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United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, correspondence and
speech, 1968.



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

March 29, 1968

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MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

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

Dear Dan:

I am writing you at this time to ask if you would be kind enough to serve as the principal speaker for our annual Women's Division Community Meeting set for October 30, 1968, at Rodef Shalom Temple, 12 o'clock noon.

Our annual women's meeting generally has several hundred women in attendance and is the highlight of their program year. You are the first choice of the ladies and I do hope that you will be able to accept.

The topic has as yet not been determined but please be assured that it will be a topic related to Federation and one which you will be able to handle easily.

Perhaps, if it will not take too much of your day, we might try to arrange a meeting that afternoon with some of our leadership with reference to the National Foundation for Jewish Culture and some of your current thinking in this regard.

Please let me hear from you soon. Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director

/plk

April 4, 1968

Mr. Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director
United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh
234 McKee Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dear Gerry:

I would be pleased to address the Women's Division Community Meeting on October 30, 1968. I have made it a policy to ask such groups for an honorarium of \$300.00 to be paid as a contribution to the National Foundation for Jewish Culture. I have a sense in this way that I am not only reaching a public but helping some pre-doctoral candidate to prepare himself for academic Jewish studies. I trust this arrangement is satisfactory.

I hope you have had a chance to look over the LCBC report on the National Foundation. They enthusiastically approved our requests to the various communities. We are now at the stage where every extra dollar received goes directly into stipends. The other day with some people at CJFWF we made a quick check list indicating proportional grants by communities. This list showed that our Pittsburgh allocation should increase from \$2700 to \$3500. It is not a great dollar amount but it means a great deal in terms of the 130 requests for fellowships and scholarship stipends which we have received.

I would like you also to suggest someone in the Pittsburgh community who could be interested in our work and made a part of it. I would be happy to meet with such an individual personally either in October or before. I appreciate your invitation to meet with the Federation leadership and I look forward to that opportunity. With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

DJS:rvf

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

OUT 3676



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

681-8000

April 8, 1968

President

SAUL F. SHAPIRA

Vice Presidents

DR. SIDNEY N. BUSIS

JESSE J. COHEN

ARTHUR G. FIDEL

Treasurer

HAROLD S. BIGLER

Assistant Treasurer

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Secretary

GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

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

Dear Dan:

Thanks for your letter of April 4. We are all very pleased that you will be able to address our meeting. It goes without saying that the honorarium is satisfactory.

I note your comments with respect to the National Foundation and will try to put your best foot forward with respect to our budget committee deliberations.

When you come here in the fall perhaps we can work out the other points you make, with particular reference to someone interested in the work of the Foundation. I do believe that Mrs. Louis Reizenstein has evidenced some interest. You may want to check this out with Harry Barron.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director

plk



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

June 5, 1968

President

SAUL F. SHAPIRA

Vice Presidents

DR. SIDNEY N. BUSIS

JESSE J. COHEN

ARTHUR G. FIDEL

Treasurer

HAROLD S. BIGLER

Assistant Treasurer

PHILIP BASKIN

Secretary

GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

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

Dear Rabbi Dan:

You will recall our previous correspondence about your forthcoming speech on Wednesday, October 30.

The Women's Division has asked that the subject matter of your talk deal with the relationship of Jewish Federations to urban affairs. I know that this is a subject with which you are well-versed and trust that you will find this topic a satisfactory one.

The women also have asked, if at all possible, that your departure be in the late afternoon so that they can take advantage of a question and answer period following your presentation.

As soon as I have your travel schedule I will try to arrange a meeting with some of our leadership, either before the meeting or after it, dealing with matters pertaining to the National Foundation for Jewish Culture.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director

plk

June 6, 1968

Mr. Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director
United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh
234 McKee Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dear Gerry:

I would be delighted to speak on the relationship of the organized Jewish community and the urban crises and I will plan on staying as long as you can put up with me. With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

June 10, 1968

President

SAUL F. SHAPIRA

Vice Presidents

DR. SIDNEY N. BUSIS

JESSE J. COHEN

ARTHUR G. FIDEL

Treasurer

HAROLD S. BIGLER

Assistant Treasurer

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Secretary

GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We are looking forward with pleasure to your appearance here in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, October 30, as guest speaker for the 10th Annual Community Meeting of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Federation.

We would appreciate it very much if your office will submit to us any available biographical material and photographs suitable for our publicity purposes. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie Gross
Mrs. Rosalie Gross
Public Relations Director

*Sent Bio & photo
6/18/68 mgm*

*me
send*

October 9, 1968

Mr. Gerald Soroker
United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh
234 McKee Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dear Gerry:

After receiving a copy of your publicity on my speech, I am afraid to come to Pittsburgh. What will people think of me when they are told "He has all the answers," and "He knows what's going on here and in every Jewish community." I am really not bucking for God's job.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf

October 31, 1968

Mr. Gerald Soroker
United Jewish Federation
234 McKee Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dear Gerald:

It was a pleasure speaking to your women yesterday. I did not realize I was being moved out so precipitously but I did get an hour's work at the airport. It is a fine group and I enjoyed the opportunity.

