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SALT LAKE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

by

Allan S. Andrew

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Health, Physical Education
and Recreation

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1975

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Allan S. Andrew

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ABSTRACT

Salt Lake Jewish Community Center

by

Allan S. Andrew, Master of Science

Utah State University, 1975

Major Professor: Nolan K. Burnett

Department: Health, Physical Education and Recreation

This historical study dealt with a specific segment of the Salt Lake City population which foresaw the need of a community center to meet their long range goals and leisure time needs.

The purpose of the study was to accumulate existing details and information related to this subject and present an orderly time line of events which lead to the establishment and dedication of the existing Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.

The pages contained names and events that will forever have a valued meaning to those who became familiar with the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.

(162 pages)

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The content of this study did not deal with the history of this center up to present day operation. This study began with the sale of the first social center, the Covenant House, and continued through the dedication of the now present building. It was felt that each area of center development adds to the complete historical background. It was, therefore, the intent of the author to take the first recorded events and then follow them through a chronological period to the dedication of the now present Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Statement of the Problem

A historical study of the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center required searching out facts about building such a facility. It necessitated investigation of records that existed, interviewing individuals associated with the project and collecting whatever materials that existed in the public interest to make this study of benefit. Also, the intent of study was to bring to light for future generations the dedication and fortitude of their predecessors in providing them with a facility of this nature.

The study comprised a history as circumstances permitted for public and individual awareness.

A study of this sort involved not only investigation of the events leading to the development of the center but also an interpretation of the facts and presenting a total view of what took place.

To emphasize the value of such a study, it was first necessary to realize why an institution was developed. In order to help clarify one's understanding, the purposes were listed:

- A. To develop and conduct a comprehensive program of guided leisure time activities, utilizing the skills and methods of group work, informal education and recreation; and to help individuals achieve identification with Jewish life and a deep appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens of the United States of America.
- B. To provide a common meeting place for the entire Jewish Community and to encourage all groups concerned with enriching Jewish community life.
- C. To cooperate with other civic organizations in advancing the welfare of the entire community and in furthering the democratic way of life.
- D. To provide, subject to certain rules and regulations, a facility for social, educational and recreational activities for other recognized organizations in the community. (Dedication Manual, 1958).

Basic Assumptions

1. That no printed material for public use existed about the historical events that lead to its existence.
2. That what was reported in the content of this report was correct according to the areas of investigation undertaken by the author.
3. That the study related only to the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.
4. That some good was realized by the study and those who read or studied the contents gained some knowledge about the development of the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.

This study about the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center was the first such study published for public interest. It was noted that such a study was to be of use to other groups interested in community center developments. It helped in outlining basic steps and procedures necessary to begin such an undertaking as the development of a community center. It was the intent of this study to provide a written document about the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.

Method of Procedure

The method in which this study was conducted follows:

1. All available written publications and documents about the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center were investigated.
2. Local unpublished records were searched for facts related to the development of the center.
3. Individuals were interviewed for unrecorded materials related to this study.

Delimitations

This study was conducted solely about historical events that led to the development of the existing Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. The material presented had no reflection on any other centers or groups except those related to the Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake. The study included only the periods of time from the extinction of the old community center, the Covenant House, to the erection and dedication of the present Jewish Community Center. There were not any other periods of history contained in the content of this study.

Limitations

Limiting factors in this study were:

1. The ability of the author to present the facts in this study in a valid and objective manner.
2. The availability of records and documents associated with this particular study.
3. The value placed on the information obtained through the oral interview process.
4. The preciseness and exactness of the unpublished records used in the pursuit of this study.

Definition of Terms

1. UJC, United Jewish Council--membership consists of representatives from local Jewish organizations. It was the principal agency for collection and allocation of funds. It was a general policy making agency for the community.
2. UJA, United Jewish Appeal--the parent organization for the local Jewish Welfare Fund, which conducted annual funding drives for many different purposes.
3. JWB, Jewish Welfare Board--a national assistance or consulting agency for organization members.
4. JCC, Jewish Community Center--the central topic of this study and a local meeting place for activities in cultural, social, religious, and recreational purposes.

5. Board of Directors--those persons elected and selected as the policy, regulation and budgetary overseers; those who outlined the operation procedures in a more specific outline.

CHAPTER II
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Purpose and Scope

The Jewish Community Center has been variously defined as an institution, a movement and as a program. It has been commonly recognized as a building which provided facilities and activities of a social, cultural and recreational character for the Jewish of the community.

The Jewish Community Center has been defined only in terms of the Jewish values and its meaning to Jewish living. There has been identification of many ideals and principles with the broad goals of democratic America. The Jewish Community Center has found a ready acceptance of its aims as completely essential to the wholesome development of the Jewish community in America.

Jewish values may have to be stated in abstract terms, but they have been given practical meaning by the kind of policies, practices and programs that were employed in the Jewish Community Center work. The Jewish Community Center gave concrete character to the Jewish ideal of belonging, and to the Jewish community by its stated membership policies: (a) membership open to all regardless of age, sex, particular synagogue affiliation, social status, economic position, country of origin; (b) equal privileges and rights for all members who paid the minimum dues and similar rights to those who could not afford to pay; and (c) the governing body chosen by the membership. Through the many

avenues of participation opened to members in house councils, youth councils, committees, the Board of Directors and community fund raising, an even wider significance has been given the feeling of being part of the Jewish community and sharing in its dynamic movement.

The major center goal was that of imparting Jewish knowledge as a basis for intelligent understanding of Jewish life and experience. The Jewish Community Center was not a religious school and did not employ formal methods of education. Nevertheless, it employed materials in Jewish content in the program for all age groups in a variety of ways, utilizing the methods of informal education. Meaning was given to Jewish history, current problems, festival ceremonies and traditional practices. The aim was not only to impart background knowledge by an appreciation of the deeper meaning that came from learning by doing and from understanding through participation.

In a memorable address, the late Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman defined the Jewish program of the Jewish Community Center in these terms:

Look at the Jewish Center at its functioning best. It provides outlets for athletics and recreation. It provides a wholesome environment for social contact. It builds leadership where in mutual discussion and in the interplay of mind upon mind, lonely and urbanized individuals achieve a sense of status. There emerges the pattern of leadership and followership essentials to every social formation and pattern.

Through group work there emerges a desirable competition for status, competition in games and in dramatics, the harmless expression of the ego-drives sublimated rather than primitive and violent. And out of that group togetherness there emerges a warm and intimate sense of happiness of shared experience of value, for the young and older members alike.

The Jewish Center can and must serve in the future as a place to which children and adults can come for a significant participation process in life; where they can achieve the

dignity of interwovenness, the possibilities of new ego status and through recreation and informal education transform themselves from minimal and marginal individuals into potentially valuable creators of a new and rich American Jewish Community life in this country. The Jewish Center is an agency of integration personality development, an instrument for the attainment of physical, recreational, and educational healthy mindedness. (Liebman, 1948)

The Jewish Community Center contributed vastly to the attainment of that desirable end.

It is not a structure to coordinate communal effort, but rather by education and through daily experience in Jewish Community Center life, appreciation of the values of sharing in planning and carrying out of activities and programs cooperatively are its focal points. Some call it the method of group work; but, in fact, it goes back to the very beginning of the Jewish Community Center movement when it first began as a voluntary association and sought consensus of the participants at every step along the road of growth. The Jewish Community Center, unlike the more formal types of community organization, seeks to develop unity in depth rather than through structural machinery. It views its contributions as one of providing the learning experience that enables individuals to function in community organization as they face responsibilities in the exercise of leadership. (Kraft, 1954)

In order to understand the Jewish Community Center, it was necessary to relate the activities to the values which they were intended to serve. The Jewish Community Center endeavored to meet those leisure time social, cultural and recreational needs of the Jewish population of all age groups with a varied and diversified program related to predetermined values. The Jewish Community Center employed the methods of group work, formal and informal education along with leisure recreation, adapting them to meet the Jewish purposes and values established by organization to provide for the needs of both the individual and groups in Jewish association and cultural experiences.

In order to carry out the program, buildings were provided within the resources of the community with facilities for various kinds of

leisure time activity. The organization employed full-time professional workers, including administrators, directors of activities, educators, physical educators and group workers. A large number of specialists in cultural skills were utilized generally on a part-time basis. Many centers conducted day and resident camps for which specialized personnel were employed to supplement the year round staff.

The function of centers varied depending upon local need and community support. It was regarded as a basic community institution, had community wide support, a representative lay leadership and in many instances, had the only professional staff in the community structure. The center system seemed to have achieved recognition for its community functions and was expected to assume responsibilities for meeting the needs of the Jewish community in general.

Principles of Jewish Center Purposes

At the annual meeting of the National Jewish Welfare Board in Chicago May 9, 1948, A Statement of Principles of Jewish Center Purposes was adopted:

Preamble

The individual American Jew is identified with every phase of American life and is politically, economically, culturally, and intellectually a part and parcel thereof. In addition, he recognizes certain aspects of life which concern him as a Jew. The Jewish Community Center is an agency with which he identifies him self voluntarily to satisfy his needs.

Article I

Jewish content is fundamental to the program of the Jewish Center. In its total program, the Jewish Center seeks to develop and enrich human personality and group association. To that end, all resources and skills of informal education and leisure time planning should be employed.

Article II

The Jewish Center should fulfill its Jewish Purpose, although participation in the Jewish Center is open to all inhabitants of the community.

Article III

The function of the Jewish Center include:

- A. Service as an agency of Jewish identification.
- B. Service as a common meeting ground for all, Jewish membership is open to the entire community no one is to be excluded by reason of Jewish doctrine or ritual or because of his political or social views.
- C. Service as an agency or personality development. Jewish religion and tradition and the ideal of American democracy both emphasize the well-being of the individual. The total needs of the individual, his interests and capacities for growth and his needs for meaningful Jewish living, in particular, are basic to the method and contact of the Jewish Center.
- D. Furtherance of the democratic way of life. This objective should be emphasized through the program of center activities and reflected in the structure and functioning of the Jewish Center.
- E. Assistance in the integration of the individual Jew, as well as of the Jewish group, into the total American community. The Jewish Center aims to be an instrument of the Jewish people through which they may make a significant contribution to American culture. The center stimulates participation in the life of the total community.

The Jewish Center fulfills these functions through (1) a dynamic flexible program of recreation and informal education for the entire Jewish community, and (2) the use of group work methods. Professional leadership should be particularly trained to understand and meet the interests and needs of the Jewish individual, Jewish groups and the Jewish community, there being a direct relationship between the objectives of the Jewish Center and the program, method, and personnel required to give it effect.

Article IV

The Articles above set forth shall:

- A. Be recommended to the consideration of all the contingent societies at affiliation with the Jewish Welfare Board for their acceptance as common objectives and for their guidance in the conduct of their institutions;
- B. Be subscribed to prior to admission as part of the objectives and standards by any new constituent or association or provisional society seeking admission to full membership;
- C. Constitute a mandate to Jewish Welfare Board and its staff to prepare program materials in full conformity with their spirit and intent. (Janowsky, 1948)

Development of the Community Center

The Jewish Community Center has developed from earlier forms of Jewish cultural, social and recreational organizations that were established at various times in history.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association had their beginning as early as 1954. The history of this movement may be roughly divided into three periods. The first period coincided with the increase of German immigration which occurred about the middle of last century. During the second period (1890-1900), the movement became institutionalized and was marked by philanthropic and Americanization activities on behalf of the newer immigrants. After the turn of the present century, these newer arrivals began to develop their own organizations which included some YHMAs. During this period is when the Jewish Community Center began to appear (Rabinowitz, 1948).

The first YMHAs had earlier antecedents which are difficult to trace, but appeared to consist of literary, cultural and social groups.

Their programs embraced lectures, debates, dramatics and social activities, professed education, intellectual and social aims principally for their members. Their objectives included concern for Jewish content and for providing a common meeting ground for all Jewish young men in the community.

In the period 1880-1920, characterized by large scale immigration from eastern Europe, the YMHAs emphasized programs of adjustment of Jews to American life. A new type of social center, the Jewish Settlement or Neighborhood House, developed with a specific purpose of Americanization, vocational education and rendering social services to new immigrants. Sometimes the "Settlement Houses" equated Americanization with non-sectarianism (Rabinowitz, 1948).

Many of the existing Jewish Settlements (in 1916) were still emphasizing the non-sectarian features and prefer to stand for something broader than Judaism. However, the trend toward the establishment of Jewish neighborhood houses practically ceased at about the time of the first world war.

The immigrant groups reacted against these tendencies and lost no time in forming organizations of their own. Once they felt they were firmly rooted in America and realized the need for strengthening Jewish life, they were able to resist the forces of assimilation.

The younger people turned to the YMHAs and YWHAs which, throughout this period, continued to function as Jewish cultural and social organizations with a strong basis of self-support by the participating membership. The absence of an "Americanized" orthodox religious leadership, especially in Eastern cities, led the YWHAs into more intensive Jewish

programs, including religious services and the establishment of religious schools. These pioneer efforts often led to the establishment of synagogues of the modern conservative type. In the smaller communities, they also became social centers for all groups, of all ages, and were not limited to membership of the young men. The basic pattern of the current Jewish Community Center was slowly evolving at the outbreak of World War I (Kraft, 1954).

In the same latter period, the Synagogue or Temple Center was developed. The most comprehensive definition of the Synagogue Center has been furnished by Dr. Niordecai M. Kaplan. He defines:

The institution as having an all embracing program of religious, cultural, recreational and social activities, conceiving of the 'religious' functions of the synagogues in these broad terms. In practice, Synagogue Centers, except in small communities, have limited their activities to the official membership (the families) of the congregation and in most instances have not developed the auxiliary social and recreational functions in substantial measure. (Kaplan, 1918)

One other type of center has had some impact on the modern day development of the Jewish Community Center, namely the Hebrew School Center. Theoretically, it aimed to integrate formal classwork of the Hebrew school with informal group and mass activities of the children conducted after school hours. Isolated efforts were made with limited success but with some good results in developing program content, teacher interest and club leadership. Many Jewish Community Centers house a community Hebrew school or work closely with them with beneficial results as to regularity of attendance and better enrollment in classes. There is today, a wider recognition of common goals of Jewish education and Jewish Center work and a desire for collaboration

between the two fields in a well formed program in a Jewish Community Center.

It has been said that the Jewish Community Center, while able to trace a semi-direct origin and life of development of its own, also represents a synthesis of elements of the several types of centers that have existed in America.

A radical change has taken place in recent times in the focus of responsibility and program of the Jewish Community Center. A transition has taken place from the 'house or building-centered' program to a broader 'community-centered' approach. The center aims to serve the full Jewish social and cultural needs of the community as a whole and of every neighborhood where Jews reside. (Kraft, 1954)

The Jewish Community Center sought to develop a broad program which would contribute toward the personal growth and happiness and usefulness of the Jewish people in the community. Its purpose was that of service to human beings. The Jewish Center was marked by a warm and friendly setting. While it was concerned with developing a program of activities geared to the Jewish community, it encouraged and welcomed all people of other cultural groups to join in its program.

The Jewish Community Center seeks to attain its purposes through a program for the leisure time needs of the Jewish community:

1. It aims to develop the personality of those participating in the sense of helping them to learn to live, play and work cooperatively.
2. It helps individuals toward a keener appreciation of Jewish values and constructive identification with Jewish life.
3. It relates itself to the various orientations in Jewish life with the purpose of fostering a sense of unity.
4. It encourages its members to participate in both Jewish and general community problems.

5. It fosters cultural interests and skills, and provides for relaxation, recreation and fun.
6. It seeks to extend the experience of those who participate in new areas of activity.
7. It seeks to develop a sharper sense of democratic living by setting up its own organizational structure in the most democratic form, giving everyone the opportunity to join in developing the programs in general and conducting the affairs of the center.
8. It fosters the development of leadership abilities in those who participate in the program.
9. It functions as a medium for effective inter-cultural relations with other community organizations.
10. It shares with other community organizations the responsibility for promoting programs contributing to the general welfare of the total community. (Picheny, 1953)

In summary, the foregoing information about the evolution of the different centers based on philosophies of varying degrees comprise today what the present Jewish Community Center system has been. Today's Jewish Community Center has been recognized as the Jewish agency that functions on behalf of the organized community to foster leisure time activities related to religious, social, educational and recreational needs. To a great extent, the Jewish Community Center was the forerunner of the community center systems evolving within the United States today. Much credit and praise has been given the Jewish population for its drive and leadership in establishing such an effective system to meet the needs and desires of their own.

CHAPTER III

COMMUNITY CENTER HISTORY IN SALT LAKE

For a quarter century from the mid-20's to 1949, the Jewish population of Salt Lake City had a Community Center, the building at 411 East South Temple known as the "Covenant House." This building is now part of the LDS Business College.

Who the first proponents of a community center were in this city has been dimmed in the passing parade, but it was on the floor of the B'nai B'rith Lodge in the middle 1920's that the subject took root and started to grow. Such men as Jack Findling, Daniel Alexander, Julius Rosenberg, Joseph B. Arnovitz, Herbert Schiller, and Ben Liberman emerged as the leaders and brought the idea to fruition. (Dedication Program Manual, 1958).

The old Colonel Wall Mansion at 411 East South Temple was originally built and furnished at an approximated cost of \$400,000.00. It was opened in September, 1925, as the first Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake City. While the "Covenant House" was not the functional institution that we envision today, it served its purpose well as a meeting place and social hall for nearly a quarter of a century. It was sold in 1949 to the Pacific National Life Assurance Company as its home office. Most important, it stimulated within the Jewish community a feeling of unity. Each individual and each organization had a home. Here was the birth place of the United Jewish Council and Welfare Fund of Salt Lake City. Most of what was good in the Jewish life, that did not emanate from the houses of worship, stemmed from the Community Center.

Those who knew and used the Covenant House deeply appreciated it, but at the same time were not unmindful of its inadequacies. It was a community center, but the community could not be assembled nor entertained in Mass. It was not

arranged so that the community could conduct the kind of program of social, cultural, recreational and religious values that would have been desired. (Dedication Program Manual, 1958)

Year of 1949

The Jewish Community membership was polled about selling the center and taking all monies acquired for future investment in a new and well planned building to replace the Covenant House. The stockholders gave approval at a meeting, no exact date was recorded, and the Covenant House was sold.

The only body with administrative duties remained with the United Jewish Council. Since the stockholders agreed to sell, thus dissolving their authority over the final matters, this gave the United Jewish Council complete power to make all transactions. The selling of the Covenant House proceeded under the Council's approval.

James L. White, president of the Council, was chiefly responsible for the Council's actions. He was the main individual making contact with the Pacific National Life Assurance Company about the purchase of the property and building. He was also very influential in the agreement and terms of purchase between the two parties. (Dal Siegel, 1971)

Before the Covenant House was sold, a strict proviso was imposed by the stockholders, board members and the United Jewish Council--that the revenue derived from the sale of property was to be used strictly for the purchase and erection of a new Jewish Community Center.

As a result of termination of elected duties, the office of president or chairman of the United Jewish Council was taken over by Max Siegel. He succeeded James L. White in the administration of these duties as of October 13, 1949. It was assumed that all matters concerned

with the sale of the Covenant House and property were completed and that the transactions took place in the spring or summer of 1949 (Dal Siegel, October, 1971).

At the December fifth regular meeting of the United Jewish Council, Max Siegel, president, with Council approval appointed the following as the Jewish Community Center's representatives for the upcoming Council term: Max Siegel, Myron Finkelstein, Alvin I. Smith and Ben Roe. A census was reported for the Jewish population in the Salt Lake area as being 485 family units comprised of 636 males and 605 females.

Year of 1950

Delegates representing the Jewish Community Center on the United Jewish Council remained the same as those appointed at the end of 1949. Very little effort was made to continue the interest in acquiring a new community center. Because of monetary demands in other areas, this item seemed to receive last consideration. The yearly records mentioned very little about its acquisition. Parts of the program were conducted in private homes and the religious centers.

August 29, 1950, Dr. Milton Pepper reported on the efforts of his committee to obtain a suitable building site for the Community Center. "To date we have had little success or results but several sites are being investigated" (United Jewish Council, August, 1950).

As the year came to an end, no further mention of acquisition was noted. By the end of the first year after the sale of the Covenant House, no site had been acquired for the new Community Center.

Year of 1951

Delegates representing the Jewish Community Center on the United Jewish Council remained the same as those appointed in the year of 1950.

With the difficulty in locating suitable property for their needs, the problem seemed to find no solutions. Because of many other commitments and lack of support, the issue of obtaining a new Jewish Center dimmed as it was overlooked and forgotten. Within the records there was only one thing that related to the Center and that was a report by Robert Herman about upcoming summer camp. All other aspects seemed to reflect apathy towards building a new Jewish Community Center.

Year of 1952

At the regular meeting of the United Jewish Council, January 24, 1952, Dal Siegel announced that James Hogle had presented a plot of ground for a Jewish Community Center. The property was situated on alternate U. S. Highway 40 and 1700 South. The president appointed a committee of five (5) to serve as a steering committee to start the necessary planning for the Center. The following were part of that committee: Alvin Smith, Dal Siegel, Harold Findling, Abe Bernstein and Jack Sweet.

Dal Siegel, in oral interview, expressed that this was one of the major events in the realization of achieving a new center. He also mentioned that Mr. James Hogle, not being Jewish, had a keen interest in their welfare. He and James L. White were good friends and with this influence, it is thought that James White had considerable influence in the property presentation (Dal Siegel, 1971).

March 31, 1952, Robert Herman reported on the plans for summer camp. He also recommended that the question of a full-time Community Center Director be studied. There were feelings that this would help in achieving a Center much sooner. Mr. Abe Bernstein moved that the United Jewish Council go on record approving the recommendation that a full-time director for a Jewish Community Center be employed. This motion passed. In the event that such a study proved that one was needed, Robert Herman made a motion to the effect that the United Jewish Council recommend to the Budget Committee that \$7,500 be allotted for the salary and expenses of said director. This motion carried (United Jewish Council Minutes, March, 1952).

Again on July 31, 1952, at a regular meeting of the United Jewish Council, a discussion as to whether a full-time Community Center Director was needed took place. Robert Herman spoke extensively about the need for one. He knew there existed varying opinions and viewpoints about the priority of the development of the Center or the hiring of a Center Director, he favoring the latter. After some discussion by Council members over which route was to be taken, Robert Herman estimated that a full year's programming could be done for about \$9,800. There was some discussion about instituting a membership program in the Center, which seemed to carry heavy support from the Council members.

