VOLUME II

INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS IN A GLASGOW SUBURB

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES

APPENDIX TABLE 1: MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

		JEV	VISH RE	SPONI	ENTS	NON	I-JEWISE	I RES	SPONDENTS
	al Status ge Groups	Ma.			nale		.e		male
	Single	2	3.9		-	2	4.0		vice.
20-39	Married	49	96.1	42	93.3	48	96.0	30	100.0
cost for high sale	Widowed	All are		1	2.2		J 0 0 0	-	allian for New St. New York
			-	1	lles o les	****	•••	-	_
	Divorced & Separated	-	***	2	4.4	-	***	-	465
	TOTALS	51	100.0	45	99.9	50	100.0	39	100.0
	Single	1.	1.5	ons	mes.	nerth	quita	3	7.7
40-59	Married	62	92.5	59	90.8	51	96.2	31	79.5
	Widowed	2	3.0	4	6.2	-	40170	5	12.8
	Divorced & Separated	2	3.0	2	3.0	2	3.8	•	-
	TOTALS	67	100.0	65	100.0	53	100.0	39	100.0
	Single	_		_	_	_		1	4.3
60+	Married	17	77.3	17	56.7	15	88.2	8	34.8
	W idowe d	5	22.7	13	43.3	2	11.8	14	60.9
	Divorced & Separated	****			- one-	reste	-		
	TOTALS	22	100.0	30	190.0	17	100.0	23	100.0
	И =	140		140		120		101	

JEWISH RESPONDENTS*

Α.	MALE	RESPONDENTS

Age:	Number of Children:											
	No	one	1		2		3		4		5∻	-
20-29	3	37.5	1	4.8	6	8.8		••••		-	-	-
30-39	2	25.0	6	28.6	15	22.1	16	48.5	ntesia	_	-	-
40-49		-	4	19.0	21	30.9	6	18.2	4	66.7	9996	-
50-59	2	25.0	2	9.5	18	26.5	7	21.2	2	33.3	(Migro	-
60+	1	12.5	8	38.1	8	11.8	4	12.2			1	100.0
	_			_		_		,				
TOTALS	8	100.0	21	100.0	68	100.0	33	100.1	6	100.0	l	100.0

B. FEMALE RESPONDENTS

Age:	Number of Children:										
	No	one	1		2		3		4		5+
20-29	5	71.4	5	17.9	4	6.4	-			***	
30-39		***	1	3.6	14	23.0	13	39.4	3	42.9	\$3004 \$ 4455
40-49	-	18 08	5	17.9	13	21.3	8	24.2	1	14.3	2 100.0
50-59	2	28.6	12	42.9	12	19.7	8	24.2	2	2 8.6	anton enter
60+			5	22.7	18	29.5	4	12.1	1	14.3	
TOTALS	7	100.0	28	100.0	61	.99.9	33	99.9	7	100.1	2 100.0

C. COMPLETED FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

4) EA.5	None	3	l ch	ild	2 ch	ildren	3 01	more	TOTAL	ā
Number of Respondents	5 2	2.8	36	19.9	90	49.7	50	27.6	181	100.0

^{*}Excluding respondents who were never married

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS*

A.	MALE	RESP	ONDENTS	

Age:	Nu	Number of children:										
	No	ne	1		2		3		4		5+	
20-29	3	21.4	2	6.7	1	2.2		~*	•	-	-	-
30-39	3	21.4	9	30.0	23	51.1	5	20.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
40-49	1	7.1	8	26.7	3	17.8	13	52.0	1	50.0	-	-
50-59	4	28.6	7	23.3	5	11.1	5	20.0	-	-	1	50.0
60+	3	21.4	4	13.3	8	17.8	2	8.0				-
TOTALS	14	99.9	30	100.0	45	100.0	25	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0

B. FEMALE RESPONDENTS

Age:	Number of Children:											
	Ио	ne	1		2		3		4		5+	
20-29	2	22.2	9	40.9	5	11.4	1	6.3		***	_	-
30-39	1	11.1	2	9.1	11	25.0	7	43.8	1	20.0	_	-
40-49	1	11.1	4	18.2	11	25.0	4	25.0	2	40.0	-	-
50-59	1	11.1	3	13.6	8	18.2	2	12.5	_	~	_	•••
60+	4	44.4	4	18.1	9	20.5	2	12.5	2	40.0	1	100.0
TOTALS	9	99.9	22	99.9	44	100.1	16	100.1	5	100.0	1	100.0

C. COMPLETED FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	None	l child	2 children	3 or more	TOTAL
Number of					
Respondents	14 10.9	30 23.4	49 38.3	35 35 27.3	128 100.0

^{*}Excluding respondents who were never married.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: THE TYPE OF COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY DEGREE/CERTIFICATE

The Total Control of the Control of		OBTAIN	ED BY	THE RE	SPON	DENTS		······································				
Type of		JEWISH	RESPO	NDENTS			NON	N-JEWI	SH I	RESPOND	ENTS	3
Degree		All	Mai	Le	Fen	ale	Al:	L	Ma:	Le	Fen	nale
First De	egree	32 36.	3 23	48.9	9	22.5	44	44.9	35	58.3	9	23.7
Second a	md H i gher	15 17.	2 13	27.7	2	5.0	5	5.1	4	6.7	1	2.6
Certific	cate	15 17.	2 1	2.1	14	35.0	36	36.7	15	25.0	21	55.3
Diploma		11 12.0	5 4	8.5	7	17.5	12	12.2	6	10.0	6	15.8
Gave up unspecif		14 16.	L 6	12.8	8	20.0	1	1.0	_	-	1	2.6
TOTALS		87 99.9	3 47	100.0	40	100.0	98	99.9	60	100.0	38	100.0
APPENDIX	TABLE 5:	COLLEG	E/UNIV	ÆRSITY	EDU	CATION	BY	AGE 8	& SE	X		
	JEWISH MA	LE RESPO	NDEN	:s	NON	-JEWIS	H M	ALE RE	ESPO	NDENTS		
Age Groups	S e me Coll Education		Colle ucatio	-		ne Coll ncation	_		Colle	-		
20-39	22 46.8	28	30.4	<u>1</u>	29	48.3		21	35.0	0		
40 -9 9	19 40.4	48	52.2	2	27	45.0		26	43.	3		
60+	6 12.8	16	17.	4	4	6.7		13	21.	7		
TOTALS	47 100.0	92	100.0		60	100.0		60 :	L00.0)		
	.0 > q	1		,		.o > q	04					
	JEWISH FE	MALE RE	SPOND	ents	NOV	I-JEWIS	H F	EMALE	RESI	PONDENT	S	
Age Groups	Some-Coll Education	-	Colle ucati	-		ne Coll acation	-		Colle cati	_		
20-39	22 55.0	23	23.)	19	50.0		20	31.	7		
40-59	14 35.0	51	51.0)	13	34.2		26	41.	3		
60+	4 10.0	26	26.0	0	6	15.8		17	27.)		
TOTALS	40 100.0	100	100.	0	38	100.0		63	100.	0		
	p < 0.	.000				p < 0.	1					

APPENDIX TABLE 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONGST WOMEN, AGE GROUP 20-39, BY COLLEGE EDUCATION"

	JEW	ISH WOMEN			NON-JEWISH WOMEN					
	Uni	lege/ versity cation	Lower Education		Uni	lege/ versity cation	Lower Education			
Economically Active	14	63.6	7	30.4	5	26.3	5	25.0		
Housewives	8	36.4	16	69.6	14	73.7	15	75.0		
TOTALS	22	100.0	23	100.0	19	100.0	20	100.0		
		p< 0.05				p < 0.7				

APPENDIX TABLE 7: ATTENDANCE OF SERVICES BY AGE -

AFFILIATED RESPONDENTS ONLY										
JEWISH RESPONDENTS										
	20-	- 39	40-	-59	60	and over				
Once a week or more	11	12.1	22	17.2	2	4.3				
1-3 times a month	16	17.6	25	19.5	14	30.4				
5-6 times a year	18	19.8	28	21.9	7	15.2				
High Festivals only	29	31.9	36	28.1	12	26.1				
Less often	13	14.3	14	10.9	8	17.4				
Never	Ą	4.4	3	_ 2 .3	3	6.5				
TOTALS	91	100.1	128	99.9	46	99.9				
Level of significance P < 0.35 (not significant)										
	иол	-JEWIS	H RE	SPONDE	NTS (1)				
Once a week	10.	20.8	17	25.4	10	30.3				
1-3 times a month	18	37.5	27	40.3	12	36.4				
5-6 ti mes a year	8	16.7	8	11.9	5	15.2				
Less often	7	14.6	8	11.9	3	9.1				
Never	5	10.4	7	10.4	3	9.1				
TOTALS	48	100.0	67	99.9	33	100.1				
Level of significance	p (< 0.98	(no	t sign	ifica	nt)				

^{1. 1} missing observation

	MEM	BERS ON	LY				-			
JEWISH RESPONDENTS (1)										
	20-	39	40-	59	60	and over				
Active	16	17.6	34	26.6	9	19.6				
Not Active	75	82.4	94	73.4	37	80.4				
TOTALS	91	100.0	128	100.0	46	100.0				
Level of significance P < 0.25										
NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS										
	20-	39	40-	59	60	and over				
Active	3	6.3	12	17.7	2	6.1				
Not Active	45	93.8	56	82.4	31.	93.9				
TOTALS	48	100.1	68	100.1	33	100.0				
Level of significa	ın ce	ρζ	0.26	(not sig	nific	ant)				

^{1. 1} missing observation.

APPENDIX TABLE 9: ATTENDANCE OF SERVICES BY SEX -

2	AFFII	LIATED	RESPO	ONDENTS	ONLY	7		
	-	VISH RE		DENTS		-JEWISH .e		EPONDENTS (1)
Once a week or more	29	21.3	6	4.6	19	25 .7	18	24.3
1-3 times a month	32	23.5	23	17.7	26	38.1	31	41.9
5-6 times a year	25	18.4	28	21.5	10	13.5	11	14.9
High Festivals only	31	22.8	47	36.2	CHOM	*****	*****	east.
Less often	17	12.5	18	13.8	11	14.5	7	9.5
Never	2	1.5	8	6.2	8	10.8	7	9.5
TOTALS	1,36	100.0	130	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.1
Level of significan	œ	D (0	.003			p < 0.	83 ((not significant)

^{1. 1} missing observation.

APPENDIX TABLE 10: INVOLVEMENT WITH CHURCH WORK - NON-JEWISH

	RESPONDENTS ONLY (1) BY SEX						
	Male		Fem	ale			
Active	12	16.0	5	6.8			
Not Active	63	84.0	69	93.2			
TOTALS	7 5	100.0	74	100.0			
Level of Significan	ce j	p < 0.17 (not	si gi	nificant)			

^{1.} We could not analyse involvement with synagogue affairs by sex for the Jewish respondents, since the question we asked was, "Do you or your husband/wife hold a post in your congregation?" (Q. 89, p.34, Jewish Schedule) and are, therefore, not able to discuss this point.

APPENDIX TABLE 11: **TTENDANCE OF SERVICES BY OCCUPATION -

AFFILIATED RESPONDENTS ONLY

	JEWI	SH	RESP	ONDE	NTS
--	------	----	------	------	-----

	Employers & Managers			fessional upations	The Rest		
Once a week or more	19	17.8	7	20.0	5	9.8	
1-3 times a month	26	24.3	5	14.0	9	17.6	
5-6 times a year	19	17.8	8	22.9	13	25.5	
High Festivals only	28	26.2	6	17.1	15	29.4	
Less often	11	10.3	8	22.9	6	11.8	
Never	4	3.7	1	2.9	3	5.9	
TOTALS	107	100.1	3 5	100.1	51	100.0	

Level of Significance p < 0.47 (not significant)

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	Employers & Managers			fessional upations	The	Rest
Once a week	8	23.5	11	25.0	6	27.3
1-3 times a month	12	35.3	16	36.4	8	36.4
5-6 times a year	7	20.6	6	13.6	3	13.6
Less often	} 3	8.8	7	15.9	2	9.1
Never	4	11.8	4	9.1	3	13.6
TOTALS	34	100.0	44	100.0	22	100.0

Level of Significance P < 0.97 (not significant)

APPENDIX TABLE 12: INVOLVEMENT IN CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE ACTIVITY BY
OCCUPATION - AFFILIATED RESPONDENTS ONLY

JEWISH RESPONDENTS											
		oloyers Managers		ofessional cupations	The	The Rest					
Active	24	22.4	9	25.7	14	27.5					
Not Active	83	77.6	26	74.3	37	72.5					
TOTALS	107	100.0	35	100.0	51	100.0					
Level of Significance p < 0.77 (not significant)											
NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS											
	Emp	oloyers	Pro	fessional							
	& N	Managers	000	upations	The	Rest					
Active	3	8.6	8	18.2	3	13.6					
Not Active	32	91.4	36	81.8	19	86.4					
TOTALS	35	100.0	44	100.0	22	100.0					
Level of Significance	ą	۷ 0.23	(not	significant	:)						

APPENDIX TABLE 13: ATTENDANCE OF SERVICES BY SCHOOLING (1) -

AFFILIATED RESPONDENTS ONLY

JEWISH RESPONDENTS NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS* Secondary Higher Secondary Higher and less Secondary and less Secondary and more and more 1 x a week or more 8 12.1 27 13.5 6 46.2 31 23.0 1-3 times a month 24.2 39 19.5 16 4 30.8 53 39.3 16.7 42 21.0 5-6 times a year 11 1 7.7 20 14.8 High Festivals 31.8 57 28.5 21 Less often 7 10.6 28 14.0 1 7.7 17 12.6 Never 3 4.5 7 3.5 1 7.7 14 10.4 99.9 200 100.0 13 100.1 135 100.1 TOTALS 66 Significance p < 0.8 p 4 0.4

^{1.} Because of the great variety of certificates and type of college education, some of which was obtained through evening class, it is possible that some respondents did not consider such a qualification to represent college education, and therefore did not mention it. For this reason, schooling is used as the more general category and the distinction is between those who left at the official leaving age and those who stayed on at school for their 'highers'.

^{*1} missing observation.

APPENDIX TABLE 14: INVOLVEMENT WITH CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE WORK BY
SCHOOLING - AFFILIATED RESPONDENTS ONLY

	JEWISH RESPONDENTS	NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
	Secondary Higher and less Secondary and more	Secondary Higher and less Secondary and more									
Active	14 28.6 45 20.7	2 14.3 15 11.1									
Not Active	35 71.4 172 79.3	12 85.7 120 88.9									
TOTALS	49 100.0 207 100.0	14 100.0 135 100.0									
Significance	p < 0.3	p < 0.8									
APPENDIX TABLE 15: INDEXES OF SABBATH OBSERVANCE AND OF THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DIETARY LAWS SABBATH OBSERVANCE INDEX OF THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DIETARY LAWS											
Score No. Pc		No. Pct.									
Highest 3 47 2.	.5 Highest 4	29 10.4									
•	-										
2 65 23	.2 3	96 34.3									
1 175 62.	.5 2	78 27.9									
Lowest 0 33 11	.8	42 15.0									
	Lowest O	35 12.5									
TOTALS 280 100.	•0	280 100.1									
APPENDIX TABLE 16: TRADITIONALISM BY DESCENT											
Level of Russ: Traditionalism Polar	ia & Germany & nd Austro-Hungary	v U.K. & Other									
High 12	5.1 2 6.9	2 12.5									
Moderate 109	46.4 7 24.1	3 18.8									
Low 86	36.6 10 34.5	10 62.5									
Not Traditional 28	11.9 10 34.5	1 6.3									
TOTALS 235 10	00.0 29 100.0	16 100.1									

APPENDIX TABLE 17: TRADITIONALISM BY DESCENT AND GENERATION

Level of	Russia and Poland							Germany & Austro-Hungary					
Traditionalism	First Gener- ation		Second Gener- ation '		Third Gener- ation		First Gener- ation		Second Gener- ation		Third Gener- ation		
High	l.	7.7	8	6.2	3	3.2	2	15.4	-	-	_		
Moderate	6	46.2	63	48.8	40	43.0	1	7.7	3	50.0	3	30.0	
Low	6	46.2	42	32.6	38	40.9	4	30.7	2	33.3	4	40.0	
Not Traditional	42	witered	16	12.4	12	12.9	6	46.2	1	16.7	3	30.0	
TOTALS	13	100.1	129	100.0	93	100.0	13	100.0	6	100.0	10	100.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 18: KINSHIP VISITING PATTERN AMONGST THE NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS WHO MOVED INTO NEWTON MEARNS FROM OTHER NEIGHBOURHOODS

IN GLASGOW									
Frequency of Visits	Respondents* Visiting their Parents		Parents* Visiting Respondents		Visi Rela Othe	Respondents Visiting Relations Other Than Parents		Relations Other Than Parents Visiting the Respondents	
At least once a week	34	47. 9	25	35.2	28	20.9	40	29.9	
1-3 times a month	20	28.2	15	21.1	51	38.1	44	32.8	
Less often	17	23.9	30	42.3	48	35.8	39	29.1	
-Never			1	1.4	7	5.2	11	8.2	

TOTALS

71 100.0 71 100.0 134 100.0 134 100.0

^{*}These figures relate only to those respondents who had at least one live parent.

APPENDIX TABLE 19: TRADITIONALISM AND THE STRUCTURAL FACTORS

A. TRADITIONALISM BY AGE

Level of Traditionalism	Age 20-	Groups:		- 59	60-	60+			
High	4	4.2	7	5.3	5	9.6			
Moderate	35	36.8	60	45.5	23	44.2			
Low	42	44.2	47	35.6	17	32.7			
Not Traditional	14	14.7	18	13.6	7	13.5			
TOTALS	95	99.9	132	100.1	52	100.0			

Level of significance p < 0.6

B. TRADITIONALISM BY EDUCATION

Level of Traditionalism		ation: ndary and	l Less	H i gh	er Secondary	and	More
High	5	7.2		11	5.2		
Moderate	35	50.7		84	3 9.8		
Low	26	37.7		80	37.9		
Not Traditional	3	4.3		3 6	17.1		
TOTALS	69	99.9		211	100.0		

Level of significance p < 0.1

C. TRADITIONALISM BY OCCUPATION

Level of	Occ	upational	Groups:				
Traditionalism		loyers anage <i>r</i> s	Professional Occupations		The	The Rest	
High	7	6.4	5	13.9	1	1.8	
Moderate	46	41.8	13	36.1	21	37.5	
Low	44	40.0	13	36.1	25	44.6	
Not Traditional	13	11.8	5	13.9	9	26.1	
TOTALS	110	100.0	36	100.0	56	100.0	

Level of significance p < 0.3

A. ATTITUDES TO INTERMARRIAGE BY SEX

Attitude to	Sex:				
Intermarriage:	Male		Fema	Female	
Consider intermarriage a "bad thing"	128	91.4	133	95.0	
Do not consider it a "bad thing"	12	8.6	7	5.0	
TOTALS	140	100.0	140	100.0	
Significance	p < 0	.3			

B. ATTITUDES TO INTERMARRIAGE BY AGE

Attitude to Intermarriage:	Age 20-		40-5	9	60+	
Consider inter- marriage a "bad thing"	88	92.6	122	92.4	50	96.2
Do not consider it a "bad thing"	7	7.4	10	7.6	2	3.8
TOTALS	95	100.0	132	100.0	52	100.0
Significance	P <	0.6		•		

C. ATTITUDES TO INTERMARRIAGE BY EDUCATION

Attitude to Intermarriage:	Education: Secondary and Less		_	er Seconda More	ry
Consider Intermarriage a "bad thing"	63	91.3	198	93.8	
Do not consider it a "bad thing"	6	8.7	13	6.2	
TOTALS	69	100.0	211	100.0	
Significance	p < 0	o.6			

D. ATTITUDES TO INTERMARRIAGE BY OCCUPATION

Attitude to Intermarriage: Consider inter	Empl	pational oyers nagers	Pro	ups: fessional upations	The	Rest
marriage a "bad thing" Do not consider it	105	94.6	32	88.9	51	91.1
a "bad thing"	6	5.4	4	11.1	5	8.9
TOTALS	111	100.0	36	100.0	56	100.0
Significance	P <	0.4				

STRUCTURAL FACTORS

A. AFFILIATION BY SEX

Affiliation: Sex:

Male Female

Affiliated 108 77.1 85 60.7

Not Affiliated 32 22.9 55 39.3

TOTALS 140 100.0 140 100.0

Significance p < 0.004

B. AFFILIATION BY AGE

Affiliation: Age:

20-39 40-59 60+
Affiliated 62 65.3 93 70.5 37 71.2
Not Affiliated 33 34.7 39 29.5 15 28.8
TOTALS 95 100.0 132 100.0 52 100.0

Significance p < 0.6

C. AFFILIATION BY EDUCATION

Affiliation: Education:

Secondary or less or More

Affiliated 42 60.9 151 71.6

Not Affiliated 27 39.1 60 28.4

TOTALS 69 100.0 211 100.0

Significance p < 0.1

D. AFFILIATION BY OCCUPATION

Affiliation: Occupation:

Employers Professional The & Managers Occupations Rest 72.2 28 50.0 90 81.1 26 Affiliated 10 27.8 28 50.0 21 18.9 Not Affiliated 111 100.0 36 100.0 56 100.0 TOTALS

Significance p < 0.0002

APPENDIX TABLE 22: TYPE OF JEWISH ORGANISATIONS WITH WHICH RESPONDENTS WERE AFFILIATED (1)

		2 4 day of Japan	 	
		No.	Pct.	
Religious affiliate organisations	đ	24	12.4	
Charitable and Welf	are	45	23.3	
Social-Cultural and Educational		62	32.1	
Golf		86	44.5	
Sports		29	15.0	
Masonic		11	5.7	
Zionist		64	33.1	
Bridge		27	13.9	
Other		9	4.6	
TOTALS		193	(-)	

^{1.} Numbers exceed totals and percentages exceed the 100.0 since some respondents held membership in more than one association.

