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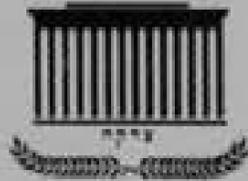
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Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, Public Welfare
Committee, correspondence, memoranda, and minutes, 1967.



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

January 5, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Welfare Committee
FROM: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

The next meeting of the Public Welfare Committee has been scheduled for --

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1967; 12:00 NOON
(luncheon)
at the Federation Offices

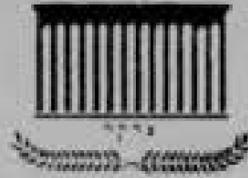
We shall have the pleasure at this meeting of welcoming a number of new members of the Public Welfare Committee, and we shall plan to review briefly for them the functions of the Committee and the purpose of our special anti-poverty program.

The major agenda item will be a report on the Glenville Project, which is about to be launched. The first orientation session for Project A will have been held before our meeting, and there has been considerable progress in organizing Projects B and C. Additional projects are being discussed with representatives of a number of groups in the Jewish community. As we move from the talking to the action phase of the program, the comments and suggestions of the Committee will be most helpful. In addition, questions are now being raised about the program which warrant the attention of the Committee at this time.

I do hope you can be with us on the 17th. Minutes of the November 4 meeting and a reply card are enclosed for your convenience.

You will also find enclosed with this memo an announcement of a Citizens Rally on Public Welfare which will be held on Monday, January 16, 8:00 p.m. at the Manger Hotel. The Jewish Community Federation is cosponsoring this Rally with the Welfare Federation, the Council of Churches, the Catholic Diocese, and others. The Rally is intended to call the attention of the governor and the state legislators to our deep concern about the deplorable level of public assistance in Ohio. The success of this effort depends on both the quantity and quality of attendance at the Rally. I urge you to attend and to bring friends and associates whom you might like to interest in this issue.

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The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

January 13, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & East 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

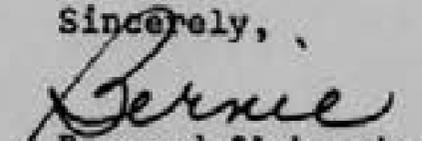
I am sending you a copy of the Chairman's Notes which I prepared for the meeting of the Public Welfare Committee on Tuesday, January 17. I have included a memorandum which was used in the original presentation of the idea of the Public Welfare Committee. Since you were a part of the formation of this Committee, I felt this would be adequate for your purpose.

The Glenville Project is off the ground and I am quite excited about it. Yesterday, for the first time, I had the feeling that our Anti-Poverty Program was really underway. Until now it has been only talk, whereas now we have actually engaged ourselves. The opening dinner for Project A was an interesting one, but we were disappointed that the Negro Community Federation volunteers were outnumbered by our own volunteers (by 11 to 4). However, at yesterday's meeting, they had a full complement of volunteers; every Jewish volunteer had his Negro counterpart. They went through Glenville High School, they talked with the guidance counselors, and they accepted their assignments. On Thursday, January 19, at 3:30 p.m., at Glenville High School, they will be introduced to their students. We're off the ground, but not yet up into the air.

I wanted this to be on your desk when you get back, so you can have a chance to look at it before the meeting on Tuesday. I'll see you Monday night.

Regards.

Sincerely,


Bernard Olshansky

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Tuesday, January 17, 1967; 12:00 Noon
(luncheon) in the Federation Offices

I. INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS

A number of new members have been added to the Committee, and they have been invited to attend this meeting. The names of all the new members are listed:

Marshall Bedol	Rabbi Alan Green	Mrs. Ezra Shapiro
*Dr. Arthur Blum	*Harold Klarreich	Daniel E. Simon
Robert S. Garson	*Dr. Roland Moskowitz	*Alan Soclof
*Mrs. Robert S. Garson	Lewis Polster	*Mrs. Shubert Spero
Sherwin Goodman	*Norton Rose	Mrs. Alvyn W. Tramer
	*Dr. Sidney Sachs	

NOTE TO DJS: The asterisk indicates those expected to be at the meeting.

II. MINUTES

Approval of the minutes of November 4 as distributed by mail.

III. FUNCTION OF PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE (Rabbi Silver Reporting)

You will review the purpose and function of the Public Welfare Committee, both for the sakes of new members and present members of the Committee. Points that you will want to cover include the following:

1. The Committee was formed in 1963 to permit the Federation to muster its full resources and play its proper role in the field of Public Welfare, putting within one framework all Federation interest in this field and permitting greater coordination of effort within the Jewish community.
2. The Committee was formed as a result of a recommendation of the Social Agency Committee strongly endorsed by the Community-Relations Committee. Both these standing committees of the Federation are closely involved in the work of the Public Welfare Committee, and a number of their key members are also key members of this Committee.

3. The Committee has evolved from one which dealt with broad general matters of policy to one which is directly involved in giving visability and substance to Jewish community concern in the field of public welfare. While we retain our concern for the broad general issues and lend our support where indicated, the greater part of our time will be spent in our Anti-Poverty Program, which is the concrete expression of our interest.
4. On matters involving public welfare, our Federation works closely with other community agencies and particularly the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. We have looked to them for leadership and guidance in matters of broad social policy and we have consulted with them on our specific program. Our Anti-Poverty Program has also been discussed with other interested groups including the Council on Economic Opportunities, Neighborhood Centers Association, the Cleveland School Department, and other public agencies, and groups representing the Negro Community and others in the inner city.

NOTE TO DJS: I am attaching a copy of the memorandum which was used to propose the formation of the Public Welfare Committee. This will give you a more complete picture of the original presentation.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERATION'S ANTI-POVERTY PROJECT (Bernard Olshansky Reporting)

In moving from the general to the specific, the Public Welfare Committee a year ago proposed a Special Anti-Poverty Program to coordinate and stimulate Jewish community efforts to deal with major social problems in the inner city. Bernard Olshansky will give a brief report on the events which led to the development of our Anti-Poverty Program and its functions.

V. PROGRESS REPORT ON GLENVILLE PROJECT (Edmund Paller Reporting)

The first major effort of our Poverty Program is the Glenville Project, which eventually should be a major effort to deal with problems in the Glenville area.

A number of parts of this project are currently in process of organization, and the first was launched two weeks ago. Edmund Paller the Project Coordinator will describe the Glenville Project and report on progress to date.

There has been considerable progress in our joint work with the Negro Community Federation. Ed will make reference to this, but sometime should be left in the discussion for the Committee to be informed about the NCF and to know its present status.

VI. LOSS OF FEDERAL FUNDS IN WAR ON POVERTY

We have received communications this past week from both the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and the Cleveland Welfare Federation, both expressing concern about the loss of federal funds in the community action programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. These cuts appear likely to have a very serious negative effect on such programs. Here in Cleveland, the Council of Economic Opportunities' budget has been reduced from \$6,000,000 to \$3,500,000. And this is only a part of the total; it does not include the allocation to the schools and to the Department of Labor.

The CJFWF are urging that we make known to the President and to key members of Congress our concern that Anti-Poverty Programs not be cut back; on the contrary that they be augmented. For the local picture the Welfare Federation is appointing a committee of its Central Planning Board to evaluate programs in Cleveland and recommend means of moving effectively toward accomplishing the objectives of the program of the CEO. It would be helpful to have the thinking of the Public Welfare Committee and its suggestions on appropriate actions by the Jewish Community Federation.

VII. ADJOURNMENT



THE JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND

1001 HURON ROAD • CLEVELAND 15, OHIO • TOWER 1-4360

President M. E. GLASS *Vice-Presidents* EMIL M. ELDER MAURICE SALTZMAN WILLIAM C. TREUHART
Treasurer LEONARD RATNER *Associate Treasurer* ALEX MILLER *Executive Director* HENRY L. ZUCKER

April 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND

RE : PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

Several months ago the Social Agency Committee recommended that "the Jewish Community Federation establish a Committee on Public Welfare to work toward better public welfare standards for all citizens in need of assistance. This Committee should work closely with the Welfare Federation of Cleveland and other groups..." The Community Relations Committee subsequently joined in urging approval of this suggestion. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and more than thirty local Jewish federations already have public welfare committees.

Protestant and Catholic groups have been active in this field. The National Council of Churches of Christ has maintained a vigorous Department of Social Action for many years. The National Catholic Welfare Conference has been very active, particularly in the health and welfare fields. The Catholic Diocese locally, the Cleveland Church Federation, and other church groups sponsor active programs in the fields of legislation and social action.

The National Social Work Assembly states that "No social welfare agency, whatever its immediate responsibility, can do its own job well unless it does so within the framework of sound governmental welfare policy." The Assembly points out that as our society grows in complexity, government help is required to meet welfare needs beyond the capacity of voluntary agencies. When government fails to meet its responsibility properly, people suffer and the work of voluntary agencies suffers.

This observation applies forcefully in Ohio. Ohio is one of the richest states in the country, and Cuyahoga County one of the richest communities. Nevertheless, our public welfare programs have deteriorated so badly that we rate close to the bottom in the quality of these programs. Tens of thousands of people in this community suffer thereby. Voluntary agencies have a special burden thrust upon them.

The Welfare Federation of Cleveland has been the central focal point for organizing community opinion and community action with respect to public welfare issues. It has had a Legislative Committee for many years, and recently has established a Commission on Social Welfare Policy to deal with major community welfare issues. The following is taken from a policy statement: "It is desirable that The Welfare

Federation interest itself in matters of legislation and public issues in the health and welfare field and take positive action on matters of appropriate concern to it. This includes pending and proposed legislation or ballot issues under consideration or subject to consideration by local, state, and national legislative bodies or by the executive officers of governmental agencies."

The Jewish Community Federation has worked closely with the Welfare Federation, and has also taken action directly in the public welfare field. The question arises whether it is desirable now for the Jewish Community Federation to organize a Committee on Public Welfare to take a more direct role and possibly a broader role in this field. The following arguments favor an affirmative reply:

- 1) Jewish tradition has always been concerned with human needs and with society's response to these needs. The Jewish community, which plays so vital a leadership role in the health and welfare endeavor, should participate in the efforts to strengthen the public welfare enterprise. An informed Jewish community can be of invaluable assistance in this respect. Education and involvement of Jewish community leaders should be a primary community responsibility. The absence of the Jewish community, on the other hand, is noted by Catholic and Protestant groups who are organized to express themselves.
- 2) The Jewish Community Federation can have greater influence on public welfare issues if it is organized to work directly in this field. Many persons who are devoted to the Federation and to the Jewish community are influential in government. The mobilization of these leaders in a Committee on Public Welfare offers the organizational structure to bring about increased Jewish community influence with respect to crucial public issues.
- 3) Committees and agencies of the Federation and individual members of the community need a central focal point to which to refer their concerns and to think out the Jewish community's position on public issues. A current example: The Jewish Family Service Association and other agencies are concerned about the recent cut in public welfare standards and especially about the position of Governor Rhodes with respect to public welfare issues. Public welfare grants are unbelievably low, and standards of administration are very bad and rapidly deteriorating. Federation owes a responsibility to the public and to its own agencies to inform the Jewish community of the serious nature of this problem, as well as to work with the Cleveland Welfare Federation toward a community solution.

A second example: The CJFWF recently asked each of the local federations to consider proposed changes in the federal tax laws affecting deductibility of gifts to philanthropic institutions. A Committee on Public Welfare could have considered the desirability of the CJFWF's proposals and recommended practical steps to bring Federation's thinking to appropriate public officials.
- 4) There are issues which directly affect the work of our Federation and which may have a somewhat different effect upon the work of the Welfare Federation. Example: Federation is greatly concerned with discrimination in all forms. It had taken a stand on fair housing legislation. It is more active in working for fair housing than the Welfare Federation.

- 5) Federation already is involved in matters of legislation and social action, and it would be helpful if all such matters were pursued through a central committee. A policy statement adopted in 1952 states: "The Federation has a positive interest in legislation and social action in the field of health, welfare, education, and community relations. The more direct the effect of the legislation on these fields of primary interest, the greater the responsibility of the Federation to take a position with relation to them." Since this policy statement was adopted, Federation has adopted positions on eight matters within the health, welfare, and community relations field. In addition it periodically approves and supports the County Welfare Levy.

If the Federation organizes a Committee on Public Welfare, it would be important to keep in mind certain limitations:

Commitment of agency time to this field should be carefully delimited. The field of public welfare is very broad and there is a temptation to become involved in many issues. It would be important for the Committee on Public Welfare to guide Federation program, to make certain that only the most crucial issues and those of maximum concern to the Jewish community are selected for action.

Our Federation is conscious of the fact that its role in the field of legislation and social action must be restricted in order not to risk the forfeiture of the tax deductibility of gifts made to it. Federation's legal counsel has submitted a formal opinion on this subject, which is attached to this memorandum.

Finally, some public issues could lead to controversy and divisiveness within the Jewish community. Our policy statement stresses the need for discretion on the part of lay and professional representatives of Federation. This caution has been carefully observed in the past. Legislative positions have been adopted infrequently and only on matters of significance, where there has been overwhelming lay support. Once adopted, the consequent activity has been undertaken with a maximum stress on educational activity.

* * * * *

The staff of the Federation believes that a new Committee on Public Welfare would be a highly desirable development in Federation. It would enable Federation to enlist the interest of community leaders who are particularly qualified in this field. It would put within one framework all Federation interest in this field so that there could be greater coordination of effort. It would provide a visibility and a vehicle to enable Federation to muster its full resources and play its proper role in what is almost certain to be an increasingly important aspect of Jewish and general community concern.

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M I N U T E S

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Tuesday, January 17, 1967; 12:00 Noon
(luncheon) in the Federation Office

PRESENT: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver; Dr. Arthur Blum, Mrs. Robert S. Garson, Harold Galvin, William Goldfarb, Sidney D. Josephs, Harold Klarreich, Mrs. Alex Miller, Dr. Roland Moskowitz, Elmer I. Paull, Norton Rose, Raphael Silver, Alan Soclof, Mrs. Shubert Spero, Lawrence H. Williams, Bennett Yanowitz; Staff.

Rabbi Silver opened the meeting, noting recent reorganization of the Committee and welcoming the following new members attending their first meeting: Dr. Arthur Blum, Mrs. Robert S. Garson, Harold Klarreich, Dr. Roland Moskowitz, Norton Rose, Alan Soclof, Mrs. Shubert Spero.

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of November 4 were approved as distributed by mail.

FUNCTION OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

For the benefit of new members and as a reminder to those who have been members of the Committee, Rabbi Silver briefly outlined the functions of the Public Welfare Committee. He reported that the Committee was formed in 1963 to permit the Federation to assume its proper role in the field of public welfare, putting within one framework all Federation interest in this field and permitting greater coordination of effort within the Jewish community. The Committee was originally formed as a result of a recommendation of the Social Agency Committee, strongly endorsed by the Community Relations Committee. Both of these standing committees of the Federation are closely involved in the work of the Public Welfare Committee, and a number of their key members are also key members of this Committee. The Committee works closely with other community agencies in matters involving public welfare, particularly the Cleveland Welfare Federation to which it looks for guidance and leadership and to whom it often lends assistance.

While the Committee originally dealt exclusively with broad general matters of policy it soon recognized a need for more direct involvement in the field of public welfare. While the Committee will continue in its concern for broad general issues, a greater part of its attention will be given to direct involvement as expressed through the Anti-Poverty Program. Rabbi Silver spoke of the origins of the Federation's Anti-Poverty Program which was mandated and financed by the Federation a little less than a year ago. The Committee is intended to be broadly representative and will look to many groups in the community for support as the Anti-Poverty Program moves into action. This is a pioneering effort, the first such program of concerted Federation action. It is an experimental approach in which there is ample opportunity for mistakes and it is likely that not all which is attempted will be successful. However, it is hoped that lessons learned from this effort will be of value in attacking problems of the inner-city.

DESCRIPTION OF FEDERATION'S ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

Rabbi Silver then called upon Mr. Olshansky to give the background of the Anti-Poverty Program. Mr. Olshansky referred to national and local expressions of the importance of engaging voluntary health and welfare agencies in dealing with the problems of the inner city and the importance of bringing the energies of suburbanites to bear in efforts to deal with these problems. A national Inter-Religious Committee Against Poverty, representing leadership of the three major religious faiths, National Jewish groups, such as the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the National Community Relations Advisory Council, have urged Jewish community participation in such efforts. Locally, the Catholic Diocese, the Cleveland Council of Churches, the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Council on Economic Opportunities and others have devoted major efforts to dealing with problems of the inner city. Although we have practically no constituency in the city, it was felt that the Jewish community could not turn its back on the problems of the city, and we sought an approach which would make sense.

It was decided that there are certain skills and resources which the Jewish community can bring to bear which might perform a useful function. It was not our intention to try single-handedly to solve the problems of the city; this would be impossible. Rather, it was intended to find ways in which we could make special contributions, either by carrying out programs with limited objectives which could be completed in a relatively short period of time or by engaging in experimental or demonstration programs which could eventually be picked up and carried forward by other voluntary groups or governmental agencies. After considerable investigation, it was decided to concentrate our efforts in the Glenville area and to work in cooperation with the Negro Community Federation.

Both Mr. Olshansky and Mr. Paller who followed him brought out that the Glenville Project provides for a number of projects to be conducted within Glenville High School. Jewish organizations will have responsibility for specific projects, many of which will be carried out in cooperation with counterpart groups from the Negro community. Federation staff is working in close cooperation with the Principal and staff of Glenville High School and the project has enthusiastic approval of the Cleveland School Department, which has assigned a liason person from the Superintendent's office to work with it.

The Negro Community Federation is a new group, seeking to introduce a concept of service to the Negro community which is outside the traditional pattern of Civil Rights activities. It hopes to bring together many groups within the Negro community and eventually to perform a function in its community roughly analagous to that of the Jewish Community Federation within the Jewish community. While it is recognized that the form this takes will be different from ours, we have felt that the concept of Negroes accepting responsibility for helping other Negroes is valid and we have agreed to help to the extent we can. This is viewed as a joint endeavor, and every effort is being made to assist the Negro Federation to assume the full privileges and responsibilities of a partner in the project.

As originally conceived, the Anti-Poverty Program had three major components: (1) to engage a person who would be knowledgeable about developments with the Jewish community and within the general community pertaining to the attack on social problems of the city; (2) to stimulate and assist Jewish agencies to add their skills and competence in such efforts; and (3) to encourage wide-spread participation by Jewish volunteers in programs to combat problems of the inner city. The latter involves both individuals and organizations, but there is particular emphasis on the active involvement of Jewish organizations. It was stressed that the intent was

not to shift the focus of Jewish agencies -- it was recognized that their present responsibilities already impose heavy burdens upon them -- but to find ways in which their special skills, knowledge, and experience can be effectively used.

Mr. Paller was then introduced to discuss the projects now under way or in the planning stages in Glenville. He spoke of the role of the Negro Community Federation, the strategy of developing projects cooperatively, and the reason for the selection of Glenville. Glenville provides an opportunity for visible and tangible efforts in an area in which something constructive can be accomplished; there is reason to hope that the process of deterioration in Glenville can be reversed. It is an area in which other groups, notably the schools, are interested and in which there will be related activity, and it is a section of the city with which the Jewish community has special ties.

Mr. Paller described Project A, in which volunteers recruited by the Federation, along with volunteers recruited by the Negro Community Federation, will work intensively with students at the high school. These are primarily boys who show a potential for successful scholastic achievement but are not living up to this potential. More than 20 volunteers have been recruited thus far, equally divided between the Negro and Jewish communities, and each adult volunteer will be assigned one student. Teams of five will work together with guidance counselors. Their objective will be to help the students overcome obstacles to successful completion of their schooling.

Mr. Paller also made brief reference to a number of other projects now in the planning stages. A pre-vocational program is being launched by the Council of Jewish Women in cooperation with women from the Negro Community Federation. A study hall project is being developed, with the help of the Federation's Women's Organization by a number of women's groups. Groups such as the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, and the Social Action Committees of various congregations are planning scholarship and work programs, extended day activities and others which will be put into effect as they become ready.

In answer to a question from Mr. Williams, Mr. Paller stated that the goal was to have a ratio of 3 men volunteers for every woman because the need for help to boys is much more urgent within the Negro Community. At present, there are 17 men volunteers and 6 women.

Mr. Rose asked about the race of the students, and when told that all are Negro, asked what criteria would be used to evaluate success of the project. Mr. Paller spoke of weekly contacts with the volunteers and follow-up with both students and volunteers. The impressions from these contacts and more concrete evidences, such as academic grades, attendance, expressed interest, would be used to judge the success of these efforts. Thought has been given to comparing students in the project with comparable students not included. For the time being it was decided not to move into this, as the Principal felt it would divert the energies of counselors and teachers from getting the project successfully underway. In response to a suggestion that emphasis should be on vocational objectives, it was noted that while this would be appropriate for some of the students the objectives of this project go beyond the vocational. The intent is to have the volunteer help the student successfully complete his high school education so that he can be adequately prepared for a job when he graduates if this is the best plan for him. For the student who would benefit from technical training beyond high school, the job of the volunteer would be to help him move into such training. And for the student who has the ability to go through college, this would be objective. The intent is to open opportunities for these youngsters.

Another project which has resulted from our activities in Glenville is a School Neighborhood Youth Corps Project in which part-time jobs have been made available to 11 Glenville High School students at Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged. Each student works three hours between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. under the supervision of a student from the School of Applied Social Sciences of WRU who was hired for this purpose. Mr. Paull raised question about the procedure leading to implementation of this project, pointing out that the Public Welfare Committee had not approved the project. The Chairman agreed with Mr. Paull's reservation and stated that the entire matter would be brought to the Committee for review at the next meeting. He also announced that the agenda for the next meeting would include a discussion of the relationship of the Public Welfare Committee to the two standing committees with whose work it is most closely related: the Community Relations Committee and the Social Agency Committee.

CITIZENS RALLY ON PUBLIC WELFARE

Rabbi Silver reported to the Committee on the Citizens Rally on Public Welfare on January 16, co-sponsored with the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Catholic Diocese, the Council of Churches, and others. Elizabeth Wickenden, a national authority on public welfare was the featured speaker and Irving Kane, past Chairman of this Committee, chaired the meeting. The Rally was intended to bring the attention of the Governor and state legislators to Cleveland's concern about the inadequate levels of public assistance in the State of Ohio.

Reference was made to an article in the previous day's newspaper in which a spokesman for the State Department of Public Welfare was reported as attacking Cuyahoga County for failing to meet its share of the costs of Aid to Dependent Children. Mr. Olshansky reported on a conversation he had with staff of the Cleveland Welfare Federation in which it was brought out that Aid to Dependent Children always has been primarily a Federal and State responsibility, with a very small share of the burden met by counties from a .15 mill tax assessed by the State. With the 1966 reorganization of welfare departments in Ohio, the County has assumed approximately \$1,000,000 more in obligations for ADC; in addition it now is assessed 10% of the non-Federal share of Aid-for-Aged, a program which previously was entirely supported by the State. Both of these are added to the continuing responsibility of the County for General Relief. The State has increased its allocations somewhat, and by virtue of doing this has had the benefit of increased Federal Funds; but Dr. Blum pointed out that a significant part of the increased State allocation was made from the Public Utilities tax which, prior to the reorganization, had been a County tax. Thus, the State gets credit for monies which previously were available to the counties.

Because it was recognized that there is a good deal of confusion and many conflicting claims are being made, it was agreed that the following steps should be taken:

1. Find out what actions the Welfare Federation is now planning to take and assist them as fully as possible.
2. If on the basis of information obtained, a letter to Mr. McKenna or other representatives of the State administration seems indicated, the Chairman should write such a letter.
3. The Chairman should report to the Federation Board of Trustees and a fact sheet should be prepared to present a correct picture of the situation.

It was brought out in discussion that the Federation already is on record as favoring

a standard of assistance of 100% of a minimum standard for health and decency, and that the Public Welfare Committee has instructions to cooperate fully with the Cleveland Welfare Federation in efforts to attain such a standard.

CUT IN BUDGET OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Rabbi Silver also called attention to cuts in appropriations for programs of the Economic Opportunities Act and a resulting cut in Cleveland of the Council on Economic Opportunities' Program from \$6,000,000 to \$3,500,000 per year. We have received communications from both the Welfare Federation and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds expressing concern about this development.

It was reported that the Central Planning Board of the Welfare Federation is forming a subcommittee to look into the effect of these cuts upon OEO programs in Cleveland. It was agreed that the Committee would want to be kept informed of developments.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernard Olshansky, Secretary

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[Jan 1967]

PROJECT EQUALITY

An Interreligious Program for Equal Employment Opportunity

Project Equality is an interfaith program providing the methods, tools, techniques and administrative procedures to religious institutions so they may lend their moral suasion and economic power to achievement of equal employment opportunity for all citizens. It recognizes the obligation of the Church to act in accordance with its teachings. Because discrimination has itself become so thoroughly a way of life, Project Equality recognizes the necessity of affirmative action toward fair employment if it is ever to be practiced fully.

Project Equality is a program developed for the religious communities in America by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, the program was developed from the experiences of the federal government in one of its attempts to deal with the problem of equal employment opportunities as the largest purchaser of goods and services in the United States.