Max Siegel summarized some of the discussion saying, "he thought that the salary and expenses for hiring a director would run about \$12,000 a year and with a program for a year the cost would be about \$20,000" (United Jewish Council, July, 1952). Dr. Milton Pepper moved that the United Jewish Council direct the Budget Committee to allocate

\$2,500 additional monies for the employment of a full-time Community Director, from September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953. This motion supplemented the motion passed March 31, 1952. This motion passed by approval of the Council with one amendment by Alvin Smith that stated Charles Goldberg be the Community Director employed.

These actions by the United Jewish Council indicated full support for the eventual establishment of a new Community Center. This with the generous gift of land by James Hogle are two important events which no doubt lead to the Center's development.

Following the regular United Jewish Council meeting on July 31, 1952, the Executive Board of the Council met and deliberated on the proceedings of the regular meeting. Alvin Smith pointed out that the community needed more than just a youth director. "We need someone to conduct an adult program as well, also, we need someone to help with the work of the Council and Center programming when it is built" (United Jewish Council, July, 1952). The Director was to be an employee of the United Jewish Council Executive Committee. It was mentioned that there was some information from the Jewish Welfare Board about possible prospects for this position. The Executive Committee agreed that some study was needed and that in future meetings this was to be taken up after such studies have been performed.

At the meeting, the Board of the Jewish Community Center appointments were made and approved as such.

Board of Jewish Community Center
July, 1952

Jos. Arnovitz	Sid Fox
Sam Axelrad	Morris Warshaw
Abe Bernstein	Dal Siegel
Irwin Arnovitz	Myron Finkelstein
Simon Frank	Max Siegel
Sigmund Helwing	Simon Shapiro
Dr. Pepper	Jack Sweet
Ben Roe	Alvin Smith
Milton Rosen	Rabbi L. Cardon
Jos. Rosenblatt	Rabbi Fink
Ben Rosenblum	Harry Sher
Jack Weinstock	Ben Lutzker
Abe Guss	Harold Findling
James White	

December 28, 1952, a meeting of the United Jewish Council was held in the Templehouse. Max Siegel, president, presided over the meeting. There were approximately 100 community members present. The president's opening remarks explained that a full discussion would be held in regard to a proposed Community Center. He hoped that everyone expressed their views so that "we might arrive at a decision in full unity" (United Jewish Council, December, 1952).

Alvin Smith told about the transactions to date.

James Hogle gave to the Jewish Community Center Board a plot of land located at 17th South and Foothill Boulevard, southwest corner, 269 feet by 286 feet on the west boundary. There were no restrictions to this gift, except that we plan in harmony with the Episcopalian church on the adjoining ground. It is understood that the Jewish Community Center Board would give a gift to Hogle Zoo. If the land is not used, it will then be deeded back. Money from the sale of the former Jewish Community Center is in United States Government Bonds in the First National Bank. The keys are held by Mr. Helwing and signed by him and Alvin Smith. Mr. Smith moved that he be relieved of custody of these bonds and that they be turned over to a trust company at no cost. It was so passed. There was at this date \$126,000 plus \$1,000 from the Friedman estate plus present coupons totaling \$128,000. (United Jewish Council, December, 1952)

Arthur Nionsey presented plans and showed slides for a Community Center which had been studied previously by the Building Committee.

He explained,

That the Episcopal Church would be on a heavy grade, but that our land was not so steep. The plans were for a 12,000 square footage building, at estimated complete cost of \$208,000. The architects Ashton, Evans and Brazier had thus far made no charges for the plans. (United Jewish Council, December, 1952)

Rabbi Cardon presented plans for programming. He felt that the purpose of a community was to insure its own continued existence and a proper center and program would do that, from the nursery school children up. Through sports, plays, organizations, etc., every Jewish child was to meet every other Jewish child equally. The cultural and social needs of the adults were to be met in a larger scope and quality in a Community Center.

Dal Siegel presented the financial statement. He explained that \$55,000 additional would be required for capital funds and should not be too difficult to raise. Estimated operating expenses would be \$7,500 plus \$10,000 for a director, assistance and supplies, altogether totaling not more than \$20,000 per year. Some of this was to be met by membership fees, the bulk of it from the Welfare Fund, as it was in other cities. The Director was also to be of help in running the Welfare Fund drive and the direction of a summer day camp program.

A. Wally Sandack spoke on future population planning for Utah. "It is expected that by 1970, the population here will double," and he said, "that the state is so planning" (United Jewish Council, December, 1952). He felt that a Center was a must.

Rabbi Fink then spoke against any plans for a Jewish Community Center and wished to be on record as to stating. He felt that any building that would even begin to be adequate would cost \$300,000 and expenses would be progressively larger. He felt that the community was too small for a functioning program and that a center of this nature would be a serious and costly mistake. He felt that there did not exist a man who could do all required of a director. Dr. Louis Zucker arose and endorsed the remarks of Rabbi Fink (United Jewish Council, December, 1952).

James L. White then arose and spoke about the seriousness of the problem and that it was not an easy thing to decide upon that night. He felt that anyone speaking on the issues, whether pro or con, was doing so for the best interests of the community. Mr. White felt that the routine activities they were accustomed to could be carried on in facilities they now had. A new Community Center would only be justified by a center program, which up until now they had never had and was one of the reasons the old Center was sold. A Community Center must have a broad program and not be just for meetings. If the program were worthwhile, it could be financed. He suggested that enough men be asked to underwrite the \$55,000 needed in addition to the existing funds and land value, so that the \$20,000 in the Rosenbaum bequest be preserved for another year. Mr. White felt that they had an exceptional start for a Center.

Dal Siegel then moved that the president of the United Jewish Council be granted permission to get a subscription list to pledge the needed monies to preserve the Rosenbaum bequest. The motion passed. James White moved that a new corporation be drawn up for a center without stockholders, this motion also passed.

Ralph Tannenbaum spoke in favor of a new Community Center if they could really institute a new program for it. Simon Shapiro felt that the Jewish community must not remain asleep and plan for the future. Mrs. Rose Arnovitz felt that without a center they would be unable to get a really qualified director. She also felt that a center with a sports program would attract the boys of the community which would eventually interest them in more cultural things. Mrs. Cecelia Siegel supported Rose Arnovitz's contention and felt that the population had increased to justify the building of a center.

Mr. Dolowitz believed they could always rent facilities to take care of sports programming and that a good man would come anyway if he knew that money existed for the future building of a center. Alvin Smith then moved that the president appoint a committee of ten members to hire such a director immediately. This item was defeated by vote.

Hynied Guss moved that they empower the president with funds to arrange for a survey of their community to find out the need for such a Community Center. The motion passed by vote.

Max Siegel then spoke again and brought to the attention of the members some statistics available from other communities:

1. Most cities feel they need a center.
2. Those who have a center find it indispensable.
3. A director is felt to be a "must" with most communities.

He suggested that the president of each organization set aside a meeting date for a full discussion of this problem and report back to the Council (United Jewish Council, December, 1952).

The Jewish community was now faced with a major decision concerning the construction of a new center. There were many and varied opinions

about such an undertaking. Whatever the decision, it was to have a great influence on the next year and many years to come.

We have caught a glimpse of the assurance of the Jewish leaders in attempting to plan and provide for the future. It was as Simon Shapiro said, "the Jewish Community must not remain asleep--plan for the future" (United Jewish Council, December, 1952). They were very aware of what it was they needed, but how they were to achieve that need with the support and interest of all those concerned.

Year of 1953

From all evidence, this was a year when very little was done to foster the advancement of the Center. Because of critical circumstance and questions unanswered in the general community, this particular period was dormant. No one seemed to know exactly why this transpired after the progress made in the year 1952. It could be attributed to unstable views that resulted from the last planning session in December, 1952, about what should happen first. The recorded proceedings for the year 1953, have nothing to explain about the events during this period. We can only assume that little progress was made toward the establishment of a new Community Center.

Year of 1954

A big change of events at the beginning of this year indicated that momentum for acquiring a Center was a top priority. It was during this period that Dal Siegel accepted the appointment of Community Center committee chairmanship with the understanding that a Center was wanted and was to be built.

January 3, 1954, was a significant date to the Community Center movement. It was on this date that all remaining stockholders of the old Jewish Community Center were brought together for a general stockholders meeting. The purposes of this meeting were twofold: First, to inform the stockholder of recent developments regarding the proposed construction of a new Center; and, second, to discuss methods of financing and maintaining the Center.

This meeting was the high point in attempting to keep the Community Center development a top priority in the minds of the members of the general community. The exact results of this meeting were not available for evaluation, but it was felt that a big decision was made--that of building a new Center (see Appendix A).

A second important event which transpired within a few months time was the United Jewish Council meeting on March 3, 1954. At this meeting a Mr. Philip Stillman, a proposed Community director, was introduced and questioned about the new center and other areas of community social and cultural activities. The course for the evening indicated the true interest on the part of the community leaders to justify their cause in bringing about the construction of a new center. The events of this night surely indicated a positive attitude in accomplishing a goal set deep in the minds of those who understood the situation.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Templehouse, Max Siegel, who presided, introduced Philip Stillman, a proposed Community director, and asked that everyone participate in a discussion relating to the question of whether or not to employ such a director. Alvin Smith presented the details of Mr. Stillman's background.

Mr. Stillman spoke and said, "that he believed the purpose of his profession was to help people to help themselves in a recreational setting, and that they thus become better people especially in leadership qualities, and in being a better American Jew." He felt the question of having a Community Center first was not important now. "If you build a Center first you then hire just a social director. By having a director first, the need for a Center will grow in the community." (United Jewish Council, March, 1954)

Mr. Alder asked, "what programming could be done without a center." Mr. Stillman mentioned "he would begin with the groups now in existence, and progress from there. Such activities as swimming are important because the young people would be swimming together as Jews." Dr. Pepper asked, "how the conflict between orthodox and reformed would be handled." He answered, "there would be none. The youth council would stress positive Judaism and that children who formerly were not interested would find a desire to understand Jewish culture" (United Jewish Council, March, 1954). Mrs. Abe Bernstein wanted to know if programming could take place other than in the temple and synagogue. Mr. Stillman felt it could take place anywhere. A center should be built with the children, not for them. Mrs. Andack wondered how often the children of different age groups could meet during the school year. Mr. Stillman felt that could be worked out. Mr. Sandack wanted to know whether the organizations now in existence would retain their identity after the center program was established. Mr. Stillman thought they would unless the local Council felt otherwise. Mrs. Rosen wished to know whether outside

instructors would be used for such subjects as art. He said the question of hiring other instructors would depend on whether a center membership fee would be charged. Alvin Smith questioned how a full-time director would fit into the summer camp program. Mr. Stillman said such a man would train local people in leadership and then oversee the program. It depended on the skill of the available counselors. Dal Siegel asked whether a director would need a secretary and other outside help. Mr. Stillman felt that as the program grew it would indicate what was needed and the community had to be ready when the needs were shown. Abe Guss asked what would be needed immediately to start the program. Mr. Stillman answered a place to work was needed and the assistance of every person in the community. It was too late to start a day camp that year. The president of the Hillel group said, "he felt the questions asked this evening showed the adults were too rigid in their thinking, that the young people the previous evening in their discussion showed wider and more progressive thinking" (United Jewish Council, March, 1954).

Mr. Alder questioned how the program would be financed. The budget committee had set aside funds, and there also would be membership dues.

Alvin Smith moved that they take written ballots on two points:

1. Did this group as the United Jewish Council wish to hire an executive director?
2. Those in favor were to state whether they wished the United Jewish Council to enter into negotiations to employ Mr.

Stillman as said director (United Jewish Council, March, 1954).

Mr. Bernstein seconded the motion. An estimated attendance of 75 at the meeting voted almost unanimously yes to both questions. Meeting adjourned.

Following the events that transpired March, 1954, Mr. Philip Stillman became actively engaged as the community director in June, 1954. Mr. Stillman was a great asset to the community because he could offer guidance and leadership both in and outside the course of developing a Community Center. It was summarized by Dr. Kohs from the Jewish Welfare Board:

He was happy to see our community come of age in many of the ways he had advocated at previous times. He felt the employment of a full time community director would strengthen the Jewish colony life tremendously. This could only mean that progress toward a center is inevitable. (United Jewish Council, June, 1954).

Year of 1955

One of the early events of that year was the establishment of a committee to study the question of how to approach the building and financing of a Jewish Community Center. Max Siegel, President of the United Jewish Council, stated that in order to achieve good results, that a cross section of the total community would be represented on the committee.

May 16, 1955, Max Siegel arranged for a meeting with the Jewish Community Center Board. It was assumed, because no names were given, that it was approximately the same members of the Board as those appointed in 1952. As a result of this meeting, Dal Siegel again was appointed chairman and put in charge of establishing some by-laws for the proposed Jewish Community Center.

The platform for the development of a new Community Center became more evident as each function was performed. Through some great efforts

by James L. White, Max Siegel, Dal Siegel, and others, a miracle was performed by today's standards. At this period of the Center's history, Max Siegel retired as president of the United Jewish Council and his successor was Abe Bernstein.

With the plans formulated and headed in the right direction, Abe Bernstein, the new president of the United Jewish Council, suggested the formation of a community program committee. On October 12, 1955, this suggestion resulted in the formation of six general areas of program. This committee functioned as a sounding board and working committee for the director, Phil Stillman. Ralph Tannenbaum was asked and accepted the responsibility of being chairman for such a committee. The next item which completed committee formation was selection of program areas and chairman for each area. After a lengthy discussion, the program areas and chairmen were as follows:

Special Interest--Shirley Abel
Camp--Sylvia Eckman
Publicity and Newspaper--Max Shafer
Campaign and Welfare--Sam Henteleff
Cultural--Cele Siegel
Youth--Sophie Guss
(United Jewish Council, October, 1955)

At this meeting of the United Jewish Council, a new title was given Mr. Stillman's position--Executive Director of the United Jewish Council in Salt Lake City. It was further noted that office space had been arranged for him at the Community Chest Building until a new center was completed. This afforded him more space and somewhere to meet community leaders for special meetings and planning sessions in regard to community matters.

October 20, 1955, at the next United Jewish Council meeting, Alvin Smith presented an organization form for the new community activity plan drawn up for the United Jewish Council. The Executive Board of the United Jewish Council supported these plans and asked for full support to implement and carry out the new plan at peak performance. The foregoing actions by the United Jewish Council and special committees placed greater emphasis on the need for a center. All actions taken thus far indicated only one thing--a new Community Center.

October 30, 1955, the United Jewish Council Executive Board meeting was called to prepare for the first meeting of the newly organized Community Activity Committee. The Board reviewed and made necessary changes in plans in order to facilitate and encourage the general community to become part of the activity plan. These long term plans indicated a local meeting place to carry forth a total program. This produced a need for a new Community Center.

The next significant event which was influential in gaining support for building a new Community Center was the meeting of the Community Center Committee December 11, 1955, at the home of its chairman, Dal Siegel. Those present and part of the committee were: Abe Bernstein, Perry Davis, Ralph Tannenbaum, Judy Levine, Art Monsey, Fred Tannenbaum, Eva Siegel, Max Siegel, Clara Pepper and Dal Siegel.

This was the first meeting of the newly formed Community Center Committee. Dal Siegel gave a brief introduction of the purposes, backgrounds, and plans of this group. He mentioned that all previous committees involved with Community Center activities were no longer authorized by President Abe Bernstein and that this present committee

encompassed all areas involved with Community Centers. He was very positive in his approach and said that he had personally appointed the members of the committee feeling that they were in agreement with him on the matter of having a Community Center. While most of the group present were presidents of their respective organizations, this was not necessarily the criterion for being on the committee. Dal Siegel set a deadline for the building of a center in the year of 1956. He briefly reviewed the current assets which amounted to approximately \$170,000 (Dal Siegel, 1971).

Abe Bernstein mentioned that the present deed on the property restricted it so that it could only be sold for religious purposes. This restricted the sale of a building should it be necessary at a later date. This matter was to be discussed with Jim White.

A discussion followed on the various legal problems which would handicap building a center. Sam Bernstein was asked to resolve these problems and to finish the work started by past committees.

Dal Siegel stressed the need to plan for the future and spoke of Dr. Kohs' suggestion for a survey conducted by Mr. Blanchard of the Jewish Welfare Board. The group was quite positive in their attitude toward such a survey which was decided upon when Mr. Blanchard visited the community. Fred Tannenbaum stated that the B'nai B'rith Lodge had voted in favor of supporting a center and asked if this might not be done with the other organizations. Art Monsey responded that this was also true of the Young Adult Group. After some discussion it was decided that the subject not be put up to a vote before these organizations since most of the people had no idea what they were voting for or against at this time. Dal Siegel felt that they were not even to

indicate the question of not building the Center. It would be better to bring this to the attention of organizations only when they had all of the information and facts to substantiate a program.

Abe Bernstein said:

That Mr. Spector of the Jewish Welfare Board Building Services would also visit Salt Lake and meet with the committee one evening. He added that he would prefer not to attend a meeting of the committee with Spector, since he was biased. (United Jewish Council, December, 1955)

Dal Siegel felt that nothing further could be accomplished because of the Christmas holidays till the first of the year. In January, there was to be a joint meeting of Hadassah, BB Women and Council of Jewish Women for the purpose of showing a cancer film. It was suggested that this would be a good opportunity for an interpretation and discussion of the Community Center in order to obtain the support of the women's groups.

Year of 1956

With the beginning of a new year, Abe Bernstein, president of the United Jewish Council, made some additional changes in committee structure and chairmanships. At the meeting on January 15, 1956, the following committees and chairmen were accepted by the United Jewish Council Executive Board:

Community Activity Committee--Claire Bernstein
Community Center Committee--Dal Siegel
Youth--Sophie Guss
Newspaper and Public Relations--Joel Shapiro
Cultural--Cecelia Siegel

Later that same month at the regular United Jewish Council meeting January 19, 1956, some important decisions and events transpired that

definitely marked a turning point in the advancement for a Community Center. A report by the Community Activity Committee stressed the need to be progressive and positive in activity planning. Dal Siegel then reviewed the efforts and meetings of the Community Center Committee expressing the need for a positive program for a Jewish Center in this community. Alvin Smith questioned Dal Siegel about who would be making the decision as to whether or not there would be a Community Center. At this point of the conversation, Abe Bernstein, president of the United Jewish Council, replied that insofar as he was concerned, he was advancing the idea of a Community Center and did not question whether to have one or not. If this was not in agreement with the United Jewish Council and general community, something should be done about his being president. Alvin Smith still not satisfied, raised the point that it was not up to the United Jewish Council or the Executive Board to make decisions about this matter, rather the whole system of community organization. Abe Bernstein replied that as far as he was concerned, as president, he was deciding that they would have a Community Center. That he would not wait for opinions to be expressed which would slow down the initial goal until it was side stepped. The community was committed already to build a new center by the sale of the Covenant House--those funds were to be used for that purpose and only that purpose.

It was clearly understood after the discussion where the Center's development was headed. With full support from the United Jewish Council, the only thing that seemed to be hindering the development was necessary financial support.

In previous meetings the idea of a community survey had been discussed in vague terms and received little response. That same night a question was raised about where the money would come from to pay Mr. Myron Blanchard of the Jewish Welfare Board for his help in completing such a survey. Jim White rose and said, "he felt that this could be handled without too much difficulty" (Mrs. James L. White, 1971). He brought out the fact that there were funds available for such a survey or anything else in relation to the Center and these funds could be used without complications. It was noted that Mr. Blanchard was expected at the end of January to look at their situation and problems as they existed.

January 25 and 26, 1956, Mr. Myron Blanchard from the Jewish Welfare Board was able to make a visit to Salt Lake City to evaluate the situation as it related to the development of a new Community Center. This visit offered some important information about the conditions in Salt Lake's Jewish community. Mr. Blanchard offered his help in establishing a method by which they could identify what they wanted.

Summary of the Visit of Myron Blanchard
Jewish Welfare Board Director

Mr. Blanchard was in this city January 25 and 26. During that time he had a number of meetings both with Dal Siegel and various members of the community.

On the twentieth-fifth of January, there was a brief luncheon meeting in which Mr. Blanchard met Abe Bernstein, Joel Shapiro and Fred Tannenbaum. The discussion was of a general nature and gave them an opportunity to meet with each other.

Following that meeting, they discussed briefly the various individuals who Mr. Blanchard would be coming in contact with as well as the background of the community.

At 3:00 p.m. they met in the office of Jim White with Abe Bernstein and Al Smith. At first, Mr. White resisted this study feeling that it was a lot of extra work and not necessary since they had most of the facts available and that they could go ahead and plan a building without such involvement. After the study was interpreted by Mr. Blanchard, as well as Dal Siegel, Jim White changed his mind, feeling that it was worth the study only insofar as it was an educational process. It was interesting to note that at one time Jim White made the statement that there was no need for a swimming pool saying, "that this was what the majority of the community felt" (Dal Siegel, 1971). He was immediately contradicted by Dal Siegel who felt that a pool was the important thing. There was a number of such instances during the meeting, all of which, led to prove that there was no real unanimity of opinion in that community and that a survey would bring out a middle of the road course (Dal Siegel, 1971).

That evening at 8:30 p.m., a meeting of the Community Center Committee was called at Dal Siegel's house. Present were Abe Bernstein, Al Smith, Fred Tannenbaum, Max Siegel, Art Monsey, Ben Roe, Rochelle Finkelstein, Clara Pepper, Gail Bernstein, Cele Siegel, Dal Siegel, Claire Bernstein, Eva Siegel and Abe Cohne. Ralph Tannenbaum came in late. Mr. Blanchard informed the group what the functions of his division were. He indicated the stages of planning leading up to a building. He pointed out the importance of obtaining the opinion from many in

order to obtain the "middle-of-the-way" feeling. They needed to be educated about the purpose of a Center. He suggested that committees be formed, each given a section of work, all directed toward a survey which would be called "How the Jewish Population is Spending its Leisure Time."

He stressed the importance of having all socio-economic levels of the community represented. He suggested that the survey be spread over a period of three months rather than attempt to do it in a hurry. That way it would not reflect a feeling of pressure to the community. He also mentioned that studies of this nature were being used in all levels of society, not just the Jewish community. In interpreting his department's part in the survey, he said that the Jewish Welfare Board had suggested methods of organization and how to carry out the survey. He added that with this community, it was well to bring in an expert from the Jewish Welfare Board at the end of the survey in order to sit down with the committee and evaluate the findings. The decisions, of course, were left up to the community. He added that the final report would be given in writing and from this the community could project their plans for a building.

There were many questions that were raised from the group, all of which served to clarify issues and to which Mr. Blanchard responded quite adequately. Mr. Blanchard sent an outline of the study within the following weeks and they began planning their survey.