My expenses were \$40.00 and as I indicated in our earlier conversation I would appreciate if the honorarium check were submitted to the National Foundation.

I wrote to Harry Barron this morning about your idea of a percentage contribution and I asked him to get in touch with you. With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

November 1, 1968

President

SAUL F. SHAPIRA

Vice Presidents

DR. SIDNEY N. BUSIS

JESSE J. COHEN

ARTHUR G. FIDEL

Treasurer

HAROLD S. BIGLER

Assistant Treasurer

PHILIP BASKIN

Secretary

GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

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

Dear Dan:

I am sure you realized, from the questions, the applause, and the general attitude of the audience, that you were very well received indeed at our Women's Conclave.

Thanks very much for giving us the time from what I know is a very busy schedule.

If you will drop me a note with respect to your out of pocket expenses, airplane fare, etc., I will in return mail you the \$300 honorarium, made payable, as you suggest, to the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, along with a check for your expenses.

Thanks again for your participation.

Cordially,

Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director

plk



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

President

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Vice Presidents

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GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

November 1, 1968

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

Dear Daniel:

Thanks for your letter of October 31.

I guess they rushed you out of here because they were afraid you would get held up in the traffic jam that develops in any large meeting at Rodef Shalom.

The comments continue to be very laudatory with respect to the meeting and I do believe you took us a step forward in our attempt to interpret the urban affairs crisis to the Jewish community.

I am enclosing a check for \$40.00 for your personal expenses. I am also sending, directly to the Foundation, the honorarium in the amount of \$300.00.

Cordially,

Gerald S. Soroker
Executive Director

plk
Enc.



United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

234 McKEE PLACE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213 • 681-8000

November 8, 1968

President

SAUL F. SHAPIRA

Vice Presidents

DR. SIDNEY N. BUSIS

JESSE J. COHEN

ARTHUR G. FIDEL

Treasurer

HAROLD S. BIGLER

Assistant Treasurer

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Secretary

GERALD S. OSTROW

Assistant Secretary

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Executive Director

GERALD S. SOROKER

WOMEN'S DIVISION

President

MRS. WILFRED J. FINEGOLD

Vice Presidents

MRS. LESTER BERLIN

MRS. EMANUEL KRUPP

MRS. WILLIAM STARK

Secretary

MRS. JULIAN P. LEVINSON

Director

MRS. BESS G. SCHOR

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

Dear Rabbi Silver,

This is not the traditional "bread and better" note; in fact, I apologize for the delay in saying thank you.

Since your appearance before our Women's Division last week, the impact of your message continues to grow among the women of our community. I've had phone calls, as has Mr. Soroker, about immediacy of action. Some college students have stopped me to discuss your remarks - as have their parents. Indeed, we are anxious to turn many of your ideas into reality, the sooner the better.

Appearances before women's groups must be a necessary burden to you at best. However, we have really never had a more convincing, understanding, effective speaker.

I hope the minor surgery required on your finger was successful and you are completely recovered. For the women of Pittsburgh, thank you again for making our Tenth Annual Meeting a most meaningful one.

Most sincerely,

Gertrude F. Caplan
Mrs. Paul S. Caplan, President
Women's Division

PSC/ef

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of the article that appeared in the Jewish Chronicle. I thought you might be interested in having it.

November 13, 1968

Mrs. Paul S. Caplan
President, Women's Division
United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh
234 McKee Place
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Dear Gertrude:

Many thanks for your kind letter. I enjoyed being in Pittsburgh and wish you every success with your urban program.

Sincerely,

DJS:mgm

Daniel Jeremy Silver

This is a ~~document~~
Letter on Public Welfare & General Comment
Particulars on War Expenditure - as has already

been suggested that in many cases ~~expenditure~~ - 24
PREVIOUSLY ~~proposed~~ support of the OEO study - (the kind of
active political leadership may be - have been seen there
past months), CONCERN ~~should be~~ Level, Type of

public welfare of our and communities, ~~concern~~ human and
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WIR BANN ~~education~~ program - ~~having~~ educational
medical, recreational

General Comment - ~~the~~

as it has been ~~completely~~ enjoyed - ~~and~~ valued
be happy to ~~comment~~ on ~~the~~ the ~~the~~ the
2 ~~would~~ it ~~should~~ be ~~based~~ on ~~the~~ my ~~presented~~ 2
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an on



PROGRESS VERSUS POVERTY

Report #10

ANTI-POVERTY PROJECT
OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND*

By RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

Chairman, Public Welfare Committee
The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

It is particularly fitting that a report on the Anti-Poverty Program of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation be given at the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds because that program was conceived at the 1964 General Assembly in St. Louis. At that meeting Michael Harrington, then a consultant to Sargent Shriver in the government's war against poverty, delivered the Herbert R. Abeles Memorial Address. Mr. Harrington emphasized the importance of the role of the volunteer agency:

- " (1) In making the community action program of the government not politics as usual, but something imaginative,
- (2) in breaking down the walls of segregation which we have built around, not only Negroes, but poor people in general and,
- (3) in taking the war against poverty, not simply as a political proposition which it most certainly is, but as an individual moral responsibility."