A. CLOSE FRIENDS AND SEX						
Close Friends:	Sex:					
	Male		Fema	ale		
All are Jewish	66	51.2	7 8	58.2		
Most are Jewish	43	33.3	47	35.1		
Both equally	17	13.2	7	5.2		
Mainly non-Jewish	3	2.3	2	1.5		
TOTALS	129	00.0	134	100.0		
Significance	p < 0.	.2				
B. CLOSE FRIENDS AND AGE						
Close Friends:	Age:					
	20-39)	40-	59	6 0+	
All are Jewish	50	56.2	64	50.4	29	63.1
Most are Jewish	28	31.5	53	41.7	9	19.6
Both equally	9	10.1	7	5.5	8	17.4
Mainly non-Jewish	2	2.2	3	2.4	-	
TOTALS	89	100.0	127	100.0	46	100.1
Significance	p < (0.1				
C. CLOSE FRIENDS AND EDU	CATION					
Close Friends:	Educ	ation:				
		ndary Less	_	her Secon More	dary	
All are Jewish	39	60.9	105	52.8		
Most are Jewish	17	26.6	73	36.7		
Both equally	5	7.8	19	9.5		
Mainly non-Jewish	3	4.7	2	1.0		
TOTALS	64	100.0	199	100.1		
Significance	P (0.1				
D. CLOSE FRIENDS AND OCC Close Friends:		pational				
		oyers nagers		fessional up atio ns		Rest
All are Jewish	62		13	40.6	27	50.9
Most are Jewish		28.6		50.0	18	
Both equally		10.5		6.3	7	
Mainly non-Jewish TOTALS	2 105	1.9 LOO.1	1 32		1 53	1.9 9 9. 9
Cid 2 Ci						

Significan**c**e

APPENDIX TABLE 24: ZIONIST FEELINGS AND THE STRUCTURAL FACTORS

A. ZIONIST FEELINGS BY SEX: Feelings of personal sense of loss if Israel ceased to exist:	Sex:		Fema	ale		
Very deep personal sense of loss	126	90.6	125	89.9		
Some personal sense of loss	10	7.2	12	8.6		
No personal sense of loss	3	2.2	2	1.4		
TOTALS	139	100.0	13 9	99.9		
Significance	> q	0.8				
B. ZIONIST FEELINGS BY AGE: Feelings of personal sense of loss if Israel ceased	Age:			7.0		
to exist: Very deep personal sense	20-3	39	40-5	9	60+	
of loss	81	85.3	119	90.8	51	98.1
Some personal sense of loss	11	11.6	10	7.6	1	1.9
No personal sense of loss	3	3.2	2	1.5	_	-
TOTALS	95	100.1	131	99.9	52	100.0
C. ZIONIST FEELINGS BY EDUCATI Feelings of personal sense of loss if Israel ceased to exist: Very deep personal sense of loss Some personal sense of loss	Educ Seco and 64	cation: ondary Less 92.8 5.8	and 187	ner Second More 89.5 8.6	lary	
No personal sense of loss		1.4	44			
TOTALS	69	100.0		100.0		
D. ZIONIST FEELINGS BY OCCUPATE Feelings of personal sense of loss if Israel ceased to exist: Very deep personal sense of loss	Occ Empl	cupational loyers anagers 92.7	Pro	fessional upations	The 49	Rest
Some personal sense of loss		5.5	2		7	12.5
No personal sense of loss		1.8	1		_	_
TOTALS		100.0	36	100.1	56	100.0
E. ZIONIST FEELINGS BY DATE OF			-	100.1	50	100.0
Feelings of personal sense of loss if Israel ceased to exist: Very deep personal sense	Date Pric	or to ober 1973		ober	_	ertained
of loss Some personal sense of loss		90.8 7.3	5 / 7	87.7 10.8	8 -	100.0
No personal sense of loss		1.9	1	1.5	-	
TOTALS	206	100.0	65	100.0	8	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 25: TRADITIONALISM BY ETHNOCENTRIC FACTORS OF IDENTIFICATION

A. TRADITIONALISM	ВУ	ATTITT	DE T	O INTE	RMARI	CIAGE:		
Attitude to Intermarriage:		adition gh		m: erate	Low	7	Not	: Traditional
Consider inter- marriage a "bad thing"	16	100.0	116	9 7. 5	94	88.7	35	89.7
Do not consider it a "bad thing"	-	-	3	2.5	12	11.3	11	10.3
TOTALS	16	100.0	119	100.0	106	100.0	39	100.0
B. TRADITIONALISM	BY	SENTI	MENTS	TOWARI	S IS	RAEL:		
Sense of loss if	Tra	adition	nalis	m:				
Israel ceased to exist:	Ħiq	jh	Mođ	erate	Low	7	Not	: Traditional
A very deep sense of personal loss	15	93.8	111	94.1	94	88.7	31	81.6
Some sense of personal loss	1	6.2	7	5.9	7	6.6	7	18.4
No sense of loss				-	5	4.7	-	-
TOTALS	16	100.0	118	100.0	106	100.0	38	100.0
C. TRADITIONALISM	BY	AFFIL	ATIO	N WITH	JEWI	SH ASS	OCIATI	ONS:
Affiliation:	Tra	adition	nalis	n:				
	Hi	gh	Mod	erate	Low	7	Not	Traditional
Affiliated	10	62.5	89	74.8	72	67.9	22	56.4
Not affiliated	6	37.5	30	25.2	34	32.1	17	43.6
TOTALS	16	100.0	119	100.0	106	100.0	39	100.0
			p < '	0.1				
D. TRADITIONALISM	BY	CLOSE	FRIE	NDS:				
Close Friends:	Tr	adition	nalis	m:				
	Hi	gh	Mođ	erate	Lov	₹	Not	t Traditional
All are Jewish	7	43.8	65	58.6	52	53.6	20	51.3
Most are Jewish	8	50.0	36	32.4	34	35.1	12	30.8
Both equally	1	6.3	8	7.2	8	8.2	7	17.9
Mainly non-Jewish	-	•	2	1.8	3	3.1	***	
TOTALS			~ ~ ~	3000	0.53	300 0	39	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 26: "IN YOUR OPINION, FOR A JEW TO BE CONSIDERED A GOOD JEW, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING MUST HE DO? WHICH ARE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL? WHICH HAVE NO BEARING ON WHETHER OR NOT HE IS

CONSIDERED A GOOD JEW? WHICH MUST HE NOT DO?"					
CONSIDERED A GOOD DEW!	UTCU MOST	Desirable	-		
		but not		Must	
	Must do	Essential	Bearing	Not Do	N=280
Accept his being a Jew and not try to hide it	225 80.4	45 16.1	10 3.6		100.1
Contribute to Jewish philanthropies	125 44.6	122 43.6	32 11.4	1 0.4	100.0
Support Israel	175 62.5	82 29.3	23 8.2	9000 9009	100.0
Support Zionism	92 32.9	122 43.6	63 22.5	3 1.1	100.1
Support all humanitarian causes	171 61.1	87 <u>31.1</u>	22 7. 9		100.1
Belong to Jewish Organisations	60 21.4	167 <u>59.6</u>	53 18.9	way way	99.9
Belong to a synagogue	202 72.1	57 20.4	21 7.5	ecos many	100.0
Attend weekly services	34 12.1	169 60.4	77 27.5	#964 03649	100.0
Attend services on High Holidays	156 <u>55.7</u>	90 32.1	34 12.1	 -	99.9
Lead an ethical and moralllife	208 74.3	56 20.0	16 5.7		100.0
Observe the Dietary Laws	78 27.9	128 45.7	74 26.5	Marija dilikus	100.1
Be well versed in Jewish history and culture	70 25.0	165 <u>58.9</u>	45 16.1	orp com	100.0
Know the fundamentals of Judaism	186 <u>66.4</u>	79 28.2	15 5.4	- 2 00 N/40	100.0
Have mostly Jewish friends	21 7.5	87 31.1	165 <u>58.9</u>	7 2.5	100.0
Promote the use of Yiddish	19 6.8	59 21.1	193 <u>68.9</u>	9 3.2	100.0
Gain respect of Christian neighbours	147 52.5	98 35.0	34 12.1	1 0.4	100.0
Give Jewish candidates for political office preference	5 1.8	28 10.0	135 48.2	112 110.0	100.0
Promote civic betterment and improvement in the community	132 47.1	115 41.1	33 11.8	ape com-	100.0
Help the underprivileged to improve their lot	180 <u>64.3</u>	85 30.4	15 5.4	anne prime	100.0
Marry within the Jewish faith	184 65.7	82 29.3	14 5.0	water miles	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 27: LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION BY WISH FOR MORE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL CONTACT WITH JEWS

LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION

Does respondent wish to have more social contact with Jews?	Low (1-4 traits)	A ver age (5-7 traits)	High (8+ traits)
Yes	12 30.8	15 15.3	17 20.7
No	3 7.7	9 9.2	6 7.3
Don't Care	24 61.5	74 75.5	59 72.0
TOTAL Level of significance	39 100.0 P < 0.10	98 100.0	82 100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 28: LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION BY RESPONSES TO THE JEWS IN NEWTON MEARNS

LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION

Responses to the Jews in Newton Mearns	Low (1-4	traits)		rage 7 traits)	Hig (8+	
Neutral	13	33.3	30	30.6	17	20.7
Posit <u>l</u> ve	16	41.0	47	48.0	35	42.7
Negative	5	12.8	14	14.3	16	19.5
Both positive and negative	5	12.8	7	7.1	14	17.1
TOTAL	39	99.9	98	100.0	82	100.0
Level of significance	p <	0.3				

APPENDIX TABLE 29: LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION BY EXPRESSION OF

- with the limitary signature and with the little of the l	NEI	GHBOURHOOD :	PREFI	ERENCE					
Neighbourhood	LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION:								
Preference	Low		Ave	rage	Hig	h			
	(1-4	4 traits)	(5-	7 traits)	(8+	traits)			
Expressed a preference	6	15.4	20	20.4	28	34.1			
Indifferent	33	84.6	7 8	79.6	54	65.9			
TOTAL	39	100.0	98	100.0	82	100.0			
Level of significa	nce	p < 0.06							

APPENDIX TABLE 30:	LE'	VEL OF DIFF	ERENI	TATION BY	AGREE	MENT WITH					
	TH	S THREE STA	TEMEN	TS ABOUT T	HE JE	vs					
LEVEL OF DIFFERENTIATION:											
Agreement with:	Lo	W	Aver	age:	High	n					
	(1	-4 traits)	(5-7	traits)	(8+	traits)					
None of the three statements	25	64.1	66	67.3	41	50.0					
Only one of the three statements	14	35.9	24	24.5	26	31.7					
Two of the three statements	0	0.0	6	6.1	13	15.9					
All three statements	0	0.0	2	2.0	2	2.4					
TOTAL	39	100.0	98	99.9	82	100.0					

775	COLUMN TO	Contract of the	
Α.	25 X	SEX	2

	Male		Fem	Female		
Low	20	16.9	19	18.9		
Average	49	41.5	49	48.5		
High	49	41.5	33	32.7		
TOTALS Level of	118	99.9	101	100.0		
Significance	p < 0	. 3				

B. BY AGE BY SEX:

MALE RESPONDENTS

	MALLE RESPONDENTS								
	20-39	40- 59	60+						
Low	12 24.5	7 13.2	1 5.9						
Average	21 42.9	22 41.5	6 35.3						
High	16 32.6	24 45.3	9 52.9						
TOTALS Level of	49 100.0	53 100.0	17 100.0						
Significance	p < 0.2								
	FEMALE RESPONDENTS								
	20-39	40-59	60+						
Low	8 20.5	8 20.5	3 13.0						
Average	23= 59.0	15 38.5	11 47.8						
High	8 20.5	16 41.0	9 39.1						
TOTALS Level of	39 100.0	39 100.0	23 99.9						
significance	p < 0.2								

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
	All		Mal	le	Female			
Performing voluntary service	116	54.0	52	44.4	64	66.0		
Not performing voluntary service	99	46.0	66	55.6	33	34.0		
TOTALS	215	100.0	118	100.0	97	100.0		
Level of significance	p <	0.001						
	NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
			نىدلىنىد.	بطد كالدائميدافييل كالشائب المداء	lus's			
				·e		nale		
Performing voluntary service	All		Mal		Fen			
-	A11 52	36.9	Mal 28	.e	Fen	41.4		
service Not performing	All 52 93	36.9 64.1	Mal 28 59	.e 32.2	Fem 24 34	41.4		

APPENDIX TABLE 33: OFFICE MEMBERSHIP BY SEX

	JEW:	ISH SAI	PLE				NON-JEWISH SAMPLE						
	All		Ma:	Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
Office bearers	19	11.2	16	14.4	3	4.7	39	30.5	26	32.9	13	26.5	
Not Office bearers	150	88.8	89	85.6	61	95.3	89	69.5	53	67.1	36	73.5	
Total in Membership Organisations	169*	100.0	105	100.0	64	100.0	128	*100.0	7 9	100.0	49	100.0	
Levels of signi	lfica	nce	рく	0.008					p,	< 0.2			

^{1*} These numbers are not in conflict with those presented in Table 8,Ch.5
since some of the respondents were involved in both ways - as members
in some organisations and as performing some voluntary service in others.
The distribution is as follows:

	Jewish Sample	Non-Jewish Sample
Only members	99	93
Members +		
Voluntary		0.5
Service	70	36
Only voluntary		
service	46	16
TOTALS	215	145

APPENDIX TABLE 34: ATTENDANCE AT FUNCTIONS AND MEETINGS ORGANISED BY

	FORMAL	ASSOCIATION	S, BY SEX		
Attendance JEW	ISH RESPONDE	MTS	NON-JEWIS	SH RESPONDE	vis
of Functions All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Most 44	25.9 26 2	4.8 18 28	61 46.5	30 37.0	31 62.0
Some 87	51.5 53 5	50.5 34 53	1.1 44 34.3	32 40.5	12 24.0
None 38	22.6 26 2	4.8 12 18	3.8 24 19.2	17 22.5	7 14.0
TOTALS 169	100.0 105 10	00.1 64 100	.0 1129 100.0	79 100.0	50 100.0
Levels of signi	ficance p	< 0.6		p < 0.0	05
	and the second s				
APPENDIX TABLE	35: AFFILIA	TION WITH F	ORMAL ASSOCIA	TIONS BY SE	X AND AGE
	JEWISH RES	PONDENTS			
	BY SEX:				
	All	Male	Female		
Affiliated	215 76.8	118 84.3	97 69.3		
Not Affiliated	65 23.2	22 15.7	43 30.7		
TOTAL	280 100.0	140 100.0	140 1100.0		
Level of signif	ican <i>c</i> e p <	0.004			
	BY AGE:				
	20-39	40-59	60 and over		
Affiliated					
Not Affiliated	22 23.2	28 21.2	15 28.8		
TOTAL	95 100.0	132 100.0	52 100.0		
Leveloof Signif	icance p <	0.5			
	NON-JEWISE	RESPONDENT	'S		
	BY SEX:				
	All	Male	Female		
Affiliated	145 65.6	87 72.5	5 8 57.4		
Not Affiliated	76 34.4	33 27.5	43 42.6		
TOTAL	221 100.0	120 100.0	101 100.0		
Level of signif	icance p <	0.02			
	BY AGE:	40. E0	60 om 4 marron		
Affiliated	20-39		60 and over		
Affiliated Not Affiliated	20-39 52 59.0	71 77.2	22 55.0		

Level of significance p < 0.008

APPENDIX TABLE 36: AFFILIATION WITH FORMAL ASSOCIATIONS AMONGST

MEN BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS JEWISH MEN Employers Professional & Managers Occupations The Rest Affiliated 80 87.0 26 92.9 13 65.0 Not Affiliated 12 13.0 2 7.1 7 35.0 92 100.0 28 100.0 20 100.0 TOTALS Level of significance p < 0.01 NON-JEWISH MEN Employers Professional & Managers Occupations Occupations The Rest Affiliated 58 77.3 45 83.3 18 72.0 Not Affiliated 17 22.7 9 16.7 7 28.0 **75** 100.0 54 100.0 28 100.0 TOTALS Level of significance p < 0.5

APPENDIX TABLE 37: AFFILIATION WITH FORMAL ASSOCIATION BY

QPARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE AMONGST WOMEN

	JEWI				NON-JEWISH WOMEN				
	Working		Hou	sewif e	Working		Housewife		
Affiliated	40	62.5	57	75.0	17	51.5	41	60.3	
Not Affiliated	24	37.5	19	25.0	16	48.5	27	39.7	
TOTALS	64	100.0	7 6	100.0	33	100.0	68	100.0	
Level of signifi	canc	e pa	0.			P <	0.8	}	

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS:

	JEW	EWISH WOMEN						NON-JEWISH WOMEN					
	alar	eric		ofessional cupations			-	ployers Managers				ne Rest	
Affiliated	15	78.9	6	75.0	19	51.4	opum	41720	8	66.6	9	50.0	
Not Affiliated	4	21.1	2	25.0	18	48.6	3	100.0	4	33 .3	9	50.0	
TOTALS	19	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0	3	100.0	12	99 .9	18	100.0	
Level of s	i gni	ficance		p < 0.09				p < 0.1					

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

A. RESPONDENTS VISIT	ING C	THER PEC	PLE:				
	(1)	BY SEX:					
	Male	1	Fema	le			
l x a week or more	106	75.7	110	78.6			
2-3 x a month	21	15.0	16	11.4			
l x a month or less	11	7.9	13	9.3			
Never	2	1.4	1	0.7		1	
TOTALS	140	100.0	140	100.0			
	(2)	BY AGE:					
	20-3	19	40-5	9	60+		
l x a week or more	71	74.7	103	78.0	41	78.8	
2-3 x a month	17	17.9	15	11.4	5	9.6	
$1 \times a$ month or less	6	6.3	14	10.6	4	7.7	
Never	1	11.1	-	4910	2	3.8	
TOTALS	95	100.0	132	100.0	52	99.9	
B. RESPONDENTS WERE VISITED BY OTHERS:							
B. RESPONDENTS WERE	VISI	TED BY	THERS	*			
B. RESPONDENTS WERE		TED BY C	***************************************	e >			
B. RESPONDENTS WERE	(1)			•			
B. RESPONDENTS WERE	(1) Male	BY SEX:	Fema	le			
	(1) Male	BY SEX:	Fema	le 89.2			
1 x a week or more	(1) Male 126	BY SEX: 90.0 6.4	Fema 124 11	1e 89.2 7.9			
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month	(1) Male 126 9	BY SEX: 90.0 6.4	Fema 124 11 3	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2			
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never	(1) Male 126 9 2	90.0 6.4 1.4	Fema 124 11 3	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7			
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never	(1) Male 126 9 2 3	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1	Fema 124 11 3 1	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7			
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never	(1) Male 126 9 2 3 140 (2)	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1 99.9	Fema 124 11 3 1	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7	60+		
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never	(1) Male 126 9 2 3 140 (2) 20-3	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1 99.9 BY AGE:	Fema 124 11 3 1 139*	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7 100.0			
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never TOTALS	(1) Male 126 9 2 3 140 (2) 20-3	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1 99.9 BY AGE:	Fema 124 11 3 1 139*	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7 100.0	43	82.7	
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never TOTALS 1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month	(1) Male 126 9 2 3 140 (2) 20-3 90 4	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1 99.9 BY AGE:	Fema 124 11 3 1 139* 40-5 116 11	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7 100.0	43 5	82.7 9.6°	
1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month 1 x a month or less Never TOTALS 1 x a week or more 2-3 x a month	(1) Male 126 9 2 3 140 (2) 20-3 90 4 1	90.0 6.4 1.4 2.1 99.9 BY AGE:	Fema 124 11 3 1 139* 40-5 116 11 3	1e 89.2 7.9 2.2 0.7 100.0	43 5 1	82.7 9.6° 1.9	

^{*1} missing observation

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

A. RESPONDENTS VISITING OTHER PEOPLE:

1	1	BY	SEX:
٠	٠	الدفيا ا	ه ۱۹۶۸ تند ب

	Male		Fema	le
1 x a week or more	46	38.3	48	47.5
2-3 x a month	41	34.2	20	19.8
l x a month or less	31	25.8	27	26.7
Never	2	1.7	б	5.9
TOTALS	120	100.0	101	99.9

Level of significance p < 0.04

(2) BY AGE:

	20-39		40-5	59	60+	
1 x a week or more	40	44.9	39	42.4	15	37.5
2-3 x a month	29	32.6	21	22.8	11	27.5
l x a month or less	19	21.3	30	32.6	9	22.5
Never	1	1.1	2	2.2	5	12.5
TOTALS	89	99.9	92	100.0	40	100.0
Level of significance	e	p < 0.	,01			

B. RESPONDENTS WERE VISITED BY OTHERS:

(1) BY SEX:

	Male		Fema	le
l x a week or more	72	60.0	62	61.4
2-3 x a month	28	23.3	18	17.8
1 x a month or less	17	14.2	15	14.9
Never	3	2.5	6	5.9
TOTALS	120	100.0	101	100.0
Taval of significant	20	n (0	. 4	

Level of significance p (0.4

(2) BY AGE:

	20-39)	40-5	9	60+	
1 x a week or more	64	71.9	53	57.6	17	42.5
2-3 x a month	15	16.9	23	25.0	8	20.0
1 x a month or less	10	11.2	L3	£4.1	9	22.5
Never	-	+465	3	3.3	6	15.0
TOTALS	89	100.0	92	100.0	40	100.0
Level of significance	2	p < 0.0	0 0			

JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

A. PEOPLE RESPONDENTS VISITED:

A. PEOPLE RESPONDENTS VISITED:							
	(1)	BY SEX:					
	Male	Э	Fema	le			
All Jewish	109	78.4	108	78.8			
Most Jewish	13	9.4	15	10.9			
Mixed	15	10.8	13	9.5			
Most non-Jewish	2	1.4	- Francis	0.7			
TOTALS	139	100.0	137	99.9			
Level of significance	e	p < 0.5	5				
	(2)	BY AGE:					
	20-	39	40-5	9	6 0+		
All are Jewish	75	7 8.9	100	76.9	41	82.0	
Most are Jewish	7	15	11.5	6	12.	0	
Equally mixed	11	11.6	14	10.3	3	6.0	
Most non-Jewish	2	2.1	11	0.8	-	*****	
TOTALS	95	100.0	130	100.0	50	100.0	
B. OTHER PROPLE WHO	VIS:	THED THE	RESPO	NDENTS:			
	(1)	BY SEX:					
	Mal	e	F'ema	le.			
All are Jewish	95	69.3	99	73.3			
Most are Jewish	26	19.0	17	12.6			
Equally mixed	16	11.7	18	13.3			
Most non-Jewish	****	entre :	throad.	0.7			
TOTALS	137	100.0	135	99.9			
	(2)	BY AGE:					
	20-	39	40-5	9	60+		
All are Jewish	66	69.5	92	72.4	35	71.4	
Most are Jewish	14	14.7	20	15.7	9	18.4	
Equally mixed	15	15.8	14	11.0	5	10.2	
Most non-Jewish	ametra.	~	1	0.8		#010P	
TOTALS	95	100.0	127	% 9 9.9	49	100.0	

AMONGST THE NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Α.	PEOPLE	RESPONDENTS	VISITED:
			and the state of t

	Male		Female		
All are non-Jews	102	36.4	82	86.3	
Some Jews	13	11.0	10	10.5	
No religion and D.K.	3	2.5	3	3.2	
TOTALS	118	99.9	95	100.0	

Level of significance p < 0.9

(2) BY AGE:

(1) BY SEX:

	20-39	9	40-5	59	60*	
All are non-Jews	77	87.5	7 8	86.7	29	82.9
Some Jews	ll	12.5	6	13.3	6	17.1
No religion and D.K.			6	-100	-	-
TOTALS	88	100.0	90	100.0	35	100.0
Level of significance	≘	p < 0.	.6			

3. OTHER PEOPLE WHO VISITED THE RESPONDENTS:

(l)	BY	Sex:

	Male		Fema	ale
All are non-Jews	100	85.5	80	84.2
Some Jews	15	12.8	13	13.7
No religion and D.K.	2	1.7	2	2.1
TOTALS	117	100.0	95	100.0
Level of significance	9	p < 0.	9	

q (2) BY AGE:

	20-39)	40-59)	604		
All are non-Jews	74	83.1	78	87.6	23	82.4	
Some Jews	15	16.9	7	7.9	6	17.6	
No religion and D.K.	***	•••	4	4.5	***	****	
TOTALS	89	100.0	89	100.0	34	100.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 42: AFFILIATION WITH ETHNICALLY MIXED ASSOCIATIONS

BY SEX - AMONGST THOSE WHO ARE AFFILIATED WITH

FORMAL ASSOCIATIONS (1)

Female		
34.0		
66.0		
100.0		

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	Male		Female		
Affiliated	38	47.5	11	22.4	
Not affiliated	42	52.5	38	7 7. 6	
TOTALS	80	100.0	49	100.0	
Level of significance	€	p < 0.0	02		

^{1.} All the tables concerning ethnically mixed associations relate only to those respondents who were affiliated with at least one formal association.