There was quite a long discussion about membership for the survey groups. Dal Siegel suggested it be done along organizational lines. This suggestion was contradicted since it was felt that many of the people who should be involved in this study were not active in the

organizations but rather this was to be a hand-picked committee of a good cross-section of the community. There was additional discussion over the differences of area between that of Blanchard and of Spector. It was interesting to note that Abe Bernstein was the one who interpreted Spector's job and suggested that it was quite possible an architect would give up his portion of the preliminary finding fee which would go to Spector.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Jewish Council the following afternoon, Mr. Blanchard once again discussed the survey with the group. It was understood that the responsible organization for the carrying out of the survey was to be the United Jewish Council. Blanchard said that he would be sending down a recommendation for the outline of the survey as well as some sort of a structure through which it should be conducted. They could then review that structure and modify it. Many of the members present felt that they would personally like to have Mr. Blanchard evaluate the study rather than some other member of his department. It was suggested that Mr. Blanchard inform them of the dates he would be available so that he might work the survey with them.

Mr. Blanchard informed the group that he had met with Dal Siegel and had worked out a few of the details of the survey. He had suggested that they have a regular work book composed of the findings of each separate committee. Materials were available from the Jewish Welfare Board on the aspects of other community center programs for guidelines.

At a special United Jewish Council meeting on January 25, 1956, Mr. Myron Blanchard reported to the committee the details of his visit in

Salt Lake City. There was some question about who was responsible for the survey. It was brought out that the United Jewish Council would be the responsible agency. Alvin Smith questioned this point and thought it should be turned over to the Jewish Community Center Corporation since it was for their purpose and benefit. Max Siegel then replied, "No, this is not proper at this point. The Jewish Community Center can only function to the terms approved by the United Jewish Council" (United Jewish Council, January, 1956). It was suggested by Mr. Blanchard that one of the findings of the survey be a determination as to the proper structure from which the Jewish Community Center would operate. There were two alternatives--whether it be a separate board or committee, or a part of the United Jewish Council overall plan.

Mr. Blanchard said he would send materials on this particular item to the United Jewish Council Board for evaluation. It was also decided that after the survey was started, the Community Center Committee and United Jewish Council would let the Jewish Welfare Board know to what extent they were to be used. It was generally felt by most of the people present that they wanted only Mr. Blanchard to evaluate the study after its completion. Mr. Blanchard was then asked for some dates when he would be available to come to Salt Lake City for such purposes.

Abe Bernstein felt it would be worth the extra money and value to invite a Mr. Spector, a Jewish Welfare Board consultant on edifice structure and plans/blueprint to come to Salt Lake. Even if he did not accomplish their objective, his help would be valuable for later evaluative purposes. Most everyone was in accordance with this idea.

On March 29, 1956, at the meeting of the United Jewish Council, Ralph Tannenbaum made a directive report on the progress of the Community Activity Committee. It was reported by Dal Siegel that Mr. Blanchard, of the Jewish Welfare Board regional office in Denver, was setting up the material for the self-study of their community. The study was to be used by the Community Center Planning Committee for the purpose of arriving at the needs of the community in building a new center.

At the next regular meeting of the United Jewish Council on April 13, 1956, a motion was not upheld to start a fund drive that upcoming fall to accumulate monies for the building of a new center. It was the general feeling that this drive should not take place that coming fall but rather that it be postponed to a later date when it would not conflict with their expected drives. There also existed a question as to the Capital Expense Drive and its reflection on the new Jewish Community Center. So the fund drive to raise money in addition to the Capital Expense Drive was postponed to a future time.

June 10, 1956, a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Community Survey was called by chairman Dal Siegel.

Meeting of June 10, 1956 of Committee
of Community Survey

There were sixteen people present and thirteen other people of the committee absent. Dal Siegel opened the meeting by explaining the reasons for the delay in the survey. The Community Drive and the priorities that it entailed put off the survey until that particular time. He explained that the Jewish Welfare Board would be here to assist them and

evaluate the survey at the completion of their committee reports. Following this brief introduction, a movie was shown which demonstrated the program of a Jewish Community Center. He explained that this film was being shown in order to avoid confusion of what a center really consisted. Committee members were to talk along the same general line of thinking. Following the film, a workbook was given out. In the workbook the functions of the Executive Committee were reviewed and explained. It was pointed out that the approval of the Executive Committee would be appreciated in all of the items and the various items were covered in detail. Mr. Siegel explained the purpose, scope and method which was approved. He then reviewed the book section by section. At that particular time, Joe Dupler who was present expressed that he was very interested in the project, however, he was leaving town in a year or so. He did not feel that he would care to participate in the work, but could be counted on to contribute and to assist otherwise.

While going through the Statement of Objectives, a question was raised by Abe Bernstein as to the validity of this particular group passing on these items. He questioned whether or not this should be left to the rest of the community to decide. There was a good discussion that followed and it seemed to be the general agreement that the workbook was merely a guide to go by and not the final policy. Milt Rosen suggested that the Committee reviewed the book in general first and then made their comments. Ben Roe questioned if enough of the Committee was present to make a decision. Max Siegel then moved that the Committee accept in general the policies expressed in the workbook. This was approved.

Dal Siegel explained the functions of the various program committees. Abe supplemented this comment by stressing that there was no "they" and that no decisions have been made at this point. No decisions were to be made before the evaluation and opinion of a good cross-section of the community was obtained. The group then reviewed the various chairmen of the sub-committees.

On the whole, the meeting was a productive one. Certainly the attendance, while not perfect, was quite good. There was a fairly adequate representation of a cross-section of the community present. The members certainly showed interest and concern in the project. It was the general opinion that the workbook was a very good interpretative device.

Notes on the Survey

A meeting of the Older Adult Group was called and had to be cancelled because of lack of interest by those members who were included in the Committee. Many of them questioned their being on the Committee. They saw no reason for their participating since they were not in the Older Adult category. Others had completely forgotten or had neglected to read the articles on the Survey and seemed unaware of what was going on. It was felt that this particular group needed to be convened at a later date and that more interpretation be given the purpose of that particular committee. Whether or not too much time had elapsed since the initial letter was sent out in April was not decided.

A meeting of the Special Interest group was called a week following the Older Adult Activity Committee. It would show by its particular

response whether or not there was a paramount feeling of misunderstanding in the community. There was a good response to this meeting and it showed interest by the community.

The next important function in preparation for building a new center was the meeting of the Legal and Center Administrative Committee on September 13, 1956, at the home of Chairman Abe Bernstein.

A meeting of the above Committee was held at the home of Abe Bernstein, chairman, on September 13, 1956. There were thirteen in attendance. Alvin Smith presented a resume of the organization holding the former Jewish Community Center stock. The old company was a stock or profit-sharing organization, and there was nothing provided for the dissolution of the old corporation. About \$35,000 worth of stock was issued and paid for and about \$80,000 worth of stock subscribed. In order to be eligible for the Rosenfield bequest, it was necessary to have the new center set up a non-profit, non-stock organization. It was agreed that the new name be called: Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, a non-profit organization.

Alvin Smith moved that:

This committee recommend to a meeting of the old Jewish Community Center Board of Directors to adopt a resolution to carry out the purpose of transferring all assets to the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, a non-profit corporation, then notify all stockholders on record and persons who might have an interest in the corporation. In addition, notification of all persons who might have an interest thru inheritance. Proper notices of the meeting also to be published. (United Jewish Council, September, 1956)

Fred Rosenthal moved the recommendation that the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center be a separate entity away from the United Jewish Council and be operated as such. The motion passed.

The Committee advised that a non-profit, non-stock corporation, the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, had been organized to which legal title to the property was conveyed. The new corporation was a tax exempt organization.

At a meeting of the United Jewish Council Executive Board, Abe Bernstein, president, provided discussion about raising funds for the new Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake City. It was decided that there would be no organizational fund drives that fall since they were moving toward their new Community Center.

Restated in a proclamation form: "We would not condescend any formal drive this fall for any group."

The Executive Board of the United Jewish Council decided to inform the entire community of its decision. There was to be a meeting of the entire community in relation to the new Community Center on September 30, 1956. Dal Siegel was to arrange for this meeting, the content of the program and its presentation (United Jewish Council, September, 1956).

September 30, 1956 United Jewish Council Meeting

The meeting was held at Temple House and was called to order at 8:00 p.m. by Mr. Abe Bernstein, president. Mr. Bernstein asked that all pledges to the 1956 Welfare Fund be paid as soon as possible in view of the late billing date.

Mr. Dal Siegel, chairman of the Community Survey Committee, presented the findings of the three month's work by a large group of people. Before the reports of the various committees were given, a short film was shown covering the activities of the Community Center of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Siegel then presented the Chairman of each group who worked on the Survey. Each group consisted of twenty to twenty-five people who represented a cross-section of the Jewish community.

Mrs. Rosanne Gordon, chairman of the Nursery-Preschool Group, reported on the meetings of her Committee. The records revealed that there were 156 children of nursery age. Eighteen children were enrolled in the Nursery Day Camp. Thirty children made a nursery program self supporting.

Mr. Max Siegel, chairman of the Committee concerned with teens and sub-teens (high school and junior high school age), reported that a large committee had met and considered facilities rather than program. The facilities suggested were teen-age lounge, game room, at least two meeting rooms, and a special activities room. Outdoor tennis courts were to be used for dancing and summer basketball. The Committee requested that they have teen-age representation in programming.

Mr. Arthur Monsey, chairman of Young Adults Group or Special Interests Group, reviewed programs now in progress covering Art, Music, Jewish Cooking, etc. This group suggested that there be a Jewish library, meeting and discussion rooms, physical education room such as Health Club, music studios with Hi-Fi equipment and cocktail lounge arrangements.

Mr. Milton Rosen and Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum were co-chairmen of the Committee of Problems of Adults. Mr. Rosen gave the report. Fifteen adults met in August and suggested physical properties needed for activities of this group. The needed rooms for mass activities such as meetings of Women's organizations and a dining area to feed 300 to 500

people in conjunction with the auditorium. A gymnasium should be provided in conjunction with a swimming pool if possible. Policy needed to be set about allowing members of the Jewish Community to use the building for weddings, etc.

Mrs. Louis Tannenbaum, chairman of the Committee on Program for Older Adults, asked Dr. Victor Kassel to make the report for this Committee. Dr. Kassel suggested that the name be changed to "Mature Adults" covering a program to assist in adjustment of people sixty-five years old or older. This group needed facilities for their specialized program on the first floor so that there were no stairs to climb.

Mr. Alvin Smith, chairman of Building Facilities Committee, reported that his Committee had taken recommendations of all the other Committees and tried to correlate all the needs into a building which was to be built on the land they now owned.

The location of the land, 1-3/4 acres, was in the center of a good residential section of the city. The Building Committee suggested the following:

1. Gymnasium-auditorium combination with stage and storage-locker room, showers, etc. Would be sufficient to serve 400 people with restaurant type kitchen.
2. Other meeting rooms: one to be used to serve smaller groups than the auditorium, three other meeting rooms, making four meeting rooms in all.
3. On the lower floor, a large room to be used for nursery and arts and crafts.
4. Teen-age lounge near the game room.

5. Nursery room to have separate covered entrance and enclosed play yard.
6. Main floor to have entrance room with reception desk and a lobby to be a large lounge to be used by all groups.
7. Older adults to have a room which could be used for Board meetings and probably library. Also, one meeting room to be planned and used for Hi-Fi with proper insulation.
8. Two administrative offices and record room to be used by all organizations for storage of permanent records.
9. Living quarters for caretaker in a separate part of building. The whole building was to consist of 22,000 to 25,000 square feet. Cost estimated between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

In addition, on the outside there was to be a tennis court adapted for badminton, etc. A swimming pool was advised dependent upon cost and amount of money available.

Mr. Sam Bernstein, chairman of the Legal Committee, reported that his Committee had come to one conclusion--there was no legal problem, only a financial one. There had been organized a new corporation to which all monies from the old Salt Lake Jewish Community Corporation were to be transferred.

Because Mr. Ben Roe, chairman of the Management Committee, was out of town, Mr. Sanford Kessler reported. He indicated that reports of other Committees were taken into consideration. To be adequately run, they needed to hire an Executive Assistant in the future. Maintenance problems were to be covered by employment of a couple to live in the building. A budget needed to be set up for permanent personnel based

on a national picture. Therefore, they planned to have personnel to cover maintenance, executive and special interests.

Mr. Myron Finkelstein, chairman of the Budget Committee, estimated the budget drawn up by his Committee at \$30,050 per year.

Mr. Dal Siegel finished presenting findings of the special Survey groups at which time Mr. Abe Bernstein asked for any discussion from the floor.

Mr. Robert Gordon asked if \$300,000 covered building and furnishings. Mr. Jack Weinstock spoke about fund raising and gave as his personal opinion that \$350,000 was not enough money to cover construction and furnishings.

Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum remarked that all plans of the Working Committee were based on the premise that the building and furnishings were to cost no more than \$300,000 and that the maintenance figure of \$30,000 was a realistic one.

Mr. Jerry Gerber asked if any engineering had been done for the building.

Mrs. Wally Sandack asked if an average pledge was being suggested. They were told that if 200 families pledged \$1,000 toward the building fund to be paid at the rate of \$200 a year for five years, the program could go forward.

Mr. James L. White then spoke at length on the feeling of the members of the community who had voted to sell the old Covenant House and the understanding that a new building was to be built. He pledged his full support to the financial drive.

The chairman announced that he would now entertain a motion. Dr. Dolowitz asked to speak before the motion was placed. He suggested that

the people who budgeted community funds search their consciences before they took more money out of the Welfare Fund for running the community program. He suggested that they make some sort of assurance that they would not take over \$15,000 from the Welfare Fund. They needed to find out whether or not they could raise the \$30,000 every year before they spent the \$150,000. The chairman answered that a membership pledge had to go along with the building fund pledge.

Mr. Jack Weinstock moved that a drive be set up to raise a minimum of \$55,000 with a full goal of \$150,000 for a Community Center building. With a capital fund drive, a membership pledge of 200 families be solicited and the funds raised be utilized for the building of a Community Center building.

Mr. White moved that the motion be amended to read that the group to on record to see that in financing the program it would not look to the Welfare Fund for an amount in excess of \$15,000 per year. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Fred Rosenthal moved that the motion be amended to read that pledges to the building fund be on the basis of whatever amount to be paid in a five year period in equal installments. The amendment and motion passed.

Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum moved that the actual administration and fund raising be conducted and administered by the Salt Lake United Jewish Council and that all subscriptions and memberships made be taken in the name of the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center, a non-profit corporation. This was seconded by Max Siegel and passed.

It was moved by Alvin Smith that it be recommended to the Directors of the Jewish Community Center and the stockholders of the old Jewish Community Center that those funds be transferred to the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center, a non-profit corporation, in order to carry out the purposes of the Jewish Community Center. This also was seconded and passed (United Jewish Council, September, 1956).

Mrw Simon Shapiro, a trustee of the Trust Fund set up with Tracy Collins Company to care for the funds received from the sale of the Covenant House, reported that in addition to the \$125,000, two interest payments, one on February 20, 1956 for \$7,962.10 and another on June 15, 1956 for \$1,568.75, made a total of \$9,530.85 now in the trust fund. The custodians of the trust fund, in addition to Mr. Shapiro, were Sam Bernstein, Dr. Milton Pepper, Alvin Smith and James L. White.

At a regular meeting of the United Jewish Council, December 27, 1956, Dal Siegel, chairman of the Community Center Committee, reported that ground was to be broken officially for the new Community Center at 3:00 p.m. on December 30, 1956. He urged everyone to be in attendance to show support of their endeavors. Mr. Siegel mentioned a contract had been signed with the Jewish Welfare Board for plans and advice on the building of the center. He was also hopeful that all major pledges for the center would be in very soon.

Some items of great importance took place that night. Abe Bernstein's term of office as president of the United Jewish Council expired. Just as James L. White, Max Siegel, Simon Shapiro, Dal Siegel and others, Abe Bernstein was an advocate for a new center and worked diligently to achieve that goal. His remarks at the close of this meeting reflected his thought:

The next two years will be crucial years with the building of the new Jewish Community Center. This will require the entire community, not just a few, to provide the work and planning necessary. (United Jewish Council, December, 1956)

Alvin Smith then assumed the office of president of the United Jewish Council.

Year of 1957

With the excitement and progress made toward building a new center during the year 1956, the beginning of a new year started with that same vitality. January 13, 1957, a special day was set aside and designated "C" day. A meeting of all the workers who were going out for solicitations that day was held at the Synagogue.

Minutes of "C" Day Meeting

January 13, 1957

The meeting of all of the workers who were going to go out for solicitations on that day was held at the Synagogue. There were some thirty-three people in attendance. Mrs. Dal Siegel and Mrs. Henry Pullman served a buffet lunch. During the meal, Mr. Siegel introduced the general idea of the campaign as an attempt to contact as many people as possible in a one day try. He pointed out that there had been a careful selection of some one hundred names who were the most potential of the total list of the community. It was most important that these be contacted at that time since the Welfare Fund Drive was to begin very shortly and there was not to be an over-lapping of drives.

Alvin Smith briefly reviewed the study that had been made and the bringing in of the Jewish Welfare Board building services. He also mentioned that the space requirements had been received which indicated approximately 24,700 square feet. This was to cost in the neighborhood of \$331,400. With their current assets, this meant that they would either have to cut down on the size of the building or see if they could not increase the amount of money pledged. He estimated that at the present time there were some \$237,500 in assets. Of this amount, \$80,000 was in pledges.

Mr. Siegel then discussed the plan for the operation. Volunteers were to be broken up into teams of two, each with five or six cards. They were to approach the community members on that day and return to Dal Siegel's house with the results of their campaign.

Jim White then spoke stressing the need to support the project and that they wanted to have the center with all the facilities as planned. He felt they needed \$100,000 and that it was possible to get it. He particularly stressed the need for the younger group to come through with their pledges (United Jewish Council, January, 1957).

At the regular United Jewish Council meeting on January 15, 1957, Dal Siegel was appointed as chairman for the Community Center Committee. All other chairmanships remained the same as previously designated.

At this meeting, an item of reflection of the new president seems to show his bias against having a new center at that time. In his past remarks, there had always been a negative approach to the need of a new center. It was decided that same night that all active work on the project for a new Community Center be stopped as of January 31, 1957

until after notification. Such a decision by the United Jewish Council offset all the interest and momentum gained throughout the past year. It seemed that great pressure from proponents against the center were exerting their power of office to dismiss the idea of building a new center.

In an effort to beat the thirty-first deadline, Dal Siegel made one last attempt to obtain more funds for the new center by sending out a personal letter (see Appendix A).

The strategic death of James L. White on April 17, 1957 caused turmoil and strife within the community. James L. White was a key figure and leader in the advancement of acquiring a new center. It was a dream of his to have such an edifice for future generations- Not only by contribution but his direct approach to the problems was something that the community respected and needed. The United Jewish Council met April 28, 1957 to discuss naming the new Community Center. It was at this meeting that the importance of James L. White was shown. It was decided that day to name the proposed center the James L. White Jewish Community Center.

Minutes of United Jewish Council Meeting

April 28, 1957 Temple House

The meeting was started at 8:30 p.m. and completed by 9:20 p.m.

The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed James L. White Memorial Center. In the basence of Alvin Smith the meeting was chaired by Raiph Tannenbaum. Mr. Tannenbaum gave a brief background for the meeting. He stated the need for a definite vote to name the new center in honor of Jim White.

Dal Siegel moved that they honor the memory of James L. White by naming the building the James L. White Memorial Center and to provide a memorial inside of the building such as a room or a painting. The latter decision was made by a committee. The motion was seconded by Abe Bernstein.

Milt Rosen raised the question of "Memorial" Center. He moved to amend the motion--that it be called the James L. White Jewish Community Center. This was then seconded by Joel Shapiro. There was discussion from the floor. Claire Bernstein felt that the youngsters would rather have the name Jewish Community Center involved in the over-all title.

Mogy Epstein questioned the use of James L. White as a name for the center. He felt that some portions of the building should be called after James L. White but not the over-all building itself. He said it might be an issue within the general community. Dr. Pepper asked if the decision had already been made prior to the meeting. Mr. Tannenbaum responded that this was not true--no decision had been made and it was up to the group to make the decision.

Max Siegel mentioned that many other people in the community had done a great deal of work in regard to the center. However, Jim White worked in many different areas. He was not only active in the center but in all areas of the community. In addition, he had gotten the ground for the center as well as the Rosenfield Estate money, etc. Rabbi Cardon suggested that perhaps a large group should make the decision. This was commented upon by Abe Bernstein who felt that the group was large enough to make a decision. A vote was taken with only two opposed--Ben Pepper and Mogy Epstein. It was voted to call the new building the James L. White Jewish Community Center. Once again Mogy

raised the question of postponing the decision and enough time be given to send the delegates back to their representative groups. Abe Bernstein commented that it might be well to show recognition by the Council and have the motion validated at a mass meeting. However, it was decided that the motion stand as voted upon and the center remained the James L. White Jewish Community Center. It was suggested that an article be put in the general press to this effect.

With the progress achieved at the May 6, 1957 meeting of the United Jewish Council and the Jewish Community Center Building Committee, the plans drawn up by Mr. Spector, Jewish Welfare Board representative for the proposed Community Center, were studied. Many suggestions and revisions of these plans were made. It was asked if Mr. Spector could be consulted with personally. It was decided that when Mr. Spector came to Denver next, an invitation would be extended to him to come to Salt Lake for consultation.

Plans were also drawn up for a workshop to be conducted in the fall on "The Administration of a Community Center." It was suggested that Mr. Leo Oakin at the Denver Jewish Welfare Board regional office be contacted for services in that area.

With such plans and interest in a new Community Center, it seemed to be only a matter of finance that slowed down the actual acquisition or completion of a center that year.

As summer approached, everything started to slow down. At the last United Jewish Council Executive Board meeting, Alvin Smith requested replacement as president because of other duties which he could not fulfill. He said he wanted to remain president until such replacement was provided.

At the September 12, 1957 United Jewish Council Executive Board meeting, a great deal of discussion evolved about the need for a workshop on the administration of the center. It was decided such an undertaking would be of great value during and after the construction of the new center. Plans were made to invite Mr. Leo Oakins of the Jewish Welfare Board regional office in Denver. The workshop would be held at the Brighton Ski Resort on October 6 and October 7 of that year.

A report by the Building Committee chairman, Abe Bernstein, was given. He stated that the Committee had been very busy in drawing up some ideas for the building.