In March 1961 President Kennedy issued Executive Order No. 10925, which created the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. This Committee, under the Executive Order, had a two-fold purpose ... (1) to base the entire employment practices, including hiring, transfer and promotion, of the federal government and all of its agencies on merit alone, and to eliminate discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origins and, (2) to utilize the tremendous purchasing power of the federal government to bring about non-discriminatory merit employment practices in all those firms and businesses which did, or wished to do business with the federal government.

This was followed two years later by a second Executive Order, No. 11114, which specified that, where federal funds were being used in private construction projects, all businesses engaged in those projects would also be required to utilize non-discriminatory merit employment practices. The federal government recognized that it was the moral and constitutional right of every citizen to seek employment and to be employed based on his ability, and that discrimination because of his race, his creed, his color, or his country of origin, denied his natural and constitutional right of equal opportunity.

As the second largest purchaser of goods and services in the United States, the religious community can hardly be expected to act in a less moral manner in so vital an area of our community life. In fact, our failure to take our own pronouncements seriously in practice has been one of the largest deterrents in bringing about the urgently needed change. If those spending the money or the religious community do not care enough to act thusly then it is not likely that firms with purely economic objectives will care enough to act affirmatively in stamping out this moral evil.

The procedures to be utilized under the Project Equality program have been adopted from those proven in four and one-half years experience of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and its successor, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, created by executive order of President Lyndon Johnson in October 1965. The program is a positive and affirmative one, and is properly expressed in words such as, "encourage," "assist," "promote," and "educate." The program, in its direction and in

[Jan 1967]

PROJECT EQUALITY
(An Interreligious Program for Equal Employment Opportunity)

its emphasis, is not negative...is not punitive...is not restrictive. It does add a new enlightened dimension to daily affairs in keeping with the spirit of aggiornamento, both within the churches and within society in the United States and in the world.

It is a reaffirmation of the churches' role in bringing the teachings of justice and charity to all mankind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1) WHAT IS IT?

PROJECT EQUALITY is a program developed and serviced by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice to utilize the hiring and purchasing power of religious institutions to end employment discrimination in religious institutions and all those firms which supply them with goods and services.

2) WHY IS IT NEEDED?

Today discrimination has unfortunately become part of the American way of life due to a defect in our education. Therefore, persons and firms practice as much unconscious discrimination as they do of the more overt type. For this reason affirmative actions are required to eliminate discrimination particularly in employment practices.

3) WHAT ARE AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS?

Affirmative actions are positive steps taken by management to adopt an equal employment opportunity policy and to implement it in their organization. Examples of affirmative actions are:

- a) Contacting sources of minority group employees to fill job openings.
- b) Communicating the policy of Equal Employment Opportunity to all management echelons, all employees, and particularly to the personnel department.
- c) Contacting current sources of new employees and advising them of the firm policy of hiring on a non-discriminatory basis.

4) HOW MANY AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS ARE THERE?

Basically there are twenty-five affirmative actions, but these are effective in a sequence of time, so that other affirmative actions replace these and are added to them as the total employment picture in the country or a particular area changes.

5) WHAT AREAS WILL THE PROJECT EQUALITY PROGRAM COVER?

Project Equality is designed to overcome employment discrimination in three specific areas:

- 1) general manufacturing and services,
- 2) construction, and
- 3) insurance, banking and real estate.

6) HOW WILL THE PROJECT EQUALITY PROGRAM WORK?

PROJECT EQUALITY is a four stage program. First, the religious institutions will survey their own employment practices to

insure that they will fill all their needed positions without regard to race, color or when not a bonafide theological requirement, the religion of the applicant.

They will then call upon those firms which supply them with goods and services to affirm their willingness to maintain employment practices which affirmatively promote opportunities for minority persons at all job levels. These firms will also be asked to communicate their affirmation to their own employees and to outside recruiting services, and to take reasonable affirmative steps to hire minority persons in their company. Firms cooperating with PROJECT EQUALITY will be listed in a booklet to be supplied to all religious institutions participating in PROJECT EQUALITY for their use in helping them determine their future purchasing decisions.

In the third phase of the program, construction firms will be asked to supply similar assurances and in the program's fourth phase insurance, banking, and real estate firms will be covered.

7) HOW WILL THE PROGRAM BE SUPERVISED AND DIRECTED?

The participating religious bodies may establish a non-profit corporation or set up a department in an existing interreligious structure to direct the work of the project.

8) IS PROJECT EQUALITY ACTUALLY A CHURCH BOYCOTT?

PROJECT EQUALITY is not a boycott but rather an affirmative use of the hiring and purchasing power of religious institutions to end employment discrimination by making equal employment opportunity a product specification. Thus these institutions will evaluate bids from suppliers not only on the basis of price, quality and service, but also on the equal employment opportunity policy and practices of the suppliers. Those institutions which provide equality in employment opportunity will be favored over those which do not.

9) IF SOME FIRMS ARE FAVORED OVER OTHERS, ISN'T THIS A SANCTION OR BOYCOTT?

Religious institutions have a moral responsibility to spend their funds in a moral manner. If a company received a contract award because it provided a superior combination of price, quality and service, we would not say that the firm which did not receive this award had been boycotted or suffered from economic sanction. Similarly a preference in purchasing from those firms which offer true equal employment opportunity is also not necessarily a boycott or sanction in regard to other firms.

10) HAS THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM BEEN EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY ELSEWHERE?

The affirmative action concept was first utilized by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity created by executive order of President John F. Kennedy in April 1961. Since then it has provided the most effective means of opening job opportunities to members of minority groups. A recent example of governmental action in this area was the awarding of a contract for the construction of a new post office in Detroit to the third lowest bidder, passing over the first two low bidders because they did not meet the government's equal employment specifications.

(Jan 1967)

PROJECT EQUALITY

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11) WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROJECT EQUALITY AND POSSIBLE STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE PROGRAMS?

PROJECT EQUALITY is an educative approach based on a contractual relationship. Fair employment practice laws do not generally become operative unless and until a complaint is filed. In the first approach the employer is required to act affirmatively as a pre-condition to entering into a contract. In the latter approach the employer is proscribed from acting negatively under threat of legal sanction.

JANUARY, 1967

[Jan 1962]

D R A F T

(ALL CAPS)

SOME considerations on the relationship between federation'S
COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC WELFARE, COMMUNITY RELATIONS,
AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PLANNING

The dramatic extension of government concern with problems of health, education and welfare on the one hand, and the increasingly articulate demands from racial and religious groups for more social services on the other, have faced Federations throughout the country with many new challenges.

One result has been that Jewish community concern with legislation and social action is no longer limited to the traditional areas of community relations activity -- equal rights, separation of church and state, anti-Semitism. Instead, it has been broadened to touch almost every aspect of communal activity. Every field of service (care of the aged, care of the sick, care of children, education, vocational training, leisure time activity) and almost every individual Jewish agency is affected by one or another public program.

Nationally, this development has resulted in the establishment of an important Committee on Public Welfare by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which strongly urges Federations to become involved in national and local problems of this nature. There has also been established the Tri-Faith Conference on Public Welfare, which has been intensively involved with governmental representatives in the many broad programs that have developed. The national Jewish religious organizations have vastly stepped up their activities in both the area of community relations and general social amelioration.

Cleveland has responded to this national trend. Federation established its Committee on Public Welfare about three years ago; the Jewish Community Center and the Jewish Family Service Association have set up formal committees on public welfare and public issues; many congregations have created committees on social action; almost every Jewish agency is concerned today with the changing relationship between its private program and governmental demands.

A problem of relationships within Federation has emerged out of all this activity. What are the distinctive roles of the Public Welfare Committee, the Community Relations Committee and the Community Services Planning Committee? How can they most effectively supplement each other's work without undue duplicated effort? The problem is, of course, complicated here -- as elsewhere -- by the growing difficulty in distinguishing between the fields of social welfare and community relations. Community Relations agencies throughout the country are increasingly coming to feel that their traditional approaches fall short of meeting human needs; that is, that fair practice means little without full opportunity; fair employment requires full employment, fair housing requires adequate housing, etc. The net result is a broadening of concern beyond traditional community relations to social welfare in general.

On the other hand, increasing concern with public welfare, standards and performance projects major problems that affect the field of community relations. Programs of social amelioration more and more tend to use sectarian agencies as the conduits for disbursements, thus provoking uneasiness about separation problems. National proposals on poverty and education project this twilight zone of concern most dramatically, since profound social issues and separation problems are both involved.

[Jan 1967]

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At the present time, the objectives of each Committee could be described as follows:

1. The Community Relations Committee is charged with carrying out a unified program in the field of intergroup relations, interreligious relations, interracial relations, and to be concerned with problems in the fields of church - state, civil rights, anti-Semitism, and international affairs.
2. The Community Services Planning Committee is assigned to serve as the planning arm of Federation in the local Jewish community with respect to the fields of health, education and welfare, devoting its efforts towards meeting community needs in these areas.
3. The Public Welfare Committee is responsible for the development of policies that will express Federation's concerns in the area of public health and welfare. It seeks to enlist support from Federation and the Jewish community for raising standards in the public sector. As the Committee sought for ways to cooperate with the local "War on Poverty", it was assigned the task of developing and executing Federation's anti-poverty program.

The following pattern appears to have evolved within Federation which may serve as a guide to how clearance, coordination, supplementation and non-duplication might be achieved:

1. Leadership of the Community Services Planning Committee and the Community Relations Committee is represented on the Public Welfare Committee. (The present officers of the Public Welfare Committee - is a classic of such organization.)
2. The Public Welfare Committee has assumed prime responsibility for those problems that involve social action or legislation in the fields of health, welfare, and community organization. (Medicare, public assistance standards, the Mortmain statute revision, taxation proposals governing charitable institutions.)
3. The Community Services Planning Committee has assumed prime responsibility for keeping its agencies informed and active in such fields and in encouraging such agencies to inform and involve the Public Welfare Committee in matters they believe to be of importance.
4. The Community Relations Committee has assumed prime responsibility in matters affecting equal rights, separation of church and state and intergroup relationships. (Housing, immigration, shared time proposals.)
5. On those issues where the three Committees have common interests, they have been exchanging information and consulting among themselves. In an area where a Committee has prime responsibility for a program or policy statement requiring action by Federation's Board of Trustees, the other Committees have been kept informed and on occasion, have offered formal approval before the proposal was taken to the Board.

(Jan 1967)

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POLICY QUESTION

With respect to the direction of Federation's anti-poverty program, a number of questions have arisen since its formulation which may require resolution in the near future. There are those who view the involvement of Jewish communal resources as paramount to the program with lesser emphasis on supporting official anti-poverty efforts. There are others who feel that if the Jewish community is to become engaged in inner city problems, it should be on a larger scale rather than focused on programs of limited scope and impact. A third group appears to be urging additional direct services to meet inner city needs with supplementary services made available from Jewish social service agencies.

March 13

PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

1 9 6 7

<i>yes</i> <u>Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman</u>	The Temple	44106	791-7755
<u>Jordan C. Band, Vice Chairman</u>	1130 Keith Building	44115	621-8400
<u>Harold Galvin, Vice Chairman</u>	700 National City-E. 6th Bldg.	44114	621-9230
<u>Mrs. Sanford R. Arsham</u>	2889 Manchester Road	44122	751-9596
<u>Dr. Arthur Blum</u>	3042 Lincoln Boulevard	44118	231-7700
<i>yes</i> <u>Judge Victor Cohen</u>	1 Lakeside Avenue	44113	241-2700
<i>yes</i> <u>Eugene H. Freedheim</u>	800 National City-E. 6th Bldg.	44114	621-0150
<i>yes</i> <u>Judge Bernard Friedman</u>	1 Lakeside Avenue	44113	241-2700
<u>Robert S. Garson</u>	1815 East Ohio Building	44114	241-2788
<u>Mrs. Robert S. Garson</u>	18120 Parkland Drive	44122	751-8979
<u>William B. Goldfarb</u>	800 National City-E. 6th Bldg.	44114	621-0150
<u>Sherwin H. Goodman</u>	1414 South Green Road	44121	382-9600
<u>Rabbi Alan S. Green</u>	2200 South Green Road	44121	381-6600
<i>yes</i> <u>Robert D. Gries</u>	1236 National City Bank Bldg.	44114	861-6727
<u>Frank E. Joseph</u>	1750 Union Commerce Bldg.	44115	621-5800
<i>yes</i> <u>Sidney D. Josephs</u>	616 The Arcade	44114	861-2323
<i>yes</i> <u>Irying Kane</u>	3139 Kingsley Road	44122	751-7977
<i>yes</i> <u>Harold L. Klarreich</u>	2717 Lorain Avenue	44113	651-3838
<u>Sidney Lewine</u>	Mt. Sinai Hospital	44106	795-6000
<u>Maurice Maschke, Jr.</u>	3611 Payne Avenue	44114	431-0035
<i>yes</i> <u>Robert L. Merritt</u>	650 Terminal Tower Bldg.	44113	781-8550
<i>yes</i> <u>Howard M. Metzenbaum</u>	700 Union Commerce Bldg.	44115	771-4515
<u>Mrs. Alex Miller</u>	2958 Fontenay Road	44120	991-5732
<i>yes</i> <u>Dr. Roland W. Moskowitz</u>	2073 Abington Road	44106	791-3900
<u>Elmer I. Paull</u>	1001 Union Commerce Bldg.	44115	621-3800
<u>Lewis H. Polster</u>	12000 Shaker Boulevard	44120	561-8282
<i>yes</i> <u>Morton W. Rose</u>	5777 Grant Avenue	44105	271-4000
<i>yes</i> <u>Dr. Sidney H. Sachs</u>	10900 Carnegie Avenue	44106	795-3752
<u>Mrs. Ezra Z. Shapiro</u>	13900 Shaker Boulevard	44120	991-2374
<i>yes</i> <u>Raphael D. Silver</u>	3224 Prospect Avenue	44115	881-8388
<u>Daniel E. Simon</u>	2630 Payne Avenue	44114	621-0992
<i>yes</i> <u>Alan B. Soclof</u>	916 Euclid Avenue	44115	621-1600
<u>Mrs. Shubert Spero</u>	3426 Blanche Avenue	44118	932-6425
<u>Saul G. Stillman</u>	3619 Blanche Avenue	44118	621-5416
<i>yes</i> <u>Mrs. Alvyn W. Tramer</u>	3356 Clayton Boulevard	44120	751-6648
<u>William C. Treuhäft</u>	10701 Shaker Boulevard	44104	229-3000
<i>yes</i> <u>Lawrence H. Williams</u>	839 Society National Bank Bldg.	44114	621-6784
<i>yes</i> <u>Bennett Yanowitz</u>	1040 Leader Building	44114	621-7933
<i>yes</i> <u>Sidney Zilber</u>	1500 Union Commerce Building	44115	241-5498
<i>yes</i> <u>Bernard Olshansky, Secretary</u>			

Alan D. Kandel
yes Edmund C. Paller
Sidney Z. Vincent
 Henry L. Zucker

Rubi Walter

yes *Dr. Lester Jaffe*

STANDARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, stated that his committee has since its establishment joined with other groups in attempting to improve the level of subsistence in our state, which he termed "the shame of Ohio". The present program permits many families on public assistance to exist on the basis of only 73¢ a day, or 70% of the standard that the state itself has declared is necessary to establish for decent living. This entire situation was reviewed in depth at a recent public meeting, of which our Federation was a co-sponsor, culminating in a pledge by all those present to continue vigorously to press state officials to improve the present extremely low standards of public assistance. The effect of the meeting was evidently substantial enough so that various spokesmen from Columbus, in a series of press releases, attempted to demonstrate that it was the county, rather than the state, that was failing to meet essential obligations. Rabbi Silver then traced in detail the fallacy of this claim, pointing out that certain recent administrative changes required the county to devote a substantial share of its funds to other programs of help, and moreover the state had arrogated to itself sources of income that had previously gone to the county. Finally, the state had used federal funds to make very minor increases in the level of support but had not itself made increased allocations. Rabbi Silver pointed to a recent fine editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Exhibit "C") as outlining this situation in more detail. He concluded by calling for increased support for a program of improved public assistance.

Mr. Freedheim strongly urged following this final suggestion, stating that public pressure had produced some results in the past and there was hope that the forthright program led by the Cleveland Welfare Federation for which Irving Kane has assumed substantial leadership, might alleviate the deplorable situation.

FEDERATION INVOLVEMENT IN HOUSING

Bennett Yanowitz, Chairman of the Community Relations Committee, pointed out that almost since its establishment, the CRC has been interested in problems of housing. Originally, its interest was primarily with discriminatory practices, mostly aimed at Jews, and he traced the history of our activity in this area. Although housing discrimination against Jews has abated, such discrimination against Negroes has become more serious as they began to move out of the central city. The CRC has worked for various alleviative measures, both by way of education and occasionally in connection with legislation.

In more recent years, and even before the tragic outburst in the Hough area, it became apparent that housing problems went beyond civil rights. Inadequate housing in the inner city ranks as one of the great problems facing Cleveland, with most menacing prospects of further deterioration if remedies are not soon provided. The

Social Action Committee and the Housing Committee of the CRC had explored in depth such questions as whether the Federation could become fruitfully involved in such problems, and if so, in what ways, and together with what partners. After a lengthy discussion, it had been universally agreed that our profound concern as a Jewish community and as a Federation with the well being of all groups in society and our obligation to be concerned about the health of the general community, as well as the traditional Jewish commitment to social justice, made it necessary for us to play a role in this area. Other religious groups were arriving at similar conclusions so that a substantial part of what progress has taken place has been the result of actions by religious groups.

The committee had investigated the feasibility of various proposals and had considered the danger that well meant measures might ironically contribute to increased segregation. The committee had also reviewed the experience of many groups already active, such as Fair Housing, Inc., Fair Housing Council, PATH, HOPE, and the Neighborhood Association for Better Housing, and had come to the tentative conclusion that it would be best for the CRC to correlate its activities with those of other religious groups, such as Interfaith Housing. This organization requires an initial investment of \$3,000 and a total investment of \$25,000.

Mr. Yanowitz stated that the CRC wanted to be prudent without being withdrawn and optimistic without being naive. Although at the present time, there was no specific project it wished to recommend, the CRC did wish to ask the Federation to approve its exploration of possibilities of affiliation with the Interfaith Housing Corp., and to assent to CRC commitment to become increasingly involved in this area.

An extended discussion period followed Mr. Yanowitz's report. Mr. Guren felt that there were already many groups active within this field and that it would be a grievous mistake for Federation to become involved in such a complicated situation, where individuals might play a much more effective role than a Jewish Federation, which had no reason to become directly involved as such. Mr. Rosenthal agreed thoroughly with Mr. Guren, adding that the question of housing was not a religious function and although there was great need for involvement for people in the community, this was too technical a field for anybody but experts.

Mr. Garson and Rabbi Silver both felt that there was great need for involvement of the religious communities in housing, and that it was painfully clear Cleveland needed such efforts if it were not to deteriorate tragically. Both pointed to contributions that had already been made by religious groups and deplored any prospect of non-involvement of a community like ours which had so much to offer.

After some further discussion it was universally agreed that this matter was of such crucial importance that no attempt should be made so late in the meeting to arrive at a conclusion, but that the whole matter be put over so that it could be examined in depth.

The meeting adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Z. Vincent
Secretary

[Feb 20, 1967]

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEDERATION'S
PUBLIC WELFARE, COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND SOCIAL AGENCY COMMITTEES

The dramatic extension of government concern with problems of health, education and welfare, and the increasingly articulate demands from racial and religious groups for more services to translate principles of equality into concrete terms, have faced Federations throughout the country with many new challenges.

One result has been that Jewish community concern with legislation and social action is no longer limited to the traditional areas of community relations activity -- equal rights, separation of church and state, anti-Semitism. Instead, it has been broadened to touch almost every aspect of communal activity. Every field of service (care of the aged, care of the sick, care of children, education, vocational training, leisure time activity) and almost every individual Jewish agency is affected by one or another public program.

Nationally, this development has resulted in the establishment of an important Committee on Public Welfare by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which strongly urges Federations to become involved in national and local problems of this nature. There has also been established the Tri-Faith Conference on Public Welfare, which has been intensively involved with governmental representatives in the many broad programs that have developed. The national Jewish religious organizations have vastly stepped up their activities in both the area of community relations and general social amelioration.

Cleveland has responded to this national trend. Federation established its Committee on Public Welfare about three years ago; the Jewish Community Center and the Jewish Family Service Association have set up formal committees on public welfare and public issues; many congregations have created committees on social action; almost every Jewish agency is concerned today with the changing relationship between its private program and governmental demands.

A problem of relationships within Federation has emerged out of all this activity. What are the distinctive roles of the Public Welfare Committee, the Community Relations Committee and the Social Agency Committee? How can they most effectively supplement each other's work without undue duplicated effort? The problem is complicated here -- as elsewhere -- by the growing difficulty in distinguishing between the fields of social welfare and community relations. Community relations agencies throughout the country are increasingly coming to feel that their traditional approaches fall short of meeting human needs; that is, that fair practice means little without full opportunity; fair employment requires full employment; fair housing requires adequate housing, etc. The net result is a broadening of concern beyond traditional community relations to social welfare in general.

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[Feb 20, 1967]

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3. The Public Welfare Committee is responsible for the development of policies that will express Federation's concerns in the area of public health and welfare. It seeks to enlist support from Federation and the Jewish community for raising standards in the public sector. As the Committee sought for ways to cooperate with the local "War on Poverty", it was assigned the task of developing and executing Federation's anti-poverty program.

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action by Federation's Board of Trustees, the other Committees have been kept informed and on occasion, have offered formal approval before the proposal was taken to the Board. This should continue, but a more active process of communication wherein each of the Committees periodically reports to the others on matters of mutual concern, would help to articulate major issues which cut across Committee lines and encourage pre-consultation and other means of coordinating Committee activities.

FEBRUARY 20, 1967

February 22, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bernard Olshansky

FROM: Ed Paller

As per your request, here is the latest development report on Glenville projects in our Anti-Poverty Program (in chronological order):

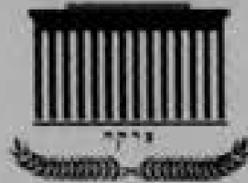
Already begun:

- 1) SNYC-JOHA job program
- 2) Project A, one-to-one with 20 volunteers and students
- 3) Patrick Henry's Pride, preparing, learning lessons for transitional 7th grade classes

About to begin (with target date for actual initiation following orientation)

- 4) Extended Day tutoring at F. D. Roosevelt Jr. High (Feb. 28)
- 5) Vocational Guidance Program (March 15)
- 6) Scholar's Club (March 20)
- 7) Study Hall Specialists (March 20)

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The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4340

February 28, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Welfare Committee

FROM: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

We have scheduled the next meeting of the Public Welfare Committee for --

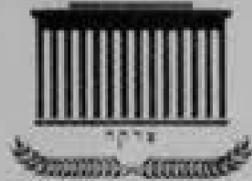
MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1967; 12:00 NOON
(luncheon)
in the Federation Office

The agenda will include discussion of: a report to the Endowment Fund Committee on the Anti-Poverty Program with a request that funding of the program continue for the balance of the three-year period; the relationship of the Public Welfare Committee to the Community Relations and Social Agency Committees; and procedures for authorizing expenditures in the Anti-Poverty Program.

The request that the Endowment Fund Committee continue support of the program will be made on March 22 when that Committee will consider its program for the coming fiscal year. The original authorization of the Anti-Poverty Program for three years was made with the understanding that it would be reviewed at the end of the first year for determination of further participation. The question of relationships among the three standing committees has been raised in a number of instances where issues have arisen in matters which fall within the purview of more than one committee. We are sending you a staff memorandum which suggests a set of guidelines which might be helpful in delineating the functions and the relationships of the standing committees; also, a progress report to bring you up-to-date on the present status of our Glenville Project.

In addition, the Committee asked for a summary of the Public Welfare situation in the State of Ohio; the enclosed editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer summarizes the situation and puts it into proper perspective. We are also enclosing minutes of the meeting of January 17 and a reply card for your convenience.

You may have heard about the 25th Annual Health & Welfare Institute of the Cleveland Welfare Federation scheduled for March 14 at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel. Federation has reserved a table at the luncheon; if you are interested in being seated with us please contact Bernard Olshansky.



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

March 2, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

FROM: Bernard Olshansky *BO*

At the January 27 meeting a question was raised about the procedures used in financing the School Neighborhood Youth Corps Project at the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged. I would suggest that this project and one other which has financial implications be taken up and dealt with by the Committee at the next meeting.

On the JOHA Project, it is estimated that a total of \$1,020 is required to fund the project. Although there was originally some thinking that this could probably be absorbed within the budget of the agency, and while the funds for this may very well be available, there is some question as to whether in a strict interpretation of the JOHA budget for this fiscal year an expense of this type should be included. The grant to the Anti-Poverty Program from the Endowment Fund provides money for the employment of a staff person together with the necessary ancillary expenses. Since the program was not in effect for the full fiscal year, there are funds available here which, if the Committee considers it appropriate, could be used for this purpose.