APPENDIX TABLE 43: AFFILIATION WITH ETENICALLY MIXED ASSOCIATIONS
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONGST THE WOMEN

to colorate describing the support of the substitute of the substi				and the sales of sales also also the the tenton of the	Age of publications and			CHICAMITA CANADA CANADA	
	JEWIS	H FEMALE	RESI	PONDENTS	иои.	-JEWISH FE	MALE	RESPONDEN	
Affiliation with ethnic- ally mixed groups:			Housewife		Economically Active		Housewife		
Affiliated	14 :	35.0	19	33.3	4	21.1	7	17.9	
Not affiliated	2 6 6	65.0	38	66.7	15	7 8.9	32	82.1	
TOTALS	40 10	0.0	57	100.0	19	100.0	3 9	100.0	
Level of Signif	icance		p <	0.8					
	- Marie - Anna - Marie - Anna - A				MONG	ST THE MEN	<u> </u>		
JEWISH MALE RESPONDENTS Affiliation Employers & Professional with ethnic- Managers Occupations The Rest									
ally mixed associations:									
Affiliated	34	42.5	21	80.8	4	33.3			
Not affiliated	46	57.5	5	19.2	8	66.7			
TOTALS	80 lo	00.0	26	100.0	12	100.0			
Level of significance				0.004					
non-jewish male respondents									
				fessional upations	The	Rest			
Affiliated	18	43.9	16	44.4	2	20.0			
Not affiliated	23	56.1	20	55.6	8	80.0			
TOTALS	41 10	00.0	36	100.0	10	100.0			
Level of signif	Eicance		p <	0.3					

APPENDIX TABLE 45: AFFILIATION WITH ETHNICALLY MIXED ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

APPENDIX TABLE	45:	APPLILIP	I.T.OW	WITH E	THNIC	ALLY MLX	CED ASS	OCTAPIO	M2 B	AGE GR	OUPS	AND SEX	
JEWISH RESPONDENTS													
	Mal	Male						Female					
	Age	Age Groups:						Age Groups:					
Affiliation with ethnic-ally mixed associations	20-	3 9	40-	59	60+		20-	· 3 9	40-	-59	60+		
Affiliated	22	55.0	28	48.3	9	47.4	14	42.5	15	32.6	4	22.2	
Not affiliated	18	45.0	30	51.7	10	52.6	19	57.6	31	67.4	14	77.8	
TOTALS	40	100.0	58	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.1	46	100.0	18	100.0	
Level of significance				0.7					p <	0.2			
	МОМ	NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS											
	Mal	Male						Female					
	Age	Age Groups:						Age Groups:					
	20-	39	40-5 9		60+		20-	20-39		40-59		60+	
Affiliated	14	42.4	46	38.1	6	50.0	3	15.8	5	17.2	3	30.0	
Not affiliated	19	57. 6	26	61.9	6	50.0	16	84.2	24	82.8	7	70.0	
TOTALS	33	100.0	42	100.0	12	100.0	19	100.0	29	100.0	10	100.0	
Level of significance		p <	0.7			, est		р <	0.6				

APPENDIX TABLE 46: AFFILIATION WITH ETHNICALLY MIXED ASSOCIATIONS BY LDUCATION AND SEX

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Affiliation	Mal	e			Fem	ale		
with Ethnic- ally Mixed Associations		ondary Less		her Secondary More		ondary Less		her Secondary More
Affiliated	8	38.1	51	52.6	5	23.1	27	38.0
Not affiliated	13	61.9	46	47.4	20	76.9	44	62.0
TOTALS	21	100.0	97	100.0	26	100.0	71	100.0
Level of signif	ican	ce	p <	0.3			> م	0.2

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	Male				Fem	ale		
		ndary Less	High and	er Secondary More		ondary Less	_	her Secondary More
Affiliated	10	58.8	28	38.9	7	100.0	40	78.4
Not affiliated	7	41.2	44-	61.1	-	apara.	11	21.6
TOTALS	17	100.0	72	82.2	7	100.0	51	100.0
Level of signif	icance	9	₽ <	0.4				

APPENDIX TABLE 47: ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF JEWISH MEMBERSHIP IN MIXED ASSOCIATIONS, BY FRIENDLINESS EXPERIENCED

The Control of the Co	LIM	HIN THE	ASSC	CIATION, BY	Z SEX		
	FRI	ENDLY RE	LATI	ONS			
Estimated Proportion of Jewish	n Jew	rish Men	Jew	vish Women		- ish Men	
Under 5%	25	50.0	9	50.0	4	17.4	2
5%-10%	16	32.0	5	27.8	13	56.4	1
11%-20%	2	4.0		-	4	17.4	l
21% and more	7	14.0	3	16.7	2	8.7	1
D.K.	÷жiv	Magai	1	5.5	eath	-	=0
TOTALS	50	100.0	18	100.0	23	99.9	5
	SU	PERFICIAL	OR	NO CONTACT	& D.	K.	
	Jev	vish Men	Jev	vish Women		- i š h Men	Non- Jewish Women
Under 5%	2	22.2	2	13,3	10	66.6	1
5%-10%	Ţ	11.1	Ą	26.7	5	33.3	3
11%-20%	6	66.6	-	-	- make	prode	many exte
21% and more	****	400	5	33.3	16/7926	4930	2
D.K.	***	-	4	26.7	-	***	~~
TOTALS	9	99.9	15	100.0	15	99.9	б

APPENDIX TABLE 48: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE WORK ENVIRONMENT BY OCCUPATION AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT.

ST	'ATUS AND SEX	- JEWISH RESPO	NDENTS	ay makanin aaan maan aa		indiging of the state of the st
	THE EMPLOYE	D		THE SELF EN	PLOYED	
Work environment composed of:	Employers & Managers	Professional Occupations	The Rest	Employers & Managers	Professional Occupations	The Rest
Half or more non-Jews	14 100.0	13 86.7	17 89.5	88 98.9	20 95.2	33 100.0
Mostly Jews	wildle Septi	2 13.3	2 10.5	1 1.1	1 4.8	salah edda
TOTALS	14 100.0	15 100.0	19 100.0	89 100.0	21 100.0	33 100.0
	P 4 0.3 (not significant	.)	P < 0.3 (not significa	nt
	THE EMPLOYE	D MALE		THE SELF EM	PLOYED FEMALE	
Half or more non-Jews	12 100.0	9 81.8	4 100.0	73 98.6	17 100.0	15 100.0
Mostly Jews	Gaste Ander	2 18.2	Mode PERO	1 1.4	Allien Gr4	संगति व्यविष
TOTALS	12 100.0	11 100.0	4 100.0	74 100.0	17 100.0	15 100.0
	P < 0.2 (not sign ifi cant)	р с 0.8 (not siy nific ar	it)
	THE EMPLOYE	O FEMALE		THE SELF EM	PLOYED FEMALE	
Half or more non-Jews	2 10 0.0	4 100.0	13 86.7	15 100.0	3 75.0	18 100.0
Mostly Jews	grow delige	1402 6961	2 13.6	pose toda	1 25.0	rinde seen
TOTALS	2 100.0	4 100.0	15 100.0	15 100.0	4 100.0	18 100.0
	p < 0.6 (not significant) p < (0.01 (signifi	cant)	

APPENDIX TABLE 49: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF WORK ENVIRONMENT BY OCCUPATION, SELF EMPLOYMENT AND SEX - NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	THE EMPL	DAED			THE	SELF E	MPLOY	ED		
Work environment composed of:	Employer: & Manage:		•	Rest		loyers Janagers		ofessional cupations	The	Rest
Half are Jewish	1 2.8	j nos ma	3	11.1	1.	5.9	Same	W ONT?	690-	winds
Only some are Jewish	24 66.	7 26 61.9	10	37.0	1.2	70.6	8	88.9	4	100.0
None are Jewish	11 30.6	i 16 38.1	14	51.9	4	23.5	1	11.1	* 1000	toda pros
TOTALS	36 100.	42 100.0	27	100.0	17	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0
	p < 0.0	4 (significant)			p.	< 0.6 €	(not	significar	nt)	
	THE EMPLO	DYED MALE			THE	SELF EN	4PLOY	ED MALE		
Half are Jewish	1 2.8	} ••a ••a		6-28	1	6.3	*100*	forde		******
Some are Jewish	24 66.	7 19 55.9	5	45.5	11	68.8	8	88.9	3	100.0
None are Jewish	11 30.6	5 15 44.1	6	54.5	Ÿ	25.0	1	11.1	dina	6004
TOPALS	36 100.	34 100.0	11	100.0	16	100.1	9	100.0	3	100.0
	p < 0.4	(not significant	=)		p	(0.6	(not	s ign if icar	nt)	
	THE EMPLO	YED FEMALE			THE	SELF EN	ÆFOX	ED FEMALE		
Half are Jewish	-100F A*5;6	Motion soliti	3	18.8	eberg	90%	torol	,	-2002	MODEL
Some are Jewish	entage account	7 87.5	5	31.2	1	100.0	#100B	mation report	1	100.0
None are Jewish	6-100 School	1 12.5	8	50.0	e-cops	***	atics	evard .	KOMB	ento
TOTALS	entripi dentripi	8 100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0	-	· vod#	1	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 50: INTERGROUP SOCIALISING AND THE WORK ENVIRONMENT BY OCCUPATION (1)

	JEWI	SH RESPO	NDEN'	rs sociali	SING	WITH NO	N-JE	WS				
	THE	EMPLOYED					THE	SELF EM	(PLOY)	ED		
	***	.oyers		fessional				loyers		fessional		
Work environment: (2)	& Mā	magers	Occ.	upations	The	Rest	8 M	anagers	Occ.	upations	The	Rest
Predominantly (2) non-Jewish	8	57.1	7	53.8	11	64.7	58	65.9	1.1.	55.0	12	36.4
Predominantly Jewish (3)	(-)	(-) (5)	2	100.0	O	0.0(5)	0	0.0	1.	100.0	(~)	(>>>>)
	<u>NON-</u>	jewish R	ESPO	VDENTS SOC	LALI	SING WIT	н је	WS				
	THE	EMPLOYED					THE	SELF EM	PLOYI	3D		
Half Jewish Predominantly (4)	O	0.0	()	(~~)	0	0.0	1	100.0	(-)	(-)	(~~~)	()
non-Jewish	10	41.7	6	2 3.1	3	100.0	5	41.7	3	37.5	1.	25.0

- 1. All the percentages are calculated out of the total respondents in that specific occupational-work environment category for full figures see Tables 48 and 49 in the Appendix. Example: The 3 employed Jewish respondents of the managerial occupational group who socialised with non-Jews in a predominantly non-Jewish work environment form 57.1% of all the employed Jewish managers who work in a predominantly non-Jewish environment.
- 2. Included in this category are work environments where half or more of the people are non-Jewish
- 3. Included in this category are work environments where over half of the people are Jewish only some are non-Jews.
- 4. Over half are non-Jewish.
- 5. Where (-) appears this signifies that this category was empty, i.e. mone of the respondents were found in this category. Where 0 and 0.0 appears, it means that none of the respondents in this category engaged in extravyocational intergroup socialising.

APPENDIX TABLE 51: INTERGROUP SOCIALISING BY OCCUPATION AND SEX OF JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Engagement in intergroup socialising:	E mp	LOYED MAI loyers & agers	Pro	fessional supations	The	Rest	Emp	F EMPLOYE loyers & agers	Pxc	LE efessional supations	The	Rest
YES	7	58.3	7	63.6	3	75.0	49	66.2	9	52.9	6	46.7
NO	5	41.7	4	36.4	1	25.0	25	33.8	8	47.1	8	53.3
TOTALS with non-Jewish contacts at work	12	100.0	11	100.0	4	100.0	74	100.0	17	100.0		100.0
Wholadement in	EMP	LOYED FEM	ALE				SEL	F EMPLOYE	D FE	MALE		
Engagement in intergroup socialising:	Emp	LOYED FEM loyers & agers	Pro	fes si onal upat io ns	The	Rest	Emp	F EMPLOYE loyers & ager	Pro	MALE fessional upations	The	Rest
intergroup	Emp	loyers &	Pro		The	Rest	Emp	loyers &	Pro	fessional	The	Rest
intergroup socialising:	Emp Man	loyers & agers	Occ	upations			Emp Man	loyers & ager	Pro Occ	ofessional Supations		

TOTALS

APPENDIX TABLE 52: INTERGROUP SOCIALISING BY OCCUPATION AND SEX AMONGST THE NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS THE EMPLOYED MALE THE SELF EMPLOYED MALE Engagement in intergroup Employers Professional Employers Professional socialising: & Managers Occupations & Managers Occupations The Rest The Rest 10= 40.0 31.6 20.0 50.0 37.5 YES 62.5 3 100.0 NO 15 60.0 13 68.4 80.0 6 50.0 TOTALS with Jewish contacts at work 25 100.0 19 100.0 5 100.0 12 100.0 8 100.0 3 100.0 THE EMPLOYED FEMALE THE SELF EMPLOYED FEMALE Employers Professional Employers Professional & Managers Occupations The Rest & Managers Occupations The Rest YES 25.0 100.0 75.0 NO 7 100.0 1 100.0

7 100.0

8 100.0

1 100.0

100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 53: TURNING TO NEIGHBOURS FOR HELP BY LENGTH OF

residence in Newton Mearns

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Number of years respondents lived in Newton Mearns:

1-5 6-10 11-15 16+

Turned to neighbours

for help 41 55.4 61 61.0 34 64.1 36 68.0

Did not turn to neigh-

bours for

help 33 44.6 39 39.0 19 35.9 17 32.0

TOTALS 74 100.0 100 100.0 53 100.0 53 100.0

Level of significance p < 0.5

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Turned to neighbours for help 82 90.2 41 83.7 27 81.8 39 83.0

Did not turn to neighbours for help 10 10.8 8 16.3 6.18.2 8 17.0

TOTALS 92 100.0 49 100.0 33 100.0 47 100.0

Level of significance p < 0.5

Level of significance p < 0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 54: SOCIALISING WITH NEIGHBOURS AND PARTICIPATING IN PARTIES ATTENDED BY OTHER NEIGHBOURS,
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN NEWTON MEARNS

	BY LE	NGTH OF RES	IDENCE IN N	IEWION MEAI	RNS		
A. SOCIALISING	WITH NEIG	HBOURS:					
	JEWISH R	ESPONDENTS			NON-JEWISH RESP	NDENTS	
	Number o	f years res	ondents li	.ved in Nev	vton Mearns:		
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16+	1-5 6-10	11-15	16+
Socialising with neighbours	39 52.7	47 47.0	26 49.1	24 47.2	68 73.9 31 6	3.3 19 57.6	36 76.6
Not socialising with neighbours	35 47.3	53 53.0	27 50.9	28 52.8	24 26.1 18 1	5.7 14 42.4	11 23.4
TOTALS	74 100.0	100 100.0	53 100.0	53 100.0	92 100.0 49 10	0.0 33 100.0	47 100.0
Level of signifi	cance	p < 0.9			р	< 0.1	
B. PARTICIPATION	N IN PART	IES AMONGST	THOSE WHO	REPORTED S	SUCH PARTIES:		
	JEWISH R	ESPONDENTS			NON-JEWISH RESP	ONDENTS	
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16+	1-5 6-10	11-15	16+
Participating	14 19.0	17 17.0	16 30.2	14 26.4	62 98.4 27 9	3.1 20 95.2	24 92.3
Not							
participating	60 81.1	83 83.0	37 69.8	39 73.6	1 1.4 2	5.9 1 4.8	2 7.7
TOTALS	74 100.1	100 100.0	53 100.0	53 100.0	63 100.0 29 10	0.0 21 100.0	26 100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 55: INTERGROUP NEIGHBOURLY ASSISTANCE BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Number of years respondents lived in Newton Mearns

1-5 6-10 11-15 16+

Turned to a non-Jewish neighbour

for help 22 53.7 42 68.3 25 73.5 19 52.8

Turned only to

Jewish neigh-

bours for help 19 46.3 19 31.1 9 26.5 17 47.2

TOTALS 41 100.0 61 100.0 34 100.0 36 100.0

Level of significance p < 0.1

NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

1-5 6-10 11-15 16+

Turned to a

Jewish neighbour

for help 7 8.5 4 9.8 4 14.8 5 12.8

Turned only to non-Jewish neigh-

bours for help 75 91.5 37 90.2 23 85.2 34 87.2

TOTALS 72 100.0 41 100.0 27 100.0 39 100.0

Level of significance p < 0.5

APPENDIX TABLE 56: INTERGROUP NEIGHBOURLY SOCIALISING AND PARTICIPATION IN ETHNICALLY MIXED PARTIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

A. SOCIALISING	WITH NEIGHBOURS:			
Involved in	JEWISH RESPONDENTS		NON-JEWISH RESPONDE	ents
intergroup	Number of years res	spondents lived in Ne	wton Mearns	
neighbourly socialising:	1-5 6-10	11-15 16+	1-5 6-10	11-15 16+
YES	26 66.7 35 74.5	20 76.9 16 64.0	15 22.1 10 32.3	7 36.8 9 25.0
ИО	13 33.3 12 25.5	6 23.1 9 36.0	53 77.9 21 67.7	12 63.2 27 75.0
TOTALS	39 100.0 47 100.0	26 100.0 25 100.0	68 100.0 31 100.0	19 100.0 36 100.0
Level of signif	ficance p < 0.5		p < 0.5	
B. PARTICIPATI	ING IN ETHNICALLY MI	XED PARTIES:		
Participation	JEWISH RESPONDENTS		NON-JEWISH RESPONDE	nts
in ethnically mixed parties:	1-5 6-10	11-15 16+	1-5 6-10	11-15 16+
YES	13 92.9 16 94.1	16 100.0 10 71.4	77 43.5 10 37.0	9 45.0 8 33.3
NO	1 7.1 1 5.9	4 28.6	35 56.5 17 63.0	11 55.0 16 66.7
TOTALS	14 100.0 17 100.0	16 100.0 14 100.0	62 100.0 27 100.0	20 100.0 24 100.0
Level of signif	Eicance		p < 0.6	

APPENDIX TABLE 57: FEELING AT EASE IN THE COMPANY OF NON-JEWS AND PARTICIPATION IN INTERGROUP NEIGHBOURLY DISPUTES AMONGST RESPONDENTS WHO WERE IN CONTACT WITH THEIR NON-JEWISH NEIGHBOURS

	in	e at ease the compan Jews		more	difference e at ease in pany of non-	n the	
Participated in an inter- group dispute		36.6		30	32.7		
Did not participate in an inter- group							
ੰ dispute	45	63.4		62	67.3		
TOTALS	71	100.0		92	100.0		
Level of sig	nifi	cance	p (0	.7			

APPENDIX TABLE 58: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE INTERGROUP FRIENDSHIPS BY THE PLACE WHERE THE RESPONDENTS HAVE MET THEIR CLOSEST FRIEND - JEWISH RESPONDENTS

		ork		they me igh-		gan-		nce Child-		
			bo	urhood	is	ations	th	od and rough iends	Pa	rties, e
Mean number of years of the existing friendship	9	0.4	8.	5	7.	1	21	.5	9.	9
Interests shared in common:										
Business	9	39.1	_		_		_		-	
Outlook on life	3	13.0	3	17.6	_		6	76.1	-	
General interests	5	21.7	4	23.5	2	20.0	8	34.8	3	33.3
"Get on well"	3	13.0	5	29.4	3	30.0	6	26.1	-	
Organisational and leisure	1	4.3	2	11.8	2	20.0	1	4.3	1	11.1
D.K.	2	8.7	3	30.0	2	30.0	2	8.7	5	55.6
TOTAL.	23		17		10		23		9	
Topics discusse	<u>ed:</u>									
The children	19	82.6	13	76.5	5	50.0	18	78.3	8	88.9
Financial problems	16	69.6	6	35.3	4	40.0	12	52.2	5	55.6
Business matters	22	95.7	7	41.2	5	50.0	8	34.8	5	55.6
Politics	15	65.2	12	70.6	6	60.0	18	78.3	4	44.4
Community problems	11	47.8	9	52.9	4	40.0	16	69.6	3	33.3
Gossip and/or small talk	17	73.9	14	82.4	6	60.0	18	78.3	6	66.7
Personal anxieties	17	73.9	12	70.6	6	60.0	18	78.3	4	44.4
Marital difficulties	2	8.7	3	17.6	2	20.0	6	26.1	2	22.2
Jewish/non Jewish relations	17	73.9	9	52.9	8	80.0	18	78.3	6	66.7
Anti-Semitism	11	47.8	7	41.2	9	90.0	15	65.2	3	33.3
TOTAL	23		17		10		23		9	

APPENDIX TABLE 59: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE INTERGROUP FRIENDSHIP BY THE PLACE WHERE THE RESPONDENTS MET THEIR CLOSEST FRIEND - NON-JEWISH RESPONDENTS

	Place where they met their friend:								
	Work	Neighbour- hood	Since Child- hood and through Friends	Other (2 persons)					
Mean number of years of the exist- ing friendship	18.6	8.6	23.4	5.5					
Interests shared in common:	i								
General interests	1	2	1	-					
Family and Business	1	2		1					
Leisure interests	***	1	-	-					
Politics	1	-	-	-					
Sense of humour	agric.	***	2	1					
Other	display	-	3	-					
TOTAL	3	5	6	2					
Topics discussed:									
The children	2	5	6	1					
Financial problems	2	5	4	-					
Business matters	3	5.	6	1					
Politics	1	1	4	2					
Community problems	_	3	2	-					
Gossip and/or small talk	2	3	5	1					
Personal anxieties	2	3	5	2					
Marital problems	5 1	3	1	-					
Jewish/non- Jewish relations	s 2	4	5	-					
Anti-Semitism		2	3	-					
TOTAL	3	5	6	2					

APPENDIX B

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN GLASGOW - A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

There are a number of accounts of the early history of the Jewish community in Glasgow (Daiches 1929; Levy 1949). (1) Most of these are based on personal reports, documents and records of various synagogues and organisations.