Mr. Harrington's words helped to focus our thinking and set us in motion.

* This paper was presented at the 36th General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, on Nov. 17, 1967, in Cleveland.



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

Late in 1964 and in early 1965 our Federation discussed how the Jewish community could most effectively share its experience, knowledge and human resources in the common attack on poverty. We asked: What structure would be best suited for what programs? What financing might be needed -- and from what sources? What about staff? How would such a program relate to beneficiary agencies which traditionally provide direct services, and to synagogues and service organizations which were engaged in a number of direct help programs? Would involvement in the anti-poverty area lessen our ability to deal with primary Jewish responsibilities? Could our welfare-oriented leadership and our highly-skilled staff add new ideas to the national strategy for combatting poverty? By the fall of 1965 these preliminary discussions had resulted in a specific proposal. (Exhibit 1)*

We proposed an action program within the scope of our special competence. We would try to coordinate and broaden existing action programs. (Some idea of the scope of these activities can be gained from accompanying supplement.) We would create a visible Jewish presence which would attract volunteers unaffiliated with existing programs and provide a rallying point for our youth, many of whom wondered aloud and critically why the organized Jewish community was absent from inner city work. We would give evidence of our participation with Protestant and Catholic agencies in anti-poverty activities and signal to our own community the urgency of these undertakings.

ACTION PROGRAM

We proposed that the Jewish Community Federation engage a professional person to staff a three-year experimental program. He would collect and distribute information; stimulate and coordinate individual agency, congregational and organization efforts; engage the interest of volunteers and professionals and find means to make use of their talents; and operate experimental and demonstration programs.

In essence, we proposed a program to test whether and how an organized Jewish community could contribute meaningfully to the concerted attack on poverty and its related social ills. We would establish a central resource within the Federation to stimulate interest and participation in community action programs. We would experiment in new forms of service. Our program would provide a knowledgeable, professional person who could help our agencies inform themselves about available government and foundation grants to cover existing or new services to the general community. It would test the willingness and ability of a suburban community to face the problems of the central city. Today there are almost no Jews living in the city proper.

* See list at end of paper for availability of exhibits.

Responsibility for this program was vested in a Public Welfare Committee. The staff person works directly for this Committee, under the supervision of the Federation's Director of Social Planning and in close liaison with its Director of Community Relations. Since our program was experimental and over and above the ongoing, day-by-day programming of the Federation, we proposed that it be financed out of the Federation's Endowment Fund which has as one of its purposes "to undertake research and study projects and constructive projects in the social, welfare, culture and medical fields which cannot be embraced by the Federation within the funds available for normal operating purposes." An allocation of \$25,000 per year for three years was requested of the Endowment Committee and subsequently granted, subject to an annual review.

By March of 1966 all of the pertinent committees of the Federation had endorsed the proposal, and the Board of Trustees had authorized the program. The Public Welfare Committee immediately began to recruit staff and to define specific programs. By June of 1966 we were able to announce the appointment of our staff. There was agreement that the professional's initial effort should be to educate himself and the Public Welfare Committee concerning the needs of the central city and how the Jewish community might be most helpful. The Committee visualized two basic aspects to the staff function: a coordinating function, and the development of projects that made special sense for the Jewish community.

AUTHORIZED PROGRAM

Project proposals were considered from the point of view of feasibility, expected effectiveness, immediacy, and the possibility of their being carried forward by local leadership after we had established their validity. Through our discussions four guidelines emerged:

1. We would not duplicate programs being carried out under other auspices. We would concentrate our efforts on programs in which our skills and resources can be most effective.
2. We would not fund programs. We were a community service organization, not another community foundation.
3. We would work in consort with central city organizations. When this was impossible, we would try to develop local leadership. Our specific function was innovative and it was important to find a partner who could continue a project, once established.
4. We would focus on one specific program area and/or on one particular section of the community to prevent dilution of our efforts and to permit careful evaluation.

Ultimately, selection was narrowed to two activities: one focusing on education; the other on employment.

1. A Manpower Readiness Program to demonstrate the ability of manpower program dropouts to obtain and retain jobs when provided employment opportunities and motivational support. (Exhibit 2) This program was not effected and remains a possibility at some later time.

2. A cooperative venture with the Cleveland Public School System in one designated high school (Glenville) and its feeder schools to assist many youngsters from a disadvantaged neighborhood with many supplemental aides and services. (Exhibit 3)

Glenville is located in the northeastern section of the City. In the past decade, this once middle-class area received a heavy immigration of poor, especially Negro poor, displaced by urban renewal efforts in other central city areas. Glenville is overcrowded, restless and uncertain of its survival as a viable community. On the plus side there is considerable neighborhood pride; a small, alert and determined group of local leaders committed to maintain the area; and a concerned and energetic school administration, zealous to do all that it can and prepared to welcome volunteer help.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES

Glenville is near those suburbs where Jews now reside. Preliminary inquiries indicated a willingness within both the Jewish community and the Glenville neighborhood for such a project.