These projects

In connection with the Study Hall Specialists Program, worked out with the Federation Womens Organization, Hadassah, and others, provision was made for transportation of women from the Heights area into Glenville. It has been requested that the Anti-Poverty Project cover the cost of cab fare for women in the project. This would require four round trips per week for twelve weeks at an estimated maximum cost of \$350. There are funds in the budget of the Anti-Poverty Project which could cover this.

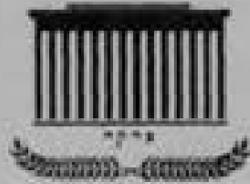
In addition to the above, from time to time there will be situations which will require minor expenditures of funds. I would suggest that it be understood that the Chairman will participate in decisions of this kind and, where appropriate, will bring the matter to the full Committee.

TO: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
FROM: Bernard Olshansky

Page -2-
March 2, 1967

With reference to the memo I referred to in our conversation yesterday, I am attaching a copy of a memo from Ed Paller simply naming projects currently in the works. I have asked Ed to send me a memo on each new project as he begins discussion on it, so that you and I can both be abreast of latest developments in the Anti-Poverty Program.

I am working on a draft progress report to the Endowment Fund Committee in preparation for our request that the Anti-Poverty Program be supported through the remainder of the three-year period. I will be in touch with you as soon as it is ready to go over.



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

March 3, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

I am sending you a draft report to the Endowment Fund Committee on the progress of our Anti-Poverty Program to this point; also, a draft of a cover letter to Bill Treuhaft. I shall welcome your suggestions for improvements in both.

I'll call you on Monday to discuss these. We do have a time factor operating, as the Endowment Fund Committee would like to distribute the report in a mailing which will be sent out on Wednesday, March 8.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Bernie

Bernard Olshansky

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encl.

PROGRESS REPORT ON ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

Our Glenville Project, focus of our Federation's young Anti-Poverty Program, is just getting underway. It centers on the secondary school youth of Cleveland's Glenville community, labeled one of our five areas of poverty.

Presently, four specific programs have already begun, and three more will be starting within the next few weeks; the latter are presently undergoing initial orientation training for their volunteers.

Among current programs is "Project A" which is our most intensive effort. It has been in full operation for the past three weeks.

Also, at our Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged, we employ and supervise ten Glenville High School students on a part-time basis in the dietary, nursing care, secretarials, and custodial departments. Other programs already begun include an evening tutorial service (one volunteer to three students) at Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. High, and a special lesson-writing program for transitional students at Patrick Henry Jr. High.

The programs to begin within the next few weeks include a pre-vocational guidance program for the entire sophomore class; a personalized program with the top students of the sophomore class; and a study hall-specialists group which will provide assistance to all-level students during their study hall periods. More about these programs will be forthcoming in the near future.

Glenville is a "crossroads" community, i.e. it still has the strengths of an established group of Negro home-owners, but is also being inundated with the spill-over and exodus from the hard-core poverty area of Hough. The high school's enrollment has jumped from 1,400 to 3,100 in the past 5 years, an indication of the mushrooming in population. These high school youth, soon to enter the adult world, are instru-

mental in determining direction for their community.

In full harmony with Cleveland's Superintendent of Schools and with Glenville High School's dedicated principal and staff, we have entered into these programs. Our focus is to help better prepare these youth, particularly tenth graders, for their futures. Each of these programs has been suggested by the school as worthy and needed in Glenville High's particular situation.

Wherever possible, we are doing these things in cooperation with the Negro Community Federation, thus involving members of the Negro adult community as partners in these efforts. Thereby, not only will students be helped, but bridges will be built uniting suburbanites and city residents, Negroes and Whites, Christians and Jews in facing their common problems.

This pilot program is just getting started; therefore to evaluate is premature. However, there has been a good response. Much effort has been exerted to interest both the Jewish and Negro individuals and groups to participate. The unorganized Negro community is not easy to tap, but the persistent efforts of a corps of leaders has resulted in a growing interest and commitment. Within our own, highly-organized community there has also been a growing response out of heightened interest.

In the pilot projects, about 130 different persons will be giving of their time and effort in some specialized way. Our Jewish agencies have been extremely cooperative in offering staff assistance to serve as consultants to our "Glenville Project".

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS AT GLENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

I. Project A

Purpose: To assist selected Glenville High School students in removing barriers to the fulfillment of their potentials in employment or advanced education through one-to-one relationships with trained volunteers.

Present Status: A total of twenty-four carefully selected volunteers (18 men - 6 women) have been equally recruited by the Jewish Community Federation and the Negro Community Federation. Two orientation sessions have already been conducted, and inter-racial teams of six adults have been assigned to each of Glenville's four unit guidance counselors. In turn the counselors have selected students for each volunteer and have presented the volunteers with informative brochures on their respective students. Parental permission has been granted for each student participant. Volunteers and students were introduced by the counselors at a February 7 meeting, after which they have continued to meet on a weekly basis. Volunteers maintain weekly contacts with their respective counselors, reporting on the progress of each meeting with the student. Future orientation sessions for volunteers are scheduled.

Our agency executives and key community professionals serve as an advisory group for this project. Special consultants have been assigned to the project by the Jewish Vocational Service, Jewish Children's Bureau, Jewish Family Service Association, Jewish Community Center, and Mt. Sinai Hospital. A group of consultant professionals have offered their services as back-up persons to assist volunteers, counselors, and students as needs arise. The Negro Community Federation's co-sponsorship in this program represents the initial service effort by this new group.

II. Vocational Guidance Program

Purpose: To provide the sophomore class with a better general overview of the various families of work, vocational requirements, and preliminary, vocational pre-requisites.

Present Status: The Council of Jewish Women and the Women's Group of the Negro Community Federation are each currently recruiting 15 - 20 women to participate weekly on Wednesday morning or afternoon shifts. They would be responsible, under Glenville's guidance coordinator's supervision, for arranging large-group lectures by resource persons and themselves conducting small-group discussions. Four orientation sessions have been arranged for all volunteers prior to the opening of the program on March 15.

The two volunteering groups, the Glenville counseling staff, the Jewish Vocational Service and the Jewish Community Federation have coordinated efforts in mapping this unique attempt to bring vocational guidance to 10th graders in a much more individualized intensive manner than previously possible through school staff alone.

III. Study Hall Specialists

Purpose: To provide a staff of tutors to be available to assist students with their academic work during study hall periods. The availability of such special help would increase value of these often wasted study periods.

Present Status: A special committee of the Women's Organization, under the leadership of Mrs. Ezra Shapiro currently is recruiting volunteers.

Hadassah has adopted this program as one of its major projects. Other women's groups have expressed interest. Glenville department heads will conduct orientation sessions for volunteers in their particular subject areas.

Teams of volunteers will service either morning or afternoon study halls one day per week. Transportation pool facilities from and back to a common Heights area location ~~are~~ being arranged for the teams. This program's target starting date is March 20.

IV. Scholar's Club

Purpose: To provide special higher education, professional, and scholarship information and job opportunities for a select group of outstanding students in the sophomore class through group and individual programming.

Present Status: The American Jewish Committee has adopted this as its special project. Two orientation meetings have already been conducted in close conjunction with Glenville's college counselor. Previously, no such program has ever been available before the senior year. Mid-March is the anticipated time for beginning the program with 25 Glenville students in bi-weekly evening meetings.

V. S.N.Y.C. - J.O.H.A. Job Placements

Purpose: To provide meaningful, well-supervised, part-time job opportunities for Glenville students under the School Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

Present Status: Since January 9, eleven Glenville students have been working up to 15 hours per week, at the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged on Lakeview Road, adjacent to the Glenville High grounds. Their work is in the areas of nursing care, secretarial work, dietary assistance, and custodial services. Under the government program, the students, all from poverty families, are paid \$1.25 per hour for their services. The Jewish Community Federation has arranged for a student of the W.R.U. School of Applied Social Science to supervise their work.

This represents the first opportunity for such a program to offer work in any setting other than a school building.

PROGRAMS AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN GLENVILLE

I. Patrick Henry Transition Class Aides

Purpose: To assist the National Teachers' Corps program in providing stimulation to special classes at Patrick Henry Junior High.

Present Status: A Jewish Community Federation volunteer is assisting the director of the program in contacting Patrick Henry alumni in many fields of work. She will interview them and re-write their experiences at a reading level which could stimulate these classes. This is an example of a program personalized for a particular group to meet a specific purpose.

II. Franklin D. Roosevelt Extended Day Services

Purpose: To provide evening tutorial services for Roosevelt students in need of special help in academic areas.

Present Status: Fairmount Temple's Young People's Congregation is recruiting personnel to initiate this program as part of the Board of Education's evening services in the building which formerly housed the old Glenville High School.

III. Library Extention Program

Purpose: To expand the program of library services in the Glenville area junior high schools.

Present Status: In conjunction with the Cleveland Board of Education's Mrs. Dolezal, secondary school library supervisor and Mrs. Butera, director of volunteers, new ideas for volunteer services are being explored.

RECRUITMENT AND INTERPRETATION

The Women's Organization of the Jewish Community Federation has organized a special steering committee to serve as a liason for the Anti-Poverty Program among women's groups.

The committee has established an Anti-Poverty Program Interpretation Team to present the details and purposes of this new program to interested groups. It also plans to survey the women of the Jewish community regarding their interests in volunteering.

ADDITIONAL ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

Arranging Jewish Community Center advisory role to Hough Area, CAY's plan for a center similar to the Council Educational Alliance.

Effecting co-operation of Jewish agency professionals with Cuyahoga County Welfare Department in-service training program.

Providing transportation and job opportunity assistance to Neighborhood Opportunity Centers.

C H A I R M A N ' S N O T E S

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Monday, March 13, 1967; 12:00 Noon
(luncheon) at the Federation Office

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

You might want to introduce Mrs. Alvyn Tramer, a new member attending his first meeting of the Committee.

*Dr. Linda Jaffe - Very busy & loved
Remme!*

At the last meeting, we reported on the Citizens' Rally on Public Welfare and the fact that those who attended were asked to sign cards indicating their approval of grants to public assistance families adequate to meet the state's full minimum standards based on current prices. The Welfare Federation has requested that interested people, not present at the Rally, sign these cards also. These are available, and any member of the Public Welfare Committee who is so inclined is requested to sign the cards.

II. MINUTES

Approval of minutes of January 17 as distributed by mail.

III. PROGRESS REPORT ON GLENVILLE PROJECT

Members of the Public Welfare Committee received a Progress Report with the notice of this meeting. We shall not take the time to review this in detail, but Ed Paller is prepared to present one or two highlights for the attention of the Committee, and an opportunity might be provided for any questions or discussion.

IV. REPORT TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

When the Public Welfare Committee requested Endowment Fund support for the Anti-

Poverty Program, the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees of the Federation approved the program on a three-year basis with the provision that the success of the program be reviewed at the end of the first year for determination of further participation in the program.

Although the program did not become fully operative until September, the Endowment Fund Committee is now preparing its program for the coming fiscal year, and it has requested a report on the Anti-Poverty Program for its March 22 meeting.

On the assumption that the Public Welfare Committee would consider the progress of the Anti-Poverty Program to warrant continuation through the balance of the three-year for which the original request is made, a report to the Endowment Fund Committee has been prepared (copies of the report are available for distribution).

The report is, in effect, an elaboration of the March 13 memo that was distributed to the Committee.

If it is the thinking of the Committee that the Project, should, in fact, be continued for the balance of the three-year period, the chairman should be authorized to request continued support of the Project from the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees.

V. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE AND THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AGENCY COMMITTEE

A memorandum was distributed to the Committee outlining some considerations to pertain to the relationship of the three Committees of the Federation which have mutual interest in matters pertaining to public social policy. The memorandum was drawn up by staff to help define the functions of the three committees as they relate to one another and to present some guidelines which might help in relating their work. It

should be pointed out that staff of the Public Welfare Committee also have staff responsibilities with the Community Relations and Social Agency Committees.

The intent of this memorandum is not to personalize functions and procedures to the point that they become inflexible; rather to clarify and, to the extent possible, avoid the confusion which might result from several groups being involved in similar kinds of activities.

If acceptable to the Public Welfare Committee, this memorandum might be referred to the other two committees for consideration and approval.

VI. FINANCING SPECIAL PROJECTS

At the January 27 meeting a question was raised about the financing of the School Neighborhood Youth Corps Project at the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged. While there were no objections to the project itself, there was a question raised about the method of financing it, and it was agreed that the matter would be discussed further at this meeting.

It is estimated that a total of \$1,020 is required to fund the JOHA project through the balance of this school year. The authorization of the Anti-Poverty Program included some funds which might be used for necessary expenses, and there are funds available which could be used to cover this cost, particularly since the program was in operation only for 10 months of the fiscal year. If the Committee authorizes this expenditure, it should be on the basis of a one-time arrangement without any commitment to accept the responsibility for any further expenditures of this type.

One other project in which there has been a request for Federation support is the Study Hall Specialists Program, worked out by the Federation Women Organization in

cooperation with Hadassah and other women's groups. Because some of these organizations expressed concern about sending members into inner city unescorted, there was discussion of the possibility of transportation from the Heights into Glenville and back. The original thinking was that a Bureau bus might be used to take substantial numbers of women into Glenville. Since then, the development of the project has been directed to small groups of women coming in at different times, and transportation by the Bureau system would not be practical. It has been requested that the anti-poverty project finance cab fare for women in the project. This would require four-round trips per week for 12 weeks (the full term of the project this school year) at an estimated maximum cost of \$350. There are funds in the Anti-Poverty Project which could cover this.

Despite the fact there are available funds, questions have been raised as to appropriateness of this kind of subsidy, and staff has suggested to the chairman of the coordinating committee that it might be preferable for the women volunteering in the project to arrange car pools. Mrs. Francis Green, who is the chairman, has agreed to discuss this with her group and the subsidy may not be necessary. However, in the event that the women request this support, it would be helpful to know whether the Public Welfare Committee would consider this acceptable.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

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M I N U T E S

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Monday, March 13, 1967; 12:00 Noon
(luncheon) at the Federation Office

PRESENT: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman; Judge Victor Cohen, Eugene H. Freedheim, Judge Bernard Friedman, Robert D. Gries, Sidney D. Josephs, Irving Kane, Harold L. Klarreich, Dr. Roland W. Moskowitz, Norton W. Rose, Mrs. Ezra Z. Shapiro, Raphael D. Silver, Alan B. Soclof, Mrs. Shubert Spero, Mrs. Alwyn W. Tramer, Bennett Yanowitz, Sidney Zilber; Dr. Lester Jaffe; Edmund C. Paller, Sidney Z. Vincent, Rudi Walter; and Bernard Olshansky, Secretary.

Rabbi Silver opened the meeting, introducing Mrs. Alwyn Tramer, a new member attending her first meeting of the Committee, and Dr. Lester Jaffe of the faculty of the Hebrew University, who is in Cleveland as a visiting professor at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University.

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of January 17 were approved as distributed by mail.

CITIZENS RALLY FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

Rabbi Silver made reference to the Citizens Rally on Public Welfare last January and the fact that those who attended were asked to sign cards indicating their approval of grants to public assistance families adequate to meet the State's full minimum standard based on current prices. The Welfare Federation has requested that interested people, who did not attend the rally, sign these cards. The cards were distributed at that point for the signature of those who had not already signed.

Irving Kane, who is Chairman of the Public Welfare Committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, reported that this week the Committee sent a letter to the Governor expressing the thinking of the Cleveland Welfare Federation on this matter. The one new thing referred to in this letter is a declaration that the Welfare Federation is willing to support the Governor in any increase in taxes that might be required to meet the cost of bringing public assistance to a full minimum standard of health and decency at current prices.

It was then moved by Mr. Freedheim, seconded by Mr. Kane, and voted to instruct the Chairman of the Public Welfare Committee to express, in a letter to Governor Rhodes, the thinking on this matter of the Jewish Community Federation.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE GLENVILLE PROJECT

Rabbi Silver noted that a Progress Report has been distributed to the Committee. He called upon Edmund Paller, coordinator of the Anti-Poverty Program, to discuss some of the highlights of the program and indicated that this would be an opportunity for any questions or discussion.

Mr. Paller reported that five programs currently are under way, and there are two additional programs, at Patrick Henry and Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High Schools, in which we have become interested. Mr. Paller noted that the Cleveland Schools

have undertaken to upgrade by a half year students in grades 3, 6, 7 and 8 who entered school during the January term. This is a step toward the ultimate integration of the school system into full rather than half grades. Projects have been launched for 7th and 8th grade students at the two junior high schools referred to in order to help motivate the students and to help them make up the extra work necessary to move ahead half a year. Mr. Paller made reference to the work which Jerome Cohen has done in sitting up this program at Patrick Henry; the program at FDR is a logical extension of this. He also announced that the School Board has appointed Mr. Roland Thompson to a new position, coordinator of educational programs for the entire Glenville area; the work in these schools will be carried on in cooperation with him.

It was reported that the schools are prepared to operate summer programs in order to help children in the affected grades make the transition. Each of the elementary schools in the Glenville area will have summer classes. The School Department will be looking for large numbers of volunteers to help carry out this crash program, and we will be requested to assist to the extent we can in recruiting volunteers. In response to a question from Mrs. Tramer about the reason for this move, Rabbi Silver noted that this change is taking place throughout the entire Cleveland School system and he expressed his own concern about its feasibility. This will apply to all students; while it may not present any special problems for the more gifted students, average and slow students may be faced with serious problems. The move seems motivated by a drive for efficiency in the school system.

REPORT TO ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

The Chairman indicated that when the Public Welfare Committee requested Endowment Fund support for the Anti-Poverty Program last year, the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees of the Federation approved the program on a three-year basis with the provision that the success of the program be reviewed at the end of the first year for determination of further participation in the program. Although the program did not become fully operative until September, the Endowment Fund Committee is now preparing its program for the coming fiscal year, and it has requested a report on the Anti-Poverty Program for its March 22 meeting.

On the assumption that the Public Welfare Committee would consider the progress of the Anti-Poverty Program to warrant continuation through the balance of the three-year period for which the original request was made, a report to the Endowment Fund Committee has been prepared. (Copy attached). The report is an elaboration of the memorandum of March 13 distributed to the Committee in advance of this meeting.

The question was posed for the Committee: Is it the thinking of the Public Welfare Committee that it should request continuation of the Anti-Poverty Program for the balance of the three-year period for which the original request was made and is the Chairman authorized on behalf of the Committee to request continued support of the project from the Endowment Fund of the Federation?

Mr. Gries commented that the project is much further along than anyone, a year ago, would have dreamed it would be at this time. In response to a suggestion from Mr. Vincent that we get beyond the paper report and into the human response to the program, Rabbi Silver announced that a meeting for this purpose would be scheduled this spring with volunteers, representatives of participating organizations, representatives of the schools, and others with whom we are cooperating.

Responding to a question from Mr. Soclof, Rabbi Silver commented that the Endowment Fund grant covers the cost of the project coordinator, a secretary, and related expenses. He noted that there are a couple of items on the agenda which deal specifically with expenses related to the program. Mr. Kane suggested that the Public Welfare Committee or the Endowment Fund might want to consider shifting the cost of the program to private foundations which might be willing to pick up this expense, and he indicated that he knew of one or two that might respond favorably to such a request. Mrs. Shapiro, Mr. Rose, and Rabbi Silver felt that there would be value in being further along with the project before we look to other sources for support. It was recognized that there will be projects developing from this which may require substantial financing, and the fact that there has been a successful experience growing out of the Endowment Fund support will contribute to a more favorable response by those from whom additional support might be requested.

It was then moved by Mr. Zilber, seconded by Mr. Gries and voted to authorize the Chairman to request continued support of the project from the Endowment Fund Committee and the Federation Board of Trustees.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE AND THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AGENCY COMMITTEES

Rabbi Silver called attention to the memorandum distributed to the Committee in advance of the meeting (copy on file) outlining some considerations pertaining to relationships of the three committees of the Federation which have a mutual interest in matters pertaining to public social policy. The memorandum was drawn up by staff to help define the functions of the three committees as they relate to one another and to present some guidelines which might help in relating their work. The draft was cleared with the chairmen of the three committees involved. The Chairman stated that the intent of this memorandum is not to concretize functions and procedures to the point of inflexibility, but rather to clarify them and to the extent possible avoid confusion which might result from several groups being involved in similar kinds of activities.

Mr. Yanowitz noted the omission of any delineation of where prime responsibility lies in a given field of activity. As these three committees of the Federation explore new areas of interest, he was not clear on their responsibility to clear their activities with one another. Rabbi Silver expressed agreement on the importance of being clear on areas of responsibility. Mr. Olshansky pointed out the value of not delineating functions too sharply on the grounds that while logic might dictate one system of responsibility, previous history, experience, and skill must also be taken into account. He illustrated his point with a reference to interest of the Community Relations Committee in housing, in which there has been activity for a good many years and a great deal of experience built up both among leadership and staff; while an argument might be made that this should be a function of the Public Welfare Committee, it would make more sense for this to continue as the responsibility of the CRC. If this memorandum can be viewed as a set of guidelines, with due consideration to interest and competence, these matters can be worked out. Mr. Zilber pointed out that there has been movement toward more formal lines of communication among the three committees, and he felt that this would meet most of our concern that lines be kept clear.

It was then duly moved, seconded, and voted to accept the memorandum as a set of guidelines pertaining to relationships among the three committees and to refer the memorandum to the Community Relations and Social Agency Committees for consideration.

FINANCING SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee has heard on more than one occasion of the School Neighborhood Youth Corps project at the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged. When the project was undertaken, it was thought that its cost might be met by the JOHA, but this has turned out to be unfeasible. It is estimated that a total of \$1,020 is required to fund the project through the balance of this school year. The authorization of our Anti-Poverty Program included some funds for necessary expenses, and since the program will have been in operation for only ten months of this fiscal year, there are funds which could be used to cover this expense. It was the suggestion of the Chairman that if the committee authorizes this expenditure it should be on the basis of a one-time arrangement without any commitment to accept responsibility for further expenditures of this type. It was recognized that even if this is accepted we still are faced with the question of how to meet the costs of larger programs.

In response to questions from Judges Cohen and Friedman, Mr. Paller reported that 11 students are employed at the Orthodox Home for an average of three hours per day between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. The students are supervised by a social work student at SASS, employed for this purpose. It was noted that while the work performed does not greatly benefit the institution, it has been a most constructive experience for the young people who have been employed. There are four major assignments: maintenance, nursing aides, dietary aides, and office helpers. This has been the first opportunity for such assignments outside of Glenville High School and differs from school assignments in that participants are expected to do something more than busy work. This had had a significant effect on work habits, as the project has emphasized the necessity of being on the job at set times and the performance of duties according to a standard set by the institution.

In answers to questions by Mrs. Tramer and Mrs. Spero, it was noted that there is no health screening beyond the regular school examination. Some thought has been given to the extension of the program to the new JOHA when the home moves, but the problem of distance and transportation will be difficult. Judge Cohen suggested that some local organization in Glenville might be helpful in volunteering transportation for youngsters in the program.

It was then moved by Judge Cohen, seconded by Judge Friedman, and voted to authorize the expenditure of up to \$1,020 for the JOHA SNYC Project for the balance of the school year.

Rabbi Silver then reported to the Committee on a second project in which there has been a request for Federation support. The Study Hall Specialist Program, worked out by the Federation Women's Organization in cooperation with Hadassah and other women's groups, has been faced with expressions of concern by members of some of the participating organizations about sending people to the inner city unescorted. There was discussion of the possibility of transportation from the Heights to Glenville and back. The original thinking was that a Bureau bus might be used to take substantial numbers of women into Glenville, but the development of the project has since been directed toward small groups of women coming at different times, and transportation by the Bureau system would not be practical. It has been requested that the Anti-Poverty Project finance cab fare for women in the project. This would require four round trips per week for twelve weeks (the full term of the project during this school year) at an estimated maximum cost of \$350. Funds are available

to cover this, but questions have been raised as to the appropriateness of this kind of subsidy. There have been discussions with the chairman of the coordinating committee about the feasibility of car pools for volunteers, and it has been agreed to discuss this with the group; if acceptable to the volunteers, no subsidy would be needed. However, the thinking of the Public Welfare Committee was requested so that appropriate arrangements could be made.

Mr. Josephs, Mrs. Tramer, Mr. Silver, and Mr. Gries expressed concern about the idea of arranging cab transportation into Glenville and urged the use of car pools instead. It was felt that this represents a poor precedent, which will not only be inadequate to meet the problems of safety but will pose difficult problems as other groups and organizations become involved. It will not take long before arrangements of this kind become unmanageable. Mr. Olshansky called attention to the issue posed by responsible people who have expressed concern about the safety of volunteers going into the inner city.

Mrs. Shapiro pointed out that there has been resistance among volunteers, and since the Study Hall Specialists program is one in which a particular kind of volunteer is being sought, the job of recruitment is more difficult. Mrs. Shapiro felt that this is essentially a matter of getting people adjusted to the idea of going into the city; she thought that if they could be brought into Glenville a number of times, there would be no problem in getting them back. She therefore requested permission for this arrangement on a discretionary basis. Mrs. Shapiro also raised a question about the legal aspect of this request; whether by transporting people into the city the Federation has any legal liability. Judge Cohen expressed the opinion that there would be liability only if some negligence were involved. Judge Friedman was not so much concerned with the question of liability as with the question of safety of volunteers and he asked about alternative possibilities for transporting volunteers into the area safely. Messrs. Vincent and Rose suggested the possibility of car pools, possibly with volunteers being enlisted to bring people into and out of the area. It was recognized that industry often arranges car pools for its employees to insure that they get to and from work promptly.