According to these reports, the earliest record of Jewish communal life can be traced back to 1823, when the first synagogue was opened in Glasgow (Clelland 1832, p.78). The bulk of the community, however, arrived in Glasgow between 1870 and 1905. Prior to the 1870's, the community, according to one report (Levy 1949, p.44), consisted of some 40 families, less than 200 Jews, whereas according to another report there were "many hundreds of them [Jews]" in 1849 (quoted in Isaacs 1929, p.206). Obviously all these are estimates, since the one and only census which included a question about religion was in 1831, when Clelland found some 47 Jewish men, women and children in the city.

The early settlers were mostly German Jews (Clelland 1932, p.78) and were involved in business on a large scale (Daiches 1929, p.205). They resided mostly in the West End, and were respected citizens, well established, and very much acculturated (Daiches 1929, p.206; Levy 1949). Several families are known to have converted to Christianity at that time (Daiches 1929, p.206), while other families assimilated at a somewhat later stage and no reference to them was found after the 1850's (Levy 1949, pp.40,42).

This small community worshipped in a succession of small

^{1.} Also see Isaacs in the <u>Jewish Echo</u>, 27.1.28 and various other accounts in the Jewish Echo - e.g. 20.1.28; 22.3.29; 10.3.67; 10.10.69.

premises, except for two periods of dispute when the community was split into two rival congregations. (1) The congregation also appears to have opened a small Hebrew school, which was attached to the synagogue and, according to various reports, was still operative in 1875, with some 38 pupils (Levy 1949, p.43). (2) Apart from the synagogue and Hebrew school, there was also a Jewish Philanthropic Society, known to have existed before 1858 (Levy 1949, p.43). It is also possible that there were some ladies' circles centred around the synagogue at the time (Bermant 1968, p.12); however, there is no evidence to that effect, nor is there any established evidence as to the existence of any other organisations during that period.

Apparently the Jewish community gained in numbers during the 1840's and 1850's and a new synagogue was consecrated in 1858 (Isaacs, p.206), With a seating capacity of 260 (Levy 1949, p.39). However, it seems that the community increased even more between the 1850's and 1870's and that a still larger building became necessary. As a result, the West End Synagogue of Garnethill, costing £14,000, was erected and consecrated in 1879 (Isaacs, p.207). "The size and solidity of Garnethill", writes Chaim Bermant, "suggests that it [the congregation] must have had men of considerable means amongst its congregants" (Bermant 1969, p.56). Garnethill was important in yet another way. It had a Reverend rather than a Rabbi, and sermons were preached in English rather than in Hebrew or Yiddish (Bermant 1969, p.55). This synagogue was organised along the lines

^{1.} For accounts of these splits, see Levy 1949.

^{2.} The Jewish Echo, 14.2.75 - A Jewish Directory of 1874, discovered only recently in the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem, gives this figure. A photocopy of p.66, relating to Glasgow Jewry is reproduced in the Jewish Echo.

of the Anglo-Jewish religious institutions in London, headed by the Chief Rabbi, Dr Adler, who "moulded the community in its characteristic frame of Jewish traditionalism with English culture" (Lipman 1954, p.82). The religious life in Britain at the time lacked in scientific scholarship and in depth of Talmudic learning. This was mainly as a result of the lack of adequate training facilities for Rabbis in Britain (Lipman 1954, p.82). The result was the introduction of collared ministerial posts in London and the provinces, and one of these ministers, Reverend E.P.Phillips, was appointed for Garmethill.

It was this community of successful businessmen, thoroughly acculturated if not semi-assimilated, who in the 1880's faced a period of change with the arrival of the immigrants from Russia and Poland.

Eleeing persecution in Russia and Poland. Some of them found their way to Glasgow. The Jewish population in the city grew rapidly and, although there are no exact figures, by 1897 it was estimated at 4,000 (Lipman 1954, p.102); in 1902, around 6,500 (Lipman 1954, p.102), and when the migration stopped at the end of World War I there were three different estimates, which put it between 7,000 and 10,000 (Jewish Echo, 21.4.67; ORD 1919, p.116).

These immigrants settled in the Gorbals. Their life was organised in the ghetto pattern familiar to them from Eastern Europe, yet foreign to the West End community. They were very strictly Orthodox and some of them, according to various accounts, were Talmudic scholars (Jewish Echo, 12.3.65), while yet others were merchants and semi-trained tailors. The most immediate problem

they faced was economic survival and they set about solving their problem in ways already known to them from East Europe. Some turned to the tailoring trade, entering the lowest grade of the clothing industry; others took to peddling and commercial travelling. This period marked the beginning of the "machine-made clothing industries in the West of Scotland", which was an English monopoly until the "Jews started in a small way and gradually built up organisations employing over 10,000 workers" (Dollan 1945, p.80). This trade was started by a number of families from the well-established West End Jewish Community, who set up sweat-shops in the Gorbals. The immigrants worked long hours, were very poor and, more often than not, had to accept food and clothes from charity organisations to supplement their income.

Not surprisingly, a large number of benevolent associations were set up by the West End Community to help the new immigrants. There were societies for sick visiting, for the relief of the old, an orphanage, a boot and clothing club, societies which distributed white bread and cooked meals to families that could not afford them on the Sabbath. Other societies supplied the immigrants with blankets, coal, food, clothes and money. There was even a clinic with a Mothercare section which gave free medical consultation in the period before the National Health Service became effective (the Jewish Echo, 16.3.28). It is also not surprising, in view of these special circumstances, to learn of missionary activities in the Gorbals. At the turn of the century, there were two such missions, "The Jewish Evangelical Mission" and the "Bonar Memorial Mission", which later amalgamated under the name "The United Free Church Jewish Mission", otherwise called "The Hebrew-Christian

Beth-Hamidrash" (The Glasgow Herald Year Book 1913, p.351). The latter sub-title, according to the accounts of one of the elderly members of the community, was designed to confuse the refugees into believing that this was a proper Jewish house of prayer. They conducted Bible classes, Sunday schools and an "evening school for the teaching of English to aliens" (The Glasgow Herald Year Book 1913, p.351). They also distributed food and money in return for a promise to attend what they called "The Band of Hope". According to reports from members of the community, they were not very successful in these attempts.

However, that period was not marked by economic struggles The immigrants wanted to survive, but they wanted to exist as Jews, and their religious resolutions were different from those made by the West End Community. They admired the West End Jew's economic success, yet on the other hand could not accept the authority of their Anglicised minister. To them, the whole religious institution was too Anglicised and, according to one of the elder members of the community, was regarded as a Gentile institution. It is not surprising to find that they established their own small Landsmannshaft minyans in the South Side in 1881 (Daiches 1929, p.207), and from then till the beginning of the century various other small places of worship were established. These had two main features. Firstly, there were those organised around the "old country" connections as described by Herberg (1960, pp.8ff). Thus there was the Minsker minyan catering for those who came from Minsk!; the Odessa minyan, catering for those who came from Odessa and there were a few other small minyans established on the same principle. Secondly, there were those

Minyan and the Tailors Minyans. The first was mainly composed of those scholars who were not prepared to work on the Sabbath. These took to commercial travelling. Glasgow was the centre of manufacture, and the travellers used to sell merchandise around Glasgow during the day and pursued their studies after their working hours. The Tailors Minyan was, according to one of the accounts, set up by one of the West End families for the use of their employees who worked in their tailoring sweat-shops.

Socially the immigrants formed their own cultural circles and clubs. A large number of organisations and smaller literary and cultural circles, some of which still exist today, were formed at the beginning of the century in the Gorbals. Thus, in 1900 the Jewish Choral Society was formed; in 1901 the Glasgow Jewish Young Man's Institute was formed. The Workers Circle and Literary Society formed at that time coincided with the rise in support for the socialist parties in Glasgow at the turn of the century and were supported by the sweat-shop workers. Most of these associations were strongly Jewish-orientated in nature and interest and stood in direct contradiction to the English nature of the West End institution.

Living on a "cultural island", the South Side Jew had very little contact with non-Jews. In all their dealings with the receiving society, they relied very heavily on the West End English speaking congregation and the minister of Garnethill was their ambassador to the non-Jewish world (Bermant 1968, p.15). Being both socially and culturally isolated, they were protected from the cultural influences of the receiving society. This isolation, however, was a result,

not the intent of the ghetto. It was a direct result of the transplant of traditional patterns of hehaviour prevalent in the Eastern European ghettos. However, even in this completely isolated social world organised around these traditional religious values, some concessions to the new environment had to be made. It is obvious that some of the religious traditions were luxury that not many immigrants could afford. Where the hours of prayer and work clashed, quite a number of ritualistic practices gave way to economic necessity. Thus, although the immigrants were confined within the social boundaries and traditional values of the Eastern European ghetto, some accommodation to their new status had been made.

That period also marks the beginning of the Zionist movement in Glasgow. In 1891 Reverend Z.A.Maccoby addressed two meetings in Glasgow - one in Garnethill Synagogue and the other in the Standard Hall (which was the main place of worship in the South Side) - "with a view to establishing a Glasgow branch of the 'Society for Colonising Palestine by Jewish Emigrants' (Levy 1945, p.51). There is no record of this branch, but towards the end of the century Zionism began to attract more Jews, and it became a powerful movement with the establishment of two Zionist Political Bodies - Poale-Zion in 1905 and Bnei-Mizrachi in 1918.

By the turn of the century, then, there were practically two communities in Glasgow: The West End Community of middle class successful businessmen of Western European extraction, thoroughly acculturated and not very observant, and the South Side Community, basically a working class Yiddish speaking community, strictly Orthodox Jews with a "ghetto" type of life style. The relationships

between the two communities were intricate and complex. The West End Community formed the Employers class, whereas the South Side Jews were their employees. Culturally, this was a melting of Eastern and Western cultural milieus. Socially, these two communities did not have much in common. Religiously, the turn of the century saw the rise of the "ethnic synagogue" (Herberg 1960), with the amalgamation of some of the smaller minyans. From various reports it seems that in 1887 the Garnethill Congregation, then known as the Glasgow Hebrew Congregation, received a petition to take over the South Side Minyans, and in 1885 the auxiliary synagogues became a branch of the main West End Congregation. However, in 1898 the United Synagogue of Glasgow came into existence. This body consisted of the Garnethill Congregation, the South Side Congregation which was an offshoot of a number of smaller minyans which had amalgamated - and the Oxford Street Congregation, formed in 1899. According to some reports, this Union was a formal one, and was only effective as far as the Chief Rabbinate in London was concerned. The religious differences between the two communities were not bridged till a much later date and reappeared in the debate over establishing a religious Beth-Din in Glasgow in 1928. From the reports in the Jewish Echo of that period it is clear that the community was still split religiously. It was stated that "the first thing that Glasgow needs is a Rav, recognised by the whole community" (24.8.28).

However, this meeting between East and West occurred at a period of time when both sections of the community could benefit from the meeting. During the second half of the 19th century Glasgow was described as the city with "the most diversified industries in the Empire". It had an expanding industry and a developing trade, both

inland and overseas (Oakley 1967, pp.73, 117). There was a move towards bigger and better businesses, and the wholesale trade in the drapery business, in particular, was developing very quickly in the middle decades of the last century. The trade was usually carried through "Travellers and branch warehouses" which "supplied a wide range of textiles and clothing to all parts of Britain, while through agents they supplied markets abroad. Up to 1914 the trade seems to have expanded with no undue setbacks" (Gaskin 1958, p.374). The Jews took the opportunities open to them in trade and commerce. Thus the meeting between the West End businessmen and the South Side Jews, qualified and semi-qualified tailors and traders, saw the beginning of the mass-produced clothing industry in the West of Scotland. The Jews also joined the warehouse trade, with the West End Jews being the owners and the South Side Jews the employees and travelling agents.

This situation, however, did not last for a long time. Various loan societies, set up by the West End Community, were formed for the benefit of the "members of the Jewish faith only" (The Jewish Echo, 1.6.1928). At about the same time, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the origins of which lie with the Jewish Philanthropic Society mentioned earlier, set up a loan fund, and the beginning of the century saw a change in the character of relief in Glasgow from giving charity to lending or giving free interest loans with a view to the future. It was commented that "no one knows how many businessmen in Glasgow today owe their business to loans given without interest by the Board at some crucial time" (The Jewish Echo, 15.1.65). With the help of these loans, many Jews in the

South Side community started small businesses and shops and, with the expanding industries and commerce in Scotland, some of these started prospering and the move out of the ghetto began.

It has been noted elsewhere that the Jewish factory worker was "a man of one generation! neither the son nor the father of workers" (Herberg 1960, p.10). Indeed ghettos in Western societies continue to exist only so long as new waves of migration continue arriving and as long as the immigrants are in the lowest position of the economic ladder. The Gorbals was no different. As soon as large scale migration stopped by 1905, a new type of migration, away from the ghetto, started and with it the process of "leap frogging" from one neighbourhood to another, always to one which was somewhat higher in status than the former.

It has been noted elsewhere that one of the most distinctive features of the Jewish community in Britain is "the extremely rapid process of embourgeoisment by which Jews succeeded in raising their social and economic position above any other immigrant group and, indeed, surpassed the rate of change in the social composition of British society" (Seliktar 1974). In Glasgow, with the aid of these interest-free loans, the process was even more rapid and in many cases accomplished within one generation.

With the break away from the ghetto, the social isolation was no longer so complete and although, to a large extent, the Jews who moved to Pollokshields, Shawlands and Langside (1) preserved their traditional pattern of life, the process of acculturation was well

^{1.} See Map Page 57.

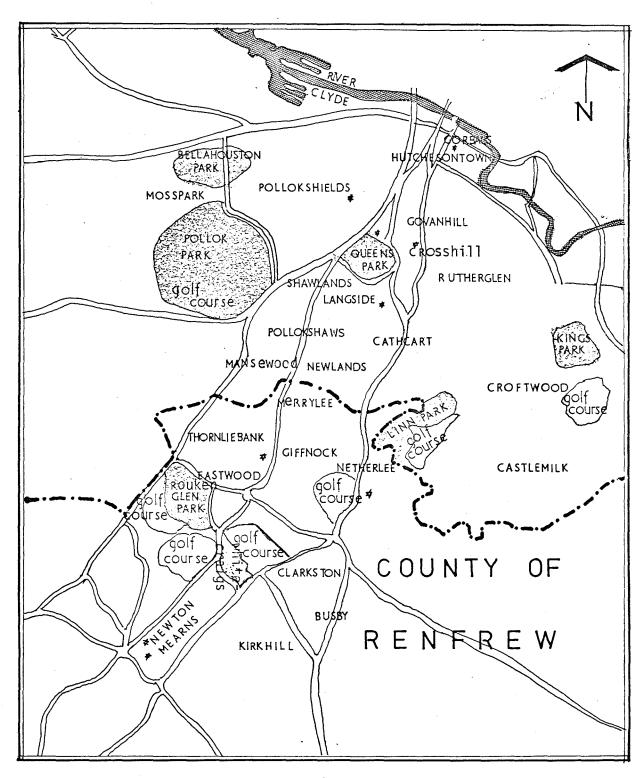
MAP 1: GLASGOW SOUTH OF THE RIVER CLYDE

Source of Map: Ordnance Survey of Great Britain

One Inch to One Mile

(Seventh Series) 1965,

Sheet 60



under way.

Those who left the ghetto were mainly successful businessmen and mainly engaged in retailing clothing and linen. Some of the younger generation went to University and became respectable doctors and lawyers. On their road to success, they left behind the life style of the ghetto, and with it they also left a large number of traditions which symbolised their foreignness and stood in the way of their success and social mobility. They established synagogues in Queens Park (1906 - Hashanah 1958,p.55), Langside (1912) and Pollokshields (1970); but as early as 1928, the first issue of the "Jewish Echo" included a long article entitled "Empty Synagogues" which, amongst other things, proclaimed that "people are generally becoming less religious" (6.1.28). Thus, on their road to success, these first and second generation Jews eliminated some of the cultural differences that isolated them from the general community. It is also significant that about this time, 1931, the New Synagogue, part of the Reform Movement, first held services in a private house in Pollokshields (Hashanah 1958, p.49).

Located in better neighbourhoods, they proceeded to copy the structure of the general community and established a multitude of institutions parallel to those of the non-Jewish community. It was during this time that the first attempts at establishing a Jewish day school were made (The Jewish Echo, 20.1.28). It was about this time that the Jewish Lad's Brigade and the first Jewish Boy Scout Troop were established (Jewish Echo, 1.6.28; 8.6.28; 22.6.28). The Jewish Guides, Cubs and Brownies groups were a somewhat later development (Hashanah 1959, p.73). It was about this time that the Glasgow Jewish Physical Culture Club and a Jewish football team by

the name of "OXFORD STAR" were established (The Jewish Echo 29.6.68). The development of these separate institutions was not always out of choice, as is evidenced by the Jewish Chess Club formed in May 1926. A report of the activities of the club in the Jewish Echo carried this statement: "It was felt at that time that there were sufficient Jewish players in Glasgow to promote a club of their own, more especially as it appeared that certain chess clubs in Glasgow do not welcome Jewish players. Indeed one club went so far as to insert a clause in their constitution barring Jews" (the Jewish Echo, 17.2.28).

Alongside the development of clubs and organisations which are more typical of non-Jewish than of Jewish culture (various uniformed associations and sports clubs), it is at this stage that the Zionist associations started to assume a central position in the Glasgow community. In the period between the two wars no less than 20 various Zionist groups came into existence in Glasgow. The Glasgow Zionist Organisation, still very active today, by 1928 already had a press committee, Hebrew classes, a dramatic club, literary society, and was engaged in a large number of activities. (1) The Joint Palestine Appeal (now the Joint Israel Appeal), the Jewish National Fund and the Women's International Zionist Organisation, all bodies which are still operating today, were established around 1927 (Bashanah 1958, pp.83-87, 97, 102-107).

The type of associations established during that period reflect very accurately the trends towards and away from the general community operating in these new "Gilded Ghettos". Within these

^{1.} See the various Jewish Echo issues of 1928, April and May issues in particular.

neighbourhoods social life was carried on almost exclusively with other Jews and, although they were no longer so completely isolated from outside influences as their parents, the social distance between them and the general community was still great. However, the type of associations, although Jewish orientated, reflect the interests of a very acculturated community, whose tastes were no longer so completely anchored in Jewish traditions or values.

