had reached a high point in his career in business and industry, he was not far removed from this background. He had a strong feeling of *Tzedakah*, compassion, and applied the personal touch in everything pertaining to the G.J.C. Archie, as he was known to his friends, was a talented story teller. He could break the ice of resistance by telling an appropriate story, and bring a smile to the gloomiest face. He would say to the reluctant prospect whom he had approached for a contribution: "How much did you give last year? Did you miss it? Did your business go down because of it? I assure you that you will not go broke this year either. Nobody has ever gone broke because of giving."

Alvin Sopkin, the second president of the G.J.C., on the other hand, had less rapport with the "small giver." He was himself a generous contributor to all sorts of charitable agencies and relied heavily on the "big donors." It is said of Sopkin that he taught Providence Jews the art of giving. He would always say: "Give first, and give big, and then you can ask others to give."

Sopkin and his family were the first Jews in Providence to contribute one hundred thousand dollars to the G.J.C. Anyone confronted by Sopkin was constrained to do his best.

Henry J. Hassenfeld, the third president, was a man of considerable learning. He frequently quoted from the Bible and the Rabbis in his public utterances, and was said to radiate a quality of goodness and peace of mind. He was totally dedicated to the G.J.C. He and his wife Marion, his son Merrill and his wife Sylvia, all were involved in the work of the Jewish Committee.

During the Henry Hassenfeld period Israel celebrated its Tenth Anniversary. The State of Israel had accomplished much. One worthy ac-

complishment was the development of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. This fine organization, sent to a selected group of cities to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary, included Providence in its itinerary. The Jews of Providence turned out in large numbers. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, Robert Briscoe, came for the occasion and was given the key to the City of Providence.

Henry Hassenfeld was greatly interested in youth and their activities. During his administration the Young Adult Division developed significantly. Upon his retirement from the presidency, he established the Hassenfeld Leadership Award to be given each year to a young person who had distinguished himself in working for the Young Adult Division. A number of board members as this is written were former members of the Division, where they received an apprenticeship in communal work.

JOSEPH W. RESS AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Joseph W. Ress, the fourth president, served from 1960 to 1964. Ress was relatively younger than his predecessors and the first of American birth and background. With him began the ascendancy of American born men and women, now assuming the responsibilities borne by the older immigrant generation.

Ress brought to the G.J.C. experience gained in other community responsibilities. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University and of the Board of the Rhode Island Charities Trust. Successful in business, he was able to invest the presidency with the businessman's realistic approach.

During this period the State of Israel was in a relatively quiescent status with no emergencies on the horizon. The campaigns raised an average of 750 to 800 thousand dollars annually. The General Jewish Committee was able to turn its attention to local affairs.

Community Planning, the second of the aims and purposes of the General Jewish Committee and a theme of great interest to Ress, occupied the attention of the organization. Under the chairmanship of Arthur J. Levy, the Planning Committee sponsored the "Population Study of the Jewish Community of Greater Providence", an important work in the history of the community. This study will be discussed in greater detail in connection with the publications of the General Jewish Committee.

On the tenth anniversary of the General Jewish Committee, Ress pre-

pared a history of the first ten years of the organization, which is included in the minutes of the G.J.C. This is a significant account, written by a founder and faithful worker in the organization.

After serving as president for some three years Ress was called to assume the chairmanship of the community-wide United Fund campaign. He resigned the presidency of the General Jewish Committee in order to permit him to accept that important responsibility.

THE PERIOD OF MERRILL HASSENFELD

The years during which Merrill Hassenfeld served as president of the General Jewish Committee (1964-1968) were a time both of progress and of sorrow. Five important leaders were lost to the G.J.C. and to the Jewish community as a whole: Henry Hassenfeld, father of the president; Archibald Silverman; Doctor Ilie Berger; Alter Boyman; and James Goldman. All of them had an understanding of the needs of the people and participated broadly in Jewish community affairs.