Rabbi Silver summarized the discussion by recognizing an apparent consensus against the use of cabs to carry volunteers to and from the area. There was general agreement to his suggestion that Mr. Paller be asked to work with the women and others to arrange appropriate transportation, possibly through the car pools or the use of volunteers.

There then followed some discussion of procedures for financing other projects under the Anti-Poverty program, with consideration given to the use of a subcommittee, either to explore financing or to screen special projects. There were some expression about the desirability of remaining flexible and avoiding premature establishment of structure since the program is still very much in the development stage. Mr. Gries called attention to the Foundation Advisory Council as a potential source of financing of projects, and Mr. Walter spoke briefly about the functions of the Foundation Advisory Council, a loose organization of private foundations, sponsored by the Federation. Mr. Walter pointed out that these are independent foundations which are not in any way under the direction of Federation. The Foundation Advisory Council fulfills three functions: it considers projects brought to it by the Federation; it considers projects of interest to one or more foundations which would require joint financing; and it performs certain housekeeping functions for foundations.

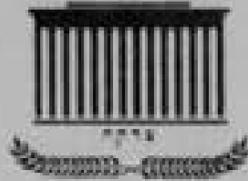
After more discussion of the matter, it was agreed for the time being to continue on the basis that we have; namely, that small projects would be dealt with flexibly and major projects would be brought to the committee for approval.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernard Olshansky, Secretary

fjp



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

March 14, 1967

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

FROM: Bernard Olshansky

BO

I have spoken with Alan Kandel, Ed Paller, and Meyer Sarkin about the Council on Economic Opportunity Project, Action and Manpower. The following is my judgment of the facts and opinions brought out in these discussions:

- 1) I think there is general agreement as to the desirability of a project of this type. Finding employment for men who are at the bottom of the labor pool and supporting them with supplementary services which may make it possible for them to function in the labor market would have to be considered a high priority item for any program which seeks to combat poverty. Nobody I spoke with had any question about trying to do something significant for this group of people.
- 2) There were serious questions about the timetable for doing this. Trying to launch a program of this type, for as many people with as many problems as these in the period between now and the coming summer would seem to be an exercise in futility. Project PEACE, which is dealing with men who have more going for them, and with many fewer numbers, is finding the job extremely difficult. It stands to reason that this program would be faced with not only more, but more difficult problems.
- 3) As you know, the proposal does not call for new, imaginative, or different approaches to employment. It takes existing projects and puts them under one umbrella to try to deal with the problem of people who do not respond well to vocational training. The project will count on a number of organizations which are new; some of them do not even exist at the moment. There is absolutely no way of knowing that these organizations can carry out their part of the assignment. The drafter of the proposal has not shown any indication of checking out the ability of the organizations which would participate in the project to complete their assignments. If the cooperating organizations should prove inadequate, the whole project will fail.
- 4) The most important single aspect of the program is finding jobs. This needs the cooperation of employers. The proposal does not spell out the arrangements for securing this cooperation, soundness of any such arrangements, and most important of all, an assessment of the ability of employers to deliver

TO: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
FROM: Bernard Olshansky

Page -2-
March 14, 1967

these jobs. Are these solid commitments for career jobs, or do they represent the kinds of odd jobs which represent little more than busy work? This is the most crucial, single aspect of the plan, and the general feeling is that this has not been fully worked out nor even well thought out, and it will have to be given careful thought if the project is to succeed.

- 5) Beyond the matter of securing the cooperation of employers and of recruiting jobs which offer some career possibility, there are specific problems of preparing the employer and his supervisory personnel to deal with the many problems they will face with the trainees. They will have to be helped to hold on to their guy before he "cops out". They will also have to have help in dealing with other employees who will feel that the trainees will be receiving favored treatment. This is a problem which could be extremely difficult and should be faced.

In summary, I would say that while the purpose of the program is a desirable one, crucial questions are raised by the timetable, the difficulty of guaranteeing the right kind of jobs, and the difficulty of creating a situation which will absorb these employees. I have said nothing about the problems involved in planning and delivering the back-up services, the so-called coaches who will help sustain the men in employment. This is a highly risky kind of enterprise, but I would guess it is the kind of risk that is worth taking. Existing methods have not proven successful with these men, and it may be that this kind of support could be useful. I would feel happier about this kind of support, however, if I had more confidence that the people who put together the proposal are looking beyond the proposal into the actual implementation stages of the project and thinking ahead as to the ability of the project to deliver.

I am afraid that on balance my remarks have been negative. If the problems noted can be overcome, then I would say that the project should be tried. But I would strongly advise against trying to carry this out on a crash basis in the vain hope that this will be the means of heading off riots this summer. I don't think it will stop any riots.

One final point, not from the men I mentioned above, but from some other discussions I have had: There is some concern about the auspices of this program, the feeling being that if an existing agency with competence in this field or a new organization were set up there would be a chance for success, but if this Council on Economic Opportunities attempts to direct the program, it will fail. I can't evaluate this, as I don't know enough at first hand to judge it. I thought you should know, however, that there are responsible people in the community who have some serious questions about the capacity of the CEO staff to direct this kind of project successfully.

Incidentally, should the project go ahead, the Jewish community could probably be helpful in forming some kind of employers' council for at least a portion of the jobs required. You and I talked about Sidney Josephs as a possible chairman for such a group, and we should discuss this matter further at your earliest convenience. After this memo was dictated and typed, I learned about something that probably makes everything I've said irrelevant. I understand that the whole plan is being reworked with an entirely new concept. I send this to you anyway for whatever it's worth.

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COLE NATIONAL CORPORATION

5777 GRANT AVE. • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44105 • TELEPHONE 271-4000

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 14, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
Temple
Ansel Road & 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Having attended only two meetings of the Public Welfare Committee, I have been impressed with one thing in particular--that this committee is involved in a great many areas and appears to have enough projects for which it is responsible to permit itself to be in action for a long, long time.

I did not care to belabor the point yesterday regarding the transportation for the women volunteers into the Glenville area. I did notice a very strong reluctant viewpoint come forth at the time that I suggested the possibility of discussing the problem with the principal or other important administrators at the school.

I could not help but remember a feeling that has often come over me in connection with the work which Jewish people do with and for the Negro community, be it in a poverty area or not.

Having spent three years as the chairman of the Steering Committee for the United Negro College Fund program, I can assure you that we have not urged enough participation on the part of the Negro in solving his own problems, major or minor. I found so often that we would help the Negro administrators of the UNCF to get started, but then they so often in return sat back and expected us to do the work.

March 14, 1967

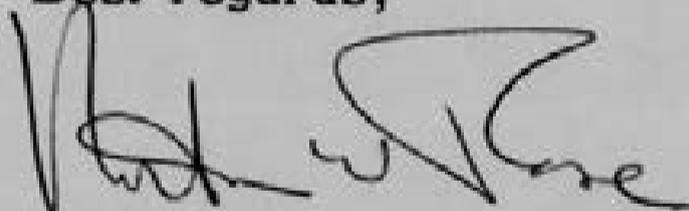
The aid that is being given at Glenville can prove to be important, but if we don't let these people participate to the strongest degree possible, we let them continue in the role in a passive manner--one in which they continue to be totally dependent on the outside influences for their salvation.

I firmly believe that while it is perhaps a minor point, it can grow as an in-bred psychology--that is that the Negro is being aided by the Jew, etc., etc.

I offer this viewpoint after the meeting for two reasons. Firstly, I could see that the consensus was as it was, and I saw no reason to argue against a large group's views on one point; and secondly, I have had more opportunity to think about it and would welcome the opportunity at any time to discuss this and the whole philosophy with you on a head-to-head private or small group basis.

Until recently I had known you only by reputation, but for whatever it's worth, I appreciate the great way in which you express yourself at a gathering of this sort; and I look forward to working with you anytime I can be of help.

Best regards,



Norton W. Rose

jlb

March 17, 1967

Mr. Norton W. Rose
President
Cole National Corporation
5777 Grant Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44105

Dear Norton:

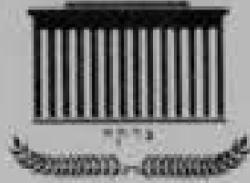
I share many of your concerns about the development of responsibility and a sense of obligation on the part of those being helped. Aid which eventuates dependence is self-defeating. The great hope I really have for our project is the involvement of the Negro Community Federation.

I am delighted that you have enjoyed the work on our Committee. Perhaps when you have a free hour for lunch you will give me a call and we can get to know each other better. It would be a pleasure. With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DJS:mgm

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

March 22, 1967

Mr. William C. Treuhft
Chairman
Endowment Fund Committee
The Jewish Community Federation
1750 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Bill:

At about this time last year the Public Welfare Committee requested Endowment Fund support for a three-year experimental program of Jewish community involvement in efforts of the Cleveland community to overcome some of the more pressing social problems which confronted it. ~~We requested an allocation of up to \$25,000 per year for this purpose.~~ **AND** The Endowment Fund Committee ~~responded enthusiastically,~~ **AGREED** recommending that the Federation Board of Trustees approve a three-year grant of up to \$25,000 per year for the employment of a staff person together with the necessary ancillary expenses, with the provision that the success of the program be reviewed at the end of the first year, ~~for determination of further participation in the program.~~

~~With this authorization, we addressed ourselves to the problem of recruiting the right kind of person to provide staff service for this program. We were fortunate to engage Edmund C. Paller, a teacher in the Cleveland Heights-University Heights School System with a rich background of experience in the Jewish and general community. Mr. Paller assumed his responsibilities on a full-time basis in September 1966, and there has been considerable progress since then.~~ **The Federation has**

~~Although we have not had a full year of program experience -- it has actually been only six months as of this writing -- we are reporting to you now because we are aware that you must now consider the program of the Endowment Fund for the coming fiscal year. Despite only six months of program activity, we feel confident that the progress which has been made thus far will warrant continued support for the Anti-Poverty Program. The attached report is intended to bring you up to date on the status of the program.~~ **Full Scale** **Public Welfare** **DETAILS OUR ACTIVITIES.**

~~The Public Welfare Committee is ~~now~~ appreciative of the ~~interest~~ support which the Endowment Fund Committee has given to the ~~Anti-Poverty~~ Program.~~ **HAS BEEN AND**

Sincerely,

The Federation's ANTI-POVERTY

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
Chairman
Public Welfare Committee

PROGRESS REPORT ON JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION
ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

In February 1966, the Public Welfare Committee requested Endowment Fund support for a three-year experimental program of Jewish community involvement in efforts of the ^{CITY} ~~Cleveland~~ ~~community~~ ~~to combat~~ ~~the most pressing~~ ~~social problems of our time.~~ ^{TO COMBAT HUMAN DEPRIVATION} The proposal which was submitted resulted from ^A full ~~and thoughtful~~ study as to how -- and whether -- the organized Jewish community might contribute meaningfully to a concerted attack on poverty and its related social ills. ~~The Public Welfare Committee was not~~ ~~of the view~~ that ~~nationally and locally strong interest was expressed for participation in this area~~ by the various religious communities. A national inter-religious committee against poverty had undertaken to rally the full concern of the religious communities of America behind the anti-poverty campaign. Locally, the central organizations in Cleveland of the Protestant and Catholic churches and the Cleveland Welfare Federation had undertaken major anti-poverty programs.

It was the thinking of the Public Welfare Committee that efforts by the Jewish community should closely relate to efforts of other groups so that each might make its maximum contribution to the well-being of the community. Our program was conceived with rather modest initial goals but with the hope that ultimately it would represent a significant pioneering effort.

~~The proposal of the Public Welfare Committee was for a central resource within the Jewish Community Federation, to stimulate Jewish community interest and participation in community action programs.~~ We proposed to build upon the demonstrated interest of many Jewish individuals and groups and the potential interest of others to participate in efforts to combat poverty. We planned to make use of the experience and skill of our health and welfare agencies, drawing upon the knowledge and skill of their professional and lay

*Ted
Pursell*

leadership, many of whom had already expressed readiness to participate in programs of this kind. We proposed the addition of a full-time specialist to the Federation staff to fully inform himself in all aspects of the War on Poverty. It was intended that this staff person would work with individuals and groups, developing means by which they might make their greatest contributions; he would stimulate and encourage the participation of agencies, congregations, and organizations; and he would serve as a pipeline between the Jewish and general communities.

Upon recommendation of the Endowment Fund Committee, the Federation Board of Trustees voted on March 8, 1966, to authorize Federation participation in the War on Poverty for a three-year period with the provision that the success of the program would be reviewed at the end of the first year for the determination of further participation in the program. With this authorization, a project coordinator was engaged, and the program was launched on a full-time basis on September 1, 1966.

Our project coordinator has made progress in each of the areas referred to above. He has become knowledgeable about the developments on local and national scenes, has served on advisory committees of the Cleveland public schools on job placement and guidance counseling; ~~he~~ has established working relationships with the Council on Economic Opportunity, *which you discuss in your memo* the Cleveland Welfare Federation and others; ~~he~~ has served as a conduit for requests from many groups in the inner city requiring a variety of forms of help from the Jewish community. On their own and with stimulation from the project, our local agencies have been involved in a number of efforts to assist residents in the inner city. Release of a key JCC staff member to launch a Police Athletic League program, participation by the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged in a School Neighborhood Youth Corps, release of key staff by several of our agencies to participate in in-service training programs of the County Welfare Department, and participation by Jewish Vocational Service in planning an inner city jobs program are

but a few illustrations of the interest of our agencies. Efforts to stimulate the interest of volunteers and other organizations will be indicated in some detail below.

However, while there has been a gratifying opportunity to engage the Jewish community in many areas where it could contribute to the general community, these are more or less by-products of the program and do not reflect its central core. The Public Welfare Committee has felt that a major project was necessary to provide an instrument for a total effort by the Jewish community. After surveying a number of possibilities, it decided to concentrate upon a project in the Glenville area of Cleveland.

OUT
The choice of Glenville was dictated by a number of factors. ~~It is an area to which the Jewish community has long been attached; until fairly recently this was an important center of Jewish population in Cleveland. Glenville High School, which is the major setting for the program, is the school from which a great many members of the Jewish community graduated.~~ Glenville, itself, still has many of the strengths of an established neighborhood, but it is being inundated with an exodus from the hard-core poverty area of Hough, with all the social, economic, and educational problems associated with this. Glenville now is at what might be called the tipping point. It can go either way: either toward deterioration and despair, or toward recovery and rejuvenation. Constructive efforts in Glenville now could make a difference, and the Committee saw this as a rare opportunity to add the weight of the Jewish community to those of other key groups.

The Cleveland School system has been especially responsive to our interest. Developments within the Cleveland schools have made Glenville High School the central focus of the educational system in that area, with a structure for coordinating the work of the high school and all the schools in the area which feed students into it. The Principal of Glenville High School and the Superintendent of Schools have eagerly responded to our

offer to engage ourselves in Glenville High School; the ~~full~~ resources of the school system have been made available to us to support our efforts, and an assistant to the Superintendent has been designated as a liaison with the central office.

In general, the feeling has been that our presence in Glenville could make a difference in maintaining the stability of this area which for so many years has been a solid residential area. Through our efforts in Glenville, it was felt, approaches might be found which could be carried over and applied in other sections of the city.

In the course of our explorations, it became clear that careful attention had to be given to avoiding any hint of paternalism or condescension in our approach to problems of the inner city. This, and the fact that we hoped to establish programs which had some possibility of being carried forward when the role of the Jewish community has been completed, led us to look for a counterpart organization with whom we could cooperate. The new Negro Community Federation appeared well-suited to serve as a counterpart and, further, to provide an opportunity to co-sponsor projects on an inter-racial basis. ^{Some} ~~Many~~ of our activities in Glenville have been carried on jointly with this organization. Our partnership with the Negro Community Federation offers an unusual opportunity to contribute to a very significant development within the Negro community. ~~In the January 1967 issue of Social Work, two national experts point out that one of the ways by which minority groups in this country have effected a rise from their disadvantaged position is to develop communal associations as a base from which to convert group solidarity into the force required to overcome the inequality with which they are confronted. In the words of these experts:~~

"Nowhere is there a Negro federation of philanthropy. One of the great potential contributions of our program may be the help of the Jewish community to the Negro Community/in establishing itself as a significant force within its own community."

Federation

THE GLENVILLE PROJECT

The Glenville Project consists of a number of individual projects, each with a special purpose and character of its own, blended into a total effort designed for maximum impact. Projects now under way or in the planning stages in Glenville include the following:

Project A

A program to assist selected Glenville High School students in removing barriers to the fulfillment of their potentials in employment or advanced education through one-to-one relationships with trained volunteers. Twenty-four volunteers (18 men, 6 women) have been recruited by the Jewish Community Federation and the Negro Community Federation. After two orientation sessions, four inter-racial teams of adults working with school guidance counselors have been assigned students with whom they have already established contact. Volunteers are meeting with their students on a weekly basis, maintaining regular contacts with the guidance counselor and the project coordinator. Staff of local agencies -- Jewish Childrens Bureau, Jewish Family Service Association, Jewish Vocational Service, Jewish Community Center, and Mt. Sinai Hospital -- have offered their services as backup persons to assist volunteers, counselors, and students as needs arise. ~~The participation of the Negro Community Federation as co-sponsor of this program represents its initial service effort. It has recruited an equal number of volunteers to work with our volunteers in this joint project.~~

Vocational Guidance Program

The object of this program is to provide the Sophomore class of Glenville High School with a better general overview than it now has of various fields of work, their requirements, and the necessary preparation for people entering these fields. The Council of Jewish Women and the Women's Group of the Negro Community Federation are each currently recruiting fifteen to twenty women to participate in two half-day

programs (one Wednesday morning, the other Wednesday afternoon, for 12 weeks). Parenthetically, it is worth noting that, thus far, more Negro than Jewish women have been recruited, and that these include a number of mothers of students at Glenville High School. The volunteers, under the supervision of the Glenville High School Guidance Coordinator, will arrange large group lectures by people in the vocational field, and the volunteers will conduct small group discussions with students following the lecture. Four orientation sessions, prior to the commencement of the program on March 15, are ~~presently~~ under way. The program should serve the effect of bringing vocational guidance services to students in a much more individualized and intensive manner than is now possible through the use of school staff alone.

Study Hall Specialists

This program to provide a staff of tutors to assist students with academic work during study hall periods will make possible the constructive use of time which at present is often wasted. A special committee of the Federation Women's Organization is recruiting volunteers from Jewish women's organizations. Hadassah has already adopted the program as one of its major projects and other women's groups have expressed interest. It is expected that the Negro Community Federation will also participate in recruiting volunteers for this project. The plan is for department heads at Glenville High School to conduct orientation sessions for volunteers in their particular subject areas. Classroom teachers will work in teams with volunteers to help students with their academic work. Teams of volunteers will service either morning or afternoon study halls one day per week. The anticipated starting date for this project is March 20.

Scholars Club

This project ^{is conceived} ~~will attempt~~ to provide special higher education, professional, and scholarship information as well as job opportunities to a select group of outstanding

students in the Sophomore class through group and individual programs. The American Jewish Committee has adopted this as a special project, and two orientation meetings have already been conducted in close conjunction with Glenville's college counselor. No such program ever has been available previously before the Senior year. It is anticipated that the program will begin with 25 students in bi-weekly evening meetings during the month of March. When present members of the Sophomore class become seniors, it is planned to enlist their help in providing similar services for students in the lower grades.

Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged School Neighborhood Youth Corps Project

The Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged has offered an opportunity for meaningful, well-supervised, part-time work for Glenville High School students as part of the School Neighborhood Youth Corps Program. Eleven students have been employed since January for up to fifteen hours per week at the JOHA in the areas of nursing care, secretarial work, dietary assistance, and custodial services. The students are paid \$1.25 per hour from government funds, and the project has arranged for a social work student to supervise their work. This is the first School Neighborhood Youth Corps Project which has provided work in Glenville in any setting other than a school building.

Programs of Junior High Schools in Glenville

In addition to the above programs affecting high school students, a number of programs are planned or under way in Junior High Schools in Glenville. These include: a project to assist in providing stimulation to special classes at Patrick Henry Junior High School; evening tutorial services at Roosevelt Junior High School; and expansion of library services in junior high schools throughout Glenville.

In support of the above programs, the Women's Organization of the Federation has organized a special Steering Committee to serve as a liason for the Anti-Poverty Program among women's groups. It has also established an Anti-Poverty Program interpretation team to present the details and purposes of the new program to interested groups. It plans to survey the women of the Jewish community regarding their interest in volunteering.

CONCLUSION

In the year that has passed since the action of the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees authorizing the Anti-Poverty Program, and in the six months since it has been launched, what judgment can be made in considering the validity of carrying the project forward through the full three years originally proposed? The Public Welfare Committee cannot claim that the program has made any important impact upon Glenville; it is much too soon to know that it will have any effect. Our approach has been a very modest one, in which we have tried to confine ourselves to projects which have immediacy, are feasible, have reasonable prospects for effectiveness, and provide an opportunity for members of the Jewish community to engage themselves in the inner city. We do feel justified in claiming that a substantial and encouraging start has been made by our own community, in partnership with the Negro Community Federation and the Cleveland Schools, toward attacking some of the root problems of the inner city.

PROGRESS REPORT ON JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION
ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

In February 1966, the Public Welfare Committee on behalf of the Federation requested Endowment Fund support for a three-year experimental program of Jewish community involvement in efforts of the Cleveland community to overcome the most pressing social problems of our time. The proposal which was submitted resulted from thoughtful study as to how - and whether - the organized Jewish community might contribute meaningfully to a concerted attack on poverty and its related social ills.

The Committee was aware of the formation of a national inter-religious committee against poverty to rally the full concern of the religious communities of America behind the anti-poverty campaign. Locally, the central organizations ~~in Cleveland~~ of the Protestant and Catholic churches and the Cleveland Welfare Federation had undertaken major anti-poverty programs.

It was the thinking of the Public Welfare Committee that efforts by the Cleveland Jewish Community should be closely related to ^{PROGRAMS OF THE CLEVELAND WELFARE FED AND OTHER} ~~efforts on the~~ national and local ~~issues.~~ ^{Beyond} ~~this.~~ We felt a responsibility to develop a Jewish community position in support of efforts to overcome the more urgent social problems of our time and to demonstrate our commitment through a visible presence in the inner city. The pilot project which we recommended is a first, nationally, in that it represents a practical method for Jewish community involvement in the inner city. It also represents a new approach to engaging the interest of suburbanites in the city. As such, it is being closely followed by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which considers this as a prototype for other Jewish communities, ~~the Cleveland Welfare Federation and others.~~

We proposed to building upon the existing activities and ~~suburbanites~~ interest of

many Jewish individuals and groups, and the ^{EAGERNESS OF MANY} ~~potential interest of others~~ to participate in efforts to combat poverty. We planned to make use of the experience and skill of our health and welfare agencies, drawing upon the knowledge and skill of their professional and lay leadership, many of whom had ~~already~~ expressed readiness to participate in programs of this kind. You may recall that our original proposal cited many instances of such interest and activity; we have since learned of many more. We recommended the addition of a full-time specialist to the Federation staff to fully inform himself in all aspects of the War on Poverty. It was intended that this staff person would work with individuals and groups, developing means by which they might make their greatest contributions; he would stimulate and encourage the participation of agencies, congregations, and organizations; and he would serve as a pipeline between the Jewish and general communities.

Upon recommendation of the Endowment Fund Committee, the Federation Board of Trustees voted on March 8, 1966, to authorize Federation participation in the War on Poverty for a three-year period with the provision that the success of the program would be reviewed at the end of the first year for the determination of further participation in the program. With this authorization, a project coordinator was engaged, and the program was launched on a full-time basis on September 1, 1966.

Progress has been made in each of the areas referred to above. Our project coordinator has become knowledgeable about ~~the~~ developments on local and national scenes, has served on advisory committees of the Cleveland Public Schools on job placement and guidance counseling; ~~he~~ has established working relationships with the Cleveland Welfare Federation and the Council on Economic Opportunity (~~and~~ the chairman of the Committee has become a member of the CEO) ~~the project coordinator~~ has served as a conduit for requests from many groups in the inner city ^{REQUESTING} ~~requiring a variety of forms of~~ help from the Jewish community. On their own and ^{STIMULATED BY THIS} ~~with stimulation from~~ the project, local agencies and organiza-

tions have been involved in a number of efforts to assist residents in the inner city. Release of a key JCC staff member to launch a Police Athletic League program, participation by the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged in a School Neighborhood Youth Corps, release of key staff by several of our agencies to participate in in-service training programs of the County Welfare Department, participation by Jewish Vocational Service in planning an inner city jobs program, operation of programs by ~~the~~ Temple in several Hough area schools and by Fairmount Temple in Glenville, and a substantial tutoring program organized by a dedicated volunteer at a junior high school in Glenville are but a few illustrations of the interest ^{of} ~~in~~ our community.