These associations served to reaffirm mutual sentiments and strengthen communal bonds, which in turn supported the structure. Religion was still an important unifying force in the South Side community, but to a much lesser extent than it was to their parents in the Gorbals, and it was at this stage of communal development that the conflict over establishing a local religious court occurred. It is also about this time that the Talmud Torah (Jewish Hebrew and Biblical school organising classes for children after school hours) advertised an urgent appeal to the Glasgow Jewish Community, as contributions to the organisation were very poor (Jewish Echo 14.9.28). At about the same time (14.12.28) South Portland Synagogue (established in 1901) was in severe financial difficulties. Some explained this by the "remarkable stream of emigration prevalent amongst the more or less well-to-do citizens of the Jewish Community" (Jewish Echo, 21.12.28). was claimed that it is the richest members of the Synagogue who moved to the Southern suburbs and, as a result, new synagogues were consecrated and old ones were neglected. Others put the blame on the Rabbis and disagreements between conveners of the various synagogues who put off members of the community. In addition to these disagreements in particular synagogues, the

West End and South Side differences continued, and grew into a prolonged contest between the two. According to C.Bermant, the rise of the new generation brought about this change. of the immigrants, educated in Glasgow, socially and geographically mobile, with a University education, did not regard the West End congregation and their Minister as their representatives. With the growth of the South Side Community and its social and economic advancement, Queens Park on ? the South Side "felt that it was now the top community" and its minister felt that he was Top Rabbi (Bermant 1969, p.56). This contest mainly engaged the clergy, and there were periods of quiet intrigues "broken by open war" (Bermant 1968, p.16) to which local laymentand even the Chief Rabbi were brought in as "peacemakers". The laymen of the community did not participate in this conflict since, by the end of World War II, the social and cultural boundaries between the two communities became blurred and, with no further immigration into Glasgow, the communities became somewhat more integrated and homogeneous with the disappearance of the Yiddish speaking element. Thus the estrangement from the synagogue was not only a result of the general trend in the community at large.

The move southwards continued in the 1930's. In 1933 the Giffnock and Newlands congregation and, about that time, Netherlee and Clarkston congregations were formed.

During the second World War, there is no evidence of a large-scale migration into Glasgow. Some Polish Jewish soldiers arrived in Glasgow, and a few hundreds of refugees, but most of them did not settle in the city.

After the Second World War, the second and third generation

descendants of the Jewish East European immigrants continued the race for success. Many were by-now able to join inherited family businesses, while others went to university and were attracted to occupations which were new to Jews (various engineering professions, Bermant 1968, p.13). These occupations and other business contacts attracted some of them to seek status and social rewards within the general community rather than within the narrow confines of the ethnic group. All these paved the way for increased participation in the society at large. Furthermore, raised in a thoroughly acculturated Judaism, they continued to modify their religious patterns in the direction of greater conformity with those of the middle class, whose ranks they joined without conflict.

The suburbs to which they have most recently moved, mainly Whitecraigs and Newton Mearns, are a status asset and reflect the great speed with which they have advanced.

Thus the Jewish community, in its short years of existence, has come a long way from the ghetto and has been very significantly transformed in the process. It is this part of the community, whose members settled in Newton Mearns and who are much less isolated from the general community than their parents or grand-parents, that the present study is centred around.

APPENDIX C

THE JEWISH ORGANISATIONS CHART - APRIL 1976

aa. Religious

Synagogues:

Garnethill Hebrew Congregation
Queens Park Hebrew Congregation
Langside Hebrew Congregation
Crosshill Hebrew Congregation
The Great Central Synagogue**
Pollokshields Chevra Kadisha Hebrew Congregation
Giffnock and Newlands Hebrew Congregation
Netherlee and Clarkston Hebrew Congregation
Newton Mearns and District Hebrew Congregation
Glasgow New Synagogue***

Others:

The Glasgow Beth-Din
The Glasgow Jewish Board of Shechita
The Glasgow Jewish Sabbath Observance Organisation
The Lubanitch Organisation
The Kosher Meals Service
United Synagogues Council

b. General Purpose Organisations

The Glasgow Representative Council

c. Educational Organisations

Calderwood Lodge - the Jewish Day School Glasgow Board of Jewish Education and Talmud Torah Glasgow Yeshivah Hebrew College

d. Social and Cultural Organisations

The Jewish Young Wives and Mothers Club
The Over 35's Group
The Twenty Past Group
The Friendship Club
The 40's Club
The Thistle Club
Senior Citizens Club
The Garnethill Functions Club
Lodge Montefiore)
Masonic Lodges
Lodge Shalom
The Glasgow Jewish Institute
The Glasgow Jewish Choral Society
The Tradition Folk Club
Avrum Greenbaum Players
The Glasgow Jewish Art Club

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^{*}This list was compiled of groups mentioned in the Jewish Echo.

**Closed, awaiting demolition. This is the last synagogue left in Gorbals.

***This is the only congregation belonging to the Reform movement, which interprets the Bible in accordance with the spirit and needs of the present generation.

The Glasgow Jewish Literary Society
St Mungo Bridge Club
Kenmuir Bridge Club
The Glasgow Jewish Study Group
The New Literary Society
The Glasgow Jewish Graduate Club
Glasgow Jewish Student Society
The Glasgow Jewish-Christian Association
Maccabi
Wingate Football Group
The Jewish Youth Study Group
The Bonnyton Golf Club

e. Zionist Organisations

Federation of Zionist Youth
Jewish National Fund
Joint Israel Appeal
Glasgow Zionist Organisation
Women's International Zionist Organisation:

- 1. Central WIZO
- 2. Dimona WIZO
- 3. Business and Professional WIZO
- 4. Edith Eder WIZO
- 5. Renfrewshire WIZO
- 6. Western WIZO
- 7. Henrietta Szold WIZO
- 8. Aviv WIZO
- 9. Rosa Wollstein WIZO
- 10. WIZO Group 10

Bnei Akiva
Habonim
The Jewish Agency
Edith Wolfson Mizrachi
Scottish-Israel Friendship League
Friends of the Technion Society
Society for Technical Development in Israel
Friends of the Hebrew University
Children and Youth Aliya
Tarbut Hebrew Group
Aliyah Club
Kibbutz Group
Israel Club

f . Charitable and Welfare Associations

The Glasgow Jewish Welfare Board
Old Age Home for Scotland
Jewish Hospital and Sick Visiting Association
Glasgow Jewish Blind Society
Jewish Association for the Mentally Handitapped
Jewish Group for Cancer Research
Jewish Auxiliary Group for Cancer Research
Glasgow Association for the Welfare of the Disabled

g. Uniformed Organisations

Jewish Lads Brigade Jewish Scouts, Guides, Brownies and Cubs Groups (7 groups) Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women Glasgow Jewish Branch of the British Legion

h. Communication'

The Jewish Echo Hadardar*

i. Restaurants

Freed's Kosher Restaurant

This list is by no means exhaustive. There are probably a dozen other small groups which were not mentioned in the Jewish Echo pages.

^{*}A journal appearing occasionally, published by the Union of Jewish Students - Northern Region.

APPENDIX D

NEWTON MEARNS - A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

"Fairest of Scotland's thousand parishes, neither Highland nor Lowland, but undulating...like the sea in sunset after a day of storms - yes, Heaven's blessing be upon thee, thou art indeed beautiful as of old"

Christopher North (in McCallum 1962, p.393)

Auld-farrant folk complain of it - this sprawl Of brick, concrete and tiles on ilka hand, This fouth of wee laigh villas, and Red-tappit bungaloos, and all This surgery of roads with alien names...

"A surgeon's wark?" an auld Mearns man exclaims,
"Ca' it a butcher's wark; that's the richt word!
They've ta'en the bonnie land of Mearns and scored
And hacked it a' in pieces sma';
And there it lies noo like a flesher's stall,
Red, ruinous and raw!"

"Mearns", by A.Boyd Scott

Before regionalisation (1975), Newton Mearns was part of the First District of the County of Renfrew. More specifically, it formed part of the Parish of Mearns. Originally, it was a village situated around Mearns Cross (Scott 1939).

Before 1930, housing development in the area was very limited.

However, between 1930 and 1939 almost 1,600 houses were built,

1,300 of them by private builders (McCallum 1962, p.391). The

main development took place in and near the village. These houses

were described as being "of particularly good standard" (McCallum

1962, p.391). According to one of the planning engineers of

Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd, the main builders of the area, these houses

were large and included "maid bedrooms and garages when very few

people had cars. It was the less rich man's Pollokshields, and

it had followed on from there — carried on in that vein". Indeed,

it was stated that Newton Mearns became "the most sought after residential suburb of Glasgow" (McCallum 1962, p.391). During and after the war there was very little development in the area.

Parts of Broom Estate (1) were built during that period and the houses, due to shortage of building material, were said to have been of somewhat "Inferior quality, to the pre-war houses" (planning engineer, Nov. 1974). However, by the mid 1950's the development of the area continued, and this time it was said that "houses were going back to the older standard".

The population of Newton Mearns was estimated at about 14,000 in 1973, by the secretary of the First district of Renfrewshire.

The Assessors' Rolls include some 3,600 privately owned houses under the name of Newton Mearns. There is a small council estate in the area, housing the residents of the old village.

This estate was established after World War II and is situated on part of the site of the old village south to Mearns Cross (between Barrhead Road and St Vigean's Avenue). There is also a small old age pensioners' scheme, "Crookfur Homes", for workers of the cotton and linen industry, set up by their employers. (2)

A Brochure introducing Newton Mearns starts with the following statement: "Newton Mearns, as any resident will tell you, is one of the most exclusive addresses in the West of Scotland" (The Newton Mearns & Whitecraigs Committee of the Cancer Research Campaign 1971, p.3). Indeed, the external appearance of the suburb conveys that impression very clearly. Most of the houses are detached and semi-detached bungalows, painted white with red

^{1.} See map facing the title page of Vol.I. Broom Estate forms the central part of Newton Mearns between Broom Road and Broomburn Drive.

^{2.} These two estates were excluded from the present study.

roofs. The front gardens are very nice and neat with well maintained lawns, flowers and trees. Some of the houses have a little pond and various ornaments and statues. Some of the streets seem to be sinking in greenery and are full of trees. The back gardens are usually bigger than the front gardens and in many cases have swings and other playground facilities for children. This is, perhaps, in order to keep the children off the streets. Indeed, children are very rarely seen playing on the pavement or in the front gardens. They are also not seen walking to or from school. They are driven to school even if they live in close proximity to it. Almost all the houses have a garage, and many families maintain two or more Public transport is mostly used by the 'daily', whose pay cars. usually includes bus fares. It is indeed difficult to meet people in the streets. Pedestrian movement is almost non-existent in the Strangers who cannot find their way have to enter the nearest house to ask for directions. The only place where the residents of the area can be seen is at the new shopping precinct at Mearns Cross, in the small coffee house in particular.

Apart from being a status-conferring suburb, Newton Mearns has very little to offer socially. Apart from the library, a bowling club (both at Mearns Cross) and Crookfur Pavilion (where various slimming and dancing classes and some sports activities are maintained), no other recreational or social facilities exist in the suburb. There are no pubs, and the residents usually drive south to the Malletsheugh or north to the Macdonald Hotel, for a drink, the former, said to be "the only place where any social mixing occurs". Some youth associations operate in the area,

but they are all part of the church activities. (1)

1. There are 4 parishes of the Church of Scotland in the area: Newton Mearns, Kirkhill, Maxwell and Broom. There is one Roman Catholic church in Barrhead Road (St Cadoc's), and an Evangelical Church (the Maple Evangelical Church). There are also 2 synagogues.

During the 1950's, as reported by the Ministers, Jews were not sold houses in the area. One of the Ministers stated:

"When Mactaggart Mickel offered their houses in Broom Estate for sale, that was when the late ... was alive. He wouldn't sell a house to a Jewish person. He is dead now, but the point is that they had no control as to who they were sold afterwards". Another Minister added "However, his son is not so prejudiced, so we are not so worried about it". Today no such restrictive measures can be said to operate.

On the institutional level, there is cooperation between the Ministers and the Rabbis in the area. When the premises of the Newton Mearns Orthodox Synagogue were destroyed by fire(in 1973), the congregation was offered the use of the Church Hall at Mearns Cross, which they are still using for services and various other activities. The building of the new Synagogue is beset various financial problems and is not yet completed.

In addition, various Jewish speakers are invited to address the Christian congregations in the area, and some Jewish children, according to the Ministers, frequent meetings of the groups set up by the churches. One of the Ministers who stated that "It is disgusting that they (the Jews) should have to set up their own golf club", and that "It isn't for a Jewish person to get into the tennis clubs", attempted at establishing a tennis club which will be mixed in membership. He did not seem to be successful.

There are three schools in Newton Mearns, two state schools and a private preparatory school. In addition, there is a primary (Crookfur Primary School) and a secondary school (Eastwood High School) at Eastwood. However, according to the Third Statistical

Account, "Many children travel to fee paying schools in Glasgow" (McCallum 1962, p.389).

Some Ministers and one of the Rabbis, discussing the everyday ordinary problems that the people in the area have, mentioned the type of problems usually associated with big urban centres. They complained that they were not trained to deal with problems such as marital difficulties or nervous breakdowns which they "have been accustomed to dealing with for quite a long time". Many have commented on the material competition, "keeping up with the Joneses" aspect of life in Newton Mearns, while the Jews, according to one of them, were more concerned with "keeping up with the Cohens".

The main problem, however, was "to try and build some community feeling...Most of the people's interests don't lie in this area. They only live here, and if they come together it is most certainly because of taxation. They get together because rates are going up, but that is all".

With lack of facilities for recreational and social life,
Newton Mearns is a dormitory suburb, "a place without a soul".
Without friends and relations in the area or nearby, Newton Mearns
can be a very lonely place to live in.

APPENDIX E

THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULES

- 1. THE JEWISH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE WHITE SHEETS
- 2. THE NON-JEWISH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE BLUE SHEETS

THE JEWISH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CONFIDENTIAL

THE INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THIS
SCHEDULE IS TREATED AS STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL. THE DATA, WHICH WILL
REMAIN ANONYMOUS, WILL BE USED
FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

DATE:	1	/1973		RESPONDENT	NUMBER
INTERVIEW	/ER NO	:			
NAME	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		ADDRESS	•••••	••••••
			•••••	•••••	•••••
			•		
		INTERVIEW STARTED	a.m./	′p.m.	
		INTERVIEW ENDED	a m /	/n m	

This is a study of community and inter-community relations. This means that it is a study of the relations between Jews and Jews and between Jews and non-Jews in this neighbourhood. We are mainly interested in the kind of relationships and friends you have with Jews and non-Jews, what is it you do in your free time, and how do the people in this neighbourhood live and get along together. This is not a test, we are only trying to find out how people live, think and feel about different things. Therefore there are no "right" or "wrong", "correct" or "incorrect" answers.

As I have already told you, whatever you are going to say is treated strictly confidentially. Nowhere on this schedule will you find your name. You are identified by a number; and the information is going to be punched on cards, and fed into the computer. The results will come out in statistical forms (such as percentages) and nobody can identify you personally through this schedule, you can speak freely and say whatever you feel.

		1
	I would like to start with some questions about yourself and the neighbourhood in which you are living at present.	
1	For how many years have you lived in this neighbourhood?	
	Born here	i.
	years	
	(a) Where did you (or your parents) live just prior to moving to this neighbourhood?	
	IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY AREA	
2	In general, how satisfied would you say you are with your life in this neighbourhood?	
	Very satisfied Reasonably satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Rather dissatisfied Very dissatisfied D.K.	3 4 5 6——
	(a) What makes you feel this way?	
3	If you were talking to a newcomer, what would you tell him were the good or attractive things in this neighbourhood?	
4	And what are some of the reasons why this neighbourhood might not be such a good place to live in?	

			}
5	Are you married?	·	
		Single Married Widowed Divorced Separated	1 ————————————————————————————————————
б	Have you any children?		
		Yes No	2
	(a) How many?		
7	Have you any relations living w in-laws, cousins, etc?	ith you, such as parents,	-
		Yes No	2
	(a) How many? (b) How are they rela	ted to you?	
	Tow are mey rera		
8	So altogether how many people as household?	re living in this	
	That is: You	Your husband/wife	
	Children	Relations	
	Others		
	spec	ify	
9	Could you tell me your religion	?	
		Protestant Catholic Jew by birth Proselyte Other specify	1 2 3 4 5
			1

	now to some questions about dactivities.	t your l	eisure ti	ime		
O What sort of time (free t	activity do you enjoy most	t in you	r leisure	9		
	THAN ONE MENTIONED:) of these, which one do yo	ou enjoy	the mos	† ?		
l Are you part	icularly interested in any	kind of	sport?			
		Y N	es o			I 2(go to Q.12 P.4)
(a	Which one do you consider sport?	r your m	ost favo	urite		
(b	Do you participate yourse on T.V., or/and watch it			atch it		
		W W	lay it atch on atch in poth 2 and	person		1)(go to Q. 2)
(c	When you go to watch usually go alone, or with	h some o	_, do yo ther peo			(go to Q.12
			lone ith othe	rs		1 P.4) 2
(d) Who are these people? (i.e.relatives, friends, neighbours, etc.)	you the	frequengo with se during tyear?	each o		
Ca		t.once 2	-3 times			
١.			2		4	
2.			2		4	
3.		1	2	3	3	
(f) What would you say is the of these people?	e religi —	on of mo	s†		

				1
12	Do you ha	eve any hobbies or do you collect a	nything?	
			Yes No	2(Go to Q.13 P.5)
	(a)	What is your hobby?		
	(b)	Does your hobby involve the active pation of other people (other than	e partici- n spouse and	
		children)?	Yes No	1 2 (GO TO C. 13 P.5)
	(c)	Who are these people? (relatives, neighbours)	friends,	
	(d)	What would you say is the religion of these persons?	n of most	

13	Are there any games or other games (ches occasionally or free	is, etc.)	that yo	ou have	played	r, etc.) either		
					Yəs No		2	7
	(a) Which ones?		p	lay each	ently do of the le past	se		
	Games	2-3 Times a weak	once a	2-3 times a mor		less	1	
	1.	1	2	. 3	Ţ	5		
	2	1	2	3	4	5		
	3	i	Ż	ź	4	5		
	(c) Who are the you generally pl games with? (rel friends, neighbo	ay these atives,	p I du	ay with	each o	f these		Pagan dip to design and the pagan design and the pa
	<u>Category</u>	2-3 times a week	once	†imes	once a h month	often than		
	1.	_ 1	2	3	4	5	i	
	2	_ 1	2	3	4	5		
	3.	. 1	2	3	4	5		
	(e) What would y these person	ou say is s?	the re	ligion	of most	of		
14	Do you have a garden	?			Yes No		(5
	(a) About how ma spend workin	ny hours g in the	per wee garden?	k would	you say	you		
				ours pe one, ha	r week s a gard	lener	ı	

15 Do you ever have visitors at your home in the ev	Do you ever have	visitors	ат	your	home	in	the	evenina?
---	------------------	----------	----	------	------	----	-----	----------

Y	Э	S
No	c	

(a) How frequently did you have any visitors (including people who just dropped in for a coffee or a chat) at your home during the past year? Was it

> About 2-3 times a week About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that

2(go to Q.16 P.7)

3

4

5

(b) Who are these
 people?(i.e.
 relatives,
 friends, neigh bours, etc.)

(c) How frequently did you have each of these during the past year?

Category	times	once	2-3 times a month		Less often
	ı	2	3	4	5
2	ı	2	3	4	5
3	1	2	3	4	5
Λ	1	2	ス	Λ	E

(d) What would you say is the religion of most of these people?

16		ing the past year, h ited other people in				ening?		
				<i>F</i> 2 0 L	About 2-3 d About once 2-3 times a Once a mondess often Jone	a weel a month th	(1 2 3 4 5
		<pre>(a) Who were these people?(rela- tives,friends, neighbours, etc.)</pre>			quently did these?	d you v	visit	
		Category	2-3 times a weel	About once k a wee	2-3 times ek a month	Once a month	Less often	
		1.	ı	2	3	4	5	
		2	. 1	2	3	4	5	
		3	1	2	3	4	5	
		4.	1	2	3	4	5	
		(c) What would you of these people		the re	eligion of	most	,	
17	Are	you interested in m	usic?		res No			
		(a) What kind of mu	sic do	you li	ike most?			
18		many times during t h of the following? (SHOW CARD NO.	,	·	•	attend	ed	—
		Plays		times	during the	past	year	
		Musical Plays		times (during the	past	year	
		Operas		times	during the	past	year	
		Concerts	 	times	during the	past	year	
		Films		times	during the	past	year	
		Social dances		times	during the	past	year	
		Discos_		times	during the	past	year	
		Pantomi mes		times	during the	past	year	
		Ballets		times_	during the	past	year	
		Dining out		times_	during the	past	year	
		None of the above-	mention	ned				1

19	In general, would you say that you have muclittle, or no opportunity to come into cont non-Jews?	Much Moderate	l 2 3
		Little None	3 4 ————————————————————————————————————
	(a) Where would you say you have the gr opportunity to come into FRIENDLY o with non-Jews?		
20	Would you like to have more opportunity to come into contact with non-Jews?		
		Yes No Don't care D.K.	1 2 3 4 (go to Q. 21 P.9)
	(a) Why do you feel this way?		