But there were gains as well as losses. The National Federation of Welfare Funds selected the General Jewish Committee for membership in the Large City Budgeting Conference. This body reviews annually the applications of national organizations and agencies which the regional federations of the country usually assist. This new responsibility assured the G.J.C. of Providence a prominent place among the federations of the country and gave it an influential voice in the distribution of the funds.

A further indication of the stature of the G.J.C. was the election of Merrill Hassenfeld to membership on the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, and later as a National Chairman of that organization which receives the largest share of the community funds.

During this period there was rapid growth of the Women's Division. It developed a characteristic approach to fund-raising with a variety of flyers, leaflets, illustrated cards, and invitations with artistic pictorial and eye-catching format. The M-Day concept (Mothers Mobilize for Mercy) and the various categories of donors with special events for each category were devised by the women's organization. The good taste and artistic bent of the women active in these drives were reflected in these circulars, which also produced good results in raising funds for the General Jewish Committee.

The development of the Women's Division warrants a separate history. Significantly, however, the Women's Division increased its fund-raising

from 22,000 dollars in 1945 to 250,000 dollars during its Silver Anniversary year, a ten-fold increase.

Merrill Hassenfeld was approached in 1967 to conduct the annual campaign of the United Fund of Southeastern New England for the following year. As in the case of Ress, the presidency of the G.J.C. led to the chairmanship of this most important fund. The G.J.C. released Hassenfeld, but reluctantly.

JUDGE FRANK LICHT BECOMES PRESIDENT

Judge Frank Licht, who while in high school and college had demonstrated a talent for debating and the forensic arts, was early involved in community Zionist affairs. At the age of 28 he became the very first secretary of the General Jewish Committee. While respected even among such seasoned campaigners as Archibald Silverman and Alter Boyman, he in turn benefited from their judgment and experience, gained through long years of service.

During his presidency (1967-1968) the crisis in Arab-Israel relations culminated in the Six-Day War of 1967. The General Jewish Committee notified leaders in the community by telegram of the serious developments. A meeting was called at the home of the Merrill Hassenfelds. Some 120 persons gathered and pledged 1,100,000 dollars. The community as a whole responded in like manner, and before the campaign was over 2,500,000 dollars had been raised.

The emergency in Israel and victory in the Six-Day War emphasized the need for a statewide organization. Cranston, Warwick, and Barrington had previously worked with the G.J.C. Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport were now prepared to join with the rest of the state to form the General Jewish Committee of Rhode Island.

A Providence Leadership Mission went to Israel for a two weeks' visit. During the tour the mission met with President Zalman Shazar and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. Plaques were unveiled on the John F. Kennedy Memorial in Jerusalem in memory of two Providence residents who had been founders of the General Jewish Committee, Doctor Ilie Berger and Alter Boyman.

While president of the G.J.C. Frank Licht, an incumbent judge of the Rhode Island Superior Court, resigned from the bench to run for the Governorship of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket. Licht was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1968 and relinquished his duties as president of the General Jewish Committee to assume the responsibilities of his new office.

MAX ALPERIN ASSUMES LEADERSHIP

Max Alperin became Acting President and then at the Annual Meeting of June 1969 succeeded to the presidency of the General Jewish Committee. Alperin had served as president of the Jewish Home for the Aged of Rhode Island and of Temple Emanu-El. Formerly a Chairman of the Pawtucket United Jewish Appeal for many years, he had also served as Initial Gifts Chairman of the General Jewish Committee.

In addition to planning and guiding an intensified annual fund raising campaign, Alperin set in motion a re-examination of vital community needs both present and future.

With the cooperation of the Rhode Island Board of Rabbis, Robert A. Riesman headed a committee to negotiate the reorganization of the Vaad-Hakashruth* so that it would be more representative of the needs of all religious congregations in the state, while maintaining orthodox supervision of Halachic** practice. After this reorganization was completed, a grant was voted by the General Jewish Committee to meet the deficit of the Vaad. Sheldon S. Sollosy was elected Treasurer to serve as liaison between the Vaad and the General Jewish Committee.