However, while there has been a gratifying opportunity to engage the Jewish community in many areas where it could contribute to the general community, these are more or less by-products of the program and do not reflect its central core. The Public Welfare Committee has felt that a major project was necessary to provide an instrument for a total effort by the Jewish community. After surveying a number of possibilities, it decided to concentrate upon a project in the Glenville area of Cleveland.

The choice of Glenville was dictated by a number of factors. While it still has many of the strengths of an established neighborhood, Glenville is being inundated with an exodus from the hard-core poverty area of Hough, with all the social, economic, and educational problems associated with this. Glenville now is at what might be called the tipping point. It can go either way: either toward deterioration and despair, or toward recovery and rejuvenation. Constructive efforts in Glenville now could make a difference, and the Committee saw this as a rare opportunity to add the weight of the Jewish community to ~~those of other key groups~~ ^{EXISTING HELP PROGRAMS}

The Cleveland School system has been ~~especially~~ responsive to our interest. Developments within the Cleveland schools ^{has given} ~~have made~~ Glenville High School ~~the central focus of the~~

educational system in that area, with a ~~structure for coordinating the work of the~~ high school and all the schools in the area which ~~feed students into~~ it. ^{A COORDINATING RESPONSIBILITY FROM} The Principal of Glenville High School and the Superintendent of Schools have ~~eagerly~~ responded to our offer to engage ourselves in Glenville High School; the full resources of the school system have been made available in support of our efforts, and an assistant to the Superintendent has been designated as a liaison with the central office.

In general, the feeling has been that our presence in Glenville could make a difference in maintaining the stability of this area which ~~for so many years has been a solid residential area~~. Through our efforts in Glenville, it was felt, approaches might be found which could be carried over and applied in other sections of the city.

In ~~the course of our explorations~~, ^{it} became clear that ~~careful attention had to be given~~ to avoiding any hint of paternalism or condescension in our approach to problems of the inner city. This, and the fact that we hoped to establish programs which had some possibility of being carried forward when the role of the Jewish community ^{is} ~~has been~~ completed, led us to look for a counterpart organization with whom we could cooperate. The new Negro Community Federation appeared well-suited ^{AND PROVIDED US THE} ~~to serve as a counterpart, and further,~~ to ~~provide~~ opportunity to co-sponsor projects on an inter-racial basis. Many of our activities in Glenville have been carried on jointly with this organization. One of the ~~great~~ potential contributions of our program may be the help of the Jewish community to the Negro community in establishing itself as a significant force within its own community.

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gram on March 15, are presently under way. The program should ~~serve the effect~~ of bringing vocational guidance services to students in a much more individualized and intensive manner than is now possible through the use of school staff alone.

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seniors, it is planned to enlist their help in providing similar services for students in the lower grades.

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In support of the above programs, the Women's Organization of the Federation has organized a special Steering Committee to serve as a liaison for the Anti-Poverty Program among women's groups. It has also established an Anti-Poverty Program interpretation team to present the details and purposes of the new program to interested groups. It plans to survey the women of the Jewish community regarding their interest in volunteering.

Plans are under way to expand these programs, both by enlarging projects already begun

and by adding new ones. A number of synagogues and Jewish service organizations have offered their services and will undoubtedly become involved in the months ahead.

CONCLUSION

In the year that has passed since the action of the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees authorizing the Anti-Poverty Program, and in the six months since it has been launched, what judgment can be made in considering the validity of carrying the project forward through the full three years originally proposed? The Public Welfare Committee cannot claim that the program has made any important impact upon Glenville; it is much too soon to know ^{what its impact will be} ~~that it will have any effect~~. Our approach has been a ~~very~~ modest one, in which we have tried to confine ourselves to projects which have immediacy, are feasible, have reasonable prospects for effectiveness, and provide an opportunity for members of the Jewish community to engage themselves in the inner city.

The uniqueness of the project -- apart from the fact that the Jewish community is involving itself in an area where it has no constituency ~~of its own~~ and its involvement of suburban residents in the inner city -- is its application of the organizational skills of the Jewish community and the demonstrated ability of Jewish volunteers and professionals to find new solutions to problems of the inner city. We feel justified in claiming that a substantial and encouraging start has been made in partnership with the Negro Community Federation and the Cleveland Schools.



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 831-4360

March 22, 1967

Honorable James A. Rhodes
Governor's Mansion
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Governor Rhodes:

Last summer, I expressed on behalf of The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland our concern with the inadequate levels of public assistance in Ohio. We found it unacceptable that the State of Ohio should fail in its responsibility to the thousands who must depend upon public aid, and we requested that you energetically direct the efforts of our State to problems of human need. Specifically, we urged the following:

- (1) Updating of minimum subsistence standards for public assistance programs to meet current costs of living;
- (2) preparation of a Department of Welfare Budget for the 1967-1969 biennium on the basis of payments of 100% of current subsistence standards; and
- (3) inclusion of these figures in the overall budget to be submitted to the Legislature this year with strong urging that the necessary funds be appropriated.

We have been gratified that you have spoken of the necessity of providing a level of support for those on public assistance adequate to maintain a minimum standard of health and decency. We are pleased that published standards now reflect current prices and that your State of the State message called for 100% of standard public assistance grants for families with children. We ask now that you use the prestige of your office to encourage the voting of the necessary funds. Empty stomachs cannot be fed on promises and eviction cannot be avoided by speaking to the landlord about legislative delay.

The people of Ohio have been confused by reports from State officials insisting that localities share in the increased costs of meeting adequate grants. When we supported the reorganization of the Public Welfare apparatus two years ago, it was to eliminate the inequities that existed in the separate programs and categories within the counties. Having accomplished a rational basis for public welfare, it would be unthinkable for the State to revert to those conditions which produced the earlier inequities. We believe that to call upon counties to shoulder additional financial burdens would, in view of their varying financial capacities, political structures, and welfare burdens not be a constructive approach to improved public welfare in Ohio.

President DAVID N. MYERS *Vice-Presidents* MAURICE SALTZMAN LLOYD S. SCHWENGER WILLIAM C. TREUHART *Treasurer* IRVING I. STONE
Associate Treasurer LEIGHTON A. ROSENTHAL *Executive Vice-President* HENRY L. ZUCKER *Executive Director* SIDNEY Z. VINCENT

Letter to Governor Rhodes
March 22, 1967
Page 2

The State must retain its supervision and leadership. We recognize that increased expenditures will require additional taxes. The transfer to the State of public utilities excise tax funds, previously allocated to local governments for public assistance, has provided additional funds. We are aware that new revenues will have to be found. We are prepared to support additional levies for welfare purposes because we feel that Ohio must provide public assistance at a level which permits dignity.

This is a time for forthright action. We call for a legislative push to raise all welfare payments to 100% of need. We are convinced that you have it in your power to mobilize the support necessary to achieve this minimum goal. We look to you for the leadership which is now required.

Sincerely,


RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
Chairman
Public Welfare Committee

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STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
408 EAST TOWN STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

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April 4, 1967

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman
Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation
of Cleveland
1705 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Governor Rhodes has asked that I reply to your letter concerning the budget for aid to dependent children.

I was asked by the Governor to prepare an estimate for the next two years that would reflect the amounts needed to meet 100 percent of our recommended standards of assistance. We were also asked to consider other important segments of the public welfare program. Our actual recommendations called for additional funds for nursing home care and for health care and for the funds to raise the standards of assistance. We have also asked for substantial increases in appropriations to provide essential staff for county welfare departments.

Although substantial additional amounts were allocated to our department, anticipated state revenues were not great enough to meet all of the recommendations of our department and other major departments of government. Since funds were not available to meet the 100 percent standard for all recipients throughout the state, it was necessary to consider a plan which might make it possible to meet that standard in those counties where the problem is the greatest.

The interest of you and other citizens of Cleveland and several of the largest cities testified to the fact that present uniform statewide standards creates greater problems in the metropolitan areas than in some of the less populous parts of the state. For this reason the additional state funds which the Finance Department was able to make available were set aside to encourage local communities if they wished to increase payments.

This of course is not a violation of the principles of the reorganization act of 1965. The language in the bill made it clear that local officials were permitted to make payments above the statewide minimum. The act did not provide any state matching on these additional payments. This would be done under the proposal made in the Governor's budget.

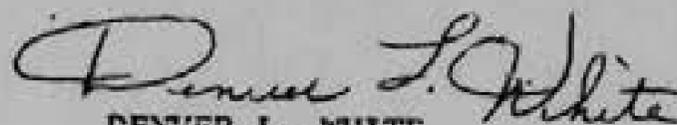
As you probably know, local government in Ohio contributes far less to the financing of public assistance than in most states and the local share on a statewide basis has remained almost constant under the new law while total expenditures have increased greatly. The utility tax was of course always intended for relief purposes and state expenditures have increased much more than the amount received from the shift of that tax.

Letter to Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
April 4, 1967
Page 2

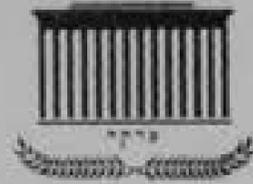
The ultimate decision on the unit of government which should raise whatever additional funds are necessary will have to be made by the General Assembly.

We appreciate your concern.

Very truly yours,


DENVER L. WHITE
Director

DLW:EM/ch



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1739 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113 • PHONE (216) 861-4340

April 19, 1967

The Honorable James A. Rhodes
The Governor's Mansion
Columbus, Ohio 43216

Dear Governor Rhodes:

I wrote to you on March 22nd on behalf of the Public Welfare Committee of our Jewish Community Federation and I have in hand the response of Mr. Denver L. White.

Mr. White indicates that you required him to prepare an estimate for the next biennium that would reflect the sums needed to provide 100 percent of necessary standards of assistance to those on public welfare. We were pleased to learn that the state's public welfare budget includes substantial funds for nursing home and welfare care and for essential staff in county welfare departments. We were deeply concerned, however, by Mr. White's assertion that since not all needed funds can be provided, the state would not budget sufficient monies to finance the public welfare program at 100 percent of need. That you share our concern for an adequate public welfare program is evidenced by your proposal to provide matching funds to the counties above the present grant levels in the hope that 100 percent of need can be attained in this way.

The matching fund proposal strikes us as ill-advised and impractical. It runs counter to the spirit of the reorganization act of 1965 which you took the leadership in enacting. Though it does not violate the letter of that law, it certainly runs counter to its concern for the centralization of responsibility and its goal of creating a uniform standard of payment in all counties.

Two years ago while the reorganization act was being debated we were assured that a uniform formula for public assistance would prevail throughout the state. We recall that it was only after this assurance that the opposition of the county commissioners was neutralized. Having eliminated the confusion of separate programs for the various categories of assistance and having achieved an orderly system for apportioning the financial responsibilities of the state and the counties, it seems regressive to propose a formula which in effect reintroduces varying levels of assistance among the counties and which requires a complex of new tax legislation in affected counties. Further, under present fiscal responsibilities fixed by the state, funds are not available to meet the new matching proposal.

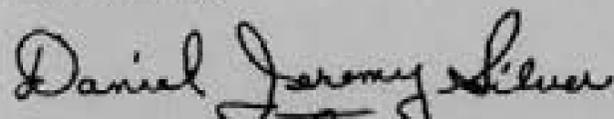
Letter to Governor Rhodes
April 19, 1967
Page 2

Under the reorganization act the state derived benefit from the Public Utilities Excise Tax and the counties accepted responsibility for increased contributions to the public welfare program. The commissioners now lack the monies required to match state grants. There would be substantial additional funds needed to bring general relief and soldier's relief to the same standard of assistance, and these are certainly as deserving of attention as all other categories of public assistance. I am afraid that most of the \$17,500,000 earmarked as matching funds will remain untouched, public welfare clients will lack while a goodly sum earmarked for their help remains unused. A budgetary surplus in 1969 composed of this \$17,500,000 will have been taken from the quick flesh of those in our state who have the greatest demand on our conscience.

Ohio is not doing its share of meeting the needs of public welfare recipients. The relatively small increase in state contributions in recent months is merely a recovery from the deplorable levels reached after the severe cutbacks made between 1962 and 1963. We must regretfully conclude that the formula which you are proposing will not solve this critical problem. We respectfully suggest that this \$17,500,000 be applied directly to cash payments. We urge you to find means to raise the remaining funds necessary to bring standards of public assistance to the level which permits recipients to live in health and decency. As we indicated in our earlier letter we recognize the need for added tax revenues to meet this cost and will support you in such a request.

The time has come, Mr. Governor, to redress the wrongs which have developed over the years. The State of Ohio has it in its power to establish standards of assistance that will permit the recipients of public aid to live in dignity. You have it in your power to use the prestige of your office to lead the people of this state to accept such standards and to provide the funds necessary to meet them. We urge you to face this issue forthrightly with the vigor which we have come to take for granted.

Sincerely,



Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
Chairman
Public Welfare Committee

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April 24, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Maurice Bernstein
Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds
315 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010

Dear Maury:

I am responding to your inquiry of April 20 about our affiliation here in Cleveland with the new Action In Manpower Program (AIM) which will seek to employ approximately 3,000 hard-core, inner-city adults.

We have been in close touch with Mr. Morris Riger, Labor Department Manpower Administrator in this region. Another relationship has been through the presence of Rabbi Daniel J. Silver as a member of the board of the Council for Economic Opportunity, the group given major responsibilities for executing the program. Rabbi Silver is the Chairman of our Federation's Public Welfare Committee which initiated our New Anti-Poverty Program and therefore is a key figure both here and with the sponsoring group in AIM.

We are urging what we believe to be a wise caution against rushing headlong into a crash program aimed at meeting a hard-core problem. The preliminary plans disclosed for this program indicated to us the reliance on cooperation from organizations that either were not adequately prepared to deliver on such a job, or were not even in existence as yet. How to secure various forms of cooperation necessary was not spelled out in the initial proposal which led us to think that much more work had to be done before this program could really get off the ground with any likelihood of success. Additionally, from other programs similar to this one, we have learned that careful planning of primary and auxiliary services to the clients would certainly be pre-requisites. The difficulty in such a program has been evident here in Cleveland through the Project PEACE experience.

Our Jewish Vocational Service, in specific answer to your question, is helping to set up procedures for training those who would coach the newly-employed clients in the AIM program. Meyer Sarkin, Director of our JVS, is involved in these planning stages.

Certainly the purposes of the program are desirable, but our questions are raised by: 1) the difficulty of securing the right kind of jobs which will best absorb the employee; 2) the employer preparedness for such a venture; and 3) the planning and executing the many backup services that would be needed for these hard-core clients. The unrealistic timetable for attempting to initiate these without proper advanced planning is in need of repair. When these areas are pinned down, the project will be ready for trying.

It seems that the purpose of making this a crash program was somewhat related to the fear of a long, hot summer. However, inadequately planning such a difficult task would simply result in confusion and disappointment. These would certainly not be factors in allaying unrest.

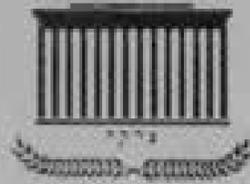
Obviously, you can see that we are closely relating to the plan, but are bringing to the project certain notes of constructive caution which we feel are necessary to realistically anticipating good results. The difficult nature of this particular project seems to remove it from the "crash" category. At present, the particulars are still too vague for any official commitment on Federation's part, but we hope this situation will change.

As any other developments take place, I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Edmund C. Paller
Anti-Poverty Program Coordinator
Jewish Community Federation

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The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

May 8, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Public Welfare Committee
FROM: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

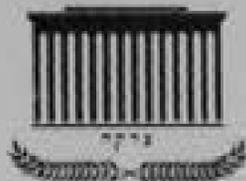
We have scheduled the next meeting of the Public Welfare Committee for --

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1967; 12:00 NOON
(luncheon)
at the Federation Office

Principal items for discussion will be: (1) the status of efforts to bring state allocations for public assistance up to the level required to provide grants at 100% of current standards of assistance, and (2) discussion of plans for the Glenville Project over the summer and during the next school year.

As instructed by this Committee at the last meeting, I wrote to Governor Rhodes to express the thinking of the Jewish Community Federation regarding levels of assistance to public welfare recipients. Copies of the correspondence are enclosed for your information, along with minutes of the last meeting and a card to indicate your attendance at the meeting of May 23.

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The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

May 18, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
East 105th and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

I have prepared the attached Chairman's Notes for the meeting of Tuesday, May 23. As you recall, these are the items which we agreed should be discussed at the next meeting. There is no reason why the presentation has to be as set down. I thought I would prepare it for you in this form, then we can discuss any changes you might like to make.

I'll call you on Monday about this.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Bernie

Bernard Olshansky

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attch.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND

DATE

May 10

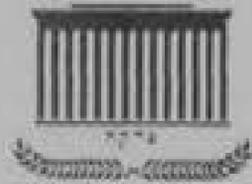
TO Rabbi Dan

FROM

Ed Paller

I've enclosed a suggested cover letter to go with a project description to the 4000 + high school youth in our Jewish community.

Please read the rough draft and call me at your earliest convenience with corrections and additions. The earlier we get this out, the better chance to get it in their summer plans.



Information Copy
15000

The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

May 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

Cleveland needs you this summer. The Cleveland Elementary and Junior High Schools changed over this year from a semester to a yearly promotion plan. Children caught in the change over have work to make up. Tutors are urgently needed.

The PACE Association is seeking your help as tutors for elementary school children. They would appreciate hearing from you if you can volunteer four (4) mornings per week for six (6) weeks.

We realize many of you cannot give up four mornings a week, yet your summer can be one of real service. Junior high school students caught in this change-over are not included in the PACE project, but the Jewish Community Federation has devised a plan which should be of special interest to any one who would like to volunteer to work with these students. The details are spelled out in the attached memo.

Your assistance is solicited either for our junior high project in Glenville or the PACE program. Don't let Cleveland down. Volunteer if you can.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Silver

Daniel Jeremy Silver

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CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Tuesday, May 23, 1967; 12:00 Noon
(luncheon) at Federation Offices

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

II. MINUTES

Approval of minutes of March 13 as distributed by mail.

III. STATUS OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN OHIO

At the March meeting of this Committee, Irving Kane, who is presently chairman of the Public Welfare Committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation reported on efforts of his Committee to improve the level of public assistance in Ohio.

Mr. Kane recommended that the Chairman of the Public Welfare Committee convey to Governor Rhodes the thinking of the Jewish Community Federation on this matter. This was done and a copy of the Chairman's letter, a response from Denver White Director of the Ohio Department of Public Welfare, and a second letter from the Chairman were all distributed to the Committee with the announcement of this meeting.

On May 10, the House Finance Committee met to consider the Appropriations Bill for Public Welfare. Telegrams were sent to the Chairman of the House Finance Committee and the two members from Cuyahoga County, Representatives Flannery and Voinovich from David Myers, President of the Federation. We were represented at the hearing by Rabbi Harry Kaplan of Columbus, Regional Director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation who testified also in behalf of the Jewish communities of Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown.

The gist of Rabbi Kaplan's presentation was:

1. That we strongly endorse the concept of grants for Public Welfare recipients which will fully meet a minimum budget for health and decency as determined by the State Department of Public Welfare.
2. We oppose the matching formula proposed by the Governor because it departs from principles established in the Welfare Reorganization Act of 1965 and because the counties are unlikely to be able to provide additional funds in these amounts.
3. We recommend that the \$17,500,000 that the Governor would earmark for matching grants with the counties be allocated instead to raise current levels of support for Public Welfare.
4. Beyond that the State should provide the difference needed to raise support to a full 100 percent even if it means increased taxes.

It was clear from the way the hearings were staged that the Administration was doing everything it could to discourage expressions of support for improved Public Welfare. The more than twenty people present to testify did not begin to be heard until after the Administration position was stated. This meant that witnesses began testifying well after ten p.m. There were frequent interruptions by members of the Committee, they were rude to those present, the meeting room was completely inadequate to hold the number of people who were present, and many members of the Committee did not remain to hear the testimonies. We are encouraging people to express support for the position just expressed directly to State Legislatures and particularly to the members of the House and Senate Finance Committees.

We plan to remain in close touch with the Welfare Federation. Is there any further action which the Committee would think appropriate?

IV. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS (Ed Paller Reporting)

An inventory of activities by local Jewish organizations was requested by this Committee in order to have an overall picture of activities in this field. Letters were sent to local affiliates of the Federation, synagogues, and temples, and Jewish membership organizations in Cleveland to learn of their activities.

A summary is available for distribution at this meeting and Ed Paller is prepared to comment on it.

V. REPORT ON SUMMER PROGRAMS (Ed Paller Reporting)

Preparations are underway for activities over the summer. Ed Paller has been in touch with the PACE Association and others regarding summer programming and is prepared to discuss these. In this connection, Ed will also talk about preparations for a special meeting in June to bring together all the volunteers in the Glenville Project.

VI. PLANS FOR THE GLENVILLE PROJECT IN THE NEXT PROGRAM YEAR

We will soon be at the end of the first program year of the Anti-Poverty Program and we are faced with questions of future directions of the program. Ed Paller has consulted with Mr. Stafford, Principal of Glenville High School, Mr. Tanner, Assistant to Superintendent Briggs, and others. He has some preliminary thinking on the direction of the program which we would like him to present for inviting your thinking on the matter.

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D. P. (Ed Paller)
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INFORMATION FOR
CONFIDENTIAL USE ONLY

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN OVER PAST THREE YEARS*
BY

GREATER CLEVELAND JEWISH AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

NATURE OF SERVICE EXTENDED	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES, TEMPLES, OR ORGANIZATIONS
I. <u>DIRECT SERVICE TO RECIPIENTS</u>	
A. Children's Education Programs	A. American Jewish Congress, Fairmount Temple, Hebrew Academy, Jewish Community Center, National Council of Jewish Women, Pioneer Women, Suburban Temple, The Temple
B. Youth Education Training and Employment Programs	B. American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Fairmount Temple, Hadassah, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged, Jewish Vocational Service, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital Women's Auxiliary, Montefiore Home, National Council of Jewish Women, Park Synagogue, Temple Emanu El, The Temple
C. Adult and Family Services	C. Chesed Shel Emeth Association, JCB-Bellefaire, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Service National Council of Jewish Women
D. Adult Education, Training, and Employment Services	D. Fairmount Temple, Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged, Jewish Vocational Service, Montefiore Home, National Council of Jewish Women, Suburban Temple
E. Special Services to the Aged	E. Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged, Montefiore Home, National Council of Jewish Women, The Temple
F. Health Services	F. Hadassah, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Temple Emanu El
II. <u>INDIRECT SERVICES</u>	
A. Numerous Professional Staff Services To Anti-Poverty Programs and Personnel Have Been Extended in Their Fields of Competence	A. JCB-Bellefaire, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Service Association, Jewish Vocational Service

* - Materials included in this report were compiled from information submitted in response to letters of inquiry sent to all 1967 Delegate Assembly organizations and member agencies of the Jewish Community Federation.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
<p>I. LOCAL AFFILIATES OF JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION</p> <p>A. HEBREW ACADEMY</p>	<p>1. Special educational programs</p>	<p>1. Remedial reading and special classes (especially for foreign born children) under Title I of Education Act</p>
<p>B. JCB-BELLEFAIRE</p>	<p>1. Neighborhood Center Outreach Project</p> <p>2. County Welfare Foster Parents Program</p> <p>3. Big Sister Project</p> <p>4. Welfare agency staff training</p> <p>5. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project</p>	<p>1. Administrative staff trained project supervisor</p> <p>2. One worker assigned to program</p> <p>3. Supervising work with deprived area families</p> <p>4. Number of professionals training non-professionals</p> <p>5. One professional in advisory capacity</p>
<p>C. JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER</p>	<p>1. Community Action for Youth and Police Athletic League</p> <p>2. Suburban-Inner City Pilot Program</p> <p>3. Friendship Corps</p> <p>4. HOPE, Inc.</p>	<p>1. Special leaves of absence granted to JCC professionals to assist with these anti-poverty programs</p> <p>2. Now in its second year, this program attempts to develop attitudes of openness among suburban and inner city elementary school children. JCC is an active staff, planning, and facility participant in Taylor-Raper schools project</p> <p>3. Active involvement of Jewish teen-agers in a range of inner city service projects</p> <p>4. The Young Adult Social Action Committee is assisting directly in the building of a community room in the Hough Area</p>

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
 WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
C. JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER (Continued)	5. Educational Programs	5. Public affairs forums on the problems of poverty, Golden Age discussions, and dramatic arts presentations on foster parents often relate to economically deprived situations
D. JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE ASSN.	1. Community Action for Youth 2. Riverview Community Center 3. OEO Neighborhood Counseling Service 4. JCF's Glenville Project 5. Family Life Education Program 6. Parent Guidance Service 7. Woodhill Project Extension Service	1. Consultant service to various departments of this Hough Area project 2. Consultation on hard-to-reach clients, primarily Puerto Rican families 3. Program development, participation on Board, on-going assistance wherever feasible. JFSA Board member served as chairman of NCS Board 4. One professional in advisory and direct consultation capacity 5. Eight-session series with two different groups of ADC, Hough Area mothers; Ten-session training program for representatives of County Welfare Dept., Garden Valley, Visiting Nurses Assn., Day Care Assn., Cleveland State Hospital, and Cleveland Psychiatric Institute 6. Offered at Health Center, Well Baby Clinic and to Cleveland Association for Nursery Education 7. A counseling service supplemented by concrete services including house-keeping, financial, and information and visitation
E. JEWISH ORTHODOX HOME FOR AGED	1. Manpower Training Program 2. School Neighborhood Youth Corps - JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project 3. Program 1060	1. Training 75 geriatric aides over past three years 2. Part-time job opportunities for 11 Glenville High students in dietician, nursing care, secretarial, and custodial capacities. Presently in operation and continuing through the summer 3. Provided work for 10 high school students in summer of 1966