The Cleveland schools face many problems: overcrowding and underfinancing; outdated buildings; inadequate vocational education; a teacher shortage. The Cleveland schools are neighborhood schools, which means that they are largely segregated. Approximately one-fourth of the children in Glenville come from families who receive welfare assistance. The Cleveland Public School System is also a determined system under new, vigorous, and strong professional leadership. In the past few years it has taken decisive action and its leadership is eager to break out of old and unsuccessful molds. The Glenville school area has been given added funds, personnel, and a good bit of administrative autonomy in order to meet its problems effectively.

The Glenville Project is directed at a specific network of neighborhood schools. It enlists the services of volunteers in order to accomplish many education-related purposes. It is, for the most part, a cooperative venture with local groups, especially with the Negro Community Federation. Quite coincidentally, at about the time that the Federation embarked on its anti-poverty program, the Negro Community Federation was searching for an appropriate activity.

The Negro Community Federation sees itself as both a coordinating and service organization. First envisaged in 1964, the Negro Community Federation hopes to bring together the fragmented Negro community and also provide leadership in the development of health and welfare services to the Negro. Membership in the Negro Community Federation is obtainable at a nominal cost. In 1966 a general membership campaign acquired about 500 members. In addition to recruiting a core of interested people, this campaign resulted in acquiring some funds. They have since raised additional funds and are now proceeding to apply for a supplemental foundation grant. We were eager to encourage this potentially significant organization and our relationship has been a happy one.

The specific Glenville Project programs are the following:

Glenville Counseling Project (formerly Project A)

In 1966-67 this program provided one-to-one counseling to 24 tenth grade students to help them break through psychological and learning barriers which limited their potential in employment or education. Eighteen men and six women were recruited equally by the Jewish Community Federation and the Negro Community Federation. After two orientation sessions with staff from Jewish Family Service Association, Jewish Children's Bureau, Jewish Vocational Service and the Federation, four interracial teams of adults working under school guidance counselors were assigned students pre-selected by the school. Volunteers and students met on a weekly basis and volunteers maintained regular contacts with the guidance personnel and the project coordinator. After evaluation these relationships were continued for a second year (1967-68) and will be maintained until the conclusion of the student's school career.

In 1967 the Jewish Big Brothers and the Jewish Big Sisters undertook to recruit volunteers for a new tenth grade group; and the Negro Community Federation has again recruited a number of volunteers for this second class.

In some cases school grades have increased dramatically. School authorities are enthusiastic about this supportive work with under-achievers and potential dropouts.

Vocational Guidance Program

In 1966-67 this program provided the sophomore class of Glenville High School (about 1,000) with information about various fields of work, their requirements, and prerequisites. The Council of Jewish Women and the Women's Group of the Negro Community Federation each recruited 10 to 15 women to participate in two series of weekly half-day programs. A number of mothers of students at

Glenville High were among the volunteers who, under the supervision of a High School "Job Coordinator," arranged lectures by experts in the vocational field. Following the lecture the volunteers lead group discussions. Four orientation sessions were held for volunteers with the cooperation of Jewish Vocational Service.

The school had long wanted such a program but had been unable to provide it. It brings vocational information to tenth graders in a more individualized and intensive manner than was previously possible. With active school encouragement, the sponsoring groups are repeating the program this present school term.

We are presently talking with school authorities about a vocational guidance program directed to the Junior Class to begin in January 1968. Such a program would take the students out of the school situation to actual work sites and acquaint them with on-the-job conditions.

Scholars' Club

In 1966-67 this program provided educational enrichment, personal counseling and scholarship information to a selected group of 25 sophomores. (The High School provides college counseling only to seniors.) It operated on a one-to-one basis with trained volunteers and occasional speakers.

The American Jewish Committee adopted this project and provided volunteers. Each youngster had a college-experienced adult to talk with. Each received instruction on taking college board tests. Summer employment was provided so the students could put something away in a college savings account.

The Scholars' Club received the unqualified endorsement of school officials. The American Jewish Committee has recruited sufficient volunteers for a second class. There are plans to include a partner group from within the Negro community. Not only is this a program which our volunteers and the school system view with enthusiasm, but it has achieved something of a status position in Glenville High School.

School Neighborhood Youth Corps Program

This program offers an opportunity for meaningful well-supervised, part-time work for high school students. The School Neighborhood Youth Program is government-financed and seeks to place high school students from poverty homes in part-time jobs in non-profit organizational settings. Generally, Youth Corps job opportunities have been in schools, recreational centers, and government organizations. Our intent is to provide additional work opportunities

of greater depth than customarily offered through participation of our two agencies, Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged and Mt. Sinai Hospital, which are located in or near Glenville. Fifteen of these youngsters are working in our agencies and are provided with orientation, with adequate and instructional supervision, and have been made to feel that their work is important.