Melvin L. Zurier conducted an investigation of the cemetery needs in the state through a questionnaire distributed to the various congregations. It was concluded that there was ample cemetery space in the state for the foreseeable future. The questionnaire elicited the information that since 1946 there had been 4,665 burials in Providence.

During the first meeting of Alperin's presidency his son Melvin Alperin reported on the Young Adults Division and the Young Executives Training Program.

After careful study by a committee appointed by Max Alperin, the Board of Directors voted to establish a Jewish Community Relations Council. The study committee received professional assistance from the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council of which the General Jewish Committee was a member. After unanimous board approval, the first meeting of the Jewish Community Relations Council took place in July of 1969. Lawrence Y. Goldberg, who had headed the study committee, was appointed Chairman. Bylaws of the Council provided for four major areas of operation: Middle East and International; Inter-Group Relations, Public Affairs, and Civil Liberties; Urban Affairs

*Committee on Ritual Slaughter.

**Talmudic behavioral code.

and Equal Opportunity; and Mass Media and Public Relations. With representation from 69 Jewish organizations throughout the state, the broadly based Jewish Community Relations Council coordinated efforts in Rhode Island on behalf of Jewish needs.

On September 29, 1969 former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was the principal speaker at the 1969 Campaign Opening Dinner at the Biltmore Hotel. Pledges of \$1,050,654 were announced. Prof. Yigael Yadin, noted archeologist and former Israeli Chief of Staff, who had just come to Providence for a year's stay as a visiting Professor at Brown University was a guest at the head table. The Alperin presidency was characterized by concern for Jewish education and the need to strengthen Jewish identity among the youth. In order to reappraise the educational needs, a committee was appointed to study the entire field of Jewish education in Rhode Island with professional assistance from the American Association of Jewish Education. Louis I. Kramer, Assistant Superintendent of Providence Schools, was appointed Chairman. Liaison with Jewish youth at Brown University was established through Professor Fred Pollak.

A committee under the chairmanship of Melvin L. Zurier was established to review the allocations procedure to assure effective distribution of funds. Alperin served as the Silver Anniversary president in 1970. Under Alperin the name of the organization has recently been changed to the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island.

Thus ends the story of the first twenty-five years of the General Jewish Committee. Some future historian will pursue its further history under its new designation. A number of its activities and projects during this period, however, warrant additional examination.

STUDIES AND SURVEYS

Of the two aims and purposes of the General Jewish Committee, stated at the Founding Meeting, one was a declaration of the need for Community Planning and Community Relations. This declaration signified that the General Jewish Committee was looked upon as playing the role of the old *Kehillah*, the force that stimulates all that is in the best interests of the community. It would be the arbiter in all conflicts and relationships in the community, regulating, limiting, and channeling all of its forces. The G.J.C. would also serve as the interpreter of the Jewish community to the community as a whole, and in turn keep the general community informed of the mood of the Jewish community.

As the campaigns for funds became an established annual event and as the General Jewish Committee was accepted in the community and won the confidence and the trust of the people, it turned its attention to community planning and relations. The degree of planning is measured by the community studies and surveys it published during the twenty-five years of its existence.

A significant survey was undertaken by the Jewish Community Center and the G.J.C. Titled *Group Work and Leisure-Time Needs in the Jewish Community of Providence*, its purpose was to determine the desirability, location, and size of a new Jewish Community Center; the kinds of activities it should undertake; and the readiness of the community to support it.

The minutes of the G.J.C. of the period are filled with correspondence, reports, and recommendations of the Jewish Community Center (J.C.C.) to the G.J.C. Liaison officers of the one agency were delegated to deal with officers of the other. The J.C.C. was anxious to have a community-wide drive for a new building. The arguments of the J.C.C. were:

1. That the present Jewish Community Center was too small;
2. That its concepts were antiquated;
3. That to achieve higher standards it must have larger quarters;
4. That other communities the size of Providence had long achieved this goal; and
5. That a campaign for a Building Fund was long overdue.