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
 WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
E. JEWISH ORTHODOX HOME FOR AGED (Continued)	4. Public Welfare	4. Sixty percent of residents of Home are recipients of assistance under Public Welfare programs
	5. Woodhill Homes Metropolitan Housing Project	5. Participated in Kosher Meals on Wheels Program for needy residents during past six years
F. JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE	1. Manpower Development and Training Advisory Committee for Cleveland	1. JVS executive director serves as chairman. Committee reviews and approves training projects primarily for those in poverty
	2. Mayor's Committee on Summer Jobs For Youth	2. JVS executive director serves as Vice-Chairman
	3. Training in Group Counseling	3. Set up intensive training program for invitees from public schools, rehabilitation agencies, and poverty projects
	4. Neighborhood Youth Corps	4. Set up training program for its counselors and counselor-aides in 1965
	5. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	5. Staff member has served as advisor and direct service agent to the adults and students in Project. Arranged orientation for volunteers. Provided testing and job interview training for special Project students.
	6. Career Programs	6. Staff has assisted with occupational information programs at various high schools throughout the poverty community
	7. Student Screening	7. Some inner city high school students were interviewed to aid in selection by private foundations providing financial aid for post-high school training
G. MONTEFIORE HOME	1. Community Action for Youth	1. During summer of 1966, twenty job opportunities were given to Hough Area residents, ages 15-25, under this government training program
	2. Nurses' Training	2. 60 trainees, over last three years, have received the 8-week clinical portion of their curriculum at the Home - twelve became employes at Home

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

Page -4-
May 196*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
G. MONTEFIORE HOME (Continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Urban League Skills Program 4. Health Service Trainees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Two persons, trained at Home for 10 weeks under program, became regular employees at Home in supervision and receptionist capacities 4. Two-week training sessions under actual working conditions were given to 13 manpower trainees as medical transcribers, dietary trainees, and clerk typists
H. MT. SINAI HOSPITAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broad Range of Health Services to the Indigent Population 2. Cleveland Job Corps for Women 3. Educational Programs in Health Areas 4. Manpower Training Center of Cleveland Board of Education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1966, 16% of all in-patients were indigent; 10,000 of 28,000 individuals treated in Emergency Room were either on relief or unable to pay portion of expense 2. Professional Manpower for performing necessary physical examinations 3. Wide cooperation with counseling programs in high schools and Job Corps efforts 4. Trained students in various hospital work categories, and have hired many from this group
I. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Cleveland Section	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meals on Wheels 2. Women in Community Service 3. Big Sisters 4. Golden Age Tutoring 5. Pre-School Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serving homebound at Woodhill Housing Project since October, 1960 2. Aid in retraining and relocating Job Corps girls since February 1965 3. Case-Aid Project offering guidance and support to clients of County Division of Child Welfare since January 1966 4. Helping Ansel Road Center and Woodhill Homes residents with English improvement since May 1966 5. An outgrowth of Headstart, assisting teachers in preparing youngsters for school since September 1965

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
 WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
I. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Cleveland Section (Continued)	6. Library Project 7. Reading Reinforcement 8. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project 9. Headstart Program 10. Fidelity Playschool Pilot Project	6. Manning elementary school libraries in inner-city since December 1965 7. Upgrading elementary school children's reading skills since September 1966 8. Preparing and conducting vocational guidance introductions and discussion for Glenville High sophomores since February 1967 9. In summer of 1965 assisted in preparing children for kindergarten experience. Converted to present Pre-School Program 10. A 3-year project begun in March 1963. A Hough Area program establishing basis for Cleveland Board of Education's Pre-School program using volunteers
II. TEMPLES AND SYNAGOGUES A. FAIRMOUNT TEMPLE	1. Job Placement Program 2. Friendly Inn Tutorial Service 3. Extended Day Service of JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	1. Over 40 jobs procured for unemployed under this program 2. Performed by Junior Alumni members for past 4 years 3. Performed weekly by 10 Young People's Congregation members at Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High
B. PARK SYNAGOGUE	1. Extended Day Tutorial Service 2. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	1. Offered at Patrick Henry Junior High 2. Provides women volunteers for weekly Study Hall Specialists Program at Glenville High School
C. SUBURBAN TEMPLE	1. Cleveland Small Business Opportunity and Development Corporation 2. School Library	1. Members of congregation served in advisory capacity to fledgling business ventures by inner city residents 2. Two libraries staffed by women volunteers

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
 WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

Page -6-
 May 1967

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
D. TEMPLE EMANU EL	1. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project 2. Headstart Program	1. Provides women volunteers for weekly Study Hall Specialists Program at Glenville High School 2. Health kits contributed by religious school children
E. TEMPLE MON-THE-HEIGHTS	1. Educational Program	1. "Paths to Better Human Relations" panel for Sisterhood enlightenment
F. THE TEMPLE	1. Vocational and College Counseling 2. Elementary School Library 3. Headstart and Post Headstart Programs 4. Tutorial Programs 5. Shoe Fund for Needy School Children 6. Springbrook Ansel Road Golden Age Center	1. Men's Club has placed over 100 John Hay High School boys in jobs under this program established in 1965; also provide information sessions for John Hay students 2. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association 3. Set up and staffed by the Temple Women's Association 4. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association 5. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association 6. Service program since 1963. Operated by The Temple Mr. and Mrs. Club
G. OTHER JEWISH GROUPS A. AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE	1. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	1. Thirty members organized and are carrying out weekly-Scholars' Club guidance program with 30 Glenville High sophomores
B. AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS	1. Tutorial, Library and Headstart Programs 2. Adequate Welfare Payments	1. Provided these services in elementary schools and in Extended Day Program in junior high 2. Helped launch massive public campaign to encourage raising of welfare payments to 100% of minimum need

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS OF AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND OTHER GROUPS
WITHIN CLEVELAND'S JEWISH COMMUNITY OVER PAST THREE YEARS*

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
C. CHESED SHEL EMETH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION	1. Offers range of burial services to Jewish persons of Cuyahoga County	1. Provided where the families cannot be located or cannot pay these expenses
D. HADASSAH	1. Headstart Program 2. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	1. Prepared over 1,300 health kits for use by participating children 2. Ten members involved in establishing Study Hall Specialists weekly program at Glenville High School
E. MT. SINAI HOSPITAL WOMEN'S AUXILIARY	1. Office of Economic Opportunity Job Readiness	1. Trained group of poverty area girls in snack-bar responsibility
F. PIONEER WOMEN	1. Friendly Inn Settlement House Project	1. Women volunteers staffed travel program, Headstart and 4-H Sewing Programs for Settlement children

* - Materials included in this report were compiled from information submitted in response to letters of inquiry sent to all 1967 Delegate Assembly organizations and member agencies of the Jewish Community Federation



THE PACE ASSOCIATION
 518 THE ARCADE—420 SUPERIOR AVENUE
 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

781-5280

ROBERT JEWELL
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 1, 1967

TRUSTEES
 MRS. DOUGLAS BOND
 PRESIDENT
 DAVID R. FULLMER
 ROBERT F. MADISON
 VICE PRESIDENTS
 MISS FERN JACKSON
 SECRETARY
 THEODORE E. BOND
 TREASURER

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
 The Temple
 University Circle at Silver Park
 Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi Silver:

MRS. GEORGE BEAUMIER
 FLOYD BISHOP
 ROBERT L. BOND
 DR. HARRY M. BRODER
 WALTER A. BURKS, JR.
 MRS. VERNON CADY
 MISS JOAN DASHFIELD
 SHERMAN DYE
 DR. EDWARD FOX
 DONALD FRISBURN
 VICTOR GELS
 ROBERT M. GINN
 MRS. STEPHEN JAKUBOWSKI
 MRS. JOHN KOFRON, JR.
 ROBERT L. LEWIS
 G. T. LOBHING
 REUBEN R. MCDANIEL, JR.
 MRS. VERNON HICKELSON
 RICHARD J. MURWAY
 RALPH E. SCHEY
 A. A. SOMMER, JR.
 MRS. HOWARD SPRAGUE
 MRS. MARTIN BUTLER
 MRS. RIDLEY WATTS, JR.

I just saw a copy of the letter you sent out for the Jewish Community Federation calling for volunteers to work in our Tutor Corps Program this summer. At about the same time I saw the letter, the telephones in the office began to ring and we have had many inquiries and more than a few commitments.

What a nice thing for you to do for us! With this crises boiling in the Middle East, I am sure you have other things on your mind, but it was gracious and typical of you to think of us and our efforts in Cleveland.

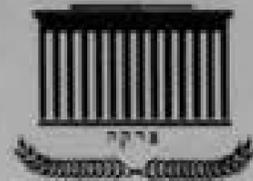
I hope that tensions in the Middle East will be relaxed by the time you receive this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Jewell

RJ: omw

*Sent ^{very} copy
 plus to Bernie Oshansky*



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

June 1, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Welfare Committee

FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman

At the May 23 meeting of the Public Welfare Committee, reference was made to the report on Public Welfare by Ralph Besse's Inner City Action Committee. We are sending you this pamphlet because several members of the Committee expressed interest in seeing it.

The question of improved standards of public assistance is now at a crucial point. The Senate Finance Committee will soon hold hearings on the administration's appropriation bill, Am HB 537. Considerable pressure seems to be building up against improving standards of assistance, and it is vitally important to let State Senators, and particularly members of the Senate Finance Committee, know of our concern.

We are specifically urging deletion of lines 804-823, which provide for 50-50 matching by the state of county efforts to raise Aid to Dependent Children grants above 78%. We are urging that the 17.5 million dollars earmarked for this purpose be applied directly to the improvements of grants and that the formula for support of public assistance be kept consistent with provisions of the 1965 welfare reorganization act.

On an attached sheet we are enclosing the names of State Senators from Cuyahoga County and the names of members of the Senate Finance Committee. We would appreciate your talking to or writing to your Senators to impress upon them the importance of their support for the above steps.

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encs.

The Jewish Community Federation
Public Welfare Committee

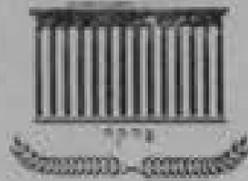
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Robert R. Shaw (Chairman)
Walter E. Powell (Vice-Chairman)
Robin T. Turner
Robert E. Stockdale
Harry V. Jump
Tom V. Moorhead
Stanley J. Aronoff
William W. Taft
Anthony F. Novak
Oliver Ocasek
Francis B. Sullivan

CUYAHOGA COUNTY SENATORS

M. Morris Jackson
Anthony A. Calabrese
Anthony F. Novak
Francis D. Sullivan
John H. Weeks
William W. Taft

6/1/67



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

June 2, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
East 105th and Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Because of your role in making the Glenville Project a reality, we request your attendance at the Project's Report Meeting scheduled for --

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1967; 8:00 P.M.
at the
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 3505 Mayfield Road
(directly across from the Severance Shopping Center)

The Jewish Community Federation and the Negro Community Federation have worked cooperatively with the Cleveland Board of Education in initiating this volunteer effort to educationally serve the Glenville area.

More than 100 volunteers have been actively engaged in seven special programs designed to increase the educational opportunities for Glenville youth. Cooperating with the programs have been many professional and lay people who are vitally concerned with the future of our community's youth.

This meeting will give a view of the total project. Superintendent of Schools Paul Briggs will offer his personal observations on this effort.

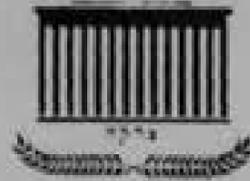
Please plan to join us on June 26. Your response on the enclosed reply card will help in the planning.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Silver, Chairman
Public Welfare Committee


William Hannah, President
Negro Community Federation

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encl.



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

June 27, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Welfare Committee
FROM: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

Those of you who attended the Report Meeting at the Jewish Community Center last Monday night were, I am sure, gratified to hear the progress of the Glenville Project after the first few months of its operation. From people intimately involved in the program, we heard reports on five projects at Glenville High School and two at junior high schools in the area. We heard, too, from the Principal of Glenville High School, John Stafford, and the Superintendent of Cleveland Schools, Paul Briggs, that our joint effort with the Negro Community Federation represents a significant approach to enrichment of the educational environment in the inner city.

Having seen and heard the full sweep of the Glenville Project adds to our appreciation the excellent job done by our Project Coordinator, Edmund C. Paller. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I must inform you of Ed's decision to return to the field of education. Ed, who has resigned as of August 4, will rejoin the Cleveland Heights-University Heights School System next fall.

We do have the good fortune of moving from strength to strength. Howard R. Berger, a valued member of the staff of the Jewish Community Federation, has accepted reassignment, beginning August 7, as our Special Project Coordinator. Howard's many years of experience in business and social work (the latter both as volunteer and professional) give him ideal qualifications for this assignment.

We hope to schedule a meeting of the Public Welfare Committee in the month of July, at which time we may properly greet Howard and extend good wishes to Ed.

ch

June 30, 1967

Mr. Ed Paller
The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland
1750 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Ed:

I have revised the letter you suggest. Enclosed please find corrected text.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:abh

June 30, 1967

Dr. Paul Briggs
Cleveland Board of Education
1380 East 8th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Paul:

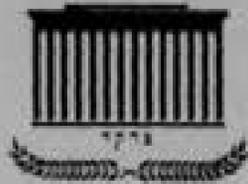
I am looking forward to joining you for our breakfast meeting on Friday. At that time we can focus on these specific questions:

1. Assuming the volunteer program enlarges in Glenville High School, what means can be taken within the school's framework to administer the growing network of inter-play among volunteers, students, parents, and faculty? With the involvement of more than 100 volunteers this past year, the difficulties of this needed coordination became very apparent as already overburdened staff people had to be pressed into service.
2. The opinion has been expressed that volunteer efforts with high school students come "too late in the game." In consultation with Jim Tamer and Roland Johnson of your staff, it was deemed advisable to put expansion efforts into serving Glenville's feeder junior highs while improving the quality of the already started programs at the high school? In other words, if our program merits expansion, where might it best expand?
3. In what other specific educational programs do you foresee our project working mutually with your team in exercising some imaginative daring?

Thanks for being with us at our report meeting of the past week. Everyone's enthusiasm for the project is very encouraging.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
Chairman
Public Welfare Committee



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

INFORMATION COPY

July 21, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To: Federation Leadership and Volunteers

From: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman Public Welfare Committee

I believe you will be interested in the attached reprint which details our Federation's Anti-Poverty Program.

This particular article did not appear in the Suburban issues of the Press. I am sending it along in the belief you may not have seen it. It reports on initial results of our one year old program which is designed to offer direct personal service to our city.

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[with July 21, 1967]



Glenville Schools Volunteer Work Seen Vital—Growing

By RUSS MUSARRA

An experiment in education by 154 Cleveland and suburban volunteers, operating with the blessing of School Supt. Paul Briggs, was discussed in detail for the first time last night at a combined meeting of the Jewish and the Negro Community Federations.

When progress reports on the seven-phased Glenville Project, conducted in Glenville High School and its six feeder schools, were over, the two citizens groups heard Briggs invite them back next fall—in larger numbers—and predict that volunteers in Cleveland schools would grow in number in the future.

More than 100 persons from the city and the Heights area attended the session at the Jewish Community Center, 3505 Mayfield Rd., Cleveland Heights.

The two community organizations, which have been working together since the Negro Federation came into being last year, conducted the seven pilot programs at virtually no cost in an attempt to supplement school programs for Glenville youngsters at all levels of achievement.

Among the seven segments were:

PROJECT A—Henry Wilkins, guidance counselor at Glenville High reported that 25 pupils from the 10th and 11th grades received individual counseling from 25 volunteers from January until the end of the school year.

The Cleveland teacher said the pupils met weekly with the counselors, received tests administered by the Jewish Vocational Service, some received assistance from the Jewish Family Services and several were placed in summer jobs.

"The Jewish Vocational Service performed a valuable service that our own school counselors would never have had time to do," Wilkins said.

JOB ORIENTATION—Mrs. Janetta Kent of the Negro Federation and Mrs. Harold Klarreich of the Jewish Federation discussed their six-week classroom program in which professionals lectured to pupils on preparation for careers in health services, business, trade unions and cosmetology.

To prepare themselves, the 25 housewives who volunteered for this phase underwent a four-week training session to acquaint themselves with trends in the labor market, inter-group dynamics and the kinds of students they would be dealing with, Mrs. Kent reported.

Mrs. Klarreich said many pupils at the high school urged that such job preparation courses be included in

the regular curriculum at Glenville so others might share their experiences.

SCHOLARS CLUB—Dr. Lewis Abram explained that many persons questioned the need of attention to the upper 2% of the Glenville school population. The Jewish Federation representative said it was felt in spite of high scholastic achievement, the innercity youngsters needed direction on how to select colleges after graduation.

Dr. Abram said 26 students were selected and matched with 26 volunteers. Fourteen are now attending summer school classes at Cleveland Heights High—two on complete scholarships and 12 receiving partial financial assistance from the Jewish Federation.

TUTORING at Franklin F. Roosevelt Junior High—Dr. Merle Frankel of the Young Peoples Congregation at Fairmont Temple described the work of 10 volunteers with 30 seventh graders who were seeking advanced work in school or who had failed subjects.

PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED because the volunteers were working with pupils at such diverse levels of achievement but the project was expanded for the summer and 67 volunteers are now tutoring junior high boys and girls in summer sessions at Glenville High, he said.

Briggs and Glenville Principal John Stafford were thanked by Mrs. Clarence Gaines on behalf of the Glenville PTA for allowing the citizens groups to experiment with the school system.

To this Briggs replied:

"I AM ENTHUSED, inspired and thankful that your committee insisted that I attend this meeting to hear these reports. We used to have a policy whereby it was illegal to use volunteers in the schools.

"The law is still on the books, so your superintendent is in violation of school policy. But not counting the volunteers at Glenville, there are 2000 volunteers in Cleveland schools.

He explained that the massive problems facing schools have necessitated departing from policy in attempts to solve them.

"Perhaps in a couple of years we'll find the volunteers or professionals, borrowed or loaned to us, will be equal to the professional staff in the schools," Briggs said.

"A new dimension of community service is about to begin. The Jewish Community Federation and the Negro Community Federation have in this respect given a new direction of hope to children who have not had hope before."

AGENDA & CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Public Welfare Committee Meeting
Jewish Community Federation

Friday, August 11, 1967, 12 Noon
Luncheon at Federation Offices

I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS

You might wish to note that Ed Paller has completed his full time appointment with the Federation as of August 4th and his responsibility with the Anti-Poverty Program is being assumed by Howard Berger. Howard Berger will also be assuming the responsibility of Secretary of the Public Welfare Committee succeeding Bernard Olshansky. Bernie and Alan Kandel will continue to make themselves available for consultation and cooperation with the Committee.

II. REPORT AND DISCUSSION ON THE GLENVILLE PROJECT

A. DISCUSSION OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Some of the Committee members may have been present at the JCC Review Meeting. The focus at this Friday's meeting, however, is evaluation rather than report. We would hope that Committee members would ask questions and make suggestions about any of the specific programs of the Project. For discussion purposes, it might be best if Ed Paller provided a brief evaluation of the Project; followed by comments from members of the Committee who have some specific knowledge of the Project; followed by general discussion including reference to the letter from Jack Stafford.

Names in parenthesis are Committee members who are somewhat knowledgeable about the specific projects:

1. Project A
2. Vocational Guidance (Jo ~~Tamer~~)
3. Scholars Club (Sid Zilber)
4. Student Neighborhood Youth Corps
5. Extended Day Tutoring at FDR Junior High
6. Study Hall Tutoring (Sylvia Shapiro)
7. Patrick Henry "Pride" Project

B. REPORT OF MEETING WITH DR. BRIGGS

You might wish to emphasize Dr. Briggs' approval of our program together with specific items discussed at this meeting:

1. Appointment of a Co-ordinator at the School.
2. Importance of extending programs to the junior high level.
3. Dr. Briggs' suggestion that a package be worked up around the Glenville

*Max
Tisch*

Project and the Co-ordinator utilized to elicit Federal funds for extension of the program to other schools.

4. Dr. Briggs' interest in any help Federation could provide concerning changing the State Foundation School financing laws.

D. REPORT ON SUMMER PROGRAM

Some programs have been continued or instituted during the summer months. Ed Paller is knowledgeable of these and can report if time allows.

MINUTES

Public Welfare Committee
Jewish Community Federation

Friday, August 11, 1967; 12 Noon
(luncheon) at Federation Offices

PRESENT: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman, Presiding; Mrs. Sanford R. Arsham, Jordan C. Band, Eugene H. Freedheim, Robert S. Garson, Mrs. Robert S. Garson, Robert D. Gries, Frank E. Joseph, Sidney Lewine, Howard Metzenbaum, Mrs. Alex Miller, Dr. Roland W. Moskowitz, Dr. Sidney H. Sachs, Mrs. Ezra Z. Shapiro, Mrs. Alvyn W. Tramer, Lawrence H. Williams, Bennett Yanowitz, Sidney Zilber; GUEST: Michael Garson; STAFF: Daniel Caspi, Alan D. Kandel, Donald Klein, Sanford Markey, Bernard Olshansky, Edmund C. Paller, Sidney Z. Vincent, and Howard R. Berger, Secretary.

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of May 23, 1967 were approved as distributed by mail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rabbi Silver informed the Committee that Mr. Paller completed his full-time appointment with the Federation as of April 4th and his responsibility with the Anti-Poverty Program is being assumed by Mr. Berger. He also noted that Mr. Berger will become the Secretary of the Public Welfare Committee succeeding Mr. Olshansky. Mr. Olshansky and Mr. Kandel will continue to make themselves available for consultation and cooperation with the Committee.

On behalf of the entire Committee, Rabbi Silver expressed appreciation to Mr. Paller for his valuable assistance during the first year of the Anti-Poverty Program. He conveyed to Mr. Paller the best wishes of the Committee in his new position with the Cleveland Heights-University Heights Board of Education.

Rabbi Silver introduced to the Committee Mr. Daniel Caspi, newly appointed Community Relations Associate to the Federation staff, who will be working under the direction of Mr. Kandel.

GLENVILLE PROJECT REPORT MEETING AT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER - June 26, 1967

Rabbi Silver referred to the Report Meeting and indicated that those who attended were gratified to hear of the progress of the Glenville Project. From people intimately involved in the Program, reports were provided on five projects at Glenville High School and two at Junior High Schools in the area. The Principal of Glenville High School, Mr. John Stafford, and the Superintendent of Cleveland Schools, Dr. Paul Briggs, participated in the program and stressed that the joint effort between the Jewish Community Federation, the Negro Community Federation, and the Board of Education represents a significant approach to enrichment of the educational environment in the inner city. Rabbi Silver noted that this first community Report Meeting conveyed the full sweep and sense of excitement of the Project to the Cleveland Jewish community.

PROGRESS REPORT ON GLENVILLE PROJECT PROGRAMS

Rabbi Silver then called on Mr. Paller for a Progress Report on current programs comprising the Glenville Project.

Mr. Paller reported that the programs where youngsters are served individually; namely, Project "A" and the Scholars Club, are proceeding over the summer. It is anticipated that additional groups of volunteers will be recruited in the fall to undertake service to more students in both programs. It was announced that the Big Brothers and Big Sisters associated with Bellefaire, the latter sponsored by the Council of Jewish Women, anticipate involvement in Project "A" for the forthcoming year. The Negro Community Federation will be continuing their co-sponsorship of Project "A" and also expect to be able to provide some volunteers to join the American Jewish Committee in servicing the Scholars Club. In connection with the Scholars Club, Mr. Zilber mentioned the help provided by Mr. Bernard Goldman in locating summer employment for many of the students.

Mr. Paller reminded the Committee that those projects which are specifically tied to school activity, the Vocational Guidance Program and the Study Hall Specialists, are not continuing over the summer. Both of these programs involved service to young people in the school, working in cooperation with school personnel and could not be carried on during the summer months.

He informed the Committee that Mr. Stafford and the Guidance Department at Glenville High School believed the Vocational Guidance Program was one of the most successful of our projects. He noted that Mrs. Klarreich and Mrs. Kent, Co-Chairmen of this program, had already discussed some adjustments and improvements to the program and it will again be presented to Glenville High School students commencing with the start of the fall term.

Mr. Paller noted that the Study Hall Specialist Project was the single program which experienced difficulty. Mr. Stafford had suggested the program be discontinued and Mrs. Shapiro, a Co-Chairman of the Program, announced she concurred. Mrs. Shapiro informed the Committee that the volunteers involved had been interested and dedicated but the program failed because of the continual non-appearance of the students. In this particular program we were dealing with the low achiever and the truant. There was a lack of administrative supervision which pointed to some of the problems imposed on the school administration by introducing large numbers of volunteers into the schools. The volunteers in the project understandably became frustrated and disappointed as a result of the difficulties with the project. Mrs. Shapiro stressed, however, that these volunteers were willing and desirous of continuing to serve, but they needed a different program. She believed the Study Hall Project might have usefulness on a Junior High School level. Rabbi Silver noted that it was the consensus of everyone connected with the program that it be discontinued or drastically revised.

In commenting on additional programs within the Project, Mr. Paller reported that Mrs. Glickson is continuing to develop a pamphlet of stories of Patrick Henry graduates which can be used as a text for remedial reading classes. The purpose of this program is to develop on the part of the students a sense of pride in their school. Mr. Paller also informed the Committee that the future of the Extended Day Tutoring Program at the Junior High Schools is uncertain because the Board of Education has not yet made a decision concerning the availability of school facilities after school hours. This decision will probably not be made until just before the opening of the fall term. Mr. Paller concluded his report by referring to the School Neighborhood Youth Corps Program at JOHA and noting that this program would be fully operating with the beginning of the school fall term. In this connection, Mr. Garson inquired what would happen when the JOHA moves from its present location. Rabbi Silver noted that staff is currently attempting to locate additional work

sites which will be able to provide continuing employment for the young people involved.

REPORT ON SUMMER TUTORING PROGRAM

Rabbi Silver reminded the Committee that at its meeting on May 23rd, it had discussed participation in a summer school education program. The purpose of this program was to help those youngsters affected by the planned transition from a half-year system of grades to a full year program. The Pace Association had developed a program intended to serve children in elementary school grades affected by this change, but since their efforts did not include junior high school students, the Jewish Community Federation undertook responsibility for recruiting volunteers to service this program at Patrick Henry Junior High. Rabbi Silver further reminded the Committee that it had approved the expenditure of up to \$150 to provide busing for the volunteers of this project from the Heights area into Glenville and back.

In reporting on this summer program, Mr. Paller informed the Committee that the tutoring took place at Glenville High School on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. throughout the summer. Approximately 25 tutors were recruited from the Glenville High School Future Teachers of America and National Honor Society. An additional 40 tutors were recruited through the Jewish Community Center Young Adult Division and Friendship Corps. Although some adults were involved, most of the tutors were high school students. Patrick Henry was responsible for enrolling the students and making all arrangements for books, rooms and pairings of tutors and students being tutored. As the summer progressed, a typical tutoring session contained 40-50 tutors for 50-60 students. Mr. Paller reported that the consensus of opinion of all concerned in the Project was that it had genuine value and the wide range of cooperative effort was productive and appreciated.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Paller's report, Mr. Freedheim noted that he had become aware of the program during the summer and believed it was an excellent project.

REPORT OF MEETING WITH DR. BRIGGS

Rabbi Silver informed the Committee that on July 7th representatives of the Jewish Community Federation together with the Negro Community Federation met with Dr. Briggs in order to discuss aspects of the Glenville Project. Although a positive and enthusiastic evaluation of the program had been received from school authorities, there remained some questions about the future of the program which could only be dealt with through direct discussion with the Board of Education. Essentially these were:

1. Assuming the volunteer program enlarges within the Glenville School System, what means could be taken within the School's framework to administer the growing network of interplay among volunteers, students, parents and faculty?
2. In consultation with some school staff members, it had been deemed advisable to put expansion efforts into serving Glenville's feeder junior highs while improving the quality of the already started programs at the high school. If our program merits expansion, where might it best expand?

3. In what other specific educational programs was it foreseen that our Project working mutually with the Glenville schools could exercise some imagination and daring?

Rabbi Silver reported that Dr. Briggs was sympathetic to the need for administrative assistance in the coordination of the Project and he agreed to the appointment of a coordinator at Glenville High School who would take on the administrative details involved in our expanded program. In addition, Dr. Briggs believed that the coordinator could be a key factor in developing a project to obtain federal funds for extension of the program to other schools. Dr. Briggs indicated that he was prepared to move ahead in acquiring such a coordinator.

Dr. Briggs also believed that the Junior High Schools represented the crucial area for help and he hoped that the Glenville Project would concern itself with programs on this level. In this connection, he believed that a program of volunteer teacher aides in the classrooms would be most helpful. Rabbi Silver noted that a program of library aides was also discussed, but Dr. Briggs requested that this program be delayed until the relationship between the Board of Education and the Cleveland Public Library was clarified.

Rabbi Silver reported that Dr. Briggs gave high priority to changing the state foundation school financing laws and was extremely interested in any assistance the Jewish Community Federation could provide in this matter.

In the general discussion which followed, Mr. Joseph referred to the state foundation school financing laws and suggested that Mr. Hugh Calkins, who is knowledgeable on this subject, be invited to speak to the Public Welfare Committee at a subsequent meeting.

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS

Mr. Vincent noted that the Anti-Poverty Program has now been in operation for approximately a year and a half. He suggested the advisability of the Committee beginning to concern itself with how the Program was progressing in achieving its goals. He believed the Glenville Project did have some impact on the Glenville neighborhood; he believed the experience with Negro Community Federation had resulted in the strengthening of a unique service organization within the Negro community; he believed the Jewish Community Federation had been involved in a Program of substance with the inner city which could be a prototype for other communities. While acknowledging that the Program by and large was successful, Mr. Vincent cautioned that there still remains a basic question as to whether this type of Program is really the business of the Federation.

Considerable discussion followed Mr. Vincent's remarks. Mr. Joseph reminded Committee members that it was never the intention for the Federation to be involved in a permanent anti-poverty program, but rather to develop a demonstration of what could be done. He hoped that Federation would explore with the schools and co-sponsoring organizations the possibilities of their taking over the programs upon completion of the Project.

Mr. Gries inquired if the development of the Federation program had in any way held back or impaired the involvement of Federation's individual agencies. Rabbi Silver responded that to the contrary, Federation's program had stimulated the

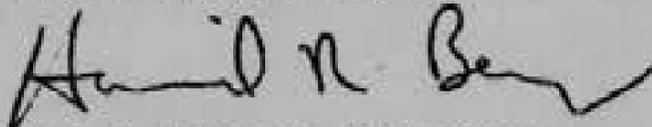
involvement of specific organizations throughout the community.

Mr. Metzenbaum said he was impressed with today's report and the amount of involvement of the Jewish community both on the part of sponsoring organizations and individuals. He believed the Jewish community wants to be involved in what is happening in the central city and only the Federation can provide the necessary coordination and energy which will achieve results in an orderly way. Mr. Metzenbaum believed that the Anti-Poverty Program was a valid area of Federation activity and that results to-date had more than exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

Other Committee members expressed themselves concerning Mr. Vincent's remarks. Rabbi Silver summarized the remarks and concluded the discussion by noting that there was a clear consensus on the part of the membership of the Public Welfare Committee for support of the Anti-Poverty Program as it had progressed to-date. He noted that having reached the half-way point, the Committee would doubtless wish to concern itself at subsequent meetings with specific directions for the future of the Project and as Chairman he was prepared to give this matter highest priority during succeeding months.

Meeting adjourned 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Howard R. Berger, Secretary

[Aug 31, 1967]

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967
AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NOW BEFORE THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

II. Public Welfare

A. Amendments Related To the Aid To Dependent Children Program and Child Welfare.

1. Requirement For States to Develop Programs For AFDC Recipients.

The bill would require the States to develop a program for each appropriate relative and dependent child who is receiving aid to dependent children which would assure, to the maximum extent possible, their entry or re-entry into the labor force with the goal of making them self-sufficient. The States would have to give each appropriate adult and each child over age 16 who is not in school such services as employment counseling, testing and job training. Day care services would have to be provided for the children of mothers who are determined to be able to work or take training, as well as such other services which may be necessary to make the family self-sustaining. A dependent child's adult caretaker who refuses employment or training without good cause would be cut off the rolls, but payment to the child would be made to someone else on the child's behalf.

The bill would also require the State agencies to bring to the attention of appropriate court or law enforcement agencies all situations involving the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children. Protective or vendor payments would have to be provided in cases where it is determined that the adult relative cannot manage funds in the child's behalf.

States would be required under the bill to develop programs aimed at preventing or reducing the incidence of illegitimate births and strengthening family life. States would have to undertake to establish the paternity of an illegitimate child receiving aid to dependent children and to secure support for him. Family planning services would have to be offered

[Aug 31, 1967]

(on a voluntary basis with respect to individuals) to AFDC recipients in all appropriate cases.

These provisions would become effective October 1, 1967, and would be mandatory on all the States after July 1, 1969. Provision is made for 85 per cent Federal matching until July 1, 1969, and 75 per cent thereafter.

2. Community Work And Training Programs

The States would be required, effective July 1, 1969, under H.R. 12080 to have community work and training programs designed to conserve work skills and develop new skills for appropriate relatives and children receiving aid to families with dependent children. Programs would have to be in effect in all political subdivisions of a State in which there is a significant number of AFDC recipients. Assistance would not be paid for any person from whom participation in a work and training program was deemed appropriate if he refused to participate without good cause. The programs would have to conform to standards prescribed by the Secretary. Provision is made for 85 per cent Federal matching for training, supervision, and materials until July 1, 1969. Matching would be 75 per cent thereafter. Under the present law, community work and training programs are optional with the States, and only 12 States have undertaken them. There is no provision in present law for Federal matching for the costs of training, supervision, and materials.

3. Earnings Exemptions.

H.R. 12080 would require that each State provide in its program of aid to families with dependent children for an exemption of certain earnings by recipients. In determining the amount of assistance payments, States would have to disregard the first \$30.00 of earned family income, plus one-third of earnings above that amount for each month. Earnings of children

(Aug 31, 1967)

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967

under age 16 and those age 16 to 21 who are attending school full time would be fully exempt.

In order to qualify initially for assistance and for the earnings exemption a family would have to have an income below the State standard of need. The work exemption would not apply if a person terminated his employment or reduced his earned income without good cause, or if he refused without good cause a bona fide offer of employment.

4. Dependent Children Of Unemployed Fathers.

H.R. 12080 would provide that under State programs of aid to families with dependent children of unemployed parents, which are now in effect in 22 States, Federal matching would be available only for the children of unemployed fathers. Under present law States may include children on the basis of the unemployment of mothers, as well as fathers. The bill also provides that the Secretary will prescribe standards for the determination of what constitutes unemployment. The term is defined by the States under present law.

Under the bill, State plans would have to provide for the payment of assistance when a child's father has not been employed for at least 30 days prior to receiving aid, if he has not refused a bona fide offer of employment or training without good cause and if he has had a recent and substantial connection with the labor force, as specified in the bill. Assistance would be denied if the father is not currently registered with the public employment office in the State, if he refuses without good cause to undertake work or training, or refuses without good cause to accept employment, or if he is receiving unemployment compensation.

The States would have to assign recipients to work and training programs within 30 days after first providing assistance.

[Aug 31, 1967]

States which are operating programs for the children of unemployed parents as provided for under present law would not have to add any additional children or families as a result of the new provisions prior to July 1, 1969, and are not required to have community work and training before that date. However, the amendment establishing criteria for persons covered would be effective October 1, 1967, and no Federal matching would be provided for persons who do not meet these criteria.

5. Services Furnished By Public Employment Offices of the State.

The bill directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into cooperative agreements with the Secretary of Labor for the provision through the public employment offices in each State of the services specified as necessary to assure that assistance recipients are registered at such offices, are receiving testing and counseling services, and are given job referrals.

6. Federal Participation In Payments For Foster Care of Certain Dependent Children.

Effective July 1, 1969, States would have to provide AFDC payments for children who are placed in foster homes, if in the 6 months before court proceedings started the children would have been eligible for AFDC payments if they had lived in the home of a relative. Federal matching would be available for grants up to an average of \$100.00 a month per child. The provision would be optional with the States before July 1, 1969.

Under present law, children in foster care are eligible for AFDC payments only if they actually received such payments in the month they were removed from their homes by a court.

[Aug 31, 1967]

7. Emergency Assistance For Certain Needy Families With Dependent Children

The bill would provide for 50 per cent Federal matching for cash payments, and 75 per cent matching for services which are needed to provide emergency assistance to needy families with dependent children. The assistance would be limited to 30 days, and no more than one 30-day period could be provided for in 1 year. Included among the items which could be covered are money payments, payments in kind, payments for medical care, and other services specified by the Secretary.

8. Child Welfare Services

The bill would provide for transferring the provisions for all child welfare services from Title V to Title IV of the Social Security Act, the title which now provides for programs of aid to families with dependent children. At present child welfare services which are for children other than AFDC recipients are provided in Title V. States would be required to furnish services to all children through the organizational unit which administers the AFDC program. Federal matching would be 75 per cent of the cost of child welfare services to AFDC children. The authorization for services for non-AFDC children would be increased to \$100 million for fiscal year 1969 (\$55 million under present law) and to \$110 million for each year thereafter (\$60 million under present law.)

9. Limitation On Federal Participation in AFDC Programs

The bill would provide that the proportion of all children under age 21 who were receiving AFDC payments in each State in January 1967 on the basis of the absence from the home of a parent could not be exceeded after 1967. Payments for any number above this proportion would have to be made without Federal participation.

September 14, 1967

Mrs. Alwyn W. Tramer
3856 Clayton
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

Dear Ma:

With the new school semester, the Glenville Project of our Anti-Poverty Program is ready to move ahead once again.

Over the summer preliminary plans were developed and these indicate a significant expansion.

In anticipation of this expanded program and so that the Project Coordinator, Howard Berger, may have the benefit of the closest cooperation and advice, I see the need for constituting an Executive Committee of the Public Welfare Committee to be comprised of five people.

I invite you to serve as a member of this Committee. I anticipate it will meet irregularly, but more frequently than has been customary with the full Public Welfare Committee. It will assist Howard by providing guidance and counsel on existing programs, by acting as a sounding board on new projects and as a place for serious and continuous evaluation.

I am scheduling the initial meeting of the Executive Committee on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th

12 NOON LUNCHEON

AT THE FEDERATION OFFICES

I hope that you will agree to serve and can attend our first meeting. Please return the enclosed card so that we may plan accordingly.

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman
Public Welfare Committee
Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

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[04 25 1967]

NEW TAXING AUTHORITY GRANTED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

AM. SUB. H.B. 919

Messrs. Holmes-Evans-White-Lampson-Hadley -- Permits county governments to levy limited sales, utility service, real property transfer, and motor vehicle registration taxes; permits municipalities to levy a motor vehicle tax if the county does not; imposes a statewide real property conveyance fee; establishes procedures for levying the taxes and provides a referendum procedure for permissive tax levies as follows:

Permits a board of county commissioners by resolution to impose countywide sales and use taxes on sales taxable under the state sales tax at a rate of one-half of one per cent of the price of the retail sale made in the county; provides for administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax by the state department of taxation; requires proceeds to be used for administrative expense of the tax and county general revenue fund expenses; requires return to a county levying a sales tax of one-ninth of the combined state and county sales tax collected in such county; establishes combined state and county sales tax brackets; provides for such a tax to become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of 60 days from date of adoption of commissioners' resolution; and provides that a resolution be subject to referendum.

Permits a board of county commissioners by resolution to impose a utilities service tax on charges for utility services rendered to businesses at a rate not to exceed three per cent and a tax on charges for utility services rendered all other customers at a rate not to exceed two per cent; requires the rate applying the charges to businesses to be 50 per cent greater than the rate imposed on utility charges to all non-business customers; applies the tax to charges for the supplying of water, steam, or air for heating or cooling purposes, supplying of electricity, artificial and natural gas, and transmission of telephonic and telegraphic signals and messages; exempts from taxation charges for utility services supplied a business for use or consumption in the production of tangible personal property, charges to government agencies, utility service supplied a utility for resale, sales from coin-operated devices, and telephonic and telegraphic service to or from a point outside Ohio; exempts the first \$5 per month of each charge to a customer for a utility service.

Allows a utility to retain one-half mill of the taxable charges for utility services as reimbursement for expense of billing and collecting the tax; provides that proceeds of the tax be used for administrative expenses of the tax and the remainder be deposited in the county general revenue fund; requires hearings.

[Oct 25, 1967]

NEW TAXING AUTHORITY GRANTED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Requires the county auditor to administer the utility service tax, the utility to forward taxes quarterly to the auditor; provides for assessments appeals, refunds, penalties and fines, and extensions of time for reports and payments; makes the tax effective 30 days after adoption of the resolution by the board of county commissioners and provides for the tax to apply to bills rendered 60 days after the effective date of the resolution.

Authorizes a board of county commissioners to levy by resolution a real property transfer tax on all property transfers subject to the statewide mandatory real property transfer fee (described below) at a uniform rate not in excess of 30 cents (3 mills) per \$100 of each \$100 or fraction thereof of the value of real estate described in the deed, including the amount of any liens except the amount owed on a debt secured by a mortgage which has been of record at least 12 months prior to the date of the conveyance, provided such mortgage is assumed by the purchaser; provides that exemptions and administrative provisions of the mandatory statewide real property transfer fee apply to a county real property transfer tax; provides for administration by the county auditor and use of tax proceeds for administrative costs of the tax and county general purposes; prohibits the tax from applying prior to January 1, 1968.

Authorizes a board of county commissioners by resolution to levy an annual \$5 motor vehicle license tax on all vehicles districted (place of business or residence) in the county for the purpose of obtaining revenues for county highway purposes, including debt financing of highways; exempts governmental vehicles, school buses, and civil air patrol vehicles; provides for quarterly reduction in the tax; requires the registrar of motor vehicles and deputy registrar to collect the county tax at time of payment of the state vehicle registration fee, forwarding of the county tax to the state treasurer, and monthly return of county tax to counties, according to district of motor vehicle registration; provides for general administration and enforcement by the state registrar of motor vehicles; requires that a levy on motor vehicles not apply unless a certified copy of resolution is filed with registrar of motor vehicles not later than the fifth day of January of the calendar year in which a registration year begins.

Requires the county engineer of any county levying the tax to prepare and file with the board of county commissioners a comprehensive map of county purpose roads in the county which are necessary or conducive to orderly and efficient flow of traffic within and through the county; establishes a fund for county purpose highways within municipalities into which is deposited the amount of tax proceeds derived by applying to the tax proceeds the ratio of vehicles registered within municipalities to all vehicles registered in the county, for the most recent year, after meeting costs of administering the tax; provides for the remainder of the tax to be placed in the county motor vehicle license and gasoline tax fund for county highway purposes (county and township roads and highways) outside

[Oct 25, 1967]

NEW TAXING AUTHORITY GRANTED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

municipal limits; and requires that moneys in the municipality fund be used only for county purpose highway expenses within municipalities; permits a municipality to apply to the county commissioners for moneys to meet the cost of county purpose highway projects within the municipality; provides for approval of such proposal by the county engineer and allocation of moneys for the cost of the project by the county commissioners, submission and approval of final plans and costs, the encumbrance of estimated final cost, payment of approved amounts to the municipality, and re-deposit of any moneys not spent on the approved project in the fund for county purpose highways within municipalities.

Permits municipalities in a county not levying the tax to impose a municipal motor vehicle tax of \$5 if a county does not levy a tax by June 30, 1968; provides that a levy by one or more municipalities pre-empts the right of the county to levy a tax as long as a municipal levy is in effect, and in absence of a municipal levy the county is authorized to levy the annual \$5 tax at any time, such county levy pre-empting the right of a municipality to levy the tax; requires proceeds of a municipal levy to be returned to the municipality for street and highway expenses within the municipality.

Imposes a statewide real property conveyance fee of one-tenth of one per cent (one mill) or \$1, whichever is greater, on value of real property described in the transfer document, including the amount of any liens; requires grantee to declare value and the grantor to pay the fee; and exempts 12 categories of transfers, including those in which value does not exceed \$100; provides for administration, collection, and enforcement by the county auditor with proceeds to be retained by the county in which such property is located for general county purposes; and requires the board of tax appeals to adopt regulations promoting uniform administration, collection and enforcement; applies to transfers made on January 1, 1968 and thereafter.

Requires uniform procedures be followed prior to enactment of any of the four county permissive taxes, including: (1) two public hearings prior to the adoption of a resolution by the board of county commissioners levying a tax, such resolutions subject to county referendum procedure outlined in the act (set forth below) or if a municipality imposes a municipal motor vehicle tax the ordinance or other legislation levying such tax is subject to referendum procedure as provided in other sections of the Revised Code or the municipal charter; and (2) promulgation of rules and regulations by the state tax commissioner for the utility service and sales taxes, by the board of tax appeals for the county permissive real property transfer tax, and by the state registrar of motor vehicles for the motor vehicle tax; provides that existing and future taxation by the state or political subdivisions of government does not pre-empt the county from levying one or more of the taxes, except as mentioned in the above section on motor vehicle taxes.

[Oct 25, 1967]

NEW TAXING AUTHORITY GRANTED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

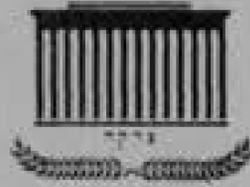
Establishes a procedure for submitting to a referendum any resolution by which a board of county commissioners levies a county permissive tax, including provision for the petition to bear signatures of at least ten per cent of electors voting for governor at the immediately preceding general election for the office of governor in the county, for it to be filed with the county board of elections not later than 30 days following adoption of the resolution by the commissioners and certified at least 90 days prior to the next county primary or general election, and a requirement that approval by the majority of the electors voting on the resolution renders the resolution effective on the first day of the month following official tabulation of votes.

Sets forth requirements relative to signatures, verification of the petition by the board of elections, form and circulation of the petition; prohibits certain actions with respect to circulation of referendum petitions and sets forth fines and penalties for violations of the prohibitions.

Incorporates provisions of Am. S.B. 162, Sub S.B. 319, and Am. Sub. S.B. 350. (Effective December 12, 1967)

Taken from:
Summary of 1967 Enactments
Ohio Legislative Service Commission
107th General Assembly

mf
10/25/67



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

October 20, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE
FROM: RABBI DANIEL J. SILVER, CHAIRMAN
SUBJECT: NEXT MEETING OF PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Public Welfare Committee will take place on

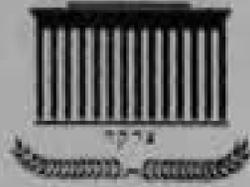
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 12:00 noon
(luncheon)
at the Federation Offices

I am notifying you at this time so you can mark this date on your calendar. Minutes of our last meeting together with a preview of our agenda for the 1st will be distributed to you within the next few days.

I hope you will be with us on the 1st. Please return the enclosed postal card so we may plan accordingly.

Many thanks.

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The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

October 30, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Public Welfare Committee

From: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

You will recall that the next meeting of the Public Welfare Committee is scheduled for

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 12 NOON LUNCHEON

AT THE FEDERATION OFFICE, 1750 EUCLID AVENUE

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Richard Overmeyer, Associate Director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, will be with us to report on recent health and welfare legislation. This has to do with the revised formula for ADC payments and the participation of local government in financing it. There are serious questions concerning this arrangement and Mr. Overmeyer's comments will be of interest.

We are enclosing at this time the minutes of our last meeting and also a summary of program highlights of the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to be held in Cleveland, November 15th-19th. I urge your participation if at all possible in the entire program, but especially call your attention to the session on Friday afternoon, November 17th, concerning "War Against Poverty."

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MINUTES

Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation

Wednesday, November 1, 1967; 12 Noon
Luncheon at Federation Offices

PRESENT: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman, presiding; Jordan C. Band, Judge Victor Cohen, Judge Bernard Friedman, Mrs. Robert S. Garson, Robert S. Garson, Robert L. Merritt, Mrs. Alex Miller, Dr. Roland W. Moskowitz, Mrs. Ezra Shapiro, Alan Soclof, Mrs. Alvyn W. Tramer, Mr. Lawrence H. Williams. GUESTS: Robert Deitz, Richard Overmyer. STAFF: Daniel Caspi, Alan D. Kandel, Bernard Olshansky, Mrs. Marion Stewart, Sidney Z. Vincent and Howard R. Berger, Secretary.

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of August 11, 1967 were approved as distributed by mail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rabbi Silver referred to the forthcoming General Assembly of the CJFWF being held in Cleveland on November 15-19 which provides Clevelanders with a unique opportunity of hearing outstanding Jewish personalities discuss crucial events of the day. He noted that Mrs. Alex Miller, a member of the Public Welfare Committee, is serving as Vice-Chairman of the National Program Committee. Rabbi Silver believed the session regarding the "War Against Poverty" and the Saturday evening reception and banquet with Whitney Young as the principal speaker would be of special interest to Committee members. A substantial portion of the session on poverty is to be devoted to a discussion of the Cleveland Federation Anti-Poverty Project.

Rabbi Silver then introduced Mrs. Marion Stewart, a second-year student at the School of Applied Social Sciences. He announced that Mrs. Stewart is assigned to the Jewish Community Federation for field work experience and will be working directly with the Glenville Project.

Rabbi Silver informed the Committee that a need had become apparent for a sub-group of the Public Welfare Committee to meet together more frequently than has been customary in the past by the full Committee. The purpose of such a group is to assist staff by providing guidance and counsel on existing programs, by acting as a sounding-board on new projects, and as a place for serious and continuous evaluation. Rabbi Silver noted that such an Executive Committee had been created consisting of seven members of the full Committee (Jordan Band, Harold Galvin, Robert Gries, Mrs. Alex Miller, Norton Rose, Dr. Sidney Sachs, Mrs. Alvyn Tramer) and will be meeting at frequent intervals. An initial meeting has already been held and several ideas introduced which will be developed at subsequent meetings of the full Public Welfare Committee.