The School Neighborhood Youth Corps officials are enthusiastic and consider our agencies prime work sites. Due to their interest we helped place an additional 8 youngsters from another school area at the Jewish Convalescent Hospital.

"Pride" Project

Originally this project sought to assist the National Teachers' Corps Program in stimulating special learning classes at Patrick Henry Junior High School, a feeder school to Glenville High School. The program took its own path and became a project aimed at developing a sense of pride on the part of the youngsters in themselves and in their school.

Project "Pride" is a one-woman operation. Our volunteer contacted some Patrick Henry alumni who have been successful. She compiled their biographies in pamphlet form graded for remedial reading classes at the school. Several alumni returned to the school and at assemblies related their experiences. The youngsters saw that "you can make it out there." (Exhibit 4)

Tutorial Services

In 1966-67 extra tutoring help was requested both at Patrick Henry and Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High School, which feeds Glenville High. Through the assistance and participation of two congregations, volunteers were recruited for weekly evening sessions. The program continued during the summer, and this fall the program has been augmented through the enthusiastic involvement of 30 college students representing the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation on the Case-Western Reserve University campus.

Study Hall Specialists

In 1966-67 this program sought to assist Glenville High School students with their academic work during study hall periods. It was felt that special help would increase the value of these often wasted periods.

Hadassah adopted this program and worked closely with a committee of the Women's Organization of the Federation and several congregation sisterhoods. Teams of volunteers served the study halls on

a one-day-a-week basis. They worked on a pre-assigned basis with specific students under the general supervision of a school staff person.

These 17 volunteers accepted their tasks diligently and performed valuably. The program, however, failed because of the frequent non-appearance of the students. We are dealing with the low-achiever and the habitual truant. There was a lack of administrative supervision. There was agreement at the conclusion of the school term that this program should be discontinued. However, this fall Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High School specifically requested this program. The principal believes that he can make it work by careful selection of students. He promises they will be in the right place at the right time.

In addition to these original programs, this school year we have added the following projects:

(1) Junior Achievement: The Junior Achievement Organization requested our help in providing a sponsor for a unit of 25 youngsters operating at Glenville High School. We were able to interest the American Jewish Committee and the program is in operation. To our knowledge this is the first time a Jewish communal organization has undertaken sponsorship of a Junior Achievement group in a poverty community.

(2) Layman's Law: A new school-sponsored program of adult education began at Glenville High School in September. The Director discussed with us the need for a series of lectures by lawyers with basic information on installment buying, public safety, the legal responsibilities of landlords and/or tenants, etc. The American Jewish Congress has indicated interest in this project and we are searching for a Negro group as a co-sponsor. We hope eventually to direct this program also to local block clubs.

(3) Physical Training: The Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High School Principal asked our help in establishing an evening athletic program. The Recreation Council of the Jewish Community Center has undertaken this assignment. They are currently recruiting coaches and officials to staff a basketball league and also expect to offer wrestling and swimming instruction.

(4) Teacher Aides: The Patrick Henry Junior High School Principal approached us to provide teacher aides. The volunteer would work in the classroom directly with the teacher and would assist on a one-to-one basis those children who may be either below or above the general level. This program is now in operation with 11 volunteers. The school's PTA is our partner.

(5) Remedial Speech: We have been approached by the Board of Education to help recruit volunteers for a kindergarten remedial speech program. This is a community-wide effort and ordinarily would

be outside our province. Nevertheless, since several of the designated schools are in the Glenville area, we are recruiting the specialized volunteers required.

We are now about half-way through our three-year project. We are certain about some things but, obviously, there is still much that we can not assess. We do know that if the Federation Anti-Poverty Program had not come into existence:

- * 50 under-achieving high school students would not be benefiting through a one-to-one relationship with a competent adult.
- * 50 top high school students would not be getting advice and help which practically ensures their going on to college.
- * 2,000 high school sophomores would not have received an initial and broad exposure to vocational education.
- * 23 youngsters in the School Neighborhood Youth Corps Program would either have no jobs, or jobs which provide a minimal work experience.
- * 25 inner city high school youngsters would not be in the Junior Achievement Program because of the lack of a sponsor.
- * More than 100 youngsters would not have had helpful tutoring.
- * Many of our volunteers would never have realized what twentieth century urban poverty is and would not be as sensitive to the city's needs.
- * Many Negro and white adults would not have had the opportunity of working together in an interracial program toward a common goal.
- * We would not have established a close working relationship with the Negro Community Federation nor have been able to assist them in the development of a substantial program.
- * The Jewish community would be without a focal point for anti-poverty service, and would not be in touch with many new self-help organizations.
- * Approximately 100 activist Jewish youth would not have worked in urban area projects under Jewish communal auspices.

By January 1968, we expect to have contacted approximately 2500 youngsters through the help of 250 volunteers.