The General Jewish Committee in conducting this survey joined with the Jewish Welfare Board whose experts would probe the sentiment of the community. The result was a voluminous report, complete with charts, maps, and statistics, indicating the need for a new building and for new directions for the Jewish Community Center.

In accordance with the philosophy of the Jewish Welfare Board, the tenor of the report inclined strongly in favor of a new Center. The large ideas and high ideals formulated for the Jewish Community Center could materialize only in new facilities.

The end result was the Jewish Community Center at the corner of Elmgrove Avenue and Sessions Street in Providence, completed and dedicated in June of 1971.

Another survey resulted from demands of supporters of a Hebrew Day School. The community had been divided in its attitudes and philosophy regarding the Hebrew Day School movement. The differences

of views prevalent in the community at large were also expressed within the General Jewish Committee itself.

The General Jewish Committee agreed to invite the American Association of Jewish Education in New York to study the entire field of Jewish education in Providence. The resulting survey published in 1951 and titled *Jewish Education in Providence, Rhode Island* was prepared by Doctor Uriah Z. Engleman of the American Association of Jewish Education.

The results were not flattering to the Jews of Providence. There were said to be too few schools that were worthy of the name. Most of the children attended once-a-week Sunday morning classes. The level of achievement in the Sunday Schools was said to be lamentable. The afternoon week-day Hebrew Schools had very few pupils, since children attended their classes voluntarily.

The only school where Hebrew studies were given their proper place in the education of Jewish children, according to the survey, was in the Hebrew Day School, where such studies were integrated with other subjects.

The General Jewish Committee determined to establish in Rhode Island a Bureau of Jewish Education with the authority to regulate and advise the schools, to train and locate teachers, and to use its influence and persuasion in seeking to improve Hebrew education in the community.

The Bureau has been governed by a Board of Directors and budgeted and funded by the G.J.C. The Bureau has sought progressively higher standards of education with varying degrees of success. The budget of the Bureau recently approached one hundred thousand dollars, a substantial share of which goes to the Hebrew Day School, and as grants to the congregational schools. Other religious schools have also sought higher standards. Most of the schools no longer hold Sunday classes for older pupils. Children reaching the age of seven or eight years now generally attend religious school week-day afternoons. Some schools have been entirely eliminated because of insufficient numbers of pupils and sub-standard teachers.

The Bureau has striven to enlarge its influence in the community, involving more people in its activities through series of adult education lectures. A history of the Bureau of Jewish Education and of Jewish education in the community in general, beginning with the first school

in the 1860's, would be a worthy undertaking, even though early material is scanty.

The year 1954 marked the Tercentenary of Jewish settlement in this country. The Rhode Island Jewish Historical Association together with the General Jewish Committee observed the anniversary. A program was presented at the Roger Williams Spring on North Main Street in Providence, a bronze plaque was placed in the Rhode Island State Capitol, and a ceremony was held at Providence City Hall. An attractive booklet was published for the occasion. The addresses and the proceedings of the celebration have been recorded in the second issue of the *Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes*.

The publication of the *Population Survey of the Greater Providence Jewish Community* was a significant event in the history of the Jews of Providence. The survey was conducted by a group of volunteers under the direction of Doctor Sidney Goldstein, Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Brown University. Published in 1964, it was the first authoritative study of the Jewish population of Providence since 1934, when a study had been conducted by Doctor Charles S. Bernheimer of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The survey of 1964, which attracted considerable attention throughout the country, was reviewed widely and is referred to whenever community projects in Rhode Island are under consideration.