Rabbi Silver also announced that the Federation's Data Processing Department is currently doing work on a contract basis with AIM-JOBS, which is one of the major OEO re-training projects in Cleveland. He noted that this opportunity for AIM-JOBS to use our Data Processing Department provides them with definite advantages in their operation.

PROGRESS REPORT ON GLENVILLE PROJECT PROGRAMS

Rabbi Silver reminded the Committee that the appointment of a Coordinator for Volunteer Programs in the Glenville Schools had been agreed to by Superintendent Briggs at a meeting last spring. He noted that the Board of Education and the

Glenville School Officials had just recently agreed on the names of several individuals qualified for the position and it was expected that an announcement would be made momentarily concerning the hiring of this staff person.

Rabbi Silver then called on Howard Berger, who reported on a number of recent happenings within the Glenville Project since the last meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Berger noted that the Glenville Counseling Project (formerly called Project "A") is proceeding under the staff guidance of Mrs. Stewart. Additional volunteers representing the Big Brothers Organization from Bellefaire, and the Big Sisters from the Council of Jewish Women have entered the program, and an enlarged group of high school students is now being serviced. The Vocational Guidance Program, sponsored with the Council of Jewish Women, was reinstated at the beginning of the school semester with certain procedures being modified to increase its effectiveness with the students. It is hoped this program can be expanded commencing with the spring semester.

Mt. Sinai Hospital and the Jewish Convalescent and Rehabilitation Center of Cleveland are currently providing work-sites for School Neighborhood Youth Corps people, in addition to the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged, which is continuing its participation.

The "Pride" Project at Patrick Henry Junior High School which has resulted in the creation of a booklet relating the stories of a number of successful alumni is reaching the point of printing and may be available for distribution at the General Assembly.

Mr. Berger further noted that with the cooperation of the American Jewish Committee the Scholars' Club is proceeding and that volunteers are currently working with students to prepare them most effectively for their SAT Tests. The American Jewish Committee is recruiting an additional group of volunteers to enable a second group of students to function in a parallel manner. The American Jewish Committee has also been helpful in the activation of a Junior Achievement Group at Glenville High School, which is presently operating under its sponsorship. Mr. Berger believed this to be the first time a Jewish communal organization has undertaken the sponsorship of a Junior Achievement Group within an inner city.

Mr. Berger noted that tutoring is continuing at Patrick Henry Junior High School and a group of students affiliated with Hillel have undertaken responsibility of tutoring National Junior Honor Society students at FDR Junior High School. The Hillel young people are enthusiastic in their implementation of the program. Mr. Berger reminded the Committee of some difficulties with the Study Hall Tutoring Project last year and he informed the Committee that some of the women involved in this Project had undertaken to serve as Teacher Aides at Patrick Henry Junior High School.

Mr. Berger then briefly referred to several new programs which included providing volunteers to some of the Glenville elementary schools in cooperation with the Cleveland Schools' Speech Improvement Program; working cooperatively with the Jewish Community Center Physical Education Department in the establishment of a basketball enrichment program for 7th and 8th graders at FDR Junior High School, and the possibility of instituting a course in "Layman's Law" within the Adult Education Program at Glenville High School.

Mr. Berger stressed that in the planning and implementation of all programs, we have encouraged the participation of the Negro community and especially the Negro Community Federation.

In the general discussion which followed Mr. Berger's report, Mr. Vincent reminded the Committee that some concerns had been voiced within the Federation concerning the appropriate role for the Federation in overall community health and welfare problems. Mr. Vincent believed that these concerns would shortly be clarified and serve as an agenda item at a Federation Executive Committee or Board of Trustees meeting. Several Committee members voiced the hope that when these concerns were discussed agencies and committees within the Federation's family be provided ample opportunity to express thoughts.

REPORT ON RECENT HEALTH AND WELFARE LEGISLATION

Rabbi Silver next directed attention to some current concerns in the field of welfare legislation. He reminded Committee members that ADC benefits are roughly 83% of a decent minimum standard of living as established by the state in January, 1966. Not since 1959 when Ohio began setting minimum living standards have these payments reached the minimum. The State of Ohio is now holding 17.5 million dollars of additional money for ADC but counties have to match it 2 for 1. In this connection, state legislation passed earlier this year permits counties to levy certain taxes to raise this additional money should it so choose. It was to this problem and other aspects of health and welfare legislation that the Committee had invited Mr. Richard Overmyer, Associate Director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, to attend its meeting.

Rabbi Silver then introduced Mr. Overmyer. In his initial comments, Mr. Overmyer referred to the earlier discussion by the Committee concerning the appropriateness of the Jewish Federation's involvement in the health and welfare problems in Cleveland. He noted that similar concerns had been voiced at the Welfare Federation of Cleveland concerning their involvement, and yet if we both are not ready to discuss and come to grips with the overwhelming social problems facing us, we are not fulfilling our responsibilities. Mr. Overmyer said he was greatly impressed with the report of the Action Program in Glenville which he had heard at this meeting.

Mr. Overmyer informed the Committee that the top priority of the Cleveland Welfare Federation in the area of health and welfare legislation was the increase of public assistance grants to at least minimum standards. In this connection, the strong support of the Jewish Community Federation and other groups in Cleveland would be sought by the Welfare Federation. There never had been such a concentrated effort by citizens' groups throughout the state as at the last session of the Ohio Assembly. Even stronger citizen participation will be needed as plans are formulated for a continued program after the first of the year.

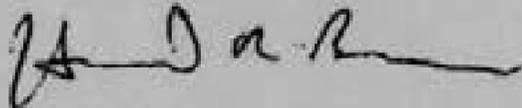
Mr. Overmyer then commented on provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1967. He reminded the Committee these had passed almost unanimously in the House but had been debated in the Senate since August. These amendments include some far reaching and progressive improvements, but there are also objectionable features. He especially referred to the ADC features which stabilized the number of children on public assistance rolls as of February 1, 1967. This discriminates against unborn children and results in lack of provision for care for what could be a sizeable burden on a community. Mr. Overmyer also noted that the proposed amendment required forced training of mothers on ADC. ADC payments can be curtailed unless mothers accept training and go to work. He believed this to be a compulsory work training program. He stressed that he is not quarreling with work training programs but that the established philosophy of the ADC program has been to encourage the mother to remain with the children to provide a semblance of a home environment. This legislation works against this philosophy. Mr. Overmyer reported that the Welfare Federation as a representative of its constituent and affiliated agencies

had been in touch with representatives in Washington concerning this legislation and had taken a stand commensurate with his remarks to the Public Welfare Committee at this time.

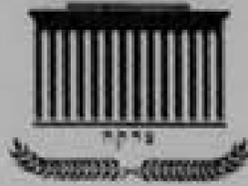
On the state level, Mr. Overmyer reported a tremendous interest and an outpouring of people testifying to state legislators regarding improvement of the State Public Assistance Programs. Consequently, additional monies had been approved and the state earmarked 17.5 million dollars for such use provided counties provide matching funds. No county in the state had yet taken advantage of this proposal. In Mr. Overmyer's estimation, only Lake County among neighboring counties could presently move ahead in this direction. The state merely passed the burden of responsibility from themselves to the counties. In this connection, Ohio also passed a law which gave the local communities opportunities for raising additional monies. In Cuyahoga County, one of the levies expires in 1968. It has been customary to submit the levy in the primary during May. Mr. Overmyer pointed to the present dilemma which is whether to recommend an addition to the present welfare levy in May, recommend a completely new levy, or urge the County Commissioners to develop an entirely new method of taxation. The County Commissioners are presently considering this problem and Mr. Overmyer reported that preliminary meetings have been held between the Welfare Federation and the County Commissioners. The Welfare Federation is attempting to arrange hearings to present the strongest testimony to the Commissioners regarding the needs in the community. Mr. Overmyer expressed the hope that when this occurs, the Welfare Federation will be seeking support from other groups such as The Jewish Community Federation. He indicated that the Welfare Federation hoped to take full advantage of the interest of the Jewish Federation in such legislative matters and was prepared to utilize the relationship between the two organizations to the fullest extent in order to develop the most effective approach to these problems. At the conclusion of Mr. Overmyer's remarks, Rabbi Silver informed him that he could expect the maximum cooperation from the Public Welfare Committee.

Meeting adjourned 1:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Howard R. Berger, Secretary



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

December 19, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

From: Howard R. Berger

1. I believe we are set for the Board meeting on the 27th. Exhibits are ready and are essentially those distributed at the GA (without, of course, copies of the text or the Manpower Training Proposal).
2. References to the American Jewish Congress in relation to the "Layman's Law" Program should be deleted. In addition, the Speech Program should be referred to as "Speech Improvement" rather than as "Remedial Speech."
3. We continue to receive the widest interest in the Patrick Henry Booklet. Jerry Lawrence has asked permission to include it in a "Lawrence and Lee" exhibit at Lincoln Center. We've had inquiries from many people both in Cleveland and throughout the country. Addison Junior High has been stimulated to develop their own pamphlet and Patrick Henry is already planning a sequel.
4. I reviewed your GA presentation and frankly believe it still remains timely and pertinent to the Board. I honestly can't think of anything of great importance which is not covered. We are cognizant of our limitations in taking on any new school programs at this time and are presently reinforcing, improving, and preparing to evaluate what we do have. We will need to report to the Endowment Fund Committee in the spring.
5. I had a most interesting talk with Hugh Calkins yesterday afternoon concerning school foundation financing in Ohio. No other organization is in the picture at the moment in assisting the School Board with this problem. Our help would be welcomed with open arms. This might be something for us.

Because of the complexities of the topic, I have a hunch the best procedure might be to bring together Hugh Calkins, Dr. Briggs, Mr. Beckman (Financial Advisor for the Board of Education), with the Steering Committee of our Public Welfare Committee during January. I don't think we are prepared yet to talk to the full Committee on this matter. Unless you feel to the contrary, I would therefore be prepared right after the

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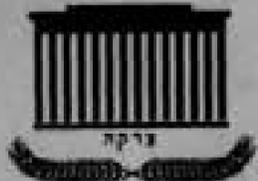
first of the year to proceed with Fritz Mayer and develop the agenda for the meeting on January 25th. Meeting notices will go out immediately upon my return, which will be the first week in January.

The Board might be interested in knowing that we are doing statistical data work for Manpower Training and have been approached by the CEO and the Legal Aid Society to provide service for them in the area of fiscal reporting and development of service statistics. This is a distinct service to the anti-poverty programs in the community inasmuch as it represents some savings in costs over and above what they would have to pay commercially for these services.

P. S. We rarely write to one another, so I'll take advantage by adding two personal notes. First, I want to tell you how pleasant it has been working with you these past several months, both with the Public Welfare Committee and on the Anti-Poverty Program. Your perceptiveness, encouragement and understanding have made my job much easier than it otherwise might have been.

And second, a most healthy and happy 1968 to you and your family and for many years to come.

*Exhibit material for the Board is attached.
Also extra copy of your speech if needed*



Minutes

of the Board of Trustees Meeting

The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 Euclid Avenue / Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Phone (216) 861-4360

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1967, noon

ATTENDANCE: David N. Myers, President; Leonard I. Abrams, Max Apple, Mrs. Sanford R. Arsham, Max M. Axelrod, Jordan C. Band, Erwin H. Blonder, Rabbi Armond E. Cohen, Mrs. Charles B. Cohn, Robert D. Deitz, Emil M. Elder, Morton G. Epstein, Jay D. Feder, Eugene H. Freedheim, Max R. Friedman, Mrs. Julian B. Galvin, Robert S. Garson, Mrs. Robert S. Garson, Alan S. Geismer, Victor Gelb, Charles Ginsberg, Jr., M. E. Glass, Harold J. Glickman, Louis B. Golden, Henry J. Goodman, Mrs. Leo Greenberger, Robert D. Gries, Irvin S. Inglis, Frank E. Joseph, Sidney D. Josephs, Mrs. Milton Kane, Mrs. Julian Kassen, Bernard S. Kaufman, Leroy D. Kendis, Harvey L. Klein, Bennet Kleinman, Julie Kravitz, Howard M. Metzbaum, Mrs. Alex Miller, David A. Moritz, L. W. Neumark, Julius Paris, Mrs. Julius Paris, Leonard Ratner, Max Ratner, Joseph A. Schwartz, Lloyd S. Schwenger, Judge Joseph H. Silbert, Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Howard M. Silver, Dr. Earl E. Smith, Mrs. Robert D. Sobel, Harold S. Stern, Irving I. Stone, William C. Treuhart, Lawrence H. Williams, Bennett Yanowitz, Mrs. Sidney Zehman, Sidney Zilber. GUESTS: David Skylar, Mrs. David N. Myers. STAFF.

V APPROVAL OF MINUTES

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T The minutes of the meeting of November 29, 1967, were approved as
E mailed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS (Exhibit "A")

In reviewing the announcements, Mr. Zucker pointed out that for many years our Federation has co-sponsored the Annual Health and Welfare Institute of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, which is scheduled this year for March 12, with the theme "Breakthrough for People - From Hope to Reality." It was agreed that Federation should once again co-sponsor this outstanding event.

Mr. Zucker called particular attention to the formation of 13 new trust funds, an unusually high number, since the last meeting of the Board. They are: Richard H. and Shirley Bernon Trust Fund; Stanley I. and Honnie R. Busch Trust Fund; Jerry and Gloria Frisch Trust Fund; Milton G. and Suzanne Fromson Trust Fund; Dr. Harry R. and Sonia Grau Trust Fund; Julius and Eve M. Matz Trust Fund; Carole L. and David Mendelsohn, Jr. Trust Fund; Dr. Theodore and Ida Messerman Trust Fund; Howard L. and Phyllis Rubin Trust Fund; Irving, Eugene, and Sam Rutman Trust Fund; Leon and Dorothy Sacks Trust Fund; Herbert V. Sharlitt Trust Fund; Henry Sternberg Fund.

Two outstanding members of the community have recently died, Mr. Zucker reported, Stephen Kraus, who had served as a trustee and had been active in Jewish Welfare Fund campaigns, and Ida E. Schott, who since before the turn of the century had made monumental contributions to enriching our communal life. Mr. Zucker read a resolution in tribute to Miss Schott (Exhibit "B") which was adopted by the Board through their standing in silent tribute to Cleveland's "woman of valor".

MONTEFIORE HOME BUDGET FOR 1967-1968

Mr. Williams, Vice Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that consideration of the budget of the Montefiore Home had been deferred pending completion of a study of the institution by Ernst & Ernst. The study, which had originally been planned as a joint effort of Federation and Montefiore, proved in practice to be a self-study by Montefiore, concerned with problems raised by the Home.

Upon its conclusion, Montefiore was asked to submit its budget. The budget had been promptly prepared and has been studied both by the Subcommittee on Institutions and by the Budget Committee as a whole. It calls for a gross expenditure of approximately \$882,000 representing an increase of \$112,000 over the previous year's budget, mostly for salary adjustments, plus several new positions. The Budget Committee had made a number of suggestions affecting the year's operation and then had approved the budget for the present fiscal year, which requires an allocation from Federation of \$86,171, or \$16,677 more than was tentatively allocated at the beginning of the year. It was now recommended, Mr. Williams reported, that the budget with these stipulations be approved. The indicated additional monies are available from budget reserve funds previously set aside.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the remainder of the increased costs not covered by the Federation allocation will be furnished from additional funds generated by the Home as a result of a revised rate structure. He concluded his report by extending his thanks for the highly cooperative spirit that had been displayed by Montefiore, and particularly by its President, Mr. Kendis, and his conviction that the submission of the very complete budget report heralded the beginning of a new and highly constructive relationship between Federation and the Home.

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The budget as recommended by the committee was approved.

INCREASE IN ALLOCATIONS AT BELLEFAIRE AND YESHIVATH ADATH B'NAI
ISRAEL

Mr. Williams stated that Bellefaire had requested authorization to serve three additional children beyond the number provided for within the present Bellefaire budget. A review of the cases by the Budget Committee led to a recommendation that one additional

case, totalling 182 additional days of care during the present fiscal period, be authorized. It appeared to the Budget Committee that alternate arrangements could be made for meeting the cost of the other two cases that were presented. The cost for the resultant increase of service amounts to \$4,077 for the rest of the fiscal year, which the Budget Committee recommended be approved.

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The Budget Committee also considered a request from Yeshivath Adath B'nai Israel to provide an additional allocation to meet expenses resulting from the hiring of a new Executive Director. Examination by the Budget Committee had led to the conclusion that an additional allocation to meet moving expenses of the new director was justified, but that the request for an additional salary allocation should be absorbed within the school's present budget. The Budget Committee therefore recommended an additional allocation of \$1,000 from the Contingency Reserve Fund for moving expenses for the new director of Yeshivath Adath B'nai Israel.

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Both requests were approved as recommended by the Budget Committee

1968 JEWISH WELFARE FUND CAMPAIGN GOAL

Mr. Williams stated that in preparing a recommendation for the 1968 Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign goal, the Budget Committee had studied the local, national, and international needs. Preliminary examination of the needs of local agencies indicated that \$515,000 additional would be required, plus an estimated \$50,000 additional for the national agencies. Overseas needs, because of recent developments, were so staggering as to make it virtually impossible to establish any specific goal, and it had therefore been decided, both nationally and by the leadership in Cleveland, to conduct both a regular campaign and an Israel Emergency Fund campaign, as was the case last year. It is hoped that a substantial amount above last year's realization can be raised in the regular campaign, and at least as much as was raised last year in the emergency campaign.

On the income side, only \$11,000 additional will be forthcoming from the United Appeal, the lowest amount in many years.

After consultation with the leadership of the Welfare Fund campaign to assess the potential for giving, it was decided to recommend the 1968 regular Welfare Fund campaign goal be set at \$6,800,000, plus equally or hopefully surpassing last year's realization from the Israel Emergency Fund.

The Budget Committee had limited its consideration, Mr. Williams concluded, to an examination of the needs and the possibilities of raising funds, but the campaign could not be successful unless these facts were met by the commitment and the emotional dedication that would be supplied, he was confident, by the Welfare Fund leadership.

Mr. Paris, chairman of the 1968 Welfare Fund Campaign, briefly reviewed the tremendous needs that would have to be met, particularly overseas, during the forthcoming year. The suggested goal of \$6,800,000 would require a 10% increase in giving to the regular campaign, since it represented \$300,000 more than last year's realization and in addition, another \$300,000 would be lost from deaths, removal from the city, etc.

He reviewed the plans of the Welfare Fund campaign leadership to meet the campaign goal, describing the events scheduled for the next month and the assignment of leadership to the many tasks that lay ahead. He expressed his confidence that with the full backing of the Board of Trustees the results would again be outstanding.

V The recommendation of the Budget Committee that the goal for the
O 1968 Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign be established at \$6,800,000
T for the regular campaign, with no goal set for the Israel Emergenc:
E Fund campaign, but with the aim of raising at least as much as
last year, was unanimously approved.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

Rabbi Silver, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, reminded the trustees that Federation just short of two years ago had undertaken a three year commitment in the name of the organized Jewish community to combat poverty, by providing \$25,000 annually for a project in this area. The guidelines for choosing a project included an understanding that it would not duplicate other efforts, it would be undertaken in concert with other organizations or hopefully with local leadership, it would focus on one area so as to avoid dilution of effort, it would aim at creating activities that could at an appropriate time be carried on by other organizations, and would not undertake the responsibility of funding the program directly.

He then described in detail the extensive Glenville project, undertaken in great degree in cooperation with the Negro Community Federation, in accordance with the guidelines. He reported in some detail on nine specific activities that had been undertaken: A counselling project on an intensive, one by one basis, with 24 students recommended by the high school, in an attempt to salvage students with apparent ability who had not achieved up to their indicated capacity; a broad vocational guidance project in the tenth grade; a Scholars Club providing intensive college guidance for 25 selected sophomores; a school Neighborhood Youth Corps, providing enriching work experience and pay at Jewish institutions; a Pride Project, dramatizing the achievements by alumni of a junior high school in the area; an extensive Tutorial Program; a Junior Achievement Program; and a program of Study Hall specialists, which had not fulfilled its potential during the first year of operation.

All these projects, carried on with the aid of many Jewish agencies and many volunteer organizations such as the Council of

Jewish Women, Hadassah, and the American Jewish Committee, were in even more vigorous operation this year, on the basis of lessons learned during the first year of experience. In addition, four additional projects, including Teachers' Aides, remedial speech, physical training, and "Laymen's Law" were being readied for operation in the near future.

Rabbi Silver analyzed the significance of what had taken place, stressing that it had enabled 50 students to get intensive counseling that had been reflected in increased achievement; provided vocational guidance for 2,000 students and college guidance for 50 top students; employment for 23 youngsters; tutoring for over 100 students. A total of 250 volunteers had been exposed in a vivid, direct fashion to the problems and challenges of the inner city.

The school authorities, including the principals, the teachers, and the superintendents of schools and the staff were enthusiastic about the tremendous contribution that had been made by the project, and there was hope that the effect on strengthening the Negro Community Federation would also prove to be significant. The Public Welfare Committee, Rabbi Silver concluded, would now attempt before the conclusion of the three year experiment, to evaluate in depth what had taken place, since it was hoped that the Glenville project would inspire many other such undertakings both in Cleveland and hopefully by Jewish communities elsewhere.

Both the chairman and various members of the Board expressed their enthusiastic approval for the substantial achievements that had been accomplished by the Public Welfare Committee through its Glenville project.

RESOLUTION ON OPEN HOUSING

Mr. Yanowitz, Chairman of the Community Relations Committee, reported that the organization known as PATH, together with the Urban League, had prepared a resolution on open housing (Exhibit "C") calling on all suburban municipalities in the county to go on record in favor of open housing and welcoming all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, to become responsible inhabitants of their municipality. The Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Council of Churches, and the Diocese of Cleveland had all approved the resolution which had already been adopted by approximately a dozen municipalities. It is hoped that all of the more than 60 municipalities in Cuyahoga County would approve the resolution, thus aiding the housing dispersal so requisite to the solution of the community's problems. Mr. Yanowitz remarked that the resolution, which did not call for legislation, was precisely within the spirit of other actions previously taken by Federation.

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The resolution on open housing was unanimously approved.

Mr. Skylar, Chairman of the Broadcasting Committee of the Public Relations Committee, stated that Federation had last year sponsored a 13-week television program primarily aimed at interpreting Jewish values to adolescents in the community. It was now recommended that Federation accept the invitation of the same station to undertake an additional 13 week segment, following the example of both the Catholic and the Protestant communities. The program, scheduled to start on March 10, would this time be aimed at interpreting the Jewish community. Mr. Skylar stated that the format of the program would be worked out within the next few weeks, and would be undertaken on a professional basis with a total cost for the entire series not to exceed \$1,000.

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It was unanimously agreed to undertake the proposed 13 week sponsorship of a Federation television program.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Joseph, chairman of the Finance and Investment Committee, presented the committee's annual report (Exhibit "D"). He stressed that the committee's policy was to be based on the principle of "total investment returns", implying a primary concern with the growth of the total investment and not only with the yield. He reported that the Main Investment Fund of Federation on June 30, 1967 totalled \$6,500,000, 71 percent of which was invested in equities. He then reviewed in detail the experience with these funds in the period from 1958 to 1966 and stated that the result as compared with the record of comparable mutual funds was favorable. The increase during that period was approximately 105 percent, he stated. During the course of the past year, the movements of both bonds and stocks had not been favorable to the conservative investment policies of Federation, but nevertheless, both the income yield and the growth had been on the whole satisfactory. He defined the policy for the future to be one of caution plus alertness to opportunities for growth.

Mr. Myers expressed the thanks of the community to Mr. Joseph for his outstanding leadership as chairman of this important committee.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Neumark, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of officers for election for the year 1968:

President	Lloyd S. Schwenger
Vice Presidents	Mrs. Alex Miller
	Irving Kane
	Irving I. Stone
Associate Treasurer	Leighton Rosenthal
Treasurer	Albert B. Ratner
Secretary	Henry L. Zucker

He paid tribute to the remarkable leadership displayed by the suggested officers, who combined tremendous service to the community,

proved ability, and an important balancing of various points of view.

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The Board by a rising vote expressed its approval of the entire slate of officers and its thanks to retiring President David Myers.

Mr. Myers expressed his deep thanks to the Board of Trustees and to the staff, and to the entire community for their unfailing support, and announced that he and Mrs. Myers would establish a fund to make possible an Annual Meeting address by an outstanding national or international figure. The announcement was greeted with applause.

He then turned over the gavel to Mr. Schwenger, the new President, who briefly defined the challenges for the coming year. He specifically referred to the need to maintain and increase services to find a rational basis for our community decisions through research, to play our full part in tasks of social amelioration, and to seek to enlist the continuing and increased support of younger people. He expressed his confidence that the community and particularly the Board and the staff, would continue to support his administration as it had so nobly performed in the past.

The meeting adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Z. Vincent
Secretary