An architect, Bob Fowler, had been hired after interviewing nine candidates. Mr. Leon Spector of the Jewish Welfare Board was coming to review the current plans. Within a short period, there was to be community approval. There was planned another building fund drive that winter so that proper finances and preparations would be ready when construction began.

Dal Siegel then commented on some additional items. Joel Ottenheimer had donated a grand piano to the center. In addition \$25,000 had been converted to Israeli Bonds, \$10,000 had been pledged to be converted when needed.

As was planned, a community wide meeting on November 7, 1957 was held by the United Jewish Council. The purpose of the meeting was to present the plans (to date) regarding the new Jewish Community Center.

United Jewish Council Meeting

November 7, 1957 Temple House

The meeting was called to order by President Alvin Smith at 8:35 p.m. Sixty-seven people were in attendance.

Mr. Smith stated that the purpose of the meeting to which the entire Jewish Community was invited was to give a resume of the last thirteen months activities of the Community Center Committees and ascertain the desire of the community in continuing the building of the center.

Mr. Abe Bernstein, Building Committee chairman, reported: Mr. Leon Spector was contracted for professional help on the basic plans for the center. Mr. Spector is with the Jewish Welfare Board and well experienced in the building of Community Centers. He set up a Space Budget and Scheme Plan. The first set of plans received from Mr. Spector were returned to him in February with the recommendations of the Building Committee. In May, a corrected set was received and found that this planned building could be used in many capacities at the same time and was what we wanted with a few exceptions. Another meeting was held with Mr. Spector and all differences ironed out.

Nine architects were interviewed and Mr. Robert Fowler was selected to draw up the working plans. Mr. Fowler met with Mr. Spector and the Building Committee to set up the plans which were viewed that night.

Mr. Bernstein wished to express a vote of thanks to the Building Committee: Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum, Mrs. Morris Pepper, Mr. Dal Siegel, Mr. Berny Rose, and Mr. Alvin Smith who worked diligently on the plans for the past thirteen months.

Mr. Robert Fowler was introduced and presented a report on his work. He stated that he had taken Mr. Spector's plans as a basis. The outside of the building was changed to give it personality, expressing a congenial and informal atmosphere. Also, the external structure was to meet certain specifications as it was situated in a residential area. The plans presented were satisfactory to the city architects and engineers.

Slides, sketches and the model center were shown and explained.

An estimated cost of the building as shown in sketches and the miniature model was \$310,000 without the kitchen and locker room equipment.

Mr. Dal Siegel, chairman of the Community Center Drive Fund, gave a financial report (see Appendix A).

Mr. Siegel also reported that \$25,000 of this money had been invested in Israeli Bonds at 4 percent interest subject to call within thirty days and guaranteed by Chase Merchants Bank in New York. Another \$10,000 was to be purchased when money was available for the building account. Ten thousand dollars of the pledge money was used to make up the \$25,000 for bonds.

In a summation of his report, Mr. Siegel showed that they were \$100,000 short of the estimated figure for the Community Center and stated that this was the problem being presented to the community that night.

Mr. Bernard Rose presented the following resolution:

Be it resolved that the plans for the James L. White Jewish Community Center be approved substantially as presented to the Salt Lake Jewish community on the 7th day of November, 1957.

Be it further resolved that the acts, contracts and expenditures made by the Building Committee to this date be ratified and approved.

Be it further resolved that the Building Committee of the James L. White Jewish Community Center be authorized and empowered to make and let proper contracts for the construction, completion and furnishing and equipping of the said Center and for the expenditure of such funds as may be required to effect these purposes, limited only by the caution that the Committee exercise the discretion in these expenditures. (United Jewish Council, November, 1957)

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Claire Bernstein.

There was a great deal of discussion as to whether this small a representation of the community should have the authority to pass the resolution and make the motion.

The resolution was then voted on and passed (United Jewish Council, November, 1957).

Mr. Dal Siegel stated that the Community Center Funds Committee would put forth a concentrated effort to contact the rest of the community before the first of the year.

Mr. Abe Bernstein went on record that the Jewish Community Center Board required a minimum pledge of \$250 in order to be eligible for membership

Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum presented the following resolution for the administration of the Jewish community:

1. That the President of the Council appoint a nominating committee of five persons.
2. This nominating committee will present a slate of forty nominees from among those who have pledged for the Community Center Board of Directors. The nominees will include both men and women above age eighteen with as broad a cross-section of the Salt Lake Jewish community as possible.

3. These forty names will be presented to the community for a mail referendum to elect twenty members of the Board. This Board will function from election until January 15, 1959 unless sooner relieved.
4. The names of the Rabbi of each Congregation will not be included in the list of nominees, but rather the Rabbis will be seated as ex-officio members of the Board.
5. The mail referendum will be restricted to those persons who have pledged to the building fund and/or have signed an intention to join the center membership. In the case of a family membership, both husband and wife may vote. Names other than those nominated by the committee may be written on the mail ballot if qualified.
6. This elected Board will have authority under the articles of incorporation of the Community Center and will elect from its members a president and other officers for the center.
7. The election will be held the week of January 15, 1959.

Amendment: That young adults between ages of eighteen and twenty-one are eligible for election and to vote on a family membership. (United Jewish Council, November, 1957)

The resolution and amendment passed.

The sacle model was then shown.

Following the community wide meeting, the Executive Board of the United Jewish Council met to follow-up on some unfinished matters. Appointments for the nominating committee for the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Center were as follows: Max Siegel, chairman; Sari White; Richard McGillis; Sam Bernstein; and Mrs. Abe (Sophie) Guss. The Executive Board of the United Jewish Council requested that they use skill and to refrain from nominating prestige members.

December 12, 1957, at the United Jewish Council Executive Board meeting, Alvin Smith stepped down as president and Max Siegel succeeded him.

Year of 1958

With Max Siegel as the new president of the United Jewish Council, a new and forceful push began to raise the money necessary to complete the work of so many interested parties. At his first United Jewish Council meeting as president, January 16, 1958, he stressed in his statements how he felt about the new Community Center. He remarked, "that there was a good deal of work ahead with the new Jewish Community Center and program coming up" (United Jewish Council, January, 1958).

Dal Siegel also gave a report on the progress of the new Jewish Community Center building. The main problem now was money. The drawings and blueprints were just about ready and the bids were to be completed by March 1. The architect had been making good progress and was doing an excellent job. He discussed a special meeting of the large contributors that had been held at the home of Sari White. It was necessary to reevaluate the pledges that had been made. Another drive was needed for those who had pledged increases over their first pledge. There was to be a drive for those who had not pledged. A second group was to be called to consider their pledge amounts. Dal asked those present to support him as much as possible, especially by volunteering to be workers on these new fund raisings.

On January 21, 1958, at the Executive Board meeting of the United Jewish Council, a copy of the proposed candidates for the Jewish Community Center Board was reviewed. It was suggested, rather than a biography of each candidate, that just the names be listed and that these be enclosed in a double envelope so that there would be complete secrecy in the balloting. It was also agreed that there be one vote or

ballot per family unit. In case of a tie, those who had the highest number of votes would be seated on the Board of Directors. They then voted or selected the remaining board members. Judges for the election were named as follows: Max Siegel, Harold Findling, and Joel Shapiro.

Dal Siegel, chairman of the Community Center Committee, reported on the upcoming fund drive for the Jewish Community Center. People had been contacted and asked to be workers and they had received two mailings about the purpose of the drive. A list of potential pledgers had been made up and was sent out to the workers prior to the fund drive. They then selected those people whom they felt they could approach.

The aspect of a community dinner in February for raising additional funds was then discussed. It was decided that such a function should be left for the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Center. Also, a dinner in February for this purpose conflicted with other things.

On February 26, 1958, a meeting of the Community Center Board was held at the home of Max Siegel. Max Siegel, as president of the United Jewish Council, initiated the meeting. He spoke briefly about the history of the organization of the Jewish Community Center mentioning that whenever possible they had called community meetings in order to allow everyone an opportunity to make decisions on the center. He oriented the Board to their one year term. He spoke of the work of the nominating committee and the difficulty they had in selecting candidates from so many qualified people. The results of the mail ballot were most encouraging since there were 130 returns out of 205. Mr. Siegel expressed his personal feelings as being very satisfied with the people and the representation. He stressed the importance of establishing good policy and relationships now that the Board was to be involved with the

building, operation, financing, etc. of the center. He suggested that the group proceed to elect a chairman.

Dick McGillis nominated Dal Siegel. The nomination was seconded by Bernie Rose.

Wally Sandack raised the question of the original corporative structure and how the current Board fit into the structure. He felt that it would complicate the problem of who could legally sign building contracts, etc. The problem was to be handled by the Legal Committee.

Wally Sandack moved to proceed with the election of a temporary chairman to appoint a committee to make the necessary recommendations for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and such other By-Laws and policy as was necessary. A membership meeting in order to conform the Articles of Incorporation to the desire of the community as expressed in the election of the twenty Board members elected. Sophie Guss seconded the motion - carried.

Morrie Pepper moved that there be unanimous ballot cast for Dal Siegel - carried. Mr. Siegel assumed the chair and directed the remaining elections.

Wally Sandack nominated Sari White for Vice Chairman - seconded and carried unanimously. Sophie Guss nominated Barbara Burnett for Secretary - carried. Milt Rosen nominated Abe Bernstein for Treasurer - carried. Wally Sandack moved that the remaining sixteen members of the Board be designated "Directors" - carried. (Jewish Community Center, February, 1958)

It was moved that the regular meetings of the Jewish Community Center Board be held on the second and fourth Thursday of the month. The next meeting was to take place on March 17 in order to meet with Leo Okin of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Dal Siegel appointed a Legal Committee, chaired by Bernie Rose, to include Alvin Smith, Wally Sandack and Sam Bernstein. He charged the Committee to begin work on the By-Laws and Constitution.

Mr. Siegel suggested that the Legal Committee assign various sections of the By-Laws to portions of the Board for study in order that adequate thinking and preparation was given before decisions were made.

The following people were appointed to a Finance Committee by Dal Siegel: Louis Tannenbaum (co-chairman), Joe Dupler, Sam Axelrad, Verner Zinik, Max Siegel, Sam Bernstein, Henry Pullman, Sari White, Richard Makoff, Wally Sandack, Ben Roe, Bernie Rose, Harold Findling, Myron Finkelstein, Ralph Tannenbaum, and Abe Bernstein.

Until the completion of the election for establishing a Board of Directors, the United Jewish Council had been the directorates in organizing the activities related to the building of a new Jewish Community Center. Exactly when the voting or balloting took place cannot be recalled. By February 26, all elections were completed and the members of the Board of Directors for the Jewish Community Center established.

With the appointment and establishment of a Board of Directors, it was inevitable that some type of Community Center would be built. The interest and importance of a new center was reaching its high point and the new Board was sure to accomplish its goal. The new Jewish Community Center Board members were as follows: Samuel Bernstein, Wilfred Friedman, Mrs. Robert Gordon, Mrs. Abe Buss, Nat Levine, Richard McGillis, Morris Pepper, Ben Roe, Bernard Rose, Milton Rosen, A. Wally Sandack, Simon Shapiro, Harry Smith, Fred Tannenbaum, Ralph Tannenbaum, and Mrs. Ernest Williams.

March 4, 1958, Max Siegel opened up discussion at the United Jewish Council Board meeting about an expected visit of Leo Okin of the Jewish Welfare Board around March 17. He wondered whether or not the Council

Board ought not meet with Mr. Okin. There was a brief discussion followed by the consensus that Mr. Okin ought to relate directly with the newly established Board of the Jewish Community Center now that it was fully empowered and elected.

March 17, 1958, the first regular meeting of the new Board of Directors for the Jewish Community Center met at the home of Dal Siegel. Present were seventeen members and Leo Okin, Field Secretary, National Jewish Welfare Board.

Dal Siegel, president, outlined the scope and objectives of the Board:

1. To make decisions on every matter pertaining to the Community Center.
2. To write a constitution and by-laws.
3. To establish original policy on all questions which arise.
4. To do the work of making the center function through sub-committees--Legal, Finance, Personnel, Program, Public Relations, Policing and Membership. Committees should come primarily from the Board direction and he emphasized the need for cooperation with the professional staff. (Jewish Community Center, March, 1958)

The directors discussed setting priorities of subject matter considered for future deliberations. Suggested were policies on membership, constitution and by-laws and building although not necessarily in that order.

Bernard Rose gave the report of the Legal Committee. The Salt Lake Jewish Community Center Corporation had been on file with the Secretary of State since 1953. The Articles of Incorporation, being short on details, contained no provision for calling membership meetings. In these cases, it was necessary to comply with the state law which provided that

the membership must be notified in person or by notice published in a recognized periodical, and such a course was to be followed for the next meeting of the general membership. It was intended to amend the present conditions to provide more ready means for calling a general meeting. In the meantime, existing requirements had been met so that the present officers were considered duly elected, authorized to receive revenue, call meetings, and accept a deed on the property, etc. It was noted that there were two official titles under which they would operate--the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center Corp., the official name of the corporation; and the James L. White Jewish Community Center, the name of the building itself. Dal Siegel was going to see that Max Siegel, before leaving town, signed a corporate warranty deed transferring title from the Salt Lake Jewish Welfare Fund to the Community Center Corporation.

Ralph Tannenbaum reported for the Building Committee. Plans and specifications had been completed. The Committee was not negotiating with the low bidder, Joe Howa, since his bid was still \$13,000 more than the figure at which they wished to sign the contract. It was important for the sake of the public confidence to get the bid as close as possible to the \$320,000 which was reported and accepted by the general membership at the meeting held November 7, 1957. This included a completed kitchen but no furnishings or other equipment and no swimming pool or tennis court. Bernard Rose gave a discussion of the various bids explaining the differentials between contractors and the meaning of the alternates. He stated that Howa was well recommended by several

of their own people. Further meetings with the contractor and architect were set for that week in an attempt to reduce the \$13,000 difference.

Louis Tannenbaum gave the report of the Finance Committee which discussed methods of obtaining funds, timing, and operational budget. Using a figure of \$350,000, exclusive of furnishings, they figures there was available in cash and pledges \$287,000, leaving a deficit of \$53,000. Approximately \$85,000 of this amount was in pledges which were to be paid in the future over an extended period of three to five years. For the go ahead with construction, it was necessary to float a loan of about \$150,000. The availability of mortgage money was being investigated according to Sam Bernstein. It was hoped that they could finance at 5 percent or less. Some banks and insurance companies had already indicated an interest. The next meeting of the Finance Committee was set for March 22. James Hogle, upon being contacted, felt that perhaps forty or fifty leading citizens might be induced to contribute, he among them. He estimated perhaps \$10,000-\$20,000 could be raised this way. The Finance Committee felt the interest on the mortgage included in the operating budget might possibly come from the United Fund.

Richard McGillis and Sari White both expressed the opinion that the mortgage seemed much too heavy and that maybe the building should be delayed until more money was raised. Louis Tannenbaum said the Finance Committee had no qualms that the money was forthcoming. Memorials, it was hoped, would provide funds for furnishings. Milton Rosen asked if there was any possibility of using community suppliers familiar to them to lower building costs. Dal Siegel said that this had been given a lot of consideration and that the contractor had agreed to permit this.

Dal Siegel then called on Leo Okin. He urged the Legal Committee in drawing up a constitution and by-laws to capture the imagination and cooperation and enthusiasm of every Jew. The most important thing about the building was the service it offered people to make a better community life and better Jews. He explained that the Jewish Welfare Board was the parent organization of all Community Centers, including twenty to twenty-five new ones in Europe. It was contrary to the spirit of Judaism he said to limit the facilities of the center only to those able to pay or to those who pledged a minimum of \$250. It needed to be an open door agency like the YW and YMCA to serve best the needs of the community. Mr. Okin spoke of Jewish Community Centers as being the strongest group of agencies, having more trained personnel than all other volunteer organizations combined. He outlined the relationship between the United Jewish Council (a planning and fund-raising group) and the center (the specific operating program). He reminded them that they were developing a center. He suggested the Board should clearly delineate the responsibility of the executive and pro-rate his salary if his time was divided.

He stressed the importance of an operational budget. He urged that the best possible services be provided by the center and a capable staff. Community Chest (United Fund) support was very important. He said that out of \$20 million total budget in the United States, \$5 million came from the Chest (Jewish Community Center, March, 1958).

Claire Bernstein spoke on the importance of all Board members attending a one day workshop on programming planned for June 1 in Salt Lake City. A better understood purpose of a center, the functions of a Board, and the services offered the community was to be discussed. Mr. Okin

suggested that a committee of the Board prepare a report on a "Dream Center." He spoke of ways to develop extra professional staff through scholarship programs, the University Graduate School of Social Work, etc.

At the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center Board meeting of March 27, 1958 in the home of Sari White, Dal Siegel reported on the building project. He told of the meeting between the Committee and architect with the proposed contractor in an effort to reduce the bid by about \$30,000. They wanted to be able to cut the \$73,500 plumbing and heating estimate, at the same time keeping in mind that because of its various uses the building would require good ventilation. There was a possibility of redesigning the system, the outlook was favorable and the Committee was to know by Tuesday, April 1.

Ben Roe reported no new developments with his contacts on financing. Henry Pullman, who was present as a member of the Finance Committee, reported on his talks with the Walker Bank. He approached them about a loan of \$120,000-\$30,000 and they consented to go along. They required co-signers. Interest rates were not mentioned. Milton Rosen inquired if the pledges were used against the loan to obtain lower rates. Henry Pullman was not sure if this was legal or if Walker Bank was willing to do it unless the pledges were signed over to the bank. A general discussion of loan possibilities followed. It was pointed out that Tracy-Collins had the most to do with Community Center funds so far. Richard McGillis said that Richard Makoff was certain he could get a firm commitment from Zion's First National at 5 percent. How big a loan was necessary would depend on the money collected in the next few months. The

possibility of getting a loan at 4-1/2 percent was still being investigated.

Dal Siegel pointed out that there was one avenue of income available from non-Jewish sources. If the Board decided it wanted to solicit this support, it needed permission from the United Jewish Council which had a rule prohibiting the solicitation of non-Jewish sources by Jewish organizations. He spoke of funds coming from inside and outside Salt Lake City. Clarification of this methodology was asked and Dal Siegel described other groups seeking support from business houses outside the community with whom members did business. Ralph Tannenbaum traced the need for the United Jewish Council ruling and why it was felt to be poor public relations. He felt it was foolish to go to business houses; if they were to go after non-Jewish donations, rather they should do it through a list of individuals.

Wally Sandack moved that the Board adopt a policy of permitting solicitation of non-Jews for the purpose of construction and maintenance of the Jewish Community Center, and that the United Jewish Council be petitioned to change its ruling to permit this. Harry Smith seconded and the motion was passed.

Ralph Tannenbaum moved, and the Board recommended to the Finance Committee, that a list of potential Salt Lake non-Jewish donors be compiled. The suggestion was carried. Bernard Rose suggested that a committee of non-Jewish friends be contacted to help with this drive. Phil Stillman reported it had worked successfully in other places. Richard McGillis suggested the possibility of large Jewish-owned chain stores in this area buying memberships for their Jewish managers as well as

contributing capital funds. There followed discussion on the timing of this drive, if it was permitted. Ralph Tannenbaum, Jewish Welfare Fund Drive chairman, expressed the hope that it would not interfere, as far as manpower went, with the Welfare Drive. Wally Sandack suggested that the Board be adequately represented at the United Jewish Council hearing in presenting the case for the change in the solicitation ruling. It was also suggested that a non-Jewish person of stature in the community be asked to head the fund raising committee.

Bernard Rose gave the report of the Legal Committee. He read the Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation which, under state law, needed to be published. Complete copies of said Amendments were on file with the secretary. The following was a summary of the intent of the Amendments and the discussion which they occasioned.

1. Resolve that the Articles be amended.
2. The Board shall consist of twenty elected members, plus ex-officio and members-at-large as provided in the By-Laws, which will also provide for method of removal from office.
3. Quorum. (It was moved that five directors be considered a Board quorum. This passed 10-5.)
4. Regular annual meeting shall be held the second Thursday of March starting in 1959. Election of officers to take place then. A mail notice must go out to membership not less than five days before membership meeting.
5. The Board is to meet at least four times a year.
6. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or by five directors upon seven days notice.
7. Special membership meetings may be called by the President or five directors, or twenty-five members.
8. Requirements for membership. There was prolonged discussion by the Board as to whether a clause should be included in the amendment providing that no restrictions be placed on membership because of race, color, religion, and political party affiliation contrary to the law of the land.

Fred Tannenbaum moved that this clause be eliminated and should appear in the By-Laws rather than the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. Ralph Tannenbaum seconded. Richard McGillis and Dal Siegel spoke for the motion; Rabbi Podet, Bernard Rose, Phil Stillman, Nat Levine spoke against the motion, emphasizing the importance of a Jewish group affirming, as noticeably as possible, its opposition to restrictive membership requirements of this type. Ruth Williams suggested that if the program is of Jewish content it will attract largely Jews, rather than non-Jews. The motion was defeated, and the clause remained in the amendment. It is to be noted that all present agreed on the non-restrictive clause in principle. The only question was where it should appear--in the Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws. Wally Sandack moved that the phrase referring to "political parties contrary to the law of the land" be omitted. Seconded by Bernard Rose. So carried.

9. Provision for reorganization. This provides that the funds and assets should have continuity and not revert to individuals. (Jewish Community Center, March, 1958).

The Board having approved the Amendments as presented by the Legal Committee, Ralph Tannenbaum moved that the Board recommend their adoption to the membership meeting. Ben Roe seconded, the motion was carried.

Wally Sandack moved, and Bernard Rose seconded, the following resolution:

At a meeting called on March 27, 1958, the Board of the Jewish Community Center Corporation authorized and empowered the President and the Treasurer to execute a contract for construction of the Jewish Community Center building with Howa Construction Company pursuant to architect's plans and specifications, not to exceed the sum of \$325,000, including the kitchen; and to execute such other necessary and further documents required to carry out this resolution.

The motion so carried.

Bernard Rose suggested that all money belonging to the Jewish Community Center now be turned over to the corporation. Dal Siegel explained where the accounts were. Bernard Rose moved, and Ruth Williams seconded, the following resolution:

Be it resolved that the Board of the Jewish Community Center authorize the President and the Treasurer to deposit Jewish Community Center monies in proper accounts and withdraw as necessary. (Jewish Community Center, June, 1958)

The motion carried.

Wilfred Friedman asked for clarification of the deed to the Jewish Community Center property and whether the clause that forbid its resale was too limiting. He was assured by Dal Siegel and other Board members that effort would be made so this would be worked out to everyone's satisfaction.

At the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center on June 26, 1958, Dal Siegel announced that Samuel Gershovitz, Executive Vice-President of the National Jewish Welfare Board, and the top professional in the organization, had been in town and had agreed to give them an adjustment of \$1,300 on their bill for architectural service, making it \$3,200 rather than \$4,500. That did not terminate their service. If they further needed Mr. Spector, architectural consultant, he would come for half fare plus actual expenses.

Abe Bernstein, Building Committee chairman, reported that work on the building had stopped due to the brick masons strike. However, the Committee had met and had almost settled the color scheme problems. The corner-stone laying was to take place about one month after the strike was ended.

Dal Siegel asked for reconsideration of placing a strongbox with the corner-stone which some Board members would like. It was generally agreed that this was permissible if it did not involve any additional expense and Dal Siegel offered a box for that purpose.

Bernard Rose reported for the Legal Committee that they were one step closer to clearing the title due to the court's action that week in recognizing the heirs of James A. and Mary Hogle.

There followed a lengthy discussion as to the best time to sell the center's government bonds. It was the general feeling that they should not wait any longer in case the bonds dropped further in price. Ben Roe suggested offering them for sale with a stop order loss, if possible, at ninety-four. Ben Roe moved, and Milton Rosen seconded, that the president, the Finance chairman, and Ben Roe consult by June 27, with Hogles Investment and be empowered to act upon their advice on the sale of the bonds. It was so carried.

Discussion followed on what was to be done with the money assuming the bonds were sold immediately. It was felt that some of the money probably would be needed by August and the rest by September or October and that it could be invested in short term loans. Ben Roe moved that should the bonds be sold, they let the Finance Committee and the president reinvest the funds with utmost caution wherever they would bring the most return. Ralph Tannenbaum seconded and it was carried. Ralph Tannenbaum said he had heard criticism of investing at Lockhart's since it was not an insured savings institution and recommended this not be done.

The Finance Committee reported that through Henry Pullman, a loan had been secured from Walker Bank at 4-1/2 percent and under all the following favorable terms: one-half percent closing fee, ten year maturity, semi-annual payments, no pay-off penalty, borrow only as much as was needed and pay interest only on what they borrowed and from the date they borrowed it. It was resolved that the officers negotiate a

mortgage up to \$150,000 with Walker Bank. It was further resolved that a letter of thanks from the Board be sent to Henry Pullman for his successful efforts.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, held June 26, 1958 in the County of Salt Lake, that the following officers of the Corporation. Dal Siegel, President and Abe Bernstein, Treasurer were authorized and empowered to do all the acts necessary or proper to negotiate a loan up to the amount of \$150,000 from Walker Bank and Trust Company of Salt Lake City, Utah. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, June, 1958)

This resolution was certified by Barbara Burnett, secretary.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to the report by the Membership Committee. As presented by Fred Tannenbaum, chairman, there was some discussion about their recommendations. Phil Stillman commended Fred and his Committee for the work they had done. They started with three basic problems to solve: (1) What stand should the By-Laws take regarding persons not contributing to the Building Fund? (2) What attitude should By-Laws take towards membership of non-Jews? (3) What should the basic membership unit be?

The following was the recommended By-Law as proposed by the Membership Committee and as revised by the Board's discussion.

Article III, Section 1

Any person of good character shall be eligible to membership. Application for membership must be filed at the office of the Center in written form prescribed by the Board of Directors and such application to be accepted must then be passed on favorably by a majority of the Membership Committee. Every member shall receive a certificate of membership signed by the Executive Director. The acceptance and signing of a certificate of membership by the member shall then grant the member and his family all the rights and privileges of membership and also subject them to all the terms and provisions of these By-Laws.

Section 2

There shall be the following classes of full membership only, to wit:

- A. Family membership, to consist of the head of the household and spouse, if any, and unmarried children under age twenty-one. Annual dues shall be \$40 minimum.
- B. Couple membership, to consist of man and wife. Annual dues shall be \$25 minimum.
- C. Single adult membership, to cover one adult age twenty-one or over. Annual dues shall be \$15 minimum.
- D. Junion membership, for individuals, under twenty-one, who are not eligible for family membership. Annual dues shall be \$15 minimum.

Any dues of the above classes A, B, and C shall be increased by \$50 per annum for the first five years for noncontributors, with the number of years to be decreased to the extent of the amount of any capital gift made or to be made. This provision shall not apply to any minor children who were members under Class A.

Section 3

The beginning effective date of membership in the center shall be January 1, 1959.

Section 4

All applications for membership in the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center shall be made in writing on the prescribed form, accompanied by at least one-half the amount of the annual dues.

Section 5

A member shall be in good standing upon the payment of his current dues, pledges, and/or other Community Center obligations. Such member shall continue in good standing for such period or periods as may be established by the Board, not to exceed sixty days after notice of dues delinquency.

Section 6

Membership may be cancelled or suspended by the Board of Directors in cases of conduct which is determined by the Board to be contrary to the interests, purposes, good and welfare of the association, or is in violation of the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws or other rules or regulations of this association. This action shall be taken only after the member has been given opportunity of a hearing by the Board and has been notified of the charges at least fifteen days in advance of the hearing. The decision shall be reached by a two-thirds vote of the Board members present at such a hearing.

Section 7

The provisions of this Article may be modified or waived with respect to any exceptional cases, individual or group, by affirmative action of the Board. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, June, 1958)

There was much discussion about exceptional cases and it seemed to be the general consensus of opinion that these would be handled under the supervision of the Membership Committee.

Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting on August 14, 1958, Abe Bernstein gave the treasurer's report showing a balance of \$7,445.15 cash on hand in Walker Bank and Trust Company. He reported that there were bills due and immediately payable at \$442,300 and it would be necessary to obtain \$400,000 of the call money now held by Hogle. This left a balance of \$800,000 on call. He reported that with the payment of current bills, they would have paid for 35 percent of construction or \$107,000 leaving a balance still due on the building contract of \$218,000.

Abe Bernstein further reported that he had inspected the job and construction was progressing very satisfactorily. The only difficulty was that due to the extreme heat, concrete work was poured only in the early morning hours and this had held up progress.

Bernard Rose gave the Legal Committee report. He informed them that, after the conversation at the last meeting regarding the possible need of a bond in the event liquor lockers were used, he had conferred with the Attorney General. The Attorney General told him that since liquor would be on hand only occasionally at socials, a bond would not be required.

Abe Bernstein asked the Legal Committee to take over the contract with Utah Power and Light and mentioned that in accordance with our previous decisions, \$852 was to be deposited with the Power Company unless through signatures of taxpayers this amount would be guaranteed. This decision was based on the fact that the minimum amounts of power consumption required were considerably less by making this deposit.

Dal Siegel informed the Board that committees had now been appointed and that ~~committee lists would be published in the near future.~~ Chairmen had received their committee lists and letters explaining their duties. They were to inform the president if they wished to add any additional members to their respective committees. He further informed the committee chairmen that committees now began to function regularly.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to the By-Laws and it was suggested that Articles 1 through 4 which had now been approved, be updated and distributed to committee members. Article 4 was then discussed and Sections 1-4 through E were accepted as presented by the Legal Committee with certain grammatical corrections. There was considerable discussion on Section 1-F as to the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at regular meetings. It was moved that the number be placed at twenty-five voting members, six of whom must be

Board members. This motion was defeated and it was felt that before further discussion on the section took place, 1-G should be inserted. Rabbi Podet moved and Sam Bernstein seconded the motion that Section 1-G be inserted. This section reads as follows:

Only those members eighteen years of age and over, regardless of classification of membership shall be entitled to vote. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, August, 1958)

This motion was passed.

Considerable discussion took place concerning Section 1-F whether the minimum of members necessary to constitute a quorum would be based on percentage of the total membership or a definite number be set. Bernard Rose expressed the feeling that they should protect themselves so that after proper notification any number of members could transact necessary business. It was the feeling of Rabbi Podet and others that center business should not be decided by too small a number.

Abe Bernstein moved, with Simon Shapiro seconding, that Section 1-F read as follows:

Section 1-F

Thirty-five voting members of whom six shall be Board members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the corporation and six Board members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board of Directors. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, August, 1958)

This motion was passed.

Section 2

The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty-one elected members plus ex-officio and members at large as hereinafter provided and shall be composed of men and women eighteen years of age and over.

Section 3

In order to effect and maintain the principle of rotating of Board members, at the first annual meeting after these By-Laws are adopted, seven directors shall be elected to service for one year, seven for two years, seven for three years thereafter, seven directors shall be elected annually to serve for three years.

Section 4

Abe Bernstein moved that the number of directors-at-large which may be appointed by the President be limited to three.

Section 5

Was presented as corrected by Bernard Rose as follows:

Directors, ex-officio with voice and vote shall include Rabbis of congregations in the community, President of the United Jewish Council and such others as may be named by the Board of Directors.

Section 6

The term of office of ex-officio members and members-at-large shall terminate at the regular or annual meeting following their appointment.

Section 7

Directors shall from their own members elect as general officers of the said corporation a President, Vice-President, Secretary and a Treasurer. No officer shall be eligible for re-election to the same office for more than two consecutive one year terms. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, August, 1958)

At the Board meeting of August 28, 1958, Bernard Rose reported for the Legal Committee that the title to the Community Center property had now been cleared. A letter was received from Attorney Paul B. Cannon enclosing a Decree Determining Heirship from the District Court and a Quit-Claim Deed from the heirs of James A. Hogle that conveyed their reversionary interests. Mr. Cannon's bill for services rendered was \$300. The bill was turned over to the treasurer, Abe Bernstein, for payment. A Warranty Deed conveyed the title from the Salt Lake Jewish

Welfare Fund to the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center. The necessary legal procedures to vest their corporation with a clear, unencumbered title had been completed.

For the Building Committee, Abe Bernstein reported that the building was becoming more impressive every day. With much of the wall of the auditorium and a good portion of the east wall completed, the contractor had started forming the roof. Dal Siegel suggested that members of the Board take the time to walk through the building and observe the tremendous progress that had been made.

Harry Smith reported for the Insurance Committee that a short term insurance contract had been placed through Jack Weinstock to cover the building and materials against fire loss during construction. This would not be in effect after the building had been completed. They payed one flat premium for this coverage. Mr. Smith would submit the bill at the next meeting. Insurance as required would be properly placed.

In the absence of Sam Bernstein, Dal Siegel gave the report of the Finance Committee. "It is now time for a second 'go-round' seeking increase from our present contributors" (Jewish Community Center Minutes, August, 1958). They were still many thousands of dollars short of the amount needed to pay off the contract. A date for a dinner or meeting had been set for October 12. Dal Siegel stated that their financial problem was not the concern of just a few people on the Finance Committee, but of the entire Board. They needed to assume the responsibility of raising all necessary funds for the project. In addition to

the second "go-round," there would be a solicitation of non-Jews to help reach their goal. It was suggested in the Finance Committee meeting that all members submit a list of non-Jews in the community who might make a substantial contribution.

Another financial problem centered around their current pledges. Even though statements had been sent out regularly there were about sixty of our 200 plus pledges who had not paid anything on their pledges to date. Some leg work to collect this was necessary. It was suggested that each Board member be prepared to take a few names and call on these people personally. Ralph Tannenbaum suggested before they went out on a door to door campaign for collections, another letter be sent.

Dal Siegel reported that one other fund raising possibility was discussed at the Finance Committee meeting. Dedication week, embracing a week-long program of interesting activities would take place sometime in the early Spring. This was an opportunity to publish a program book and sell ads to the general community. A similar book that showed a profit in excess of \$5,000 was published annually by the Italian-American League for their day at Lagoon. Such an endeavor allowed them to contact people in the city other than their own large contributors. Since up to this point nearly all fund raising had been done by the men of this community, the thinking was this project would be handled by the women. Mr. Tannenbaum mentioned these ads would be solicited from not only the businessmen, but from doctors, lawyers and other professional people as well. Mr. Abe Bernstein explained during the Finance Committee meeting he had suggested that only non-Jewish firms be

solicited. They would approach the building contractor, sub-contractors and all the suppliers furnishing materials for the job for an ad contribution. Mr. Sandack mentioned it would be worthwhile to hire some young man or woman to be manager of the book on a commission basis. After some discussion it was decided it would be better to find someone within their own ranks to take charge of the publication and the selling of ads.

Dal Siegel asked that a few moments be set aside to discuss the corner-stone laying which was scheduled for Sunday, September 7, at 4:00 p.m. Leonard Pollock was chairman of the committee. The program had been timed to last 46 minutes. A letter was sent out to the entire Jewish community inviting everyone to the ceremony and if they wished to come early there would be tours through the building. A letter had also been written to Father Gallagher inviting his Building Committee and the membership of his Church.

At the Board meeting of September 10, 1958, Sam Bernstein, Finance Chairman, told of plans suggested by his Committee for a second go-round on fund raising. The date was set for Sunday, October 12 at the Temple House, with the type of affair as yet undecided. It was hoped that at least sixty of the top givers would be present and would increase their pledges. The plan was that each male director and each member of the Finance Committee shared responsibility for getting two members of the community to the meeting. The women Board members need not attend unless there was a dinner to prepare.

At the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting of September 25, 1958, a letter from Harry Schatz, Director of Community Center Administration of the Jewish Welfare Board, confirmed his coming

visit and the second October Board meeting date needed to be changed to Tuesday, October 28 to accommodate a meeting with him. He was expected to be particularly helpful.

Fred Tannenbaum suggested that perhaps the general membership would approve the By-Laws. A copy would be sent to each member in advance so they could ask questions at the general meeting. Simon Shapiro disagreed saying, "That the Board has worked long and hard on them, and to submit them to the general membership would only create needless commotion" (Jewish Community Center Minutes, September, 1958). Sam Bernstein opposed any By-Laws discussion at the general meeting. Ralph Tannenbaum suggested that it be considered for a few weeks before making a decision.

Fred Tannenbaum suggested that the proper committee talk to the enighboring Episcopalian group concerning their membership and house policy. There were apprehensions that the center was going to be open to all without restriction. Dal Siegel suggested that when their Building Committee met with them next week that the building policies be explained to them, and they would carry the message back to their congregation.

Dal Siegel then reported on a meeting held the previous week between the Welfare Fund officers and the Jewish Community Center officers at the home of Max Siegel. Three main areas were discussed and decided as follows: (1) That the Executive Director, Phil Stillman, was responsible to one "boss" only, and that person was the chairman of the Jewish Community Center Personnel Committee. This Committee would always include an officer of the United Jewish Council; (2) the Jewish

Community Center would be a separate entity, and as such a member of the United Jewish Council, entitled to four representatives on the Council; and (3) any funds solicited from the United Fund for the Jewish community at large, including the Jewish Community Center should be made in a consolidated request by the United Jewish Council. All this came under the prevailing United Jewish Council rule of approval and solicitation of funds even from non-Jewish sources (Jewish Community Center, September, 1958).

Nat Levine asked if this meant that the United Jewish Council controlled the Jewish Community Center policy by controlling the money. Ralph Tannenbaum replied that so long as the Boards of the two organizations were made up as they were, everything would probably be all right. He felt there was some question whether the entire Jewish community, or the Jewish Community Center membership, wanted to go to the United Fund for support. Dal Siegel felt that the United Jewish Council controlled the Jewish Community Center by having so much authority over the funds, including the allotment from the Welfare Fund and the request to the United Fund. Ralph Tannenbaum reminded him that the Community Center had representation on the United Jewish Council and a voice in the budgeting.

Phil Stillman clarified the need to go through the United Jewish Council to the United Fund for support. He mentioned it was not absolutely necessary to go through the United Jewish Council, but it was better because the United Jewish Council was an agency respected by the Community Welfare Council and was considered capable of doing qualified, analytical work on budget items required from the United Fund.

At the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting, October 9, 1958, Harry Smith and Fred Tannenbaum reported for the Insurance Committee. Jack Weinstock and Abe Guss agreed that a bond should cover every one who handled funds. The bond was limited to \$10,000 and would cost approximately \$100 a year. This was surety coverage. The Committee would have exact figures in time for the meeting with Harry Schatz of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter applying for membership to the United Jewish Council for the Jewish Community Center.

Committees reported and updated their activities:

Legal. The Board was deeply indebted to the Legal Committee for the extensive work on the By-Laws. Their work was practically complete. Rather than mimeograph them several times, three copies were now available and were circulated among the Board members. They would be corrected as passed along and printed after ratification.

Building. Dal Siegel reported for the Committee. The building was getting to exciting stages and would soon be roofed over. The contractor felt he was on schedule which meant completion in December. The building would not be dedicated until the week of March 15. Dal Siegel spoke of several new products which were not available a few months ago, but which would, in many instances, improve the building. One was a new acoustical tile which would cost about \$500 more but was a decorative improvement. He spoke of other necessary extras--the retaining wall, the corner-stone, additional electrical outlets and lights, and a good permanent driveway with an eight inch curb. There was a prolonged discussion on the advisability of adding extra costs. Fred Tannenbaum

moved, Ruth Williams seconded, that the Building Committee would decide on necessary changes not to exceed \$100. Those over \$100 would be decided by the Board. Dal Siegel said that the Building Committee was not satisfied with the planned Memorial (south) wall of the foyer and were trying to change it. They wanted to use walnut if the cost was not excessive since it was a focal point of the building. Milt Rosen moved, Sophie Guss seconded, that the Committee be authorized to spend up to \$250 on this wall if necessary. The Kitchen Committee also considered changes in their plans. There was a small kosher kitchen facility which was needed to complete the kitchen facility. This was approved as presented.

Program. Chairman Sophie Guss wanted to relinquish her job to a paid professional. Rosanne Gordon disagreed saying the purpose of programming was to involve the members and set up programs that interested them. Dal Siegel felt that they would not delegate all their responsibility to a professional. Fred Tannenbaum suggested that Phil Stillman spend the major part of his time in the next few months planning programs with the Committees. Dick McGillis said that perhaps some fund for semi-professional help would assist the Program Committee in this difficult stage of formulating programs. Dal Siegel asked that Sophie Guss reconsider about resigning.

Finance. Dick McGillis expressed appreciation to the Building Committee for the fine job they had done. He asked them to please remember that they had gone their limit financially. Sam Bernstein asked the Board's opinion about the second round of fund-raising. Dick McGillis suggested early January. Milt Rosen suggested November while

the building was in process. Simon Shapiro suggested the week of Hanukah, December 7-14, as a good time to tie it in. The Committee would meet next week to decide. Sixty pledgers had not made a payment and personal contact would have to be made (Jewish Community Center, October, 1958).

Dal Siegel announced that they must find someone to coordinate the Souvenir booklet. He felt it should be a women's project. Solicitation would be to large groups of non-Jews for small donations. Differential rates were to be set up for members and non-members. Cecelia Siegel was suggested for chairman with Bill Rice helping to set up the booklet.

At the salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting of October 28, 1958, the Committee chairman reviewed some of the latest developments to help other Board members stay aware of what was happening.

Insurance Committee. It reported on three alternatives for surety bonds: (1) \$10,000 bond covering the treasurer, director and secretary, the cost was \$2.50 per thousand, or \$75 for three years; (2) a blanket position bond gave automatic coverage on everyone handling money for the center--\$10,000 face value, costing \$100.98 per year; and (3) blanket surety bond totaled up to \$10,000. The cost was \$72.90 per year or \$219 for three years. If this covered only cash, they did not need that much as theft of other articles would be covered by different policies. It was unlikely that such large amounts of money would be handled at the center. Phil Stillman suggested the blanket coverage. Dal Siegel stated the normal thing for their kind of organization was a low cost position bond. The Committee would consult with Mr. Schatz on the advisability of a member accident insurance policy. Treasurer Abe

Bernstein announced that he had refused to pay the insurance premium of \$959 until the fire rates were adjusted since he felt they did not fairly represent the building. Harry Smith said Jack Weinstock was also amazed at the rate that came out. Harry Smith went to the fire underwriters and asked why the rate was so high--a review of the building showed a lower rate was possible.

Program Committee. Reported on a large and successful meeting of the committee. They discussed, among other things, whether the center would be opened on Saturday with specific holiday programs. The Sabbath opening was voted down.

Publicity. Publicity was started to inform the community that center memberships would start January 1 with dues payable then.

Legal Committee. Reported that the By-Laws were circulating among the Board members. They were requested not to keep them longer than three days. Each one appended his notations and corrections. They reported that they were not able to put the tennis courts on the boundaries of the property. They needed to be thirty feet from the nearest neighbor and ten feet from the property line. A variance from the Zoning Board had been sought.

Building Committee. Reported that the driveway went in with the rest of the black-topping. The Episcopalians agreed to pay half the cost; the total was \$2,020, split evenly. Before the week was over, the roof would be on and the contractor thought the entire building would be done in six weeks. So far, they had borrowed nothing from the bank but some financial help would be needed by November 15. No change orders

were being put through without the signature of the chairman of the Building Committee. Dal Siegel reported that when they met with the Episcopalians about the driveway, the membership policy was outlined. He felt it was understood and appreciated.

Finance Committee. It had been in the process of meeting and their feeling now was that a longer delay in the second round of fund raising would be better. Now was the time to concentrate on collections, memorial sales and non-Jewish solicitations. Harry Smith asked if second and third payments were really due as some people were already being billed for them. Dal Siegel explained that the first drive was October 1956 with the first payments due then. Pledges that came in shortly later were tied together with the October 1956 drive.

Harry Schatz, a guest from the Jewish Welfare Board who was an administrative adviser for the Jewish Community Centers, took over the rest of the meeting. He spoke of the growth of the centers (forty-six new ones since the war), of the programs, services, activities, and problems.

We must consider what the activities are to be carried out and what administrative requirements are necessary to do so. There are two base lines--program and building; we start from there and then figure how everything works in--control, maintenance, personnel, etc. The process would be to schedule a program for a sample month, including all activities, and give this to a maintenance committee to work out their operation--how many maintenance people required, and what times and for how much? What facilities are available--when? First priority should go to center program, second to Jewish organizations, and third to other organizations. One must consider the direct expense of opening the facilities to other groups and whether there should be differential charges. Regarding control, he specified three areas which should be covered at all times the building is open: (1) maintenance man, for general care and opening and closing; (2) someone in the office for visual control, telephone to meet people and for regular clerical duties; (3) program director.

Morris Pepper mentioned the planned use of volunteers to aid in control (one couple each night), and Mr. Schatz warned that there are built-in problems with volunteers, they need training from someone, they may not always show up, etc. and that this system is not used now, though it does not mean that it is impossible. Ways of control would include the supervisor of the Youth Room checking membership cards for issuing equipment, etc. Guests were defined as persons who come accompanied by a member or with a card from another center. A guest usually uses the facilities for a limited number of times. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, October, 1958)

Discussing membership, Mr. Schatz felt that in a community of 350 families, 200 projected members was a small expectation and that they would reasonably be expected to do better. However, he did say that no other center had a pledge to the Building Fund tied in with membership. He warned that they needed to plan to add supervision. Volunteers and part-time workers from the University did not necessarily lessen the burden on the Director since it took more of his time to supervise them.

Mr. Schatz felt his main advice was for them to try to understand and meet their problems in advance and work out the administration and be prepared for running this center before it opened (Jewish Community Center Minutes, October, 1958).

Sophie Guss felt it was most important that the Personnel Committee kept in mind the needs for additional professional help.

Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting November 13, 1958, Harry Smith reported on his second meeting with the Board of Fire Underwriters. The one hour resistance period required by the Board for a B rated building was not possible. The center was a combination A, B, C, D, structure, A being the highest degree of fire resistance and D being the lowest. The fact that the rating was based on the fire resistance of the lowest resistant areas of the building was a policy

of the Fire Underwriters and by no means a reflection on the architect. It was suggested by Bernard Rose that consideration be given to an automatic sprinkling system which would improve the over-all fire rating of the building. As the decision of the Fire Board now stood, insurance would cost the center approximately \$500 per year more than with a more favorable rating. Abe Guss had requested an authorization to negotiate personally with the Board of Fire Underwriters for a better rating. Dal Siegel explained that the Insurance Committee had this authority and were free to utilize the service of Abe Guss at their discretion.

Dal Siegel reported on the progress of the Community Center. In view of the rapidly approaching completion of the building facility, there existed an immediate need to establish a program for the center. Administrative forms and equipment needed to be procured. Pledgers needed to be informed that their membership began January 1. New members needed to be solicited. The Board had yet to pass on the center By-Laws and they needed to submit a copy to the State and Federal Treasury Departments to maintain the center's tax free status. The building had yet to be equipped with furniture. Additional funds were needed, installments on pledges were to be collected. Dal Siegel requested that Board members and members of the Finance Committee made individual contacts for the purpose of collecting pledges. The "second go-round" campaign had been delayed because of fund raising activities of Bonds for Israel and Congregation Montefiore. It was felt a later date would produce better results. Board members were assigned lists of pledgers to contact for payment.

Since all members had not studied the By-laws, ratification was postponed until the next Board meeting. Bernard Rose reported that he

had not yet obtained a variance from the Zoning Board which permitted them to construct a 15 foot fence suitable for tennis courts on the property line. He was continuing his efforts to seek approval of the neighbors. Several neighbors had indicated a willingness to permit them to construct the fence on the line. Mr. Rose commented that by planting vines on the fence, the neighbors secured for themselves a measure of privacy. Construction of tennis courts were a future project.

Dal Siegel of the Furnishings Committee reported that a replacement for Wally Sandack as chairman was being sought. Phil Stillman stated that with the imminent transfer of executive offices to the center, there was an urgent need for office furnishings including a typewriter and mimeograph machine. Dal Siegel explained that no allocations had been made for the furnishings and suggested that an insert be placed in the United Jewish Council News Notice soliciting donations or temporary loan of needed items. Nat Levine reported that B'nai B'rith had voted \$1,200 for furnishing the one large meeting room. They desired to know what the Board wanted to put in the room. He was referred to the Furnishing Committee.

Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting of November 26, 1958, Abe Bernstein reported that there had been some delay with the glass, but it was now completed and the heating system started. The east end of the building would be completed anytime if they concentrated on that part. The Sherrs were anxious to have a wedding there on February 15. Mr. Bernstein felt the December 19 day for completion was not likely. By December 15, it would be known if they would be

opened between January 15 and February 1. The penalty clause was not to be enforced.

Regarding the Memorial Wall, a letter was read from Norman Blankman outlining their ideas for a bronze panel on the wall to be donated by the James L. White family. The artist was to be in Salt Lake probably in December when Sari White was here to consult with her. The Board reserved the right to approve or disapprove the wording on the panel. The Board liked the idea of a panel. So far, about \$227,000 had been spent on the building, \$30,000 was part of the loan taken out.

In Sam Bernstein's absence, Dal Siegel reported they had met again with Jim Hogle. He would give a small luncheon with influential men who were close to Jim White. If possible, their names would go on a letter to be sent to a select group of 100 individuals. It was hoped they would be able to contribute \$500 a piece. The follow-up calls would be made by our Finance Committee without using any pressure. Each Board member was to submit to Dal Siegel a list of possible individuals for the list.

Simon Shapiro questioned a non-Jewish drive and wondered if it was not better to postpone it at this time. Mr. Siegel thought it was vital that it be done now. It was pointed out that December would be a good month for tax reasons, either to get people who had not completed all their contributions for 1958 or to get them to consider the center for 1959.

Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center Board meeting December 11, 1958, Sophie Guss, chairman of the Program Committee, directed her sub-chairmen to present their reports of their sub-committee activities.

Rosanne Gordon, chairman of the Nursery Committee, presented recommendations for a center nursery program. George Jenkins, chairman of the Youth Committee, presented recommendations for a youth program in the center. These would include the present "on-going" youth club activities now being conducted the first and third Sundays of each month. The question of requiring center membership for those youth whose families were not members was raised and discussed. The motion was made and carried that non-members not be barred from center activities, but that a differential charge to non-members be made for participation in center activities. In cases where participation was restricted because of physical limitations of center facilities, members would be given preference. Dr. Stanley Altman, chairman of the Adult Committee, presented recommendations for an adult program. Most of the programs recommended by the Adult Committee would be self-sustaining in that special fees would be charged to balance the expense of the activities. Ed Eisen, chairman of the Older Adult Committee, presented recommendations for the older adult program. He reported that his Committee recognized the importance of providing the older adults with professional leadership. In view of the present financial limitations of the center, the Committee recommended that a volunteer or part-time professionally trained individual be recruited to provide direction for this group.

Phil Stillman presented a chart designed to facilitate the scheduling and room assignments of center activities. The chart, a device suggested by Harry Schatz of the Jewish Welfare Board, reflected present "on-going" center activities, Jewish organizational activities, and future projected center activities as recommended by the Program Committee. Mr. Stillman pointed out that the majority of the rooms of the

center in the projected plan would be utilized almost every day the center was opened. According to present plans, the building would be opened six days per week from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. with the exception of Sundays. Only afternoon programs were contemplated for Sundays. It now became the responsibility of the Board to evaluate what the program and center operation were to contain.

Dal Siegel reported that the Furnishing Committee had met with staff members of Pembroke's office outfitters company to consider the furnishing of the center. Pembroke's offered the professional services of Miss Faye McGee, interior decorator, who would analyze and draft furnishing plans for the center. If Pembroke's were not patronized in furnishing the center, the nominal fee of \$285 would be charged for Miss McGee's services. If Pembroke's outlets were utilized in purchasing furnishings, no fee would be charged. If partially used, the fee would be reduced at the rate of approximately \$1.00 for each \$10.00 worth of goods purchased. The motion was made and carried to authorize the Furnishings Committee to engage the services of Miss McGee for the \$285 fee. The Committee was to stipulate that the building would be furnished on the basis of competitive bids. If Pembroke's bids reflected the best values, they would be given the business and the \$285 fee for professional services would be adjusted accordingly.

Year of 1959

To this point, the Board of Directors did an admirable job in the accomplishments of building a new center. Throughout the year of 1958, we saw the desire on behalf of the directors to place every item in

proper form. With the start of a new year, everyone anxiously awaited the completion of the new center. There were still a few unfinished minor details to complete before the dedication program set for March 15, 1959.

At the January 7, 1959 Board meeting, the following details were discussed and evaluated. As a special fund raising project, a Dedication Week Souvenir Program Book was being published. Donations in the form of advertisements and congratulatory notes were solicited from local merchants, professional people, and individuals. In view of their previous financial contributions to the center construction, the Committee desired to have some statement of policy regarding the solicitation of Jewish merchants for advertisements. It was moved, seconded and carried that both Jews and non-Jews be contacted for ads at the same price rate. President Siegel observed that all individual pledges of \$250 or more would be listed as "charter members."

A financial report as of December 31, 1958 was presented by Mr. Abe Bernstein, Treasurer, showing approximately \$70,000 left to collect on pledges, \$18,860 paid to architects, and over \$245,000 already paid on construction. The report also revealed that more than \$130,000 had been raised in pledges and contributions and that \$50,000 had been borrowed to date from Walker Bank.

President Siegel reported that center furnishing plans would be available in the near future from the Pembroke Company, permitting the Board to determine the amount of purchasing authority to delegate to the Furnishings Committee. It was moved and seconded that the Furnishings Committee be authorized to get bids for furniture based on the

recommendations of the Pembroke Company. These bids would be submitted to the Board for further action. The motion was carried.

Ralph Tannenbaum reported that he had contacted a prospective donor who would finance the furnishings of the center nursery, provided that the contribution be in the form of a memorial. He desired to know what provisions had been made for such contributions in order that immediate action would be taken. President Siegel stated that a tentative system was being considered to affix a memorial plaque on the inside of the room if the furnishings only had been financed, and on the outside of the door if the total room was to be named in someone's honor or memory. It was the consensus of the Board that no definite policy would be made regarding such a procedure until: (1) the cost of the furnishings and (2) the cost of the room could be established. It was also felt that in case contributions exceeded actual costs, the excess money would become a part of the general building fund.

Ralph Tannenbaum, chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced that the Nominating Committee intended to nominate all present Board members to run for the next term. Anyone who desired to withdraw his nomination would notify Mr. Tannenbaum. Ruth Williams and Niesen Bank were added to the Nominating Committee.

In order that the center would begin operation as soon as possible, the following motions were made and carried:

(1) That a custodian couple be hired on the basis of a forty-eight hour week at \$300 per month. The custodian's wife was to be available on a need basis; this was to be effective as of February 1. (2) That the secretary-book-keeper's wage be increased to \$250 per month. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, January, 1959)

January 22, 1959, at the regular Board meeting, Fred Tannenbaum, chairman of the Membership Committee presented the proposal that tours of the center be conducted prior to the official opening for the purpose of recruiting new members. He also suggested that if an individual fulfills membership requirements before the dedication of the center, he be included in the charter membership. Permission to proceed with the tours was granted by the Board.

Mr. Abe Bernstein presented a report on memorial opportunities in the center which included the price at which each room or facility would be memorialized. The question was raised whether the Board would allow the initial pledges of an individual or a family group to be applied to the cost of a memorial. Since a primary purpose of memorials in the center was to bring in new funds, it was felt that not more than a portion of the original pledge would be applied to the memorial. It was moved, seconded, and carried that recommendations be made to the Finance Committee that not more than 50 percent of an individual's or a group of individuals' pledges be applied to the cost of any memorial.

It was also moved, seconded, and carried that "room furnishings memorial plaques" be hung inside the room and that "room memorial plaques" naming the room permanently be placed on the outside of the door. The room furnishings memorial plaques will state specifically what portion of the room was furnished in memory of the individual being memorialized.

It was also recommended that portraits and plaques of memorialized individuals previously hung in the Covenant House be appropriately displayed in the new center.

Mr. Phil Stillman, Executive Director, presented the proposed center budget for 1959. When approved by the Board, the budget would be accompanied by the center's request for operating funds for the year 1960 to the Salt Lake United Fund. In view of this, the budget was based on a fully operating program for the entire year. In order to present a complete picture of funds expended, the cost of services to the United Jewish Council were separately included in the budget. It was felt by several Board members that such a budget would not be approved because it did not represent a realistic picture of operational needs of the center. The program would not be fully developed until near the last quarter of the year. Mr. Stillman explained that the budget must be presented to the Salt Lake United Fund by June of that year in order to be considered for any allocations in the Fall. In view of this, it was necessary to present a budget representative of a total year's operation at full capacity. Before the 1959 budget would be approved, it was felt that more detailed information on the actual monthly costs of operation must be available for consideration. It was recommended that the Budget Committee prepare a monthly budget for the operating period remaining in 1959. It would be presented at the next Board meeting.

President Siegel reported that the Dedication Book Committee, under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Max Siegel and Mrs. Dal Siegel, held a meeting in the center building attended by sixty women. Solicitation of local business establishments had already begun with exceptionally good results. It was estimated that approximately 80 percent of those firms contacted responded affirmatively.

Mr. Larry Goldsmith was announced as the newly appointed Furnishings Committee chairman. He reported that he had met with Miss Faye McGee of the Pembroke Company who was still working on the furnishing plans for the center. He felt that the cost of furnishings recommended by Pembroke's was high. Mr. Goldsmith had also met with Mr. Maurice Wilks, Professor of Architecture at the University of Utah who had offered his services as an unpaid furnishings consultant. Mr. Goldsmith requested that he be given authority to proceed with furnishing details. He was provided with a priority list of rooms to be furnished and the Committee was provided with operating funds. President Siegel, who had been acting Furnishings Committee chairman, suggested the following furnishings and equipment on a first priority basis:

- 300 folding chairs
- 38 folding banquet tables
- Janitorial maintenance equipment
- Essential items of office equipment
- Stage curtains and movie screen
- Draperies

The next rooms in line of importance were listed as the teen-age lounge, nursery, and kitchen. It was also indicated that the rest rooms must be immediately furnished with supplies. The motion was made, seconded, and carried to authorize the Furnishings Committee to expend up to \$10,000. They were to purchase items on a first priority basis.

At a meeting on February 15, 1959, Richard McGillis presented the revised budget, an actual operatint budget, for approximately nine to

ten months for the year 1959 as requested by the Board at the last meeting. This budget reduced the expenditures for that period to \$30,390.50 with income at \$24,930, leaving a deficit of \$5,460.50.

There was some discussion whether interest on the building loan would appear in the budget. Harry Smith felt it should as a real expense. Fred Tannenbaum moved that the operating income and the Building Fund income be shown separately.

Ralph Tannenbaum asked that the Budget Committee present a balanced budget for a years operation. Richard McGillis stated that by eliminating the program assistant, basketroom attendant, the older adult leader and the part-time janitor, the budget would be balanced. Ben Roe observed that the center would open with as full a program as possible even if it meant operating on a deficit budget. Ralph Tannenbaum explained that he only desired that the Board considered cutting the budget to point out the Board's responsibility for the deficit. Fred Tannenbaum moved that the revised budget be approved and budget expenditures be limited to these amounts.

The dedication week plans were presented by President Dal Siegel. Each evening, beginning March 15 through March 21, would be filled with appropriate programs. Mrs. Dal Siegel, chairman of the Dedication Week and her Committee had the program well under way. Morris Fepper, chairman of the Building Control Committee, asked that one night prior to the dedication week be set aside for orientation of his Committee. Board members were urged to attend as many programs as possible during the dedication program.

President Siegel also reported that the Dedication Program Book was going extremely well. While the final figure was not available for publication, as yet, it was better than had been anticipated.

Printed explanations of the center's purpose and policy would be made available to visitors during Dedication Week.

Ralph Tannenbaum announced that the furnishing of the large nursery room would be memorialized by the family of Mrs. Rose Love.

Ralph Tannenbaum asked permission of the Board for the use of the large meeting room of the center for the Salt Lake Jewish Welfare Funds program with General Allon on February 25. There was some discussion as to the using of the center prior to the dedication week, however, permission was granted subject to approval of the contractor.

Fred Tannenbaum asked permission for his Membership Committee to conduct tours of the center for prospective members the evening of Sunday, February 22. Permission was granted for the tours.

At the Board meeting on February 26, 1959, it was noted that the center was opened to a community meeting February 25 to hear General Allon. The large meeting room was crowded and favorable comments were overheard in regard to the building.

Dal Siegel reported for the Furnishings Committee. Three hundred folding chairs had arrived that day. Tables to sit 300 were on order. Draperies had been ordered and would be ready by dedication week. The basketball standards were discussed and Ralph Tannenbaum stressed that expert advice be sought from several sporting goods houses before any decision was made. Marty Schecht and Dr. Stan Altman were making a study of the athletic equipment needed and would report back. In all,

the standards would probably cost at least \$500. A breakdown of the furnishings ordered disclosed that practically all of the original \$10,000 authorized by the Board had been spent approximately as follows:

Chairs	\$1,800
Stages curtain	1,800
Draperies	1,200
Office Equipment	1,500
Dishes and Silver	1,800
Tables	1,000
Storage Trucks (for tables and chairs)	

Milt Rosen moved that the Board authorize an additional \$5,000 to the Furnishings Committee to be spent on these priorities. (1) completing kitchen equipment; (2) the youth lounge; (3) athletic equipment. Ralph Tannenbaum seconded and it was carried unanimously.

It was decided that memorials would be decided on soon and suggestions for donated memorials would be in writing to the Finance Committee first and then passed on to the Board.

Final inspection of the building was due soon. After corrections, they would take over on a guaranteed basis. Actual turning over of the building would take place the end of the first week in March.

The Board of Directors' final meeting before the dedication week was held March 12, 1959 to summarize what each Committee had done.

Furnishings Committee. Chairman Larry Goldsmith reported that of the \$15,000 allocated for furnishings, \$11,407 had been expended for office equipment and furnishings, curtains for the stage, chinaware, flatware and glasses, drapes, a planter, sand urns, folding chairs and

tables. The nursery had been partially furnished by memorial contributions. B'nai B'rith men were furnishing the large meeting room. \$1,100 had been allocated for teen-age lounge furnishings and other incidentals.

Finance Committee. Mr. Sam Bernstein reported that memorial contributions had been received for Sophie Kasowitz, A. Loe Rose, Ida Love and Sam Rosenfield. Mr. Bernard Rose suggested that the Sophie Kasowitz money be used to furnish the small nursery. The prudence of this suggestion was questioned in view of the high sales potential of this room. After discussion of this matter, the motion was made, seconded and carried to furnish the small nursery in memory of Sophie Kasowitz.

Mr. Sam Bernstein introduced the subject concerning the application of building fund pledges toward center memorials which the Board had referred to the Finance Committee for their study. The Finance Committee recommended that a provision be made for the application of capital fund pledges toward the purchase of a memorial. That the portion of the capital fund pledge would not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the memorial.

The Board felt that the basic \$250 building fund pledge required for membership in the center should be applied toward the purchase of a memorial; further, that this provision should not apply to furnishings memorials.

The motion was made, seconded and carried to exclude furnishings memorials from the original motion. It was clarified that the original motion applied only to memorials of \$2,500 or more. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, March, 1959)

Members of the Board felt that the provision would be flexible enough to allow the Finance Committee to exercise a certain amount of discretion. In view of these considerations:

The motion was made, seconded and carried that up to 50 percent of building fund pledges could be credited to 50 percent of the cost of memorials of \$2,500 or more, and that no consideration be given to the size of the pledge. The Board further agreed to include furnishings memorials which are \$2,500 or more in the same way. (Jewish Community Center Minutes, March, 1959)

A very lively discussion ensued regarding the operating hours of the center preceeding and following the Sabbath. Mr. Stillman stated that for the purpose of maintaining a personnel policy, it was expedient to set an arbitrary closing and opening time. Following some discussion, the motion was made, seconded and carried that the schedule established at a previous Board meeting be followed.

Dedication Committee. Reported that dedication program advertisement booklet had grossed \$13,051 in sales and would net an anticipated \$12,200. After reviewing the dedication week program, the Board extended a vote of thanks to Mrs. Siegel and her Committee for their exceptional work in fund raising and program planning. Mr. Philip Stillman announced that Gladys Rosenberg had asked to be appointed as chairman of the Music Committee. The Board concurred.

Mr. Stillman reported that the application for membership in the United Fund would be submitted in the immediate future. The motion was made and carried requesting the United Jewish Council to file the application.

Mr. Bernard Rose announced that B'nai B'rith was conducting a drive to collect money for a book fund for the Jewish Community Center library.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

The associated experience through the author's research and documentation of this volume reflected the emotional, social, and financial struggles in the development of the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center. You were able to place yourself in the footsteps of such men as: James L. White, Max Siegel, Abe Bernstein, Simon Shapiro, and Dal Siegel just to mention some of the more concerned individuals behind the scenes. You began to realize their eminent contributions after an investigation of the contents of this study.

Through the construction of a new center, the Salt Lake Jewish population attained a most cherished objective with the completion and dedication of the facility in March, 1959. The purposes stated at the first of this study were fulfilled. The Jewish community now had a place to carry out a program for their social, cultural, and recreational needs. A place where Jewish and non-Jewish identity could be exchanged and strengthened. Finally, the center established a better means of cooperative effort with other civic organizations in the welfare advancement of the entire community and furthering the democratic way of life.

If the reader were to stop and reflect over the content of the document, one would be able to point to successes and failures, support and non-support with each varying individual and group of individuals within the Jewish population.

To the author, the dates and events that follow were the signs of success or defeat to the Jewish Community Center. The combination of group pressures associated with financial failures at an inopportune period could have had devastating results. Fortunate times associated with careful planning on the part of community leaders resulted in the pendulum swinging in favor of constructing a community center.

The following were some of the more important events that made the pendulum swing in favor of construction versus its nonconstruction:

The sale of the Covenant House in 1949, for the purpose of starting the financial backing of a new Community Center was to provide a better and more adequate facility. The stockholders vote and support was the first real engagement with such an idea of this magnitude. Had this vote and support been negative, one might be inclined to offer that the Jewish population could still be without their present facility.

A man that had a great deal of influence and direction that pointed favorable directorates was James L. White, President of the United Jewish Council. His power and influence was greatly needed in the decision processes. The total community relied on his judgment and reasoning. His efforts and decision to support the sale of the Covenant House helped to realize a second major event for the future development of the new Jewish Community Center.

The early years following the sale of the Covenant House provided leadership that gathered community support and action. One such man that followed James L. White and established a powerful form of leadership was the successor to the Presidentship of the United Jewish Council, Max Siegel. Through the early fifties, President Siegel was very instrumental in the appointment of representatives for the new Jewish Community

Center to the United Jewish Council. The function of the Center representatives was to work for financial and community involvement towards stability in constructing a new center. The Center representative carried a heavy burden in the early fifties because financial demands in other areas caused a lessening interest in the new community center. Well aware of their duties, these representatives continued with a full public relations program. As a result, Dal Siegel, on January 24, 1952, announced that as a contribution a plot of ground was given to the Jewish Community Center Development by James Hogle for such a civic and community development.

A third milestone was achieved through such responsible leadership in acquiring this contribution when support was ebbing. This event was one that added incentive rather than disagreement and disappointment amongst the Jewish leadership. Had not this contribution been achieved, the difficulties surrounding the construction of a center would still weigh heavily upon the community center representatives to the United Jewish Council.

Another important decision during 1952, resulted under the leadership of Max Siegel, it was voted and supported with some deviance that a full-time Community Director be employed from September, 1952 to August of the following year. He was to be directly responsible to the U. J. C. for his employment and he was to start programming for the community needs in social, cultural, educational, and recreational activities that would relate directly to the new community center. This action plus the land donation were two very important events which no doubt lead to the center's development.

Following this action by the United Jewish Council, a Board of Directors was appointed to help offer a basis for the center's program direction and the eventual construction. Although there existed many supporters of the fast developments and decisions over the recent months by many of the prominent community leaders such as: Max Siegel, Dal Siegel, James White, Simon Shapiro, Rabbi Cardon, Milton Pepper, and Alvin Smith, total community support did not exist. One of two Rabbis in the community backed by his supporters disagreed heavily about the actions recently taken by the United Jewish Council. Rabbi Fink spoke out against the center in an effort to undermine the decisions and actions of the U. J. C. His group felt that financial burdens and expenses would be more than stated and the community, in general, would not be enabled to support such an endeavor at that particular time or in the immediate future. Their thoughts and reasonings were that all efforts toward the financing and construction of a new center should be put to rest and forgotten. Their beliefs were that existing facilities at the synagogues provided for the community needs then and in the future. His remarks were reaffirmed by the same type remarks by Dr. Louis Zucker. A glimpse of the assurance in the Jewish leadership to plan and provide a future had been caught. They were very much aware of what was needed, but how they were to achieve that need remained a question with such an opposition and split among the Jewish population. If there was one single thing that the leadership needed to possess at that time, it was total unity among the populace.

The following year, 1953, produced a decisive split in the community's feelings about a new community center. Very few attempts or

constructive efforts to build the center resulted until January, 1954. The entire year of 1953 seemed to be a cooling off period and restructuring for one final push for the new Community Center. Time was becoming an essential part of the plans, if things did not start to settle into place all efforts would be lost.

Following a year's period of strict apathy on the part of the leadership, a new attitude evolved out of a meeting on January 4, 1954. This meeting was the high point in attempting to keep the new community center a top priority in the minds of the Jewish populace. It was at this meeting that Dal Siegel accepted the appointment of chairman of the committee for the development of the Community Center. Also, at this joint meeting of the Community Center Board and the stockholders of the old Covenant House, both bodies gave full support for the development and financial arrangements that needed to be made for the construction of a new center.

With such support and encouragement, the United Jewish Council secured and employed Philip Stillman as their Community Director. Even though opposition was still being expressed by Rabbi Fink and his supporters, decisive actions on the part of the United Jewish Council and the Community Center Board contributed immensely toward the future construction of the new center. They were able to weather the opposition and committed themselves and the populace into action with the issues at hand.

With such strong support and forethought for the community's needs, on January 25 and 26, 1956, a Jewish Welfare Board consultant, Myron Blanchard, visited the Salt Lake Jewish leadership to help with basic solutions to the community's problem associated with the new center

and needed support. Through the visit by Mr. Blanchard, a community survey was formulated. This survey was to represent the views of the Jewish population regarding the type of facility to be built and the purposes that were to surround such a facility. The survey was not intended to be a deterrent, but served as an instrument to educate the Jewish populace about the real possibilities and values of such an undertaking in the building of a new center. The decision to use this survey as an informal educative tool was a major reason why from that time to completion and dedication of the new community center the Jewish community was a more unified group in achieving their task.

Following an intensive six to eight months of preparation and execution of the community survey, at a regular meeting of the United Jewish Council on December 27, 1956, Dal Siegel, chairman of the Community Center Committee, reported that ground was to be broken officially for the new community center at 3:00 p.m. on December 30, 1956. Those remarks were a realization which started some seven years earlier. To those present at the United Jewish Council meeting, the words emitted by Dal Siegel meant the hard fought battle was to end with nothing less than their original plan--a new community center that would provide for social, cultural, and recreational needs.

From that point on, the construction of the Community Center would be much simpler than the many events that transpired beforehand. During the construction processes, mostly supervision and minor changes in the building design and functions were items that would bring attention. Once the construction and architectural drawings were approved, there was little except financial problems that would cause failure.

Following negotiation for construction costs and bidding, a contract was let to the Joe Howa Construction Company in the early part of 1957, with completion expected in the spring of 1959. The Jewish leadership had watched a decade pass before fruits of their diligent labors had shown reality.

The first official governing presidency and board of the new Jewish Community Center were elected in February, 1958. This election and confirmation by ballot not only indicated continued support but informally stated what the Jewish populace wanted. With these elections, the governing body now needed to start the machinery for meeting state and local statutes. Accordingly, Dal Siegel, the new president, set apart different committees to seek out all possible materials for legal interpretations and application to the formation of a new agency such as theirs. He knew that there were corporate statutes that would need investigation in establishing a body of governing by-laws. From that time forth until the construction, all materials related to the community center were to be recorded as legal documents for its operation. The Board of Directors were very concerned that when the dedication ceremonial arrived they would be ready in every respect.

Throughout the entirety of the year 1958, the elected officials worked extremely hard with a small hope that in a year's period they would be at the head of a line to enter the new Jewish Community Center. Their hope was shortened as the construction costs rose and suppliers were unable to secure materials as requested. These conditions were affecting all processes of the construction. Financial trouble loomed overhead; but not all could be wasted now, through diligent efforts,

generous gifts were attracted to financially waiver any difficulties that had arisen. Once again, the will to assume and execute governing responsibilities were exemplified by the leadership of the Board of Directors.

With everything prepared and filed for legal documentation, the beginning of the year 1959, was to be a year of much rejoicing. President Siegel, with undetermined support of the Directors, was to witness the dedication of the new Jewish Community Center. The ceremony was to run a full week beginning on March 15 and ending March 21, 1959. Each day of the ceremonial week was to have a different program presented. These programs were outlined and sponsored to let the Salt Lake area residents participate with the Jewish populace in their joyous moments.

The author attempted to instill the reader with background information about the Jewish Community Center and what it meant to those individuals closely associated with its development. The study was to awaken individuals about what the Jewish Community Center meant to the Jewish populace and the general residents upon its dedication.

The Community Center symbolized more than a building, it gave conviction and a sense of identity to the Jewish population. The Jewish Center gave concrete character to the idea of belonging. Its membership policy offered to everyone, with no differentiation, a place to go for social, cultural, and recreational programs or activities. The aim was not the imparting of knowledge only, but an appreciation of learning and understanding through group association, functions, and participation.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Letters and Financial Report

January 3, 1954

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Dear Stockholder:

Please be advised that a meeting of all stockholders of the above named corporation will be held at 8:00 p.m., on the 20th day of January, 1954, at Congregation Montefiore, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The purposes of this meeting are twofold. First, to inform the stockholders of recent developments regarding the proposed construction of a new community center; and second, to discuss and formulate a plan to proceed with the actual construction of the center and to discuss methods of financing and maintaining the center.

As a stockholder of the corporation, your attendance and participation is strongly recommended in order to obtain the goals that will be most advantageous to yourself and your family as members of our community. This will be your community center and we trust you will want to be in attendance and offer your support at this meeting.

Very truly yours,

M. Finkelstein
President

January 24, 1957

Letter to Members:

We are making excellent progress toward the building of our new Jewish Community Center. However, as with any such large project, there is still very much to be done. As you know, we are in the midst of our campaign to raise funds for construction.

A sincere effort has been made to do this assignment well for the community, but try as we might, we were unable to make personal calls on everyone. We feel sure that every Jewish person in the vicinity wants to be a part of and do his part in the fulfillment of this venture, but the only way we can know that is if you tell us.

The size and facilities of our new center will be based on the total of all pledges made now. Final decisions on space must be made within the next couple of weeks. Let's do an adequate job.

WILL YOU MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THIS WORTHY CAUSE? A pledge may be paid easily in installments over a five year period, and we are accepting pledges of \$250 or more.

A post card or a phone call to us would do your committee a greater service than you realize--whether your answer is "yes" or "no." Take a moment. Answer this letter. Such courtesy and assistance would be greatly appreciated.

We have only seven days left! If you do not contact us, we must contact you before the end of January. Please have your answer ready so that one call will be all that is necessary to get your decision.

We will all benefit from the center. We should all participate in its creation.

Dal Siegel

November 7, 1957

FINANCIAL REPORT

Cost estimated (without tennis court and pool)	\$310,000.00
Furnishings & equipment	40,000.00
Architect's Fees & Spector's Fees	<u>20,000.00</u>
Total	\$370,000.00
Assets:	
Pledges	\$107,475.00
Contributions	1,278.00
Government Bonds from former Community Center	109,383.00
Contributions to James White Memorial Center	7,067.00
Rosenfield Bequest	23,055.00
B'nai B'rith for Rosenfield Memorial	3,046.00
Tracy Savings Account (Interest from Bonds)	588.00
(Withdrawn from account for Israeli Bonds)	13,000.00
Walker Bank checking account	228.00
(Withdrawn from account for Israeli Bonds)	2,000.00
Interest from monies	<u>2,775.00</u>
Total	\$269,865.00

Appendix B

Board of Directors

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Salt Lake City, Utah

Year of 1959

Dal Siegel	President
Mrs. James L. White	Vice President
Abe Bernstein	Treasurer
Mrs. Ted Burnett	Secretary
Phil Stillman	Executive Director

Members at Large

Samuel Bernstein	Finance Chairman
Wilfred Friedman	Board Institute
Mrs. Robert Gordon	Publicity Chairman
Mrs. Abe Guss	Program Chairman
Nat Levine	Records Chairman
Richard McGillis	Budget Chairman
Morris Pepper	Control Chairman
Ben Roe	Personnel Chairman
Bernard Rose	Chairman Legal Committee
Milton Rosen	Chairman House Committee
A. Wally Sandack	Legal Committee
Simon Shapiro	Public Relations Chairman
Harry Smith	Insurance Chairman
Fred Tannenbaum	Membership Chairman
Ralph Tannenbaum	Nomination Chairman
Mrs. Ernest Williams	Chairman Visiting Committee

Ex-Officio Directors

E. Louis Cardon, Rabbi
 Congregation Montefiore
 Mordecai Podet
 Temple B'nai Israel
 Max Siegel, President
 United Jewish Council
 Larry Goldsmith, Chairman
 Furnishings Committee
 Leonard Pollock, Chairman
 Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies

Building Committee

Abe Bernstein--Chairman
Ralph Tannenbaum
Dal Siegel
Mrs. Morris Pepper
Bernard Rose

Building Contractor

Joseph H. Howa
Howa Construction Company

Building Architect

Robert A. Fowler

Appendix CPurposes

SALT LAKE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

To develop and conduct a comprehensive program of guided leisure time activities, utilizing the skills and methods of group work, informal education, and recreation; and to help individuals achieve an affirmative identification with Jewish life and a deep appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens of the United States of America.

To provide a common meeting place for the entire Jewish community and to encourage all groups concerned with enriching Jewish community life.

To cooperate with other civic organizations in advancing the welfare of the entire community and in furthering the democratic way of life.

To provide, subject to certain rules and regulations, a facility for social, educational, and recreational activities for other recognized organizations in the community.

Appendix D

Amended Articles of Incorporation

AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)

We, DAL SIEGEL and BARBARA BURNETT, being the President and Secretary respectively of Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, a non-profit corporation, each being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That at a meeting of the members of Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center held at 249 South 4th East, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 22nd day of May, 1958 at 8:00 p.m., after written notice to all members, and after publication of notice in the Utah Statesman, a weekly newspaper of general circulation of Salt Lake County, State of Utah, for more than 21 days next prior to said meeting, proof of said notice being attached hereto, for the purpose of amending Articles of Incorporation of the said Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, and adopting the amended Affidavit of Incorporation; it was decided by unanimous vote of all members to amend the Affidavit of Incorporation of Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, and to adopt as Articles of Incorporation as follows:

ARTICLE I

PURPOSES AND OBJECTS

Section 1. The general purpose and object for which this corporation is organized is exclusively charitable. More specifically, to operate a Center for charitable purposes and for the promotion of the cultural, educational, and social welfare of the Jewish residents of the State of Utah, and of the general public; and for such purposes only within the meaning of those terms as employed in Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, the corporation shall be empowered to borrow money and to acquire, hold, own, and dispose of real and personal property.

Section 2. In addition to the acts and activities that may be prohibited by Section 1 of this Article I, the following acts and activities are hereby expressly prohibited:

a. The corporation shall not engage in any activity which may not reasonably be considered one which is devoted exclusively for charitable purposes and the promotion of cultural, educational, and social purposes.

b. The corporation shall not conduct its affairs and financial operations in a manner which will permit the inurement, directly or indirectly, of any part of its net income to or for the benefit of any officer, director or member of the corporation, or of any private

individual, within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or any successor or corresponding provision of the Internal Revenue statutes that may hereafter be enacted; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not be construed as prohibiting the payment of reasonable compensation for personal services actually rendered to the corporation or reimbursement for expenses actually incurred on behalf of the corporation.

c. The corporation shall not engage in any activity which is intended to influence federal, state, or local legislation by the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise; nor shall it engage in any activity which is intended to influence the election of any public official.

ARTICLE II

NAME

The name of said corporation shall be Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center.

ARTICLE III

DURATION

This corporation shall have perpetual existence.

ARTICLE IV

LOCATION

The location of said corporation shall be in Salt Lake County, Utah.

ARTICLE V

NATURE

The corporation shall be non-stock and no dividends or pecuniary profits shall be declared to the members thereof, and no part of the net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.

ARTICLE VI

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND POWERS

a. The corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 21 members elected by the membership of the corporation, and such Directors Ex Officio and Directors at Large as shall be provided for in the By-Laws with powers and tenure as shall therein be established. By-Laws shall provide causes and means for the removal of any Director.

b. Elected Directors shall from their own number elect, as general officers of the said corporation, a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and a Treasurer with such powers and duties as shall be set forth in the By-Laws of the corporation.

c. The management or control of the activities and properties of the corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

d. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make and enter into contracts and to authorize the officers to do so; the power to borrow money; the power to pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets; the power to buy or sell real and personal property and the power to do such other and further acts as shall be reasonably necessary to perform the purposes and objects of the corporation and those things reasonably incidental thereto.

e. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

f. The names of the officers and directors to serve until the first general election are as follows:

Max Siegel	President and Director
Abe Bernstein	Vice-President and Director
Alvin I. Smith	Secretary and Director
Robert S. Herman	Treasurer and Director
Samuel Axelrad	Director
Harold Findling	Director
Arthur Monsey	Director
A. Wally Sandack	Director
Dal Siegel	Director
Ralph Tannenbaum	Director
James L. White	Director

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

a. The said corporation shall hold its regular annual meeting on the second Thursday of March in each year beginning in 1959, and the election of Directors shall be one order of business. In the event that a Jewish holiday shall fall on the declared day, then the annual meeting shall be held on the fourth Thursday of the month of March. The procedures for this election shall be set forth in the By-Laws of the corporation.

b. Notice of all meetings of the members shall be given by mail addressed to the name and address of the member as it shall appear in the records of the corporation and mailed not less than seven days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of a special meeting shall specify the purpose of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted.

c. The Board of Directors shall meet at least four times per year at such times and places as they shall determine, and no notice other than the announcement of the time and place at the next prior meeting, except as notice is set forth in paragraph X, entitled "Amendments," shall be necessary.

d. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President, or at the request of five Directors, or by notice being subscribed by not less than five Directors, posted not less than seven days prior to the meeting date.

e. Special meetings of the membership of the corporation may be called by the President, or at the request of five Directors, or twenty-five members; or by notice subscribed by five Directors; or by notice subscribed by twenty-five members, posted not less than seven days prior to the meeting date.

ARTICLE VIII

MEMBERSHIP

Any person subscribing to the purposes and objects herein expressed, to the requirements established by the By-Laws and such other rules and regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time establish, may become a member and hold office in this organization provided, however, that no person shall be barred from eligibility or removed or expelled as a member by reason of race, color or religion.

Causes for removal shall be provided for in the By-Laws of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX

DISSOLUTION

Upon dissolution of the corporation, all assets shall be distributed to Salt Lake Jewish Welfare Fund. If any reorganization of this corporation shall occur, the funds and property then held by the corporation shall nevertheless remain subject to the provisions of these articles' respective purposes and use, and the necessary steps shall be taken to insure that such sums will be ultimately used exclusively for one or more of the same objects and purposes as those of this corporation, and in no event shall the assets or property of the corporation, or any part thereof, revert to any member of this corporation, or any contributor to the corporation, or be diverted from social, educational or recreational purposes, it being the intent of these articles that this corporation shall at all times qualify and exist within the meaning of the terms as employed in Sections 501(c)(3), 170(a) and 170(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, 1954, as amended, and the successor or corresponding provisions of any federal or internal revenue statute that may hereafter be enacted by the laws of the United States of the State of Utah.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT

a. The affidavit of Incorporation and By-Laws may be amended by the membership of this corporation.

b. Members may resolve the amendment of either the Affidavit of Incorporation or By-Laws or both at any regular annual meeting, or at a special meeting whose notice shall specify the proposed change, and be posted not less than seven days prior to the meeting date.

c. Any Director may propose amendments to the By-Laws at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, provided the notice of the special meeting shall specify the proposed amendment and provide not less than seven days notice of the meeting.

If an amendment is proposed at any regular meeting then adoption shall not be voted until not less than seven days notice is given to the entire Board of Directors, the notice stating the amendment to be voted upon.

d. Amendments shall not be adopted by either the members' meetings or the Directors' meetings unless the adoption is assented to by not less than two-thirds of those present and eligible to vote.

e. Each membershall have one vote which shall be personally cast; no vote may be cast by proxy or agent and this limitation shall apply to any voting which may lie within the rights of the membership.

sig. DAL SIEGEL, President

sig. BARBARA BURNETT, Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____,
1958.

sig. _____
Notary Public
Residing at Salt Lake City,
Utah

My Commission Expires:

Appendix E

By-Laws

BY-LAWS OF SALT LAKE CITY
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

ARTICLE I

NAME AND LOCATION

The name of this corporation shall be the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center, and it shall be located at 2416 East 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

Section 1.

The general purpose and object for which this corporation is organized is exclusively charitable. More specifically, to operate a Center for charitable purposes and for the promotion of the cultural, educational, and social welfare of the Jewish residents of the State of Utah, and of the general public, and for such purposes only within the meaning of those terms as employed in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, the corporation shall be empowered to borrow money and to acquire, hold, own, and dispose of real and personal property.

Section 2.

In fulfilling the objective, this corporation shall be guided by the "Statement of Principles on Jewish Community Center Purposes" adopted by the National Jewish Welfare Board, a copy of which is attached hereto.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1.

There shall be the following classes of full memberships, only, to wit:

- Class A. Family memberships, to consist of the head of the household and spouse, if any, and unmarried children under the age of 21. Each of these shall be an individual member. Annual dues shall be \$40.00 minimum.

- Class B. Couple membership, to consist of man and wife. Each of these shall be an individual member. Annual dues shall be \$25.00 minimum.
- Class C. Single adult membership, to cover one adult, age 21 or over. Annual dues shall be \$15.00 minimum.
- Class D. Junior membership, for individuals under 21, who are not eligible for family membership. Annual dues shall be \$15.00 minimum.

Section 2.

Any person of good character shall be eligible for membership. Each applicant must apply for that classification or age status. Application must be filed at the office of the Center in writing on a form prescribed by the Board of Directors, and such application to be accepted must then be passed on favorably by a majority of the entire Membership Committee. Every member shall receive a certificate of membership signed by the Executive Director. The acceptance and signing of a certificate of membership by the member shall then grant him all the rights and privileges of membership and also subject him to all the terms and provisions of these By-Laws.

Section 3.

Any person desiring membership, except under Class D, Junior Membership, shall be required to make an initial pledge to the Building Fund of a minimum of \$250.00, payable in installments of \$50.00 per year for the first five years of membership. This section shall not apply to any applicant, who, as a minor child, was previously included under a family membership (Class A).

Section 4.

Dues are payable in advance. The beginning effective date of membership in the Center shall be January 1, 1959.

Section 5.

All applications for membership in the Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center shall be accompanied by at least one-half the amount of the annual dues.

Section 6.

A member shall be in good standing upon the payment of all his dues, pledges, and/or other Community Center obligations. Any member who fails to make payments when due, or within 90 days thereafter, shall be subject to suspension at the discretion of the Board.

Section 7.

Membership may be cancelled or suspended by the Board of Directors in cases which are determined by the Board to be contrary to the interests, purposes, good and welfare of the organization, or which are in violation of the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws or other rules or regulations of this corporation. This action shall be taken only after the member has been given the opportunity of a hearing by the Board and has been notified of the charges at least 15 days in advance of the hearing. A two-thirds vote of the Board members present at such a hearing shall be required to suspend or cancel a membership.

Section 8.

The provisions of this Article may be modified or waived with respect to any exceptional cases, individual or group, by affirmative action of the Board or its delegated authority.

Section 9.

The Board is empowered to award honorary memberships to individuals in recognition of unique and meritorious service to the Center.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGSSection 1.

a. The annual meeting of the corporation shall take place each year on the second Thursday in March, beginning in 1959. The purpose of this meeting shall be to receive the reports of Officers, to elect Directors, and to transact other necessary business pertaining to the good and welfare of the corporation.

In the event that a Jewish holiday shall fall on the declared day, or if the meeting must be postponed for other valid reasons, then the annual meeting shall be held on the fourth Thursday of the month of March.

b. Notice of all meetings of the members shall be given by mail addressed to the name and address of the member as it shall appear in the records of the corporation, and mailed not less than seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of a special meeting shall specify also the purpose of the meeting and no other business shall be there transacted.

Section 2.

The Board of Directors shall meet at least four (4) times each year at such times and places as it shall determine, after the annual meeting, and no notice other than the announcement of the time and place at the next prior meeting, except as notice is set forth in Article VIII, entitled "Amendments," shall be necessary.

Section 3.

a. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President at his own initiative, or by him at the request of five (5) Directors, or by notice being subscribed by not less than five (5) Directors, posted not less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date.

b. Special meetings of the membership of the corporation may be called by the President at his initiative, or by him at the request of five (5) Directors or twenty-five (25) members; or by notice subscribed by five (5) Directors; or by notice subscribed by twenty-five (25) members, posted not less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date.

Section 4.

Thirty-five (35) voting members, of whom at least six (6) shall be Board members, shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the corporation, and six (6) Board members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 5.

Only those members eighteen (18) years of age or over, regardless of classification of membership, shall be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE V

ADMINISTRATIONSection 1.