	I would like to go over now to another set of question	ons.
21	Think of the people you are on friendly terms with at present. Are they	
	Only Jewish Mainly Jewish Both Jewish and non-Jew Mainly non-Jewish Only non-Jewish	l 2 ish 3 4 5
22	When you think of all the persons you are friendly wat the moment, how many of them are people you considereally close friends?	
	None	1(go to Q.42 P.15)
	Number	
	(a) Of these, how many are Jews?	
	(b) How long on the average have you known these jewish friends?	
	(c) And how many are non-jews?	
	(d) How long on the average have you known these non-Jewish friends?	
	IF HAS JEWISH FRIENDS ASK Q.23-30, OTHERWISE GO Q. 31, P. 11.	тс
23	Now, of all the Jewish persons you consider really c friends, is there one with whom you are MOST friends	
	Yes No	1 2 (go to Q.31 P.11)

24	First let me ask where does this	person live?	
	(IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY AREA)		
	(a) How long have you known	this person?	
	(b) Where did you meet him/h	years` er?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	INTERVIEWER: CHECK HERE FOR S	SEX OF JEWISH M F	l 2
25	What do you find that you share i	most in common?	
26	About how often do you see and to	alk to this friend?	
	(a) talk to him/her on the p	hone?	
27	Where do you mostly meet?		
	(a) Is it primarily during t the evening?	he day or during Day Evening Both equally	l 2 3
28	How frequently did he/she visit your house during the past year?	you in the evening at About 2-3 times a week About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that Never	1 2 3 4 5 6 (go to Q.30 P.11)

How many other persons are generally pres occasions?	ent on t	hese	
occasions:	None	- 1]
	coup	viduals/ les OUT ONE)	
(a) How many of these people are generally Jewish?			
	Some	t half st none	1 2 3 4 5 6
What are the subjects you discuss most of with your Jewish best friend? (SHOW CARD NO. 2 TO RESPONDENT)	ten		<u></u>
Do you: (a) discuss the children?	Yes I	<u>No</u> 2	
(b) discuss financial problems?	1	2	
(c) discuss business matters?	ı	2	
(d) discuss controversial political issue	s I	2	
(e) discuss community problems?	1	2	
(f) engage in gossip and/or small talk?	1	2	
(g) discuss personal anxieties and worrie	s? I	2	
(h) discuss intimate marital difficulties and problems?	I	2	
(i) Talk about Jewish/Gentile relations?	1	2	
(j) Talk about anti-Semitism?	I	2	;
(k) Other (specify)			:
ASK QS. 31-41 IF HAS NON-JEWISH FRIENDS. GO TO Q.42 P.15.	OTHERWI	SE,	
Now, of all the non-Jewish persons you co close friends, is there one with whom you friendly?			1 2 (go to Q.42 P.15)
11			1.12/

32	Does this person have any connection with Jewry through marriage or birth, for instance?	,
	Yes No	2
	(a) What connection?	
33	Where does this person live?	
	(IF GLASGOW, SPECIF	Y AREA)
	(a) How long have you known him/her?	
	Years	
	(b) Where did you meet him/her?	
	INTERVIEWER: CHECK HERE FOR SEX OF NON-JEWISH BEST FRIEND M F	1 2
34	What do you find that you share most in common?	
35	About how often do you see and talk to this per	rson?
	(a) talk to him/her on the phone?	
36	Where do you mostly meet?	
	(a) Is it primarily during the day or the evening? Day Evening Both	ng 2 equally 3

37	During the past year how frequer visit you in the evening at your		
		About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that Never	! 2 3 4 5 (go to Q.39 P.14)
38	How many other persons are gener on these occasions?	ally present	
		None	l (go to Q. 39 P.14)
		individuals/couples (CROSS ONE OUT)	
	(a) How many of these people are generally Jewish?		
		All Most About half Some Almost none None	l 2 3 4 5 6

39	What are the subjects you discuss most often with your non-Jewish best friend? (SHOW CARD NO. 2 TO RESPONDENT)				
	Do you	:	<u>Yes</u>	No	
	(a) Discuss the children?	1	2	
	(b) Discuss financial problems?	? 1	2	
	(c) Discuss business matters?	t	2	
	(d) Discuss controversial political issues?	1	2	
	(e) Discuss community problems:	? 1	2	
	(f) Engage in small talk - community gossip, etc.?	I	2	,
	(g) Discuss personal anxieties and problems?	1	2	
	(h) Discuss intimate marital difficulties and problems?	?	2	
	(i) Talk about Jewish/Gentile relations?	I	2	
	(j) Talk about anti-Semitism?	1	2	
	(k) Other		The Republicant	
40 By and large, do you feel closer to this Gentile friend or to the Jewish friend you mentioned? Closer to Gentile Closer to Jewish Equally close to both Inapplicable (a) Why is this?					! 2 3 4(Go to Q.42)

41	To whi	ch of the two are you or wo ned to turn in case of need?	uld you be more	
			Gentile friend Jewish friend Both equally Neither	l 2 3 4
		(a) Why?		
42	lf you social	u wanted to do so, COULD you lly to non-Jews than you are	get closer now?	
			Yes No Perhaps D.K.	1 2 - 3 -1 4 (go toQ.43 P.16)
		(a) Why don't you?		
				(Go to Q.43)
		(b) What prevents you from closer socially to non-	getting Jews?	

43	Do you find that you are with Jews or non-Jews?	e more comfortable being	
		More comfortable with Jews More comfortable with non-Je No difference	EWS 2
	(a) Why are you ma	ore comfortable with Jews?	
	(b) What kind of you are with a	feelings do you get when non-Jews?	
	(c) Why do you fe	el this way?	
44	Do you, and some of you circle, and visit each less regularly?	r friends form a definite other's homes more or	←
		Yes No	1 2(go to Q.63 P.22)
45	How and when was this g	roup formed?	

46	About how frequently does this gr get together?	Coup About 2-3 times a week About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that2	1 2 3 4 5
	(a) What do you generally o when you get together?	do	
47	How many persons are there altogogroup, (including yourself and you he/she is part of it)?	ether in this ar spouse if	
	INTERVIEWER: NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT IS SPEAKING OF	Individuals	
	INDIVIDUALS OR COUPLES AND FILL IN NUMBERS.	Couples	
	(a) What is the religion of persons in this group?	the	
		All Jewish Most Jewish	 2
		About half Jewish and half non-Jews	3
		Some Jewish None is Jewish	4 5 (go to Q.53
			P.19)
48	Were any of these Jews born non-J	ews?	
		Yes No	2
	(a) How many?		
49	Does your Jewish best friend we d	liscussed	
	belong to this circle?	Yes	1
		No Does not have a	2
		Jewish best friend	3

50	Regarding the Jewish members of where do they live? (IF GLASSO	D)	
	Place	Number of members	
	1.	individuals	
	2	individuals	
	3	individuals	
	4	individuals	
-		(INSERT NUMBER OF MEMBERS LIVING IN THE SAME PLACE)	
	QS. 51-52 SHOULD BE ASKED ONLY TO AN "ALL JEWISH" SOCIAL CIRC		
51	What do you think would be the of your circle of friends if s non-Jews into the circle?	e general reaction someone tried to bring	
	(a) How about you person you feel about it?	nally? How would	
	IF CIRCLE AND SELF WOULD ACCES	PT NON-JEWS, ASK:	
	(b) Then how do you according that there isn't any circle?		

52	Have you ever been in a social circle which included non-Jews? Yes No	1 2 (go to Q.63 P.22)
	(a) When and where?	
	(b) What happened to it? Why did you leave?	
		(Go to Q.63 P.22)
	QS. 53-55 SHOULD BE ASKED IF NON-JEWS BELONG TO THE CIRCLE	
53	How many non-Jews are there in the circle?	
	(a) How many of these non-Jews are (count each person separately):	
	Husband and wife Matried to Jew- ish persons	
	Unmarried	
	(b) Were any of these non-Jews born Jews?	
	Yes No	2
	(c) How many?	
54	Does your non-Jewish best friend we discussed belong to this group? Yes No Does not have a Jewish best fr	

5		y live? (IF GLASGOW,	
	SPECIFY NEIGHBOURHOO		
	PLACE	NUMBER	
	1	individuals	
	2	individuals	
	3.	individuals	
		(INSERT NUMBERS OF MEMBERS LIVING IN THE SAME PLACE)	
56	A CIRCLE OF FRIENDS W	KED OF THOSE WHO BELONG TO WITH NON-JEWS AS A MINORITY on-Jews are typical or	
	different from most n	on-Jews? Typical	
		Different D.K.	2 3
		are they typical/different?	
57	feel as close to them	Jewish members of the group n as towards other Jewish members you think that the Jewish members ore close to them?	———
		More close to them Less close to them As close to them D.K.	1 2 3 4 (go to Q.63 P22)
	(a) Why do you	think this is so?	
			(Go to Q.63 P.22)
		The state of the s	

	QS.58-62 SHOULD BE ASKED OF THOSE WHO BELONG T CONSISTING OF 50% OR MORE NON-JEWS	O A CIRCLE	
58	How did you come to be a member of this circle	?	
59	How do your other Jewish friends who are not part of this circle feel about you belonging t	- 	
60	Do you think that the Gentile members of the greel as close to you as to other Gentile members group, or do you think they feel closer or less to you? More close Less close As close D.K.	ers of the es close ee to you ee to you	1 2 3 4
	(a) Why do you think this is so?		
61	Do the Gentile members of the group consider y typical or different from most Jews? Typical Different (a) In what way do they consider you typical/different?		1 2
62	Do you in any way feel strange at being a Jew among many non-Jews?	 	
	Yes No (a) Why do you feel this way?		I 2 (Go to Q.63 P.22)
			

I would like to close this set of questions by asking you:

63 Do you think that there should be more mixing socially between Jews and non-Jews?

Yes
No
D.K.

(a) What do you think prevents more
social mixing with non-Jews?

GO TO Q.64

(b) Why do you feel this way?

	concerning the neighbourhood in which you I		
	Let us consider the 20 houses nearest to yo	urs.	
64	Do you happen to know how many of these hou are occupied by non-Jewish families?	ses	<
	Y N	es o	2
	(a) How many?		
65	If it were up to you, what proportion of t people living in these 20 houses would you like to be non-Jews?	he %	
	D (a) Why do you feel this way?	on't care	1
66	Would you say that the neighbourhood in whi (or your parents) lived just before moving house was:		
	Much more Jewish than your present ne Somewhat more Jewish		I 2 3 4 5
67	И	es lo .K.	l 2 3

I would like to ask you some questions about the relations that you have with your neighbours.

68 Are there occasions when a number of neighbours get together, say, for a neighbourhood party or a social evening or something of the sort?

Yes No

(a) Do you participate in these parties?

Yes No

(b) Do you happen to know how often does it occur?

> Yes No

- (c). How often, and what are some of these occasions?
- (d) Are non-Jews as likely to take part in these occasions as are Jews?

More likely As likely Less likely Not taking part at all

(e) How do you account for it?

2	
1 2	
I 2(Go to Q.69 P.25)	
Go to Q.69 P.25	
4	

69	during the day	gether with any of your neighly (for a coffee or a chat)?; over the weekend?		
		During the day:	Yes No	
		During the evening:	Yes No	1 2
		Weekends:	Yes No	2
	(a) Wha	TO ANY OF THE ABOVE ASK (a); IF "NO" TO ALL THE ABOVE, Got to you mostly do on these asions?		
	Jew	many of these neighbours are ish?		
		many are Gentile?not?		
70	Are there any case of need?	neighbours to whom you turn	in Yes No	l 2(Go to Q.73 P26)
		s this neighbour happen to be ish?	Jewish Gentile Both	l 2 3

71	Are there any neighbours with whom you are particularly friendly? Yes No (a) How many of them are Jewish? (b) How many of them are non-Jews?	2
72	IF HAS BOTH JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURS ASK Q. 72. IF NO, GO TO Q.73) Do you feel as close to the Gentile neighbour with whom you are particularly friendly, as you do to the Jewish one? Or do you feel closer or less close? closer to Gentile neighbour closer to Jewish neighbour No Difference	1 2 3
73	Would you say that on the whole you are more friendly or less friendly with your non-Jewish neighbours than	
	you are with your Jewish ones? More friendly with non-Jewish More friendly with Jewish No Difference (a) How do you account for this?	I 2 3 (GO TO Q.74 P.26)

74	Have you had any unpleasant of your non-Jewish neighbour Jewish ones?		
	Non-Jewish neighbours:	Yes	l 2
	(a) What, for example?		
	(b) Jewish neighbours:	Yes	2
	(c) What, for example?		
75	Would you say that the relat non-Jews in this neighbourho houses) are:		
76	In some parts of the country	Very harmonious Fairly harmonious Somewhat harmonious Not Harmonious at all No relations at all D.K.	1 2 3 4 5 6
76	in a few Jewish districts. relations with non-Jews:	Do you think this makes Better Worse Makes no difference D.K.	1 2 3 4(Go to 0.77 P.28)
	(a) Why?	,^	
		; ! !	

I would like to ask you some questions about your employment.

77 Do you have a full-time employment?

Full time Part time Retired Housewife

IF RETIRED ASK ABOUT LAST EMPLOYMENT

- (a) What is your occupation?
- (b) Description of occupation____
- 78 Is your husband/wife employed?

Full time Part time Retired Housewife Inapplicable

IF RETIRED ASK ABOUT LAST OCCUPATION

- (a) What is his/her occupation?_____
- (b) Description of occupation

•	
2	
3	
<i>a</i>)	
	to top P.29)
of	P.29)

IF RESPONDENT IS RETIRED ASK QS.79-82 ABOUT LAST EMPLOYMENT. IF RESPONDENT IS A HOUSEWIFE ASK QS. 79-82 ABOUT HUSBAND

79	Do y	UOU	work	for	yourself	or	for	someone	else?
1.7	Ų ()	y O u	WOIN	101	yourson	~ i	101	3011100110	0130.

is be you werk for yourself of t	01 301100110 0130.	
	Employed by someone else	l (Go to 0.81 P.30)
	Self employed	2
ASK WORKING WOMEN		
(a) Are you working in yo or do you have a busi		
	Husband's Own business	l 2
ASK MEN WITH WORKING WIVES		
(a) Is your wife working in your business?	for you	
TH Your Dustrious	Yes No	l 2
80 Do you have any employees?	Yes No	l 2 (Go to Q.83 P.31)
(a) Are your employees		
	Mainly Jewish? Mainly non-Jewish? About half Jewish and	2
	half non-Jewish?	3 (Go to 0.83 4 P.31)
(b) is it	By chance? Because you prefer non- Jewish/Jewish workers? Other (specify)	(Go to Q.83 P.31)

18	ls your employer Jewish?		
		Yes No	2
	(a) Is it		
		By chance?	1
		Because you prefer a Jewish employer? Because of the great	2
		number of Jewish employers in this trade? Other(specify)	3 4
	(b) Are your callegation	ot vool	
	(b) Are your colleagues	at work	
		Mainly Jewish? Mainly non-Jewish? About half Jewish	l 2
		and half non-Jewish?	3 4
82	Do you wish to become self-em	ployed?	{
		Yes No D.K.	1 2 (Go to top 3 of P.31)
	(a) Why?		
		•	

	ASK QS. 83-87 ONLY IF IN LABOUR FORCE AT PRESENT. IF RESPONDENT IS A HOUSEWIFE OR A RETIRED PERSON, SKIP TO Q.88 P.34)	
83	How many people with whom you come into contact during the course of your day's work are likely to be non-Jews?	
	All Most About half Some None	1 2 3 4 5(go to Q.88 P.34)
	(a) In what connection do you come into contact with non-Jews in your work? Is it:	
	As people who work for you?	1 2 3 4 5 6
		7
	(b) With which do you have the most frequent contact?	·
	(specify frequency)	
84	Do you find during the course of your work that you are more friendly with non-Jewish workers and colleagues than you are with the Jewish ones?	
	More friendly with the non-Jewish More friendly with the Jewish No difference Inapplicable (no Jewish/non-Jewish workers)	I 2 3 4(Go to Q.85)
	(a) How do you account for this?	

85		ever go out with or visit any non-Jewish you have met through your work? Yes No	1 2
	(a)	How many such persons have there been during the past year?	
	(b)	How often did you do anything social with them (like going to the pictures, visiting each other's homes, having lunch together, etc.) during the past year?	
	(c)	What kinds of things did you do with them?	
	(d)	Are these occasions mostly connected with some business or professional function or purpose? Yes No	1 2>
	(e)	In what way?	
86	working	ou prefer to have more social contacts (after hours) than you have now with non-Jewish persons met through work? Yes No	1 2
	(a)	Why do you feel this way?	

87 Do you prefer to work with Jews or with non-Jews?

With Jews
With non-Jews
No special preference

(a) Why?

		o go over now-to. membership in or	a set of questions ganisations.		
88			a synagogue? and what she a member of a		
	Jynagogue.	Respondent:	Yes No	1 2	
		Spouse:	Yes No Not applicable	1 2 3	
			R, ASK (a), (b) AND MEMBER, GO TO Q.90		
	(a) In	which one, or one	es?		
	(b) How	long have you be	en a member?		
			years		
89	a post in your	husband/wife cur congregation?	rently hold Yes No	2	
	(a) I	which post?			
90		coluntary work for unisations, or ins			
			Yes No	1 2(Go to Q.9 P.35)	1
	(a) for	which groups?	<pre>(b) what kind of veluntary work do you do?</pre>		
	l			_	
	2				
	3			_	
	4			-	
				_	

91 Excluding those mentioned before, could you give me the names of any other groups, organisations or clubs, Jewish or non-Jewish, to which you belong? Please include any kind of groups and organisations, including study groups, professional groups, sports clubs, garden clubs, country clubs, golf clubs, etc. Also include any synagogue affiliated groups, sisterhoods and Men's clubs, etc.

Name of organisation	(a) Participation in functions and meetings		(b) Office or Board Membership		(c) % members which are Jewish	
	Most	Some	None None	Yes	<u>No</u>	, i
1.	ł	2	3	1	2	
2	1	2	3	1	2	
3	1	2	3	1	2	Ø /0
4.	I	2	3	1	2	70
5	1	2	3	I	2	%

Not a member in any other organisation

Now I would like to ask you about each of these groups.

- (a) Do you participate in most, some or none of its functions?
- (b) Do you currently hold an office or board membership in this group?
- (c) What percentage of its membership is Jewish? (if you belong to a local branch of a non-sectarian organisation, indicate the percentage of Jews in your own local branch).

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ASK FOR PERCENTAGE FOR GROUPS THAT ARE OBVIOUSLY JEWISH.

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A MEMBER IN ANY ORGANISATION (CHECK ALSO Q.90 P.34) SKIP TO Q.97 P.39. IF HE IS AFFILIATED TO ANY ORGANISATION (CHECK Q.90) GO TO Q.92.

		1
	IF RESPONDENT BELONGS TO ONLY ONE ORGANISATION GO TO	
92	Considering all of your various group affiliations, whether Jewish or non-Sectarian, which one or ones in particular do you find most satisfying?	
	(a) What makes it/them so satisfying?	
	IF RESPONDENT BELONGS TO ONLY ONE NON-SECTARIAN ORGANISATION, ASK Q.93. IF BELONGS TO MORE THAN ONE SKIP TO Q.94. IF DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY NON-SECTARIAN ORGANISATION, GO TO Q.95.	
93	How friendly would you say are your contacts with non-Jews in ?	
	name of non-sectarian organisation	
	(a) What do you think accounts for this?	
		Go to Q.95 P.37.

94	In which	or fr			
				None	-
		(a)	What do you think ma friendliness you exp Jews in this organis	erience with non-	
		:			
		(b)	Do most other Jewish organisation share yethe friendliness of organisation?	our feelings about	
			•	Yes	
		(c)	Why not?		
95		ng t	r opinion, do most Je o non-Jewish organisa		
	33, 1110,	•		Strongly approve Moderately approve Indifferent Disapprove Strongly disapprove D.K.	1 2 3 4 5 6 (GO TO Q.96 P.38)
		(a)	Why do you think so?		

96	Do you think that the members of the Jewish community will approve or disapprove of non-Jew trying to enter Jewish organisations?	vs
	Approve Disappr Wouldn'	
	(a) Why do you think so?	
	(b) How about you personally. Would you approve or disapprove of non-Jews trying to enter Jewish organisation	
	Approve Disappi Don't c	rove 2
	(c) Why do you feel this way?	

	Now let us turn to some questions family and how you feel about inte		
97	Are your parents alive?	Ğ	
,	Father	Yes No	l
	Mother	Yes	l 2
	IF BOTH OR EITHER ALIVE ASK IF NOT, GO TO Q.98	(a) & (b).	
	(a) How frequently during th she/they visit you in th		
		Almost every day Once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	l 2 3 4 5
	(b) How frequently did you withem during the past year		
	Them during the past year	Almost every day Once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	l 2 3 4 5
98	How often during the past year did other relatives visit you in this		
		Almost every day Once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	l 2 3 4 5
	(a) And how often during the visit any other relative		
		Almost every day Once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	1 2 3 4 5
	IF RESPONDENT IS MARRIED ASK Q.99 OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.104.P.41.	9-103.	
99	Could you tell me your wife's (hus	sband's) religion?	
		Protestant Catholic Jew by birth Proselyte Other	1 2 3 4 5
		(specify)	

IF RESPONDENT IS A PROSELYTE OR MARRIED TO A NON-JEW OR A PROSELYTE ASK QS. 100-103. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.104 100 Where did you meet your husband/wife? (a) What was your age then? What was your parents' reaction to your decision 101 to get married? Did they try to do anything about it? (a) How did your friends react? (b) What about today? Have your parents' feelings remained the same or have they changed? The same Changed 2 (c) How have they changed? (d) Why have they changed? IF THE NON-JEW IS NOT CONVERTED, ASK Q.102 102 Does your husband/wife plan to convert to the Jewish faith? Yes 2. No (a) Will he/she do it through the reformed or through an orthodox synagogue? Reformed 1) Go to 2/Q.104 Orthodox (b) Why not?

IF THE NON-JEW IS NOT CONVERTED, AND DOES NOT-PLAN TO CONVERT, ASK Q.103

103 How do you raise your children? Are they being raised as Jews or Christians?

Jews Christians No religion Has no children

2

3

IF RESPONDENT HAS ANY CHILDREN, ASK QS. 104-111. IF NO, GO TO Q. 112 P.44

104 I would like to fill in this form about each of your children*

							1111	
			ı	2	3	4	5	6
AGE		Write in						
SEX		Male	1	1	1	!	-	J
		Female	2	2	2	2	2	2
Had Bar-mitzvah	ES LY	Yes No	<u>1</u> 2	<u>1</u> 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<u>1</u> _
Intending to have Bar-Mitzvah	MALES	Yes No	1 2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1 2	<u>1</u> _
Attending Hebrew classes now		Yes No	1/2	1/2	1 2	1 2	2	1 -
Attended Hebrew classes in the past		Yes No	1/2	1/2	<u>1</u> 2	1/2	2	2
Belongs to Jewish organisations,' clubs now		Yes No	1/2	1/2	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> 2	2	2
Did belong to Jewish organ- isations/clubs in the past		Yes No	1/2	2	1 2	<u>1</u> 2	2	1/2
Living in this house		Yes No	1/2	<u>1</u>	2	1 2	2	1/2

^{*} ORDER THE CHILDREN FROM ELDEST TO YOUNGEST.