The task of evaluation lies immediately before us. I can tell you that the residents of the area and the Superintendent of Schools, the Principal of Glenville High School, and every school administrator and teacher with whom we are involved are enthusiastic about the program and its potential. (Exhibit 5) This fall the schools have hired a professional just to work with and coordinate our projects in the Glenville area.

I have been asked to comment on the ability of a Jewish community to involve itself in the anti-poverty program without slighting the more traditional interests of the Jewish community or diminishing the level of service offered by our agencies. I can only report that in Cleveland our program functions without detracting at all from the main thrust of our Jewish organizational life; that we have brought a number of peripheral Jews into the organized community; and that we have not curtailed a single agency or professional service.

Our grant is for three years. We are energetically working to strengthen our partners in these projects. It is our hope that in the next twelve to fifteen months the Negro Community Federation will develop to a point where it will be able to assume organizational responsibility for the majority of these programs. We are also exploring cooperative arrangements with other local groups such as the PTA'S, area councils, etc. It is fairly easy to ensure the continuation of each specific program. However, the development of a single, strong, community-wide Negro service organization seems to us of prime importance. If we can help in this direction we believe we will have made a significant contribution to our city.

We want to move ahead, tackle other areas, create structures, involve people. We have found every step we took exciting and surprising. We cannot solve even a major part of our city's problems, but we can do our share and we are doing it. After all as our tradition tells us: He who saves a single life, he is treated as if he has saved the world.

EXHIBITS

The following illustrative documents are available on request from Howard Berger, The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, 1750 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

1. "Proposed Participation of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland in the War on Poverty." The rationale for the Federation project and description of how it works.

2. "A Proposed Anti-Poverty Project -- the Manpower Readiness Program, a Pilot Project." To demonstrate the ability (or inability) of manpower program dropouts to obtain and retain jobs when provided employment opportunity combined with welfare, family and health counseling when required.

3. "The Glenville Project." To provide within the high school community, unique counseling, educational and vocational services to students.

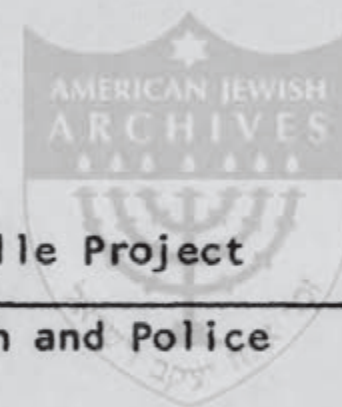
4. "They Started Here." An illustrated pamphlet used in Project Pride -- biographies of successful graduates used in remedial reading classes at Patrick Henry Junior High School.

5. "Glenville Schools Volunteer Work Seen Vital -- Growing." A report by The Cleveland Press, June 27, 1967, on the Glenville Project at a joint meeting of the Jewish and the Negro Community Federations.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN DURING PAST THREE YEARS
By GREATER CLEVELAND JEWISH AGENCIES, TEMPLES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

NATURE OF SERVICE EXTENDED	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES, TEMPLES, OR ORGANIZATIONS
I. DIRECT SERVICE TO RECIPIENTS	
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	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	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. INDIRECT SERVICES	
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

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



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	1. Consultant service to various departments of this Hough Area project
	2. Riverview Community Center	2. Consultation on hard-to-reach clients, primarily Puerto Rican families
	3. OEO Neighborhood Counseling Service	3. Program development, participation on Board, on-going assistance wherever feasible. JFSA Board member served as chairman of NCS Board
	4. JCF's Glenville Project	4. One professional in advisory and direct consultation capacity
	5. Family Life Education Program	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. Parent Guidance Service	6. Offered at Health Center, Well Baby Clinic and to Cleveland Association for Nursery Education
	7. Woodhill Project Extension Service	7. A counseling service supplemented by concrete services including house-keeping, financial, and information and visitation

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
E. JEWISH ORTHODOX HOME FOR AGED	1. Manpower Training Program	1. Training 75 geriatric aides over past three years
	2. School Neighborhood Youth Corps - JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	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. Program 1060	3. Provided work for 10 high school students in summer of 1966
	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

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
F. JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE (Continued)	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 employees at Home
	3. Urban League Skills Program	3. Two persons, trained at Home for 10 weeks under program, became regular employees at Home in supervision and receptionist capacities
	4. Health Service Trainees	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	1. Broad Range of Health Services to the Indigent Population	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. Cleveland Job Corps for Women	2. Professional Manpower for performing necessary physical examinations
	3. Educational Programs in Health Areas	3. Wide cooperation with counseling programs in high schools and Job Corps efforts
	4. Manpower Training Center of Cleveland Board of Education	4. Trained students in various hospital work categories, and have hired many from this group

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
I. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Cleveland Section	1. Meals on Wheels	1. Serving homebound at Woodhill Housing Project since October, 1960
	2. Women in Community Service	2. Aid in retraining and relocating Job Corps girls since February 1965
	3. Big Sisters	3. Case-Aid Project offering guidance and support to clients of County Division of Child Welfare since January 1966
	4. Golden Age Tutoring	4. Helping Ansel Road Center and Woodhill Homes residents with English improvement since May 1966
	5. Pre-School Program	5. An outgrowth of Headstart, assisting teachers in preparing youngsters for school since September 1965
	6. Library Project	6. Manning elementary school libraries in inner-city since December 1965
	7. Reading Reinforcement	7. Upgrading elementary school children's reading skills since September 1966
	8. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	8. Preparing and conducting vocational guidance introductions and discussion for Glenville High sophomores since February 1967
	9. Headstart Program	9. In summer of 1965 assisted in preparing children for kindergarten experience. Converted to present Pre-School Program
	10. Fidelity Playschool Pilot Project	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

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
2. 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
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-ON-THE-HEIGHTS	1. Educational Program	1. "Paths to Better Human Relations" panel for Sisterhood enlightenment
F. THE TEMPLE	1. Vocational and College Counseling	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

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
F. THE TEMPLE (Continued)	2. Elementary School Library	2. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association
	3. Headstart and Post Headstart Programs	3. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association
	4. Tutorial Programs	4. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association
	5. Shoe Fund for Needy School Children	5. Set up and staffed by The Temple Women's Association
	6. Springbrook Ansel Road Golden Age Center	6. Service program since 1963. Operated by The Temple Mr. and Mrs. Club
3. 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	1. Provided these services in elementary schools and in Extended Day Program in junior high
	2. Adequate Welfare Payments	2. Helped launch massive public campaign to encourage raising of welfare payments to 100% of minimum need
C. CHESED SHEL EMETH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION	1. Offers range of burial services to Jewish persons of Cuyahoga	1. Provided where the families cannot be located or cannot pay these expenses
D. HADASSAH	1. Headstart Program	1. Prepared over 1,300 health kits for use by participating children
	2. JCF's Anti-Poverty Glenville Project	2. Ten members involved in establishing Study Hall Specialists weekly program at Glenville High School

ORGANIZATION	TYPE OR TITLE OF PROGRAM	EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
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



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PROGRESS VERSUS POVERTY

Report #11

THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZED JEWISH COMMUNITY*

By JUDGE CHARLES R. WEINER
Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia

The organized Jewish community of Philadelphia, through the agencies that make up the Federation of Jewish agencies, from its very beginning has had a major concern for the general social problems of the community. The Federation is organized to deal with these problems and constantly re-evaluates and reorganizes itself to deal with its various areas of concern more effectively. Its philosophy as well as its overall concern with the community, naturally, would lead it to participate in the anti-poverty program.

The anti-poverty program probably will spend several billion dollars before it really gets moving. According to some of its critics, it has suffered because of a lack of conceptualization at the time the program was originated. Despite the vast sums of money to be spent, it also lacks able and trained public administrators. Moreover, there is a lack of comprehensive planning in mobilizing total community resources which can deal more effectively with the large sums and vast programs.

President Johnson, in signing the Economic Opportunities bill of 1964, called on the nation for a total war on poverty. He expressed the hope that every citizen would be able to share in all the opportunities of this society and that every man would have a chance to advance his welfare to the limit of his capacities. In this war on poverty, we

* This paper was presented at the 36th General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, on Nov. 17, 1967, in Cleveland.



COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

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can accept nothing less than total victory. This war will be made up of many small battles as well as large ones. In order to win, it is necessary to utilize all the existing community structures, many of which will have to be further developed and refined.

However, I do not feel that they should have to give up their identities merely because the battles are being waged on a broader front, and because they now involve many persons and groups calling for all-out action who have never participated before. These calls for action came, not because there has been no previous activity, but because the newer groups felt they must show intense action to justify themselves or their own programs.

The program needs acceptance and interpretation. There are many people in the United States who feel this is a great giveaway. Some believe this is rampant socialism, or worse. Many of these critics are completely insulated from the poor. They don't see them, hear them, nor are they even aware of their existence. Some who do are frightened and feel threatened by the poor getting new power. It not only is important that we be a part of the poverty program, but it is even more important for the acceptance and interpretation of the program that we help to expose to full view the roots of poverty, its effects and how, in the aggregate, this menaces each and every one of us.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

Our areas of concentration must be the children, youth, family, and the agencies, but we cannot afford to disturb or destroy our primary programs. Our contribution must be made in addition to our present programs.

Activities and approach must continue to be tempered by the position that:

1. The organized Jewish community is basically concerned with the survival of the Jewish people; their culture, institutions, and values;
2. The Jewish people and their problems must receive support, services, and solutions to those problems whether they be international, national, or local;
3. Jewish communal services are not a mere mechanism for doing things for people. They are the social institutions of the Jewish community, expressing historic, religious, and cultural values. They are a unifying influence and visible symbols to the entire community. They are concrete affirmations of the will of the Jewish community to maintain its sectarian identity, develop, and survive;

4. The desire to carry out services and to support sectarian objectives does not in any way express or imply a rejection of any other group.