Management and control of the activities and properties of the corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors, subject to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 2.

The Board shall consist of twenty-one (21) elected Directors plus ex-officio Directors and Directors-at-large as hereinafter provided, all of whom shall be members of this corporation in good standing and at least eighteen (18) years of age.

Section 3.

In order to effect and maintain the principle of rotation of Board members, at the first annual meeting after these By-Laws are adopted, seven (7) Directors shall be elected to serve for one year, seven (7) for two years, and seven (7) for three years. Thereafter, seven (7) directors shall be elected annually to serve for three years.

Section 4.

Not more than three (3) Directors at large with voice and vote may be named by the President at his discretion. The elected Board may name as many Directors-at-large as it deems necessary.

Section 5.

Ex-officio Directors having voice and vote shall include Rabbis of congregations in the Community and the President of the United Jewish Council.

Section 6.

The term of office of each Director-at-large shall terminate at the regular annual meeting following his appointment, and no Director-at-large shall serve more than three consecutive terms in this capacity. In no event shall the term of any Director-at-large extend beyond that of the President who appointed him.

Section 7.

The Board of Directors shall elect, within 30 days after the annual meeting, as general officers of the corporation, a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, each for a term of one year. No person shall be elected to office who is not an elected Director, and no officer shall be eligible to hold the same office for more than three (3) consecutive terms.

Section 8.

The Board of Directors may employ an executive director and such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this corporation. In the event that an executive director is not employed, then the functions hereinafter set forth as those to be performed by a said executive director shall be delegated by the President to such officers or persons as he may deem advisable.

Section 9.

No member of the Board of Directors, after having served two full three-year terms, consecutively, shall be eligible for re-election to the Board of Directors for either a full term or to fill any vacancy, until a full year shall have elapsed following the terms served.

Section 10.

The Board of Directors shall fill all vacancies occurring in the elected Board during the year, the appointee to serve until the next annual election, at which time the unexpired term shall be filled by election.

Section 11.

Any director may resign from the Board of Directors of this corporation upon the presentation of a written resignation addressed to the Board of Directors or President, and takes effect when accepted by the Board.

Section 12.

a. The term of any Board Member failing to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board, shall be terminated, unless the absent member presents a valid excuse to the presiding officer. Before any such action is taken, however, the Board Member shall be notified of the provisions of this Section in writing, after the second consecutive meeting which he fails to attend.

b. Suspension or expulsion or resignation as a member shall ipso-facto remove that member from the Board.

c. Any elected officer may be removed from office for cause by a two-thirds vote of the entire Board of Directors.

Section 13.

The corporation shall not purchase any real property; nor sell, mortgage or lease its real property unless authorized by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the entire Board of Directors, and two-thirds of the members present at a special or regular meeting of the general membership for which proper notice of such item on the agenda had been given as herein provided.

ARTICLE VI

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORSSection 1.

It shall be the duty of all the officers and directors to adhere to and to carry out and further the objects, aims and purposes of the corporation as stated in the Articles of Incorporation and these By-Laws. They shall not pass any legislation that will tend to destroy or weaken any of the principles on which this corporation is founded.

Section 2.

The President is the chief executive officer of the corporation. He shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors. It shall be his duty to call and conduct regular and special meetings of the Board and membership. He shall enforce all the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws and any special rules and regulations governing the use and operation of the Center. He shall appoint all standing and special committees, serving as an ex-officio member of each. He shall have general and active management of the business of the corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect. He shall execute bonds, mortgages, and other contracts, except where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to some other officer or agent of the corporation.

The President shall give an annual report to the membership of his activities and the state of the corporation.

He shall have the power to delegate any of the above enumerated responsibilities to any member, agent or employee of the corporation.

Section 3.

The Vice-Presidents, in the order determined by the Board of Directors, shall, in the absence of, or disability of the President, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the President and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4.

The Treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities, shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the corporation, and shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the corporation in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

He shall disburse the funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the President and the Board of Directors, a written account of all his transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the corporation.

He shall restore to the corporation, in case of his resignation, retirement or removal from office, all books, papers- vouchers, money and other property of whatever kind in his possession or under his control belonging to the corporation. When required by the Board of Directors, he shall give the corporation a bond in such sum and with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Directors for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Section 5.

The Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of all meetings of the Board and the membership, and shall keep a record of attendance of officers and directors at same. The Secretary shall keep the Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws and any special rules and regulations currently revised at all times. He shall maintain sufficient copies on file for competent Center administration and where required shall register copies of same at the proper public offices. He shall keep in safe custody the seal of the corporation and, when authorized by the Board of Directors, affix the same to any instrument requiring it and, when so affixed, it shall be attested to by his signature or by the signature of an assistant secretary. He shall be the custodian of all secretarial property and shall turn over to his successor any property or records in his possession at the end of his term.

Section 6.

The Assistant Secretary shall write all routine correspondence of the corporation on his own initiative, and any special communications as directed by the President or the Board. He shall serve as the Secretary in the latter's absence or disability. He shall be responsible for publishing the minutes and mailing out the same with Board meeting notices. He shall maintain a complete file of incoming and copies of outgoing correspondence.

Section 7.

The duties of the Directors shall be to attend meetings of the Board and the membership unless they have valid reason for not so doing; to accept and perform committee assignments; to deliberate to the best of their abilities on matters affecting the corporation, and to assist the other officers in carrying out their duties.

ARTICLE VII

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONSSection 1.

a. At least sixty days prior to the annual election of the Board of Directors of this corporation, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of seven members, three of whom shall be members of the Board of Directors, and the other four voting members in good standing from the membership of the corporation. One shall be named as Chairman by the President.

b. With the exception of the first election (March 1959) no member of the Board who shall be eligible for re-election shall serve on the Nominating Committee.

Section 2.

The Nominating Committee shall nominate members of the corporation for the places upon the Board to be filled at said annual meeting. It shall certify to the President not later than thirty days prior to the annual meeting a list of twice as many names as there are vacancies for Directors. The Committee shall also certify the names of any candidate to fill unexpired terms of the Board.

Section 3.

Within seven (7) days of the certification of the nominees to the President by the Nominating Committee, the Executive Director shall mail to each member of the corporation a list of those persons nominated for Directors, and cause same to be posted conspicuously in the Jewish Community Center Building. On the notice shall be printed also, the date, time and place of the annual election; and further notice advising the membership that any member in good standing in the corporation possessing the requisite qualifications for Directors as set forth in these By-Laws, shall be eligible for nomination to the Board of Directors upon presentation of a petition signed by not less than ten (10) voting members in good standing. The notice shall further state that:

No petition shall be accepted unless presented to the Executive Director at least ten (10) days prior to the election. There shall be no nominations from the floor at the annual meeting.

Section 4.

All ballots shall be printed or mimeographed, and all names of those nominated, either by petition or by Nominating Committee, shall appear on the ballot in alphabetical order. Separate ballots to fill vacancies shall be printed or mimeographed and the candidates listed in alphabetical order.

Section 5.

The President shall appoint, prior to the annual election, an Election Commission, composed of five (5) members, one of whom shall be designated by the President as Chairman. The Commission shall have the power to supervise the election.

Section 6.

All voting at the annual meeting for Directors shall be in person and not by proxy.

Section 7.

In the event of a tie vote for the last Director of the required number to be filled, the Director shall be determined by lot.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTSSection 1.

a. The Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws may be amended by the membership of this corporation. The By-Laws may also be amended by the Board of Directors.

b. Members may resolve the amendment of either the Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws, or both, at any regular annual meeting, or at a special meeting, whose notice shall specify the proposed change, and be posted not less than seven days prior to the meeting date.

c. All proposals of amendments, setting forth the substance thereof, shall be submitted to the Executive Director in writing not less than twenty days prior to the regular annual meeting or the special meeting at which the proposal is to be considered. The Executive Director shall then give notice to the membership in the same manner as provided in Art. IV, Sec. 1, Sub-section b. Said proposal must be signed by not less than five members in good standing.

d. Any Director may propose amendments to the By-Laws at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, provided the notice of a special meeting shall specify the proposed amendment and provide not less than seven days notice of the meeting.

If an amendment is proposed at any regular meeting of the Board then adoption shall not be voted until not less than seven days notice is given to the entire Board of Directors, the notice stating the amendment to be voted upon.

e. Amendments shall not be adopted by either the members' meetings or the Directors' meetings unless the adoption is assented to by not less than two-thirds of those present and eligible to vote.

f. Each member shall have one vote which shall be personally cast; no vote may be cast by proxy or agent and this limitation shall apply to any voting which may lie within the rights of the membership.

ARTICLE IX

COMMITTEESSection 1.

There shall be the following standing committees:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Membership | 7. Program Committee (with subcom- |
| 2. Finance | mittees for various age groups |
| 3. House | and Health Education & Women's |
| 4. Personnel | activities) |
| 5. Publicity | 8. Control |
| 6. Public Relations | 9. Legal |
| | 10. Historical & Photographer |
| | 11. Budget |

Additional standing committees may be created or abolished by the Board of Directors. Additional special committees may be created or abolished by the President.

Section 2.

Each committee shall perform such duties as are assigned to it by the Board of Directors and shall keep a record of all its proceedings.

Section 3.

Each committee shall submit all reports, through its chairman, to the Board. When requested by the President, they shall be submitted in writing.

Section 4.

No committee shall incur any liabilities without authority of the Board.

ARTICLE X

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Section 1.

All deliberations at meetings of the corporation shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order (or Cushing's Manual) when not in conflict with procedures herein set forth.

ARTICLE XI

COPIES OF BY-LAWS

Section 1.

There shall be three (3) permanent copies of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to be maintained as follows:

- a. One copy shall be kept by the President and be delivered to his successor in office.
- b. One copy shall be kept by the Secretary, together with the minutes and shall be delivered to his successor in office.

c. The third copy shall be kept by the Executive Director of the corporation in his office and may be seen by any member of the corporation on request.

ARTICLE XII

SAVING CLAUSE

Section 1.

These By-Laws shall become effective upon ratification by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors present at a Board of Directors meeting of this corporation, provided that copies of these proposed By-Laws shall have been distributed to all Directors at least seven (7) days prior to the said meeting.

Section 2.

All officers and Directors serving the said corporation at the time of the adoption of these By-Laws shall remain as Directors and officers and carry on with the affairs of the corporation until their successors are named at the first annual election.

Appendix F

Criteria for Participation in the United Fund

CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED FUND

1. Participation in the Salt Lake Area United Fund shall be open to local, State and National health or welfare organizations providing services in or for Salt Lake County which now or in the future rely upon a Community-wide appeal to the public for support.

2. To be eligible for participation, an organization must be carrying on a program which meets accepted social welfare standards as established by the National Information Bureau, the Community Welfare Council of Salt Lake County or other social welfare bureaus on standards acceptable to the United Fund. It must have a general community-wide appeal and a program non-controversial in nature.

3. It must be a non-profit organization exempt from income tax both Federal and State, contributions to which are deductible under both State and Federal tax laws.

4. It must be managed by a volunteer board of directors under adequate financial and administrative policies to assure efficient, effective and economical operation in conformance with modern standards of social work administration.

5. It must cooperate with and give enthusiastic support to the United Fund Organization and campaign making available its campaign records, volunteer and professional leadership and such other services as may be helpful in assuring success to the United Fund campaign.

6. Participation in the United Fund shall be of two kinds, to-wit: (a) full participation; (b) participation in returns from campaign in United Fund Chapters only. If full participation in United Fund campaign is agreed upon by the agency, the agency shall also agree not to carry on within the United Fund area any other campaign for operating funds for the year except as may be specifically agreed upon and provided for in writing in advance by the United Fund. If the agency's participation is in the returns from campaign within United Fund Chapters only, then the organization must agree that for the year for which it so participates in the United Fund it will not solicit any chapter of the United Fund including a company or corporation gift, executive's gifts or gifts of employee members of the Chapter for funds for operating purposes except as may be specifically agreed upon and provided for in writing in advance by the United Fund.

7. The United Fund shall consider each participating organization as a partner with all other participating organizations and shall identify it and promote it as a partner in the joint fund raising program.

8. The United Fund shall inform the public at large of the extent and terms of participation of each organization.

9. The United Fund will assist each participating organization in carrying on its educational program with each group of contributors. It is expected, however, that each participating organization will develop and maintain a year round educational and public relations program to inform contributors to the United Fund and the public at large of the program of its organization.

10. Applications for participation in the United Fund shall be presented on or before June 1.

11. Basis for participation shall be for one year. Notice of termination or change in basis of participation must be given by March 1.

12. Agencies belonging to Community Chests or other federations may, as a group, with the approval of the United Fund Board, elect to be treated under the name of their federation as one participant for purposes of budgeting, goal fixing and fund distribution. For other purposes, such agencies shall retain their status as individual agency participants.

13. United Fund shall enter into an agreement with each participating organization setting forth the extent and terms of participation of the organization and embodying in substance the following points of agreement governing goal fixing, budget rules and principles for fund distribution between participating organizations:

a. Each participating organization shall present to the United Fund as and when required by the United Fund its estimated budgetary needs in sufficient detail as to permit ready analysis of what proportion is for local operation, State operation and National operation, and what items are fund raising expenses to be taken over by the United Fund and what items of income will be available to the agency from sources other than the United Fund under its basis of participation in the United Fund. A copy of the participating organization's last annual audit must also be filed with the United Fund. The statement of budgetary needs as presented shall have been previously approved by the governing board of the participating organization.

b. The United Fund shall devote its efforts to raising funds for the operating needs of the participating organizations. It shall not assume any responsibility for capital needs, i.e., new buildings, building expansion, major equipment or renovation of the capital assets of the participating organizations. All local capital fund raising plans must be submitted to the United Fund before being undertaken.

c. The established practice of securing and maintaining an interested constituency in an organization through membership enrollment shall be recognized by the United Fund provided the enrollment of such members is not maintained as a supplemental fund-raising device; that membership shall not be sought of the public at large, but shall be confined to individuals particularly interested in the program of the organization; and that no membership program shall be engaged in without

prior clearance from the management of the United Fund. Nothing in the above shall be construed as prohibiting an organization from enlisting activity memberships, i.e., individuals who pay a fee for the privilege of using the club or athletic facilities or participating in other activities of the organization.

d. Value received type of activities, i.e., Girl Scout cookie sale, ticket sales for specific events, may be engaged in by the participating organizations providing the receipts for such activities are used for capital purposes, equipment, camping program, etc., and not used to increase the operating budget.

e. Bequests, legacies, memorials and unsolicited gifts may be received by the participating organizations.

f. Designations to the participating organizations shall be honored and shall be payable to the participating organizations as part of the amount due from campaign results.

g. Payment of allocation shall be in accordance with the agreement between the participating organization and the United Fund.

h. United Fund administrative and campaign expenses shall be a first charge against campaign receipts, provided, however, that estimates of such expenses shall be included in the campaign goal.

14. Amendments to this criteria after once approved may be made only upon the approval of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors of the United Fund.

Appendix G

Dedication Ceremonies

The official dedication ceremonies of the new completed Salt Lake Jewish Community Center, named in honor of James L. White, were presented in their final arrangement. It would begin March 15, 1959, and continued through March 21, 1959.

The following represented the week's dedicatorial events:

DEDICATION CEREMONIES

Sunday, March 15, 1959

2:30 P.M.

Presiding Mr. Dal Siegel, President
Salt Lake City Jewish Community Center

(In Front of Building)

Invocation Mordecai Podet, Rabbi
Temple B'nai Israel

El Yivneh Haggalil East High School
A'Cappella Choir

Placing the Mezuzah E. Louis Cardon, Rabbi
Congregation Montefiore

Cutting of Ribbon Mr. Simon Shapiro

Conducted Tours of Building

Sunday 4:00 to 5:30 P.M. - 7:00 to 9:00 P.M.

Monday 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. - 8:00 to 10:00 P.M.

Wednesday 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. - 8:00 to 10:00 P.M.

"Bless this House" East High School
A'Cappella Choir

Benediction Rabbi Mordecai Podet

(In Auditorium)

Greetings Governor George D. Clyde
 Mayor Adiel F. Stewart

Presentation of Building Mr. Abe Bernstein
 Chairman Building Committee

Remarks Mr. Philip Stillman
 Executive Director

"No Man Is An Island" Eash High School
 "Hava Nagila" A'Cappella Choir
 Under Direction of
 Miss Lorraine Bowman

Dedication of Building
 In Memory of James L. White Rabbi E. Louis Cardon

Response Mrs. James L. White

Presentation of Memorials:

Samuel Rosenfield By Mr. Simon Shapiro

A. Loe Rose By Bernard Rose

Mrs. Ida Love By Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum

James L. White By Mrs. Norman Blankman
 By Mr. Alvin Smith

Dedication Chairman Mrs. Dal Siegel

Mondy, March 16, 1959

AN EVENING OF FOLK SONG AND DANCE

Selections with Jewish Themes

Monday, March 16, 1959

Auditorium - 8:15 P.M.

Presented by:

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH DANCE THEATRE

Directors:

Dr. Elizabeth R. Hayes

Mrs. Joan Woodbury

Mrs. Shirley Ririe

FOLK SONGS

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Sorrels

Chairman:

Mrs. Myron Finkelstein

Ornaments

Refreshments

Conducted Tours of Building

Tuesday, March 17, 1959

YOUTH NIGHT

Tuesday, March 17, 1959

Youth Lounge - 7:30 P.M.

"Abyss'll Fun"

* A Beatnik Party
For All The Teensters

* Top Combo

* Entertainment

* Refreshments

Chairmen:

Linda Siegel
Paul Pullman

Wednesday, March 18, 1959

OPEN HOUSE

Wednesday, March 18, 1959
8:00 to 10:00 P.M.

Honoring Our Neighbors
And the
Craftsmen Who Built Our Center

Chairmen:		Mrs. Abe Bernstein Mrs. Jerome Pepper
Refreshments	Music	Conducted Tours
*****	*****	*****

Thursday, March 19, 1959

DEDICATION BANQUET

Thursday, March 19, 1959
7:00 P.M.

Greeting	Mr. Dal Siegel President
Invocation	Mordecai Podet, Rabbi Temple B'nai Israel
Address	Rt. Rev. Richard S. Watson Episcopal Church
Guest Artist	Mr. Marty Drake Los Angeles, California
Benediction	E. Louis Cardon, Rabbi Congregation Montefiore

Chairmen:

Mrs. Seymour Friedman
Mr. Ralph Tannenbaum

Friday, March 20, 1959

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday, March 20, 1959
Honoring the Center Dedication

at

Temple B'nai Israel

249 South Fourth East

Congregation Montefiore

355 South Third East

Saturday, March 21, 1959

DEDICATION BALL

Saturday, March 21, 1959
8:30 P.M.

Auditorium

A Purim Dance For All

Surprise Program

Refreshments

Chairmen:

Mrs. Ralph Tannenbaum
Mrs. Richard McGillis
Dr. Victor Kassel

As scheduled, March 15, 1959, began the week long dedication ceremonies for the new Salt Lake Jewish Community Center named in memory of James L. White. It was a focal point for the Jewish Population and recognized their efforts and perseverance to build a new center. It was a great step towards planning for the leisure and social needs of their own people and those non-Jews who would take advantage of this facility. With the completion and dedication of the new center came many messages of praise from prominent leaders. The following are the messages of these leaders of Utah and Salt Lake City at the time of dedication of the Salt Lake Jewish Community Center.

Governor George D. Clyde stated:

I speak for all my fellow-Utahns as well as for myself in offering heartiest congratulations on the completion of the splended new Jewish Community Center in Salt Lake City.

The Jewish people have contributed significantly to the progress of mankind over the ages and they have made many outstanding contributions to the development of this nature, this state and this community.

In this great land, conceived in liberty and dedicated to individual freedom of conscience, people of all religions have cooperated in a wonderful spirit of joint enterprise, yet always retaining and drawing spiritual strength from their various faiths. I am confident that this basic American spirit will continue to guide our efforts toward ever-greater achievements over the years. (Dedication Manual, 1959)

Salt Lake City Commission, Salt Lake City Corporation stated:

The new James L. White Jewish Community Center is a welcome addition to Salt Lake City. This beautiful building will symbolize the outstanding part your people have played in building the Intermountain Empire.

Since the time when the territorial Governor, Brigham Young, invited the early Jewish people to this sprawling pioneer settlement, they have been a stabilizing influence upon the government and the economy.

This City still benefits from this early association with your people who contribute so much to the cultural and economic way of life enjoyed by the people of this valley.

Your City Commission looks forward to our continued success as we together, build one of America's leading municipalities.

Mayor Adiel F. Stewart
 Commissioner Joe L. Christensen
 Commissioner Grant M. Burbidge
 Commissioner Ted I. Geurts
 Commissioner L. C. Romney
 (Dedication Manual, 1959)

Richard A. Van Winkle, President, Salt Lake Area United Fund had the following comments:

I appreciate this opportunity as President of the Salt Lake Area United Fund and on behalf of the Board of Directors, to offer sincere congratulations to those persons responsible for the James L. White Jewish Community Center.

The entire community will benefit from recreational, cultural, and educational programs which will be realized in this building.

This outstanding edifice and its dedication to youth will make of our community a better, happier and more inspiring place in which to live. (Dedication Manual, 1959)

Max Siegel, President, United Jewish Council, remarked:

The United Jewish Council, representing every member of the Salt Lake Jewish community, is proud of our new James L. White Jewish Community Center.

Through the work and contributions of so many of our people, our hopes of the past decade are finally realized in an edifice more beautiful, more spacious, and more functional than we had ever dreamed possible.

Looking forward to the continued progress and the additional united activities of our community made possible by these well-planned facilities, I express my heartiest congratulations to the building committee and board of directors for a job very well done. (Dedication Manual, 1959)

Dal Siegel, President, Salt Lake Jewish Community Center, quoted
this message:

On behalf of the officers and Board of Directors, I bid you welcome to your new Community Center and to the new rich experience awaiting you within its portals. We anticipate that you will be as thrilled with the elegance of this magnificent edifice as we are, but we trust that you will be even more impressed by its functional design.

'What man builds he cherishes. A mud hut or a marble hall-- he who builds it feels something within his heart that no other man feels.' And so I am certain that we will surge with pride over the civic achievement which we together have made possible.

To the extent that you use the Center, that much will it mean to you, and while it is here for us all, the greatest number of years belong to the youth of today growing up with it, who will achieve the full realization of its high purpose.

The possibilities of our Community Center are endless. I foresee it as a cherished possession of priceless value to all who avail themselves of its bounty, and I believe that through its influence our Jewish community will become unified as never before. (Dedication Manual, 1959)