105	Are any of your children married?	
	Yes No	1 2 (Go to 0.107 P.43)
	(a) Where do they live? (b) Is his/her wife/ husband	
	l	1 2
	2 Jewish Non-Jewish	l 2
	.3 Jewish Non-Jewish	l 2
	4 Jewish Non-Jewish	l 2
	IF ANY CHILD IS MARRIED TO A NON-JEW, ASK Q.106. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.107.	
106	What were your feelings when the marriage took place?	1. · · ·
	(a) What about today, have your feelings changed or have they remained the same?	
	Changed The same (b) How have they changed?	2
	(c) Why have they changed?	
	(d) Did any of them convert? Yes No In process of conver- sion now	1 2 (go to Note above 0.107)
	(e) Who was/is it? The Jew Non-Jew	l 2

	would you feel if your child were to Jew?	o marry a	
	(a) Why would you feel this way?		
	(b) What would you do?		
Do y	ou think your child might marry a n	on-Jew?	
		Yes	
1.6		No Possibly D.K.	
	your child were to marry a non-Jew, igion of the non-Jew matter?	No Possibly D.K. would the	
		No Possibly D.K. would the	
reli Wou	igion of the non-Jew matter?	No Possibly D.K. would the Yes No	
reli Wou	(a) How and why? Id it make any difference to you if	No Possibly D.K. would the Yes No	-
reli Wou	(a) How and why? Id it make any difference to you if	No Possibly D.K. would the Yes No the non-Jew Yes No	*

1 2 3 4	
2	
1 2	
(Go to Q.111 P.44)	

	that if your child were the one who wanted to convert?		
- 2 (t	Can you give any reasons why inter-marriage can be a good thing?		:
-	None Can you give any reasons for opposing intermarriag	e?	l
-	,		
-	None	-	<u> </u>

114 Are any of your close relations married to anyone who was not born Jewish?

Yes No

2 (go to 0.115 P.46)

(a) I would like to fill in the following information about each of those relatives.

Jewish relatives who are inter-married

			1110	rried		
			ı	2	3	4
a.	How is he related to you?	Write in				
b.	What is the sex	<u>M</u>			_ 1	1_
	of the Jewish person?	F	2	2	2	2
c.	What religion was the non- Jewish person?	Write in				
d.	How did you feel about it?	Write in				
е .	Did either one	Yes	l	١	1	1
The state of the s	convert?	No	2	2	2	2
f.	Which one?	The Jew	ı	ı	1	I
,		The non-Jew	2	2	2	2
9.	Do they have	Yes	I	l	i	1
	any children?	No	2	2	2	2
h.	How are they	As Jews	1		1	ı
الم المستقدمة المستقدمة	being brought up?	As Christians	2	2	2	2
·		No religion	3	3	3	3
معتمد شمعت		D.K.	4	4	4	4
		Inapplicable (children too small)	5	5	5	5

	Now I would like to turn to some questions about y religious practices and traditions.	our	e e t oda nsky
115	(a) Do you have the Shabbath candles lit in your to on Friday night?	nome Yes	Annual Control of the
	(a _j) And how about your parents, when they were about your age. Did they have the Shabbath candles lit at home on Friday night?	Yes	1
	(b) Do you fast on Yom-Kippur?	No Yes	2
	(b ₁) And how about your parents, when they were about your age. Did they fast on Yom-Kippur?	No	2
	(c) Do you eat only Kosher food at home?	No Yes	1
	(c ₁) And how about your parents?	No Yes No	2 1 2
	(d) Do you eat bacon or ham outside your home?	Yes No	1 2
	(d) And how about your parents?(e) Do you keep separate meat and milk dishes	Yes No	1 2
	in your home?	Yes No	l 2
	(e) And how about your parents?	Yes No	l 2
	(f) Do you eat non-Kosher food outside your home?	Yes No	1 2
	(f) And how about your parents? IF R. IS A HOUSEWIFE ASK ONLY (g) ABOUT	Yes No	1 2
	HER HUSBAND.		
	(g) Do you work on the Shabbath? (g ₁) How about your parents?	Yes No	1 2
	(h) Do you travel on the Shabbath?	Yes No Yes	2
	(h) How about your parents?	No Yes	1
	(i) Do you light candles on Chanukah?	No Yes	
	(i) How about your parents?	No Yes	2
	(j) Do you observe the Passover festival?	No Yes	1
	(j) How about your parents?	No Yes No	2 1 2
	46		

116	How often do you attend synagogue?		
	(a) How about your Father/Mother PARENT OF THE SAME SEX AS R. (she) was about your age, ho he/she attend synagogue?). When he	
117	Did you have any Jewish education? Ye	-	2
	(a) How many years of instruction did you have?	on	
	(b) What were your ages then?		,
	(c) How many hours of instruction have per week?	 on did you 	
(MALES ONLY		
118	Were you Bar-Mitzvah? Ye No	· ·	<
119	Have you ever been to Israel?	es O	2
	(a) When was it?	(give year)	
	(b) For how long?		(Go to Q.121)
120	Do you have any special desire to visit Israel?	, es	
	No		2(Go to Q.121)
	(a) Why?		

121	If the Arab nations should succeed in catheir threat to destroy israel, would you a very deep, some, or no personal sense		
	:	Very deep Some No	1 2 3
	(a) Why would you feel this way?		
	:		

Now let us talk in general about relations between Jews and non-Jews here in Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs. 122 Have you or other members of your immediate family had any personal experience with anti-Semitism in recent years, whether here or elsewhere? Yes 2 No (a) Was this experienced frequently or occasionally? Frequently Occasionally (b) Did most, some, or none of these experiences occur in Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs? Most Some 2 0ne 3 4 None (c) Please describe what you consider the most severe anti-Semitic experience that happened to you or any of your immediate family. (d) Where did it happen? 123 Have you heard of any other anti-Semitic incidents that may have occurred in NewtonnMearns/Whitecraigs? Yes No (a) How many? (b) What were they? 4 124 Do you know of any other kind of discrimination being practised against Jews by Gentiles in Glasgow? Yes 2 (Go to top of No P.50) (a) What, for example?

	We know that you cannot have an exact answer to the next few questions, but we would like you to make a rough estimate relying on your experience and on what you have heard from others.	
125	What proportion of non-Jews in Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs do you think would be willing to invite Jews <u>socially</u> into their homes?	
	D.K.	I
	(a) What proportion of Jews in Newton Mearns/ Whitecraigs do you think would be willing to invite non-Jews <u>socially</u> into their homes?	
	The state of the s	
	D.K.	
126	What proportion of non-Jews in Newton Mearns/ Whitecraigs would agree with the following statements: (a) The trouble with Jewish businessmen is that they are so shrewd and tricky that	
	other people don't have a fair chance in competition.	
	% would agree	
	D.K.	I
	(b) The trouble with letting Jews into a nice neighbourhood is that sooner or later they spoil it for other people.	
	% would agree	
	D.K.	1
	(c) Persecution of Jews would be largely eliminated if the Jews would make really sincere efforts to rid themselves of harmful and offensive faults.	
	% would agree	
	D.K.	1

127	the to	roportion would you estimate do the Jews form of tal Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs population	
	of tod	ay:	
		(a) What proportion do you think they will form in 10 years from now?	
		(b) Why?	
128		ou ever felt embarassed at the behaviour of n public places either here or elsewhere?	
		Yes	1 2
		(a) Where did you have your most embarassing experience?	2
		(b) What was it?	
		(c) How much do these situations bother you?	
		Bother me a great deal Bother me a fair amount Bother me a little Don't bother me at all	1 2 3 4
130		that in your opinion are some of the main reasons	
	W	thy Gentiles are sometimes hostile towards Jews?	
	_	(a) Do you think that there is anything about the behaviour of the Jews which contributes to anti-Semitism?	
		Yes No	2(Go to Q.130)
		(b) What?	

130	have other	m going to read a number of sta e occasionally been made in con er people. I'd like to know y h. Tell me whether you agree of tement.				
	SHO	W CARD NO. 3 TO RESPONDENT.			No	
			Agree	Disagree	Opinion	
	(a)	Jews tend to be more clever than most other people	1	2	3	
	(b)	Jews tend to be more money minded than most other people	ı	2	3	
	(c)	Jews tend to be more ambitious than most other people	5	2	3	
	(d)	Jews tend to be more aggress- ive than most other people	1	2	3	
	(e)	Jews tend to be more interested in education than most other people	ŀ	2	3	
	(f)	Jews tend to be shrewder businessmen than most other people		2	3	
	(g)	Jews tend to be intellectual— ly superior to most other people	i	2	3	
13Ł		e are a few more, which compare you <u>agree</u> or <u>disagree</u> with each			ews.	
	INT	ERVIEWER: SHOW CARD NO. 4 TO RE	SPONDE	NT	No	
	(a)	Non-Jews tend to be more re- ligious than Jews	i	2	3	
	(b)	Non-Jews tend to drink more than Jews	I	2	3	
	(c)	Non-Jewish families tend to be less closely knit than Jewish families	1	2	3	

2

2

2

3

3

3

(d) Non-Jews tend to fight physically more than Jews do.

(e) Non-Jews are more inclined to go in for sports as leisure time activity than Jews do.

(f) Non-Jews tend to be more loose

sexually than Jews

I would like to ask a few more questions about what you think makes a good Jew.

First let me ask you, in your opinion, for a Jew to be considered a good Jew, which of the following must he do? Which are desirable but not essential? Which have no bearing on whether or not he is considered a good Jew? Which must he not do?

Jew? (SHC	W CARD NO. 5 TO RESPOND		Desirable but not Essential	Have no Bearing	Must not Do	
(a)	Accept his being a Jew and not try to hide it	1	2	3	4	
(b)	Contribute to Jewish philanthropies	ı	2	3	4	
(c)	Support Israel	1	2	3	4	
(d)	Support Zionism	1	2	3	4	
(e)	Support all humani- tarian causes	ł	2	3	4	and a substitute of the substitute of
(f)	Belong to Jewish organisations	I	2	3	4	
(g)	Belong to a synagogue	l	2	3	4	
(h)	Attend weekly services	ł	2	3	4	
(;)	Attend services on high holidays	l	2	3	4	
(j)	Lead an ethical and moral life	i	2	3	4	
(k)	Observe the dietary laws	1	2	3	4	
(1)	Be well versed in Jewis history and culture	sh I	2	3	4	
(m)	Know the fundamentals of Judaism	1	2	3	4	
(n)	Have mostly Jewish friends	ı	2	3	4	
(0)	Promote the use of Yiddish	1	2	3	4	:
(p)	Gain respect of Christ- ian neighbours	-	2	3	4	
(q)	Give Jewish candidates for political office preference	1	2	3	4	
(r)	Promote civic bettermer and improvement in the community)† 	2	3	4	
(s)	Help the underprivilege to improve their lot	ed I	2	3	4	
(+)	Marry within the Jewish faith	1	2	3	4	

If anyone explain it	''Wha†	is a	J⊕w3,,	how	would	you	
							·

134	Finally, let me ask you some questions about yourself.	
135	Where were you born? (Name of city if in U.K.: name of neighbourhood if in Glasgow; name of community and country if born abroad).	
	IF 'ABROAD'	
	(a) At what age did you first arrive in this country? (U.K.)	
135	Where was your husband/wife born? (Name or city if U.K.; name of neighbourhood if in Glasgow; name of community and country if born abroad).	
	IF 'ABROAD'	
	(a) At what age did he/she first arrive in this country? (U.K.)	
13 6	Where were your parents born?	
	Mother	
	Father	
	IF MOTHER BORN IN U.K.	
	(a) Where were your maternal grandparents born?	
	Grandmother	
	Grandfather	
	IF IN U.K.	
	(b) Does this grandparent come from German-Jewis or East European culture?	h
	Grandmother	
	Grandfather	
	IF FATHER BORN IN U.K.	
	(c) Where were your paternal grandparents born?	
	Grandmother	
	Grandfather	
	<pre>(d) Does this grandparent come from German-Jewis</pre>	h
	or East European culture?	
	Grandmother	
	Grandfather	

137	In what city, or community, were you p (IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY AREA).	rimarily reared?	
138	What was the composition of the neighbourhoods your family resided in growing up? How many persons residing non-Jews?	while you were there were	
		All Most About half Some None	1 2 3 4 5
139	When you were growing up, how many of t personal friends of your parents were n	he close on-Jews?	
		All Most About half Some None	l 2 3 4 5
140	When you were a teenager, how many of y friends were non-Jews?		·
		All Most About half Some None	1 2 3 4 5
14-1		t with non- Yes No	2
	(a) Did any of these relationship become serious?		
		Yes No	2>
1/12	What size of family did you come from? brothers and sisters did you have?	How many	<
		BrothersSisters	
	(a) How about your husband/wife? brothers and sisters did he/s	How many	
		Brothers	
		Sisters	

14.3	How many years of formal education did you	ı have?	
	(a) What about your husband/wife, ho years of formal education did he		
	(b) What about your father?		
	(c) And your mother?	-	
144	Did you have any college or university deg	gree?	·
		Yes No	2
	(a) What was the highest degree you received?		
145	Did your husband/wife have any college or university degree?	Yes	
	(a) What was the highest degree he/s received?	No she	2
146	Could you give me your age?	20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70 +	l 2 3 4 5
	THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR		
	COOPERATION.		

INT	ERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD THE FOL	_LOWING:	
Α	SEX OF RESPONDENT	M	l 2
В	IS THERE A MEZUZAH ON THE DOOR?	}	
		No External Door Between the two doors Inside the house	1 2 3 4

THE NON-JEWISH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CONFIDENTIAL

THE INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THIS
SCHEDULE IS TREATED AS STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL. THE DATA, WHICH WILL
REMAIN ANONYMOUS, WILL BE USED
FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

DATE:	1	/1973		RESPOND	ENT NUMBER
INTERVIEWI	ER NO	:			
NAME	······		ADDRESS		
		INTERVIEW STARTED	a.m.,	/p.m.	
		INTERVIEW ENDED	a.m.,	/p.m.	

This is a study of community and inter-community relations. This means that it is a study of the relations between different groups of people. We are mainly interested in the kinds of relationships and friends you have, what is it you do in your free time, and how the people in this neighbourhood live and get along together. we are mainly interested in the relations people have with members of other groups, and in this neighbourhood, that is particularly the relations people have with members of the Jewish group. This is not a test, we are only trying to find out how people live, think and feel about different things. Therefore there are no "right" or "wrong", "correct" or "incorrect" answers. As I have already told you, whatever you are going to say is treated strictly confidentially. Nowhere on this schedule will you find your name. You are identified by a number; and the information is going to be punched on cards, and fed into the computer. The results will come out in statistical forms (such as percentages) and nobody can identify you personally through this schedule, you can speak freely and say whatever you feel.

	I would like to start with some questions aboneighbourhood in which you are living at pres	ut yourself a ent.	nd-the
I	For how many years have you lived in this nei	ghbourhood?	
	В	orn here	1
		years	
	(a) Where did you (or your parents) live	jus†	
	prior to moving to this neighbourhoo	d?	
	IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY AREA		
2	Are you married?		
_	S	ingle arried	1
	W	idowed	2 3 4
		ivorced eparated	5
3	Have you any children?		
	Y	es o	2
	(a) How many?		
4	Have you any relatives living with you, such parents, in-laws, cousins, etc?		—
	Y N	es o	2
	(a) How many?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(b) How are they related to you?		
5	So altogether, how many people are living in household?	†his	<
	That is: You: Your husband		e e
	Children: Relations:		ŧ
	Others:SPECIFY		;
6	Could you tell me your religion?	Church of	
		Scotland Catholic	1
	J	ew Other	2 3 4
		SPECIFY	-
	1	5, 2011 1	
	· ·		l .

7	In general, how satisfied would you say you are with your life in this neighbourhood? Are you:	
	Very satisfied Reasonably satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Rather dissatisfied Very dissatisfied D.K.	1 2 3 4 5 6
	(a) What makes you feel this way?	
8	If you were talking to a newcomer, what would you tell him were the good and attractive things in this neighbourhood?	
9	And what are some of the reasons why this neighbourhood might not be such a good place to live in?	

10	ienced a do you fe	t years, Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs great deal of growth and change. eel that this growth and change ha or Newton Mearns/Whitecraigs?	On the whole,	
	*		Good Bad Neither Both D.K.	1 2 3 4 5
	(a.) What do you like about the growt of the community?	h	
	(b)) What do you dislike about it?		
11	mentioned the newco	ave probably noticed (OR: "As you d", if Respondent mentioned the Je omers to this neighbourhood have b as you have seen or heard, what ar s like?	ws), some of een Jewish.	
	(a) Is there anything (else) you par or dislike about them?	ticularly like	
	(b)) Did they have any particular eff community?	ect on the Yes No	l 2(go to Q.12)
	(c) What?		

	Let us consider for a moment the 20 houses neares yours.	st to	
12	Do you happen to know how many of these houses as occupied by Jewish families? Yes	re l	
	No	2	
	(a) How many?		
13	If it were up to you, what proportion of the peopliving in these houses would you like to be Jewis	ole sh?	_
		7.	
	Don't o	care I———	
	(a) Why do you fee! this way?		
	The state of the s		
	I would like to ask you some questions about the	<	_ -1
	relations that you have with your neighbours.		
14			
	together say, for a neighbourhood party, or a soc evening or something of the sort?	la!	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	(a) How often does it occur?		
	(b) What are some of these occasions?		
	(b) what are some of these occasions:		
	(c) Are Jews invited to these parties?		
	Yes	I Go to	
	No	2 Q.15	
	D.K.	3 1	
	(d) How do you account for it?	-	

15.	Do you get together the day for a coff over the weekend?	with any of your neighbore or a chat)?; during H	ne evening?;		
		During the day:	Yes No	1 2	
		During the evening:	Yes No	1 2	
		Weekends	Yes No	1 2	
		OF THE ABOVE, ASK (a) and THE ABOVE, GO TO (c).	i (b).		
	(a) What do yo	mostly do on these occa	asions?		
	(b) How many o	these neighbours are J	ewish?		
	(c) Why Not?				
16	Are there any neigh	pours to whom you turn i	n case of need?	<u></u>	
			Yes No	2.	
	(a) Could you this neigh	tell me the religion of cour?			
17	Are there any neigh friendly?	bours with whom you are	particularly Yes No	1 2 (go to Q.1	8)
	(a) How many c	f them are Jewish?	name or abotherin beginn		
		ny other particularly fr do you have?	iendly		
				-	

18	less	d you say that on the whole you are more frier friendly with your Jewish neighbours than you your other neighbours? More friendly with Jewish More friendly with other nei	ı are
		(a) How do you account for that?	
19	your	you had any unpleasant experiences with any of Jewish neighbours? With any of your other hbours? Jewish neighbours: Yes No (a) What, for example?	1 2
		(b) With other neighbours: Yes No (c) What for example?	2 (go to Q.20)

	Let us turn now to some questions about your leisure- time activities and interests.	
20	What sort of activity do you enjoy most in your leisure time?	
	IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED: (a) Of these, which one do you enjoy the most?	
21	Are you particularly interested in any kind of sport?	
	Yes No	[2 (go to Q.22)
	(a) Which one do you consider your favourite sport?	
	(b) Do you participate yourself (play it), watch it on T.V. and/or watch it in person?	
	Play it Watch on T.V. Watch in person Both 2 ₅ 3.	1 (go to Q.22) 3 4
	(c) When you go to watch, do you name of sports	uman vigi. I maa maadaan ka dhaana saa saa ka ka ka ka dhaan ii maa ii maa ka
	usually go alone or with other people?	
	Alone With others	I (go to Q.22)
	(d) Who are these people? (e) How frequently did (i.e. relatives friends, you go with each of neighbours, etc.) these during the past year?	,
	About 2-3 Once . once times a Less Category a week a mth. month ofter	
	1,1 2 3 4	
	2. <u> </u>	
	31 2 3 4	
	(f) What would you say is the religion of most of these people?	

2 Do y	ou have any hobbie	s, or do	you c	collect a	nything	? .	
					Yes No		2
	(a) What is your	hobby?					
	(b) Does your hob of other peop children)?	by invol le (othe	ve the	partici spouse	pation and Yes No		2
	(c) Who are these neighbours, e		(i.e.	relativ	es, fri	ends,	
	(d) What would you most of these			religion	of		
or c	there any games of other games (chess, asionally or freque	etc.) t	that yo	ou have p	layed e ear? Yes		I
(a)	Which ones? (b)			ly did yo			2(go to Q.24)
0		About once	2-3 †imes	Once a	Less		
Game	_	a week		nth mont		<u>n</u>	
١		1	2	3	4		
2		I	2	3	4		
3		1	2	3	4		
(c)	Who are the people you generally play these games with? (relatives, friends	v wi	ith ead	quently d ch of the t year?			
	neighbours,etc.)	A	oout nce	2-3 times	Once a	Less	
				a month			
Cate	egory	a					
	egory	-	1	2	3	4	
1		-	1	2	3	4	
2		-					

24	Do you have a garden? Yes No	l 2
	(a) About how many hours per week would you say you spend working in the garden?	
	None, has a gardener	1
	hours per week	
25	Do you ever have visitors at your home in the evening?	<
	Yes	l 2(go to Q.26)
	(a) How frequently did you have any visitors (including people who just dropped in for coffee or a chat), at your house during the past year? Was it: 2-3 times a week About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	1 2 3 4 5
	(b)Who are these (c)How frequently did you people?(rela- have each of these during tives, friends, neighbours, etc.)	
	2-3 About 2-3 Once times once times a Less	
	Category a week a week a mth. mth. often	
	11 2 3 4 5	
	2 1 2 3 4 5	
	3 1 2 3 4 5	
	41 2 3 4 5	
	(d) What would you say is the religion of most of these people?	

20	other people in their ho				VISI	red		
			About 2-3 ti Once a	mes a month	week month	nat	1 2 3 4 5 6	
	<pre>(a)Who are these people?(rela- tives,friends, neighbours,etc.)</pre>	(b)How ·		ntly di of the		v		
	Category		About once a week	times	Once a <u>mth</u> .	Less often		
	1	1	2	3	4	5	!	
	2	1	2	3	4	5		
	3		2	3	4	5		
	4	1	2	3	4	5		
	(c) What would you of these people		ne reli	gion o	f mos	†		
27	Are you interested in mu		No				1 2	\$ 2
	(a) What kind of mu	sic do yo	ou like	e the m	ost?			
28	How many times during the each of the following? INTERVIEWER: SHOW Co			·		ded		
	Plays	times	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Musical Plays	times	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Operas	times	s duri	ng the	past '	year		
	Concerts	time:	s duri:	ng the	past	year		
	Films	time:	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Social dances	time:	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Discos	time	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Pantomimes	time	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Ballet	time	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	Dining out	time	s duri	ng the	past	year		
	None of the above mention	ned					1	
							I .	