It should be eminently clear that there is nothing to inhibit the fullest support and cooperation with all the progressive forces in our society striving for a full democracy for all groups. Therefore, we not only are restating and underlining our own programs, but we also are available, fully able to participate, and want to participate not only in the anti-poverty program, but in all communal, welfare, educational, and social programs.

An illustration of this is the way the Federation of Jewish agencies of Philadelphia responded this past summer. The executive director, Donald B. Hurwitz, received an urgent phone call from the acting executive director of the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty Committee. She explained that funds for summer programming for children had suddenly become available in mid-July. She asked Mr. Hurwitz and his staff to provide, on an emergency basis, overnight camping, as well as day camping opportunities, for children from the poverty areas.

CAMPING PROGRAMS OVERSUBSCRIBED

This request came in the face of the Federation's own camping programs which were completely oversubscribed. The Federation, through its community planning department, immediately obtained a preliminary appraisal and through joint effort we were able to place 200 children in day camps and 250 children in resident camps. The camps agreed to remain open from the time the season normally ended until school began.

This meant that the camp staffs had to forego their own vacations and certain necessary maintenance work in the camps was delayed in order to accommodate these children. Members of the staff who had made other commitments had to revise their plans in order to take care of these youngsters. A contract was negotiated quickly for this highly complex service.

To further complicate this matter, the poverty program staff, inexperienced in this area, had to rely on the able and experienced staff of Federation. There were no incidents, and both the staff and the children were pleased at the genuine warmth and interchange that occurred.

Each camp had to prepare supplementary budgets for post-camp season activity, an exercise for which they had no experience. Additionally, each camp had to get approval of its respective Board, many of whose

members were away on vacation. The flow of financial help had to be stepped up, not only for additional payroll, but for other expenses. Federation assumed the responsibility for prepaying the camps for the services they had been asked to provide.

This is an example of what can be done in the use of an existing community structure. Federation and its constituent summer camps not only were able to function efficiently and quickly in a crisis, but they did so without compromising their responsibilities for services to the Jewish community.

The Federation felt it was incumbent not only to respond, but to fill in the gaps due to lack of experience on the part of the poverty program. This support will continue until the poverty program staff is able to establish programs and procedures for resolving these problems themselves.

SUPPORT TO CONTINUE

It also was a good experience for Federation. The emergency camping program aided Federation in its own planning. It enabled Federation to provide an example of high quality standards, procedures, and guidelines resulting in a most satisfactory camping program. It also resulted in both units planning cooperatively and having emergency plans on file ready for possible future use.

One of the salutary effects is having these youngsters participate in a gratifying experience provided by the Jewish community, and the over-all good will gained by these exchanges.

It is the responsibility of the Federation and its agencies to help the anti-poverty program in every way possible to achieve its objectives. The Federation can contribute personnel to the policy committees of the anti-poverty program. It can be of specific help in areas in which the anti-poverty program has little or no experience. It can make available existing agency facilities and services for specific programs. It can expand or reduce the agency service to meet specific requests of the poverty program. It also can be a force in interpreting to the Jewish community the needs, programs, and problems of the anti-poverty program.

Through the services of its various agencies, Federation can continue to support progressive legislation and battle against discrimination wherever it exists.

In Philadelphia, executive staff members of Federation are members of key policy committees of the local anti-poverty program.

The Jewish Employment and Vocational Service, a Federation constituent agency, works with specially referred groups such as delinquents, hard core high school drop-outs, the unskilled, the under-employed, etc.

Federation professional personnel have worked in anti-poverty programs affecting the entire community.

Federation has contributed the services of its volunteer groups for mass mailing, telephoning, etc. in connection with the local anti-poverty elections.

Federation agencies have participated in special drives for the employment of unskilled labor. Its agencies also have participated in anti-poverty special projects such as homemaker, foster-homes, family life, education, etc.

The anti-poverty staff and counsel have expressed their special appreciation for the help given by the organized Jewish community. They are most impressed by the Jewish community's eagerness to help with a minimum of red tape.

STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING PROGRAMS

Our experience shows that it is not necessary to sacrifice or limit the programs and priorities of the Jewish community in order to be helpful to the poverty program. By strengthening and developing our own programs and making the Jewish Federation more viable, we can be more flexible and will be able to accomplish a great deal more than otherwise would be possible.

One of the reasons poverty persists is that we are basically selfish. Equality is a right and as such imposes an obligation to help the poor on those who are able and who are economically affluent. We are engaged in a struggle that not only is economic, but is one of ideologies. Every right has a correlative burden which must be met. Neither political power nor money alone will eliminate poverty. The fight against poverty requires a conscious effort that is not only philosophical but calls for an actual personal commitment by all of us.

One of the best tools that has been found is the unselfish instrumentality such as the Federation and its agencies which have been serving the community over the years. The weakening of a Jewish Federation for the purposes of serving another program will not make that program more effective nor will the whole community be any better served.