A brief summary of the survey prepared by the author appeared in the *R.I.J.H. Notes*.*

Finally, still another survey was undertaken in 1965 by the Community Planning Committee of the G.J.C. in conjunction with a Special Advisory Committee for the Study of Jewish Community Services for the Aged. This study was made in preparation for determining the desirability of a new location and building for the Jewish Home for the Aged of Rhode Island. *A Study of Jewish Community Services in Greater Providence* was prepared on advice of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds by Simon Krakow, Associate Director of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, at the invitation of the Jewish Home for the Aged. The study indicated need for a new home, predicted a larger population of elderly, and made appropriate recommendations.

These surveys and studies published by the General Jewish Committee

*For more on population see page 36 of this issue of the *Notes*.

in the course of its first twenty-five years are as important as the successful fund drives. They will survive as lasting testimonials to the work of the Community Planning Committee, an important arm of the General Jewish Committee.

The impact of these studies on the community is significant.

The survey of education resulted in the establishment of the Bureau of Education. Its budget and activities have increased progressively over the years.

The Jewish Home for the Aged of Rhode Island purchased spacious acreage in the suburbs and at this writing has plans for a new home to be built on advanced principles and concepts.

The Jewish Community Center elected not to move to a new area of the city, despite trends shown in the Population Survey.

The Miriam Hospital likewise retained its old location and in fact expanded its facilities. A Research Center is the most recent addition to the hospital complex.

The suburban Synagogues and Temples are at this time smaller than those in the city of Providence. The East Side of Providence thus remains the most influential section of the city in terms of religious, social, health, and cultural activities. The listing of officers and directors of the General Jewish Committee in the twenty-fifth anniversary book of the G.J.C. indicates the continued leadership of the city versus the suburbs in community affairs (Table 1).

PREPARING A CAMPAIGN

The following description is based on material contained in the twenty-fifth anniversary book of the General Jewish Committee.

Heading each campaign were the General Chairman and his associates. Under them were the Initial Gifts Chairmen and their associates, the initial gifts being the backbone of every fund drive. The initial gifts would bring in over half of the entire sum of the campaign.

The community was divided into groups, areas, and neighborhoods. Thus there was a Professional Division which comprised physicians, lawyers, accountants, university faculty members, and service organizations. The Area Division was organized to solicit among the satellite communities, such as Barrington, Cranston, Newport, Pawtucket, Warwick, West Warwick, South County, and Woonsocket. Additionally there were chairmen and special committees for soliciting among the

young executives, country clubs, Temples and Synagogues, and the community at large.

An important part of the campaign structure was the D-Day Committee, which canvassed from the public on a house-to-house basis, reaching those not covered by the various divisions. Thus by telephone (telethon) or by personal contact every Jewish resident in the area was solicited for his contribution.

The Area Division includes representatives from various towns and cities, thus giving the campaign a statewide character. During some campaigns a Trade Division was utilized to solicit funds from those engaged in the various industrial and business enterprises.

The Public Relations Committee and the Speakers' Bureau have attended to publicity problems.

The Women's Division had its own organization. It consisted of an Initial Gifts Division; a Vanguard, Pace Setter, Vital Gifts, and Life Saver groups. Each designation indicated the amount contributed. The Young Women's Division solicited among the various youth groups. The Women's Division also conducted telethons, follow-up solicitations, and public relations activities. The entire structure was coordinated under the guidance of the Executive Director, Joseph Galkin, and his associates in the office of the General Jewish Committee, who worked on a year-round basis in preparation for the drives and the billings that ensued.

ALLOCATING FUNDS

By far the most important function of the G.J.C. after the actual fund-raising was the distribution of funds among the affiliated agencies. The bylaws of the General Jewish Committee provided for an Allocations Committee that "shall consist of eighteen members appointed by the President, with the approval of the Board of Directors." These eighteen individuals were to be members of the Board of Directors. The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the organizations of the various towns and cities affiliated with the G.J.C. would serve *ex officio*.

The following were the duties of the Allocations Committee:

1. Investigate all applications for funds by affiliated agencies.
2. Review requests for funds from agencies which expressed a desire to become affiliated with the G.J.C.
3. Evaluate all requests for increases in funds, and recommend decreases of funds for individual agencies as indicated.

All of the findings of the Allocations Committee were reviewed by the Board of Directors. The Board alone was empowered to make final determinations.

Each year, after completion of the campaign for funds, the Allocations Committee would meet and deliberate on the distribution of funds. Notices were sent to the affiliated agencies, advising them of the time and place of the meeting of the Allocations Committee. Each agency was entitled to send a representative or a written explanation to the meeting, although not required to do so. If an agency had undertaken a special worthwhile project during the previous year that required extra funding, that would be given consideration by the Allocations Committee.

As a guide to the distribution of funds the committee referred to the handbook prepared by the Large City Budgeting Conference. The formula contained in this handbook and advice from the Executive Directors of the local agencies provided a rationale for the pattern of distribution. Providence was invited to join the Large City Budgeting Conference during the 1964-65 campaign year.

A community is not required to allocate funds according to the formula, nor is any agency endorsed by the Conference. The report merely offers a formula for distribution and serves as a guide to the local federation.

The American Association for Jewish Education, the first organization listed in the handbook of the Large City Budgeting Conference, will serve as an example. After a statement of the purposes of the A.A.J.E., the Budgeting Conference proposes a formula for allocation to the agency, which takes into account:

1. The Jewish population of a city in relation to the general population of Jews in the United States.
2. Services rendered by the agency in past years.
3. What amounts of money other communities allocate to this agency.
4. The moneys spent by a community for Jewish education in the years prior to this request.

Out of these considerations the committee arrives at a certain formula and makes its recommendations.

As a further aid in orientation, the Large City Budgeting Conference selected twenty-five cities, some larger than Providence, some smaller, and some comparable in size. It listed the amounts given in the various

cities for each activity. This comparative study would serve as a useful guide.

In 1971 the General Jewish Committee of Providence changed its name to the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, pursuant to its becoming a state-wide agency including all of the towns and cities, except Westerly, in its campaign and its distribution of funds. At the same time it also changed its single overall Allocations Committee to one with two sub-committees, one for agencies of national and overseas concerns, and one for agencies serving local needs. The handbook for local agencies, prepared by the Executive Director, follows in general the principles of the Large City Budgeting Conference.

Copies of the Large City Budgeting Conference handbook and that for the local agencies have been deposited in the library of the Rhode Island Jewish Historical Association.

LISTINGS IN TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY REPORT OF
THE GENERAL JEWISH COMMITTEE

PRESIDENTS AND CAMPAIGN CHAIRMEN
1945-1970

Men's Division

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Campaign Chairman</i>
1945	Archibald Silverman	Alvin A. Sopkin
1946	Archibald Silverman	Alvin A. Sopkin
1947	Archibald Silverman	Alvin A. Sopkin
1948	Archibald Silverman	Alvin A. Sopkin
1949	Archibald Silverman	Alvin A. Sopkin
1950	Archibald Silverman	Joseph W. Ress
1950	Alvin A. Sopkin	Joseph W. Ress
1951	Alvin A. Sopkin	Joseph W. Ress
1952	Alvin A. Sopkin	Henry J. Hassenfeld
1953	Alvin A. Sopkin	Henry J. Hassenfeld
1954	Alvin A. Sopkin	Henry J. Hassenfeld
1955	Alvin A. Sopkin	Alvin A. Sopkin
1955	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Alvin A. Sopkin
1956	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Benjamin Brier
1957	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Joseph K. Levy
1958	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Joseph K. Levy
1959	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Joseph K. Levy
1960	Henry J. Hassenfeld	Merrill L. Hassenfeld
1960	Joseph W. Ress	Merrill L. Hassenfeld
1961	Joseph W. Ress	Merrill L. Hassenfeld
1962	Joseph W. Ress	Merrill L. Hassenfeld
1963	Joseph W. Ress	M. Edgar Fain
1964	Joseph W. Ress	Robert A. Riesman
1964	Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Robert A. Riesman
1965	Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Stanley Grossman
1966	Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Stanley Grossman
1967	Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Robert A. Riesman

1967	Judge Frank Licht	Robert A. Riesman
1968	Judge Frank Licht	Robert A. Riesman
1968	Max Alperin	Robert A. Riesman
1969	Max Alperin	Stanley Grossman
1970	Max Alperin	Albert I. Gordon

PRESIDENTS AND CAMPAIGN CHAIRMEN

Women's Division

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Campaign Chairman</i>
1945		Mrs. Samuel Michaelson
1946		Mrs. Philip Dorenbaum
1947		Mrs. Philip Dorenbaum
1948		Mrs. Albert Pilavin
1949		Mrs. Albert Pilavin
1950		Mrs. Albrham M. Percelay
1951		Mrs. Archie Fain
1952		Mrs. Archie Fain
1953		Mrs. Archie Fain
1954		Mrs. Arthur Kaplan
1955		Mrs. David Myers
1956		
	(First President was inaugurated in 1957)	
1957	Mrs. Bertram L. Bernhardt	Mrs. David Myers
1958	Mrs. Bertram L. Bernhardt	Mrs. Julius Irving
1959	Mrs. Bertram L. Bernhardt	Mrs. Julius Irving
1960	Mrs. Julius Irving	Mrs. Raymond L. Cohen
1961	Mrs. Julius Irving	Mrs. Raymond L. Cohen
1962	Mrs. Raymond L. Cohen	Mrs. Joseph W. Pulver
1963	Mrs. Raymond L. Cohen	Mrs. Sol Koffler
1964	Mrs. Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Mrs. Sol Koffler
1965	Mrs. Merrill L. Hassenfeld	Mrs. Leonard I. Salmanson
1966	Mrs. Leonard I. Salmonson	Mrs. Edmund I. Waldman
1967	Mrs. Leonard I. Salmonson	Mrs. Edmund I. Waldman
1968	Mrs. Edmund I. Waldman	Mrs. Max Alperin
1969	Mrs. Edmund I. Waldman	Mrs. Max Alperin
1970	Mrs. Max Alperin	Mrs. Albert I. Gordon

Young Adult Division

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
1945	Ruth Tanenbaum, Janet Travis, <i>Co-chairmen</i>
1946	Louis B. Rubinstein
1947	Claire Ernstof
1948	Ira Rakatansky
1949	Bruce G. Sundlum
1950	Ronald B. Sopkin
1951	Harold Ratush
1952	Sheldon Heller
1953	Leonard H. Blazar
1954	Paul Litwin
1955	Lewis M. Goldstein
1956	Norman Robinson
1957	Martin I. Dittelman
1958	Martin M. Temkin

Young Leadership Division

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Campaign Chairman</i>
1959	Thomas W. Pearlman	Herbert L. Emers
1960	Herbert L. Emers	Irving Weinreich
1961	Harris N. Rosen	Lawrence Y. Goldberg
1962	Harris N. Rosen	Lawrence Y. Goldberg
1963	Norman G. Orodener	Melvin G. Alperin
1964	Norman G. Orodener	Melvin G. Alperin
1965	Lawrence S. Gates	Milton I. Brier Lawrence Y. Goldberg, <i>Co-chairmen</i>
1966	Lawrence S. Gates	Mrs. Lawrence S. Gates, Lawrence Y. Goldberg, <i>Co-chairmen</i>

Young Executives' Division

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
1967	Melvin G. Alperin
1968	Melvin G. Alperin
1969	Richard Shein

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2. Jewish Education in Providence, Rhode Island. Report of the Survey Committee on Jewish Education of the General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc. Prepared by Dr. Uriah Z. Engelman of the American Association of Jewish Education for the General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc. 1951.

3. The Greater Providence Jewish Community, A Population Survey. Dr. Sidney Goldstein. General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc. 1964.

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