29	In general, would you say that you have much, moderate, little or no opportunity to come into contact with Jewish persons?	
	Much Moderate Little No opportunity	1 2 3 4
	(a) Where would you say you have the greatest opportunity to come into FRIENDLY contact with Jewish persons?	
30	Would you like to have more opportunity to come into contact with Jews? Yes No Don't care D.K.	 2 3 4 (go to Q.3)
	(a) Why do you feel this way?	AND

	I would like to go over to another set of o	uestions.	
3!	Think of all the people you are on friendly at present. Are any of them Jewish?	terms with	
		None	1
		Very few	2
		Some	3
		Most	4
		Ali	5
32	When you think of the persons you are friend at the moment, now many of them are persons really close friends?		
	rearry crose in relias.	None	l(go to Q.51 P.'8)
		number	
	(a) Of these how many are lewish?		

(c) And how long on the average have you known these other friends of yours? (those who are not Jewish)

(b) How long on the average have you known

IF HAS JEWISH FRIENDS ASK QS. 33-40. OTHERWISE GO TO Q.41 P.14)

these Jewish friends?

33 Now, of all the Jewish persons you consider really close friends, is there one with whom you are MOST friendly?

Yes No 2 (go to Q.41 P.(4)

34	First let me ask, where does this person live?	
	IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY NEIGHBOURHOOD	
	(a) How long have you known him/her?	
	(b) Where did you meet him/her?	
	INTERVIEWER: CHECK HERE FOR SEX OF JEWISH BEST FRIEND	
	M F	l 2
35	What do you find that you share most in common?	
36	About how often do you see and talk to this friend?	
	(a) Talk to him/her on the phone?	
37	Where do you mostly meet?	
	(a) Is it primarily during the day or during the evening?	
	Day Evening Both equally	1 2 3
38	How frequently did he/she visit you in the evening, in your house, during the past year?	
	About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that Never	1 2 3 4 5 (go to Q.40)

39	How many other persons are generally presen	t on th	1959		
	occasions?	None.	1636	[
		NOTIE.	terms in commen		
			duals/		
			ipies S ONE OUT)		
	(a) How many of these other persons ar generally Jewish?	е			
		All Most		1 2	
		About	half	3	
			none.	4 5	
		None		6	
40	What are the subjects you discuss most ofte Jewish best friend? (SHOW CARD No. 2 TO RES				
	Do you;	Yes	<u>No</u>		
	(a) discuss the children?	1	2		
	(b) discuss financial problems?	1	2		
	(c) discuss business matters?	I	2		
	(d) discuss controversial political issues?	1	2		
	(e) discuss community problems?	1	2	arriginal - Wallet III (Wallet III) and a second III and a	
	(f) engage in gossip and/or small talk?	1	2		
	(g) discuss personal anxieties and worries?	1	2		
	(h) discuss intimate marital difficulties. and problems?	:	2		
	(i) talk about Jewish-Gentile relations?	1	2		
	(j) talk about anti-Semitism?	1	2		
	(k) other (specify):				
F	ASK QS. 41-48 'F HAS GENTILE CLOSE FRIENDS,	OTHER			
	GO TO Q.51 P. 18)	OTTLEN	VISE	1	
41	Now, of all the other persons (who are not consider really close friends, is there one you are most friendly?				
		Yes No		1 2(go to Q.5	51
	1.33			P. (8)	
	14				

42	Where does this person live?	
	IF GLASGOW, SPECIFY NEIGHBOURHOOD (a) How long have you known him/her?	
	(b) Where did you meet him/her?	
	INTERVIEWER: CHECK HERE FOR SEX OF GENTILE BEST FRIEND. M	
43	What do you find that you share most in common?	2
44	About how often do you see and talk to this friend? (a) Talk to him/her on the phone?	

	`		
45.	Where do you mostly meet?		
	(a) is it primarily during the	day or the evening?	
		Day Evening Both equally	l 2 3
46	During the past year, how frequently you in the evening in your house?	did he/she visit	
		About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that Never	1 2 3 4 5 (go to Q.48)
47	How many other persons are generally these occasions?	None individuals/couples (CROSS ONE OUT)	(go to Q.48)
	(a) How many of these persons a Jewish?	re generally All Most About half Some Almost none None	l 2 3 4 5 6

48	What are the subjects you discuss most oft best friend? (SHOW CARD No. 2 TO RESPONDE	en with	this		
	Do you:	Yes	No		
	(a) discuss the children?	1	2		
	(b) discuss financial problems?	1	2		
	(c) discuss business matters?	1	2		
	(d) discuss controversial political issues	?	2		
	(e) discuss community problems?	Ī	2		
	(f) engage in gossip and/or small talk?	1	2		
	(g) discuss personal anxieties and worries	? 1	2		
	(h) discuss intimate marital difficulties and problems?	1	2		
	(i) talk about Jewish-Gentile relations?	1	2		
	(j) talk about anti-Semitism?	1	2		
	(k) other (specify)		Mary communications		
49	ASK QS. 49-50 ONLY IF HAS BOTH JEWISH AND BEST FRIENDS. OTHERWISE GO TO Q. 51 P.18) By and large, do you feel closer to this Jor the other friend you have mentioned?				
	Closer to S Closer to G Equally clo	Sentile	friend	1 2 3	
	(a) Why is this?				
50	To which of the two are you or would you be inclined to turn in case of need?	oe more			
	Jewish frie Gentile fri Both equal Neither	end		1 2 3 4	
	(a) Why?				

51	lf yo	sw uç	inted to do so, COULD you get even close to Jews than you are now?	er		
		,		Yes No Perhaps D.K.	1 2 3 4 (go to Q.52)	
		(a)	Why don't you?			
			•			
				-		
				_		
				-		
		(b)	What prevents you from getting closer socially to Jews?		-	
				-		
				····		
				`		
		* designation of		- ,		-
52			nd that you are more comfortable being with other persons who are not Jewish?	with		
			More comfortable with More comfortable with		2	
			No difference	Genines	3 (go to Q.53)	
		(a)	Why are you more comfortable with personare not Jewish?	ons who		-
		~				
		-				
		(b)	What kinds of feelings do you get when with Jews?	you are		
					(Go to Q.53)	
		(c)	Why do you feel this way?			
			an consequence and the consequence of the consequen			
					1	

53	Do you and some of your friends form a definite circle and visit each other's homesmore or less regularly? Yes	1
	NO more than the annual transfer of the state of the stat	2(go to 0.62 P.21)
54	How and when was this group formed?	
55	About how frequently does this group get together?	
	About once a week 2-3 times a month Once a month Less often than that	1 2 3 4
	(a) What do you generally do when you get together?	
56	How many persons are there altogether in this group (including yourself and spouse if he/she is part of it)?	
	INTERVIEWER: Individuals: NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT IS SPEAKING OF INDIVIDUALS Couples: OR COUPLES, AND FILL IN NUMBERS.	
	(a) What is the religion of the persons in this group?	
-	Q.57-59 SHOULD BE ASKED IF THERE ARE ANY JEWS IN THE GROUP	
57	Does your Jewish best friend we discussed belong to this circle? Yes———————————————————————————————————	1 2 3

53	Regarding the Jewish member they live?	ers of this gr	oup, where do		
	Place	Number		THE	
			INSERT NUMBER	Company of the second s	
	2		OF MEMBERS LIVING IN		
	3.		THE SAME PLACE		
59	Do you think these Jews ar most Jews?	e typical or	different from		
			Typical Different D.K.	1 2 3	
	(a) In what ways are	they typical/	different?		
	The Albania results a washing middle and down to				
					_
	ASK QS. 60-61 IF THEF	RE ARE GENTILE	:s		
60	Does your (other) best fri discussed before belong to			A Addition to Analysis and the state of the	
			Yes No	2	
			Does not have a Gentile best	A conditions as a	
			friend	3	
61	Regarding the (other) membare not Jewish), where do		circle (those who		
	Place	Number			
	1		INSERT NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	2		LIVING IN THE SAME PLACE		
	3		The State of Miles		
	4	surveyales and the second seco			

62	employme	like to ask you some questions int. ave a full time employment?	Full time Part time Retired Housewife	1 2 3 4	1
	1	RETIRED ASK ABOUT LAST EMPLOYM What is your occupation?	ENT		
	(b)	Description of occupation:			
63	Is your	husband/wife employed?	Full time Part time Retired Housewife Inapplicable(does not have a spouse)	E	
	IF	RETIRED ASK ABOUT LAST EMPLOYM	ENT		:
	(a)	What is his/her occupation?			
	(b)	Description of occupation:			
			The state of the s		

IF RESPONDENT IS RETIRED ASK QS. 64-67 ABOUT LAST EMPLOYMENT. IF RESPONDENT IS A HOUSEWIFE, ASK QS. 64-67 ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S EMPLOYMENT

		, 1	
64	Do you work for yourself or	for someone else?	
		Employed by someone else	1(go to Q.66
		Self employed	P.23)
	ASK WORKING WOMEN		
	(a) Do you have a busine you working in your	ess of your own or are husband's business?	
		Husband's Own business	1 2
	ASK MEN WITH WORKING WIVE	S	×
	(b) Is your wife working business?	g for you in your	
		Yes	1 2
65	Do you have any employees?	Yes	l 2(go to Q.68 P.24)
	(a) Are your employees:	Only Jewish Mainly Jewish Only non-Jewish Mainly non-Jewish About half are Jewish D.K.	1 2 3 4 5 6(go to Q,68 P.24)
	(b) Is it:	By chance? Because you prefer Jewish/ non-Jewish workers? Other (specify)	2
			(Go to 0.68

56	Is your employer Jewish?	Yes-No	1
	(a) Is it	By chance?————————————————————————————————————	2
		of Jewish employers in this field? Other(specify)	3
	(b) Are any of your colle	agues at work Jewish?	
		Yes	2>
	(c) How many?	All	l 2 3 4 5
57	Do you wish to become self-emp	loyed?	
		Yes No D.K.	1 2-j(go to 0.68 3- P24)
	(a) Why?		

ASK QS. 68-70 ONLY IF IN LABOUR FORCE AT PRESENT. IF RESPONDENT IS A HOUSEWIFE OR A RETIRED PERSON, SKIP TO Q.71, P $_{\rm 26}$

58	How many people with whom you come into contact during the course of your day's work are likely to be Jewish?	
	All	1 2 3 4 5 (go to Q.71 P26)
	(a).In what connection do you come into contact with Jewish persons during the course of your day's work? Is it	
	As people who work for you?	1 2 3 4 5 6
	Other (specify)	
	(b) With which group do you have the most frequent contact?	
	specify frequency)	
	Spooti, it squally,	

69	Do you ev	ver go out with or visit any Jewish persons you through your work?	
		Yes No	1 2
	(a)	How many such persons have there been during the past year?	
	(b)	How often did you do anything social with them (like going to the pictures, visiting each other's homes, having lunch together, etc.)during the past year?	
	(c)	What kinds of things did you do with them?	
	(d)	What has, been the most frequent thing you have done with them during the past year?	
	(e)	Are these occasions mostly connected with some business or professional function or purpose? Yes No	1 2
	(f)	in what way?	
70	Do you prare not	refer to work with Jews or with other persons who Jewish? With Jews With Gentiles No special preference	1 2 3
	(a)	Why?	

organisations. 71 Are you at present a member of a church? And what about your husband/wife; is he/she a member of a church? Respondent: Yes 1 No 2 Spouse: Yes 2 No IF EITHER OR BOTH ARE MEMBERS, ASK (a), (b) & (c) IF NOT, GO TO Q.72. (a) Which church? (b) How long have you been a member? (c) How frequently during the past year did you go to church? times during the past year 72 Do you do any voluntary work for any groups, agencies, organisations or institutions? Yes 2(go to Q.73 No P.27) (a) For which groups? (b) What kind of voluntary work do you do?

I would like to go over to a set of questions regarding

your membership in different clubs, groups and

73	Excluding those ment names of any other g which you belong? P organisations, inclu groups, sports clubs clubs, etc. Also in sisterhoods, men's c							
	Not a member	in a	ny oth	er o	rganis	ation	or group	1
	Name of organisation	in	functi	tion ons	boa		(c) % of members who are Jewish	
		Most	Some	None	Yes	No	%	
	1,	1	2	3	1	2	7/8	
	2,	l	2	3	I	2	%	
	3	1	2	3	1	2	%	
	4	1	2	3	1	2		
	5	1	2	3	1	2	%	
	6	I	2	3	1	2		
	Now I would like to	ask yo	ou abo	ut ea	ach of	these	groups:	
	(a) Do you part its functio (b) Do you curr membership	ns and	d meet hold	ings an o	?			
	(c) What percen (If you bel isation, in your own lo	ong to	o a lo e the	cal perc	branch	of ar	organ-	
	IF RESPONDENT I ORGANISATION (C 'Q.75. OTHERWIS	HECK	ALSO Q	.72	-			
74	Considering all of y which one would you contact with Jews?							
			of org					4-1-0-7-
	N	191 21	member e	in	a mixe	ed orga	anisation	(go to Q.75 P.27)
	(a) What do you friendlines organisatio	s you						

Now let us turn to some questions about your own family.

75	Are your parents alive?	
	Father: Yes No	I 2
	Mother: Yes No	1 =
	IF BOTH OR EITHER ALIVE ASK (a) and (b). IF NOT, GO TO Q.76.	
	(a) How frequently did he/she/they visit you house during the past year? Almost every Once a week 2-3 times a Once a month Less often t	day 1 2 3 4
	(b) How frequently did you visit him/her/them during the past year? Almost every Once a week 2-3 times a Once a month Less often t	day I 2 2 3 4
76	How often did any of your other relatives visit you in this house during the past year? Almost every Once a week 2-3 times a Once a month Less often to None	day 1 2 3 4
	(a) And how often did you visit any of your or relations during the past year? Almost every Once a week 2-3 times a Once a month Less often to None	day 1 2 3 4
,	HOHE	

Could you tell me your wife'	s/husband's religion?	
	Church of Scotland Catholic	1 go to 0.80 2-
	Other	3-
	specify	
	Jew	4
Nhere did you meet your husb	and/wife?	
(a) What was your age t	hen?	
•		:
That was your parents react married? Did they try to do	ion to your decision to get anything about it?	*
(a) How did your friend	s react?	
//		
	ave your parents' feelings r have they changed?	
	The same	
(c) How have they chang	ed?	
(d) Why have they chang	ed?	

IF RESPONDENT HAS ANY CHILDREN ASK QS.80-8.1 IF NO, GO TO Q.8.2 P.31.

80 I would like to ask you some questions about your children.

ORDER CHILDREN FROM ELDEST TO YOUNGEST
Children

					01111			_
			-	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AGE	Write in						
2.	SEX	M .	ı	1	I	1	-	1
		F	2	2	2	2	2	2
3.	ls this child married?	Yes	ŀ	ı	I	ı	l	ı
	married:	No	2	2	2	2	2	2
4.	Where does he/ she live?	Write in						
5.	What is the religion of	Protestant	ı	1	ı	1	1	I
	his/her wife/ husband?	Catholic	2	2	2	2	2	2
	nusbanu:	Jew	3	3	3	3	3	3
		Other: Write in						

ASK Q.81 OF RESPONDENT WITH ANY UNMARRIED CHILDREN

How	would you feel if your child were to marry a Jew?	
	(a) Why do you feel this way?	
	(b) What would you do?	

		1.50	
82	Will you be willing to invite a Jewish person socially into your home?		
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	(a) Why not?		
83	What in your opinion are some of the reasons why people are sometimes hostile towards Jews?	<u></u>	
84	I am going to read a few statements to you. Could you tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement?		
	I. The trouble with letting Jews into a nice neighbourhood is that sooner or later they spoil it for other people.		
	Agree Disagree D.K.	1 2 3	
	2. One trouble with Jewish businessmen is that they are so shrewd and tricky that other people don't have a fair chance in competition.		
	Agree Disagree D.K.	2 3	
	3. Persecution of Jews would be largely eliminated if the Jews would make really sincere efforts to rid themselves of harmful and offensive faults.	er or	
	Agree Disagree D.K.	2 3	
	31		

	Contract of the second of the second of the second of		
ques	uld like to have your opinion tions about traits which migh se the Jews as a group.		
	Do you think the Jews are mor than most other people?	-	
		More	2
		The same	3
		D.K	4_
(a,) Do you approve of a perso	n	1 2
	' who is ambitious	Approve to a certain	
		extent	2
		Approve Disapprove to a certain	2
		extent	3
		Disapprove	4 5
al a		D. K.	9
	Do you think the Jews are mor minded than most other people		
	minded man most other people	More	
		Less The same	2 3
		D.K.	4
(b) Do you think it is good		
	to be family minded?	Yes	ı
	0	No	2 3
(0)		s good, & sometimes not	
	Do you think that the Jews ar interested in education and c		
	other people?	More	1
		Less	2
		The same	3
,	c,) In general, do you feel f	D. K	4-1
	disposed to a person who education and culture?	is interested in	
	education and currents.	Yes	
		No	2 3
	Do you think Jews are more, o		<
	than most other people?	More	
		Less	2
		The same	3 4
,	1 2 1		
(d) in general, do you approv is money-minded?	e of a person who	
	13 money minded.	Approve to a certain	
		extent Approve	2
		Disapprove to a certain	2
<u>9</u> 7		extent	3
		Disapprove D.K.	4 5
	Do you think the Jews are mor aggressive than most other pe		
= 3.		More	1
		LessThe same	2 (Go to 3 (f))
		D. K	4
32	THIS QUESTION CONTINUED ON	NEXT PAGE.	

(e ₁) Do you think that being aggressive is a good	and the same of th
thing?	
No	2
Sometimes it is good, & sometimes not	3
(f) Do you think Jews are more, or less clannish (cliquish) than most other people?	
More	1
Less	3
D. K	4
<pre>(f) In general, do you feel favourably disposed to a person who is clannish?</pre>	
Yes	1
No	2 3
(g) Do you think Jews are shrewder	
or less shrewd in business than most other people?	
More	
Less	2 3
D. K	4_1.
(g ₁) Do you approve of a person who is shrewd	
in business? Approve to a certain	
extent	1
Approve	2
Disapprove to a certain extent	3
Disapprove	4
D.K.	5
(h) Do you think Jews are more, or less inclined to "keep up with the Jones's" than most other people?	
More	1
Less	2 3
D. K	4
(i) Do you think Jews drink more or less than most	
other people? More Less	2
The same	3
D. K	4 -
(i) In general, do you feel favourably disposed to a person who is a heavy drinker?	
Yes	1
No	2 3
D.K	~
(j) Do you think the Jews are intellectually superior to most other people?	
superior to most other people?	2 7 (Go to
D. K	3 _ (k))
(j,) In general, do you feel favourably	
disposed to a person who is intellectually superior to most other people?	
Yes	1
No	2 .
THIS QUESTION	
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.	i .

			J.
	(k) Do you think Jews are more, of than most other people?	or less promiscuous	
		More	1
		Less	2
		The same	3
		D.K	4
			,
	(1) Do you think that Jews, more	than other people,	
	hate to do manual work?	Yes	
		No	2
		D. K	3
		D . IV.	
86	What proportion, would you estimate of the total Newton Mearns/Whited today?	ate, do the Jews form craigs population	
		<i></i> %	
		D.K	
	(a) What proportion do you th 10 years from now?	ink they will form in	
			
		D. K	I(Go to Q.87)
			:
	(b) Why?		
			1

	rinarry, let me ask you some questions about yourself.
87	Where were you born? (Name of city if in U.K.; name of neighbourhood if in Glasgow; name of city and country if abroad.)
	IF BORN ABROAD
	(a) At what age did you first arrive in this country? (U.K.)
88	Where was your husband/wife born? (Name of city if in U.K: name of neighbourhood if in Glasgow; name of city and country if born abroad.)
	IF BORN ABROAD
	(a) At what age did he/she first arrive in this country? (U.K.)
89	Where were your parents born? Mother
	Father
	IF MOTHER BORN IN U.K.
	(a) Where were your maternal grandparents born?
	Grandmother
	Grandfather
	IF FATHER BORN IN U.K.
	(b) Where were your paternal grandparents born?
	Grandmother
	Grandfather

90	In what city were you primarily growing SPECIFY NEIGHBOURHOOD)	up? (IF	1
91	What was the composition of the neighbour bourhoods your family resided in while you? How many persons residing there were	ou were growing	
		All Most About half Some None	-1 2 3 4 5
92	When you were growing up, how many of the personal friends of your parents were Jer	e close wish?	
		All Most About half Some None	l 2 3 4 5
93	When you were a teenager, how many of you friends were Jewish?		
		All Most About half Some None	1 2 3 4 5
94	When you were a teenager, did you go out boys/girls? (ASK OF OPPOSITE SEX TO RESE	with Jewish PONDENT.)	
		Yes No	1 2 (go to Q.95)
	(a) Did any of these relationships serious?	ever become	
		Yes No	! 2 (go to Q.95)
	(b) What happened to it?		1

,	brothers and sisters did you have?	
	Brothers	
	Sisters	
	(a) How about your husband/wife? How many brothers and sisters did he/she have?	
	Brothers	
	Sisters	
96	How many years of formal education did you have?	
	(a) And how many years of formal education did your husband/wife have?	
	(b) How about your father? How many years of formal education did he have?	
	(c) And how about your mother? How many years of formal education did she have?	
97	Do you have any college or University degree?	
	Yes	2
	(a) What is the highest degree you received?	:
98	Did your husband/wife have any college or University degree? YesNo	1 2
	(a) What is the highest degree he/she received?	
99	Could you give me your age? 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70 +	2 3 4 5 6
	THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.	

A. SEX OF RESPONDENT:

M

1

2

F

B. COMMENTS: