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Welfare Federation, Committee on Public Assistance,
correspondence, minutes, reports, and lists, 1963-1968.

April 22, 1964

Miss Leona Bevis
The Welfare Federation
1001 Huron Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Leona:

Enclosed is a draft of our Services report incorporating many of the suggestions which both you and Bob Ginn have made. Please feel free to make whatever changes you see fit, and I would appreciate your sending a copy of it along to Dick Kelly for his comments.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver
DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

[Apr 22, 1964]

DRAFT

TENTATIVE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SERVICES
TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

ASSIGNMENT

The Subcommittee was charged to consider the relation of rehabilitative and family protective services to the public assistance program. For purposes of study, the Subcommittee limited itself to a consideration of casework and vocational counseling, protective service for children and disabled adults, homemaker services, psychiatric and medical consultation.

POINT OF DEPARTURE

The Subcommittee assumed the virtue of service programs which alleviate personal and family need and prevent or reduce delinquency or dependency. Mere financial assistance is no longer sufficient to equip many families to become self supporting. This fact was recognized in law by the Congress in 1962 when it passed the Public Welfare Amendments (Public Law 87-543 etc.), which authorized the Federal government to pay up to 75% of the cost of rehabilitative service provided by the states. These Amendments were, in effect, deliberately designed as incentives to encourage the states to increase the amount of services available under public assistance. These amendments recognized that ill health, social maladjustment, educational lack, and emotional dependency often hobble all attempts of relief roll families to become self supporting. Fortunately, many of these handicaps can be treated and overcome by competent professionals. As a statement of basic social decency, and in the belief that public assistance has a mandate to assist families to become self supporting as quickly as possible, the Subcommittee assumed the validity of a properly organized rehabilitative function within public assistance.

[April 22, 1964]

FINDINGS

1. In this county there are 30,747⁽¹⁾ cases receiving public assistance, including approximately 68,022 persons and family members. These are:

5,141 cases including 16,673 recipients of General Relief⁽²⁾

2,334 recipients of Aid to Disabled

314 recipients of Aid for the Blind

8,210 cases with 33,953 recipients of Aid to Dependent Children

9,500 recipients of Aid for the Aged⁽³⁾

5,248 recipients of Soldiers' Relief⁽⁴⁾

Of the 68,022 people some 53,000 form the public assistance caseload of the County Welfare Department.

2. A reading of County Welfare records (as well as the personal testimony of committee members who have taken part in the visiting program to the homes of those on relief) makes it clear that relief rolls include many of our county's most handicapped families. These individuals suffer a wide range of emotional, cultural, and educational handicaps and personal inadequacies. They are, necessarily, the most unfortunate victims of social stress. The staff of County Welfare, which is responsible for dealing with these families, is therefore faced with a caseload requiring the broadest range of rehabilitative services. Such service requires time,

(1) Includes County Welfare Department, Aid for Aged, and Soldiers' Relief

(2) These are home care cases only. (Does not include shelter care in lodge or medical care only.)

(3) Aid for Aged is state administered

(4) Soldiers' Relief Commission has its own investigating staff

[Apr 22, 1964]

skill, money, and opportunity. No other agency in the county has so little staff in relation to its responsibility.

3. The approximately 16,000 cases involving some 53,000 individuals are served by 195 caseworkers of whom 131 carry regular caseloads and make home visits. [The 64 on the county staff not engaged in direct casework carry other assignments:

Intake	- 27
Hough Classification Unit	- 6
Medical only cases	- 15
Nursing Home Supervisors	- 3
Lodge	- 3
Volunteer Services	- 1
Food Stamp Unit	- 8
Legal Department	- 1

Caseloads for the County Welfare staff average 122 per worker. However, since workers assigned to the Hough Special Unit (cf. below) carry reduced caseloads, the average worker carries 135 cases.

4. Of the 195 county caseworkers, 8 are professionally trained.

5. There are 39 staff supervisors including 6 administrative heads. However, only 20 of these supervisors work with the field staff and of these, 3 are supervisors in training who still carry caseloads of from 5 to 10 cases each. One works only part time. The other 16 are responsible for 6 to 8 workers each -- or from 816 to 1104 actual recipients. Due to the high caseworker turnover, almost every supervisor must break in a new worker every month or two.

[Apr 22, 1964]

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The other supervisors are assigned as follows:

Chief Supervisors	- 2
Assistant Chief Supervisors	- 4
Intake	- 4
Rough Case Classification Unit	- 1
Orientation	- 1
Medical only	- 2
Nursing Homes	- 1
Lodge	- 1
Homemakers Service	- 1
Volunteer Services	- 1
Food Stamp Unit	- 1

6. Of the 39 supervising personnel, 31 are professionally trained.
7. There is a 25% annual turnover in public assistance staff.
8. For comparable job classifications public assistance workers are paid slightly higher than workers in financially participating agencies. However, for most of the positions public assistance agencies hire lesser qualified personnel and the average salary for the untrained workers is 9% lower than for untrained workers in financially participating agencies of the Welfare Federation. The average caseworker salary in public assistance agencies is 32% lower than average caseworker salary in financially participating agencies.
9. The main County Welfare office is crowded -- privacy is lacking and counseling at best awkward.

[Apr 22, 1964]

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10. A striking example of what can be done in rehabilitation was provided by the Special ADC Project of the County Welfare Department which is now being continued as an integral part of Community Action for Youth in the Hough area. Beginning in January, 1960, County Welfare began to experiment with a wider range of services to recipients of Aid to Dependent Children. Caseloads were markedly reduced and all community resources -- public and private, professional and volunteer -- were used. 600 ADC cases were randomly selected and handled by 12 caseworkers. Findings included:

1. Where many case closings handled routinely were due to failure to cooperate or reduced eligibility standards, cases closed in the Special Projects were due in a significant degree to improved client functioning.
2. Of those who left the public assistance rolls during the study -- the percentage of re-applications from Special Project cases was one-half the percentage of re-applications by those who had not been handled by the Special Project staff.
3. The Special Project workers had twice as much direct contact with their clients as routine workers, were sought out for help and advice by clients twice as often, made more budgetary adjustments, made far more use of other community resources, and were far more likely to follow up referrals to other resources (cf. Cuyahoga County Welfare Department Annual Report 1962).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Committee on Public Assistance recognize the essential wedding of the rehabilitative and financially supportive elements of our public assistance programs.

[Apr 22, 1964]

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2. It would seem advisable that the Committee on Public Assistance endorse and support the application in Ohio of the Federal Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. This implies that the caseload of County Public Assistance would be reduced to 60 cases per worker as called for by these Amendments. It is clear that current caseloads severely limit the expressed wish of County Welfare to extend what they know to be urgently needed services.

3. Not all cases are of a similar nature. As a suggested formula we submit the possibility of the following case loads:

- A. A small group of graduate caseworkers would carry a caseload of 25 judged to be high priority cases. These cases would involve service to families whose problems proved to be the greatest hazards to children or whose capacity indicated the highest hopes of employability.
- B. A second group of caseworkers, who had received intensive inservice training, would carry 50 cases dealing with individuals and families whose problems constituted some hazards to children or whose capacities indicated some hope of employment.
- C. A third group of caseworkers carrying a caseload of 85 cases would offer services to the remaining recipients of our public assistance programs.

4. A continuing program of public education should be supported by the Welfare Federation jointly with tax supported agencies to alert the citizenry to the critical need within public assistance of rehabilitative services.

TENTATIVE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SERVICES
TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

ASSIGNMENT

The Subcommittee was charged to consider the relation of rehabilitative and family protective services to the public assistance programs. For purposes of study, the Subcommittee limited itself to a consideration of casework counseling, protective service for children and disabled adults, homemaker services, psychiatric and medical consultation.

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[Apr 29, 1964]

FINDINGS

1. In this county there are 30,747⁽¹⁾ cases receiving public assistance, including approximately 68,022 persons and family members. These are:

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[Apr 29, 1964]

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[Apr 29, 1964]

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Respectfully submitted,

Members of the Subcommittee

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman
Mrs. F. Norton Dickman
Melvin Jackson
Richard M. Kelley
Elisabeth Tuttle, Consultant
Robert M. Ginn, Ex officio
Leona Bevis, Ex officio

M-I-N-U-T-E-S

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee on Public Assistance was held Wednesday, April 29, 1964 - 12:00 noon in the Peacock Room of the Tavern Chop House. Robert M. Ginn, Chairman, presiding.

Present were:

Melvin T. Jackson
Mrs. Charles Gleason
Robert M. Ginn
Richard M. Kelley
William I. Ong
Mrs. Frank Porter
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
Seth Taft

Staff

Leona Bevis
Everett Poe
Sol Z. Rosenbaum

Absent:

Kwegyir Aggrey
James Carney
Frank Celeste
Frank Chokel
Charles F. Clarke
Mrs. F. Norton Dickman
Ralph Findley
Eugene H. Freedheim
Frank Gorman
Henry W. Hopwood
Bernard Houghton
Irving Kane
Ervin Kehl
Walter Kelley
David Matia
Mrs. Morris Matlin
Lawrence Murtaugh
David Ratinovitz
John Schaffer
W. T. McCullough
Richard F. Overmyer

MINUTES of the March 31, meeting were approved.

REPORT AND TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SERVICES

Members of the Subcommittee include: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman; Melvin T. Jackson; Mrs. F. Norton Dickman; Richard M. Kelley; Elisabeth Tuttle, Consultant; Robert M. Ginn and Leona Bevis, ex-officio.

Rabbi Silver presented the report orally. Copies of the report were distributed to those in attendance, ~~and a copy is attached to these minutes to complete committee distribution.~~ Also distributed was a SALARY COMPARISON SHEET of Casework Non-Supervisory Positions, ~~which is attached to the minutes.~~

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS REACHED IN DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT

The committee was impressed with the level of service performed by staff of the County Welfare Department under very difficult conditions and believe that conditions should be made more conducive to attract more workers. Often staff cannot be paid on the basis for which they are qualified because the county lacks budget; positions have not been upgraded and promotion is not routine. All incentive is taken out of the job if staff is not moved upward as they qualify. The only way additional money has been made available to the county is to qualify for federal money.

It was suggested that the report could be strengthened if there were available some estimate of financial impact of fewer reapplications for public aid. The report of the Special ADC Project reflects fewer reapplications from cases in the project caseload than for the agency as a whole. Figures should be available on what it would save the County Welfare for every person taken off of assistance -- an estimate of what those fewer applications would mean in funds.

It was thought that if there is a recommendation in the overall committee report to move from 63% of standard budget on General Assistance to 100%, how much of this would take precedence or priority over financial requirements to upgrade staff positions and add sufficient numbers of caseworker positions.

Ohio is not covered under Public Law 97-543 at the present time, therefore, it was recommended that a statement should be added to recommendation 2, that we work towards getting the 75% of the cost of rehabilitative service provided by the states which the Federal Government is authorized to pay. Also, at the same time work toward reducing caseloads per worker in the County Welfare Department public assistance program.

Judgement has to be made at some point -- given so many dollars, how do you allocate between assistance payments and staff requirements? No matter how tight the funds are it is obvious we do not spend a high enough percentage of the funds available for administration and rehabilitative services. It may be desirable to decide for the total report a fixed percentage to divide between rehabilitative and administrative services and assistance payments. This, it was felt, is a very important and relevant decision. While this may seem to move into the area of agency administration the thought was expressed that community policy is involved.

One member observed a caseload of 60 under an unqualified worker may find the families not as well off as 120 cases under a qualified worker. He felt that there should be stronger recommendations in upgrading the caseworker positions and a drive for greater training and availability for caseworkers for all levels.

A reaction to this comment was that from limited cases seen during the agency visits many clients seem not to require a professionally trained worker. Many cases are strictly matters for financial assistance only.

It was suggested that each subcommittee should make comments and submit recommendations to the Subcommittee on Finance so that the special area of concern is not left out of the final report. Also, the chairmen of the individual subcommittees should meet with the Committee on Finance.

Question was raised as to what the disposition of the final report will be after it is compiled for the Committee and Central Planning Board.

Miss Bevis commented that the report will be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Welfare Federation. The Committee on Public Assistance and the Legislative Committee will be responsible for action at the time the General Assembly convenes in January 1965. The Legislative Committee will take steps for follow up as well as the Public Relations Committee of the Federation.

The subcommittee was commended for the excellent job they did in their preparation of the report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1) Due to the lateness of the hour there was not enough time to comment on the April 16 visitation to the County Welfare clients by the members of the Committee on Public Assistance and Committee on Public Welfare of the Jewish Community Federation. Mr. Ginn remarked the visitations were quite successful, an excellent experience, and very worthwhile.

Miss Bevis was asked to check with Mr. Schaffer to try to set up another tour soon for others who may be interested.

2) A meeting of the Screening Committee of the Central Planning Board was held on April 22 at which time chairmen and secretaries of Welfare Federation councils and committees were asked to attend. Miss Elizabeth Wickenden, Technical Consultant on Public Social Policy of the National Social Welfare Assembly was present to discuss the subject of community planning as it involves the larger questions of federal, state and local relationships and second, the scope and limits of community action in dealing with a problem of the dimension of the poverty program.

3) The next meeting of the Committee will be held Thursday, May 28, 12 noon in the Peacock Room of the Tavern Chop House.

Respectfully submitted,

Leona Bevis, Secretary

THE WELFARE FEDERATION

Serving the Cleveland Metropolitan Area

1001 HURON ROAD

781-2944

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

Bringing together more than 200 organizations for community planning in health, welfare and recreation

RAYMOND S. LIVINGSTONE, *President*
WILLIAM D. GINN, *Vice-President*
MRS. GILBERT W. HUMPHREY, *Vice-President*
L. T. PENDLETON, *Treasurer*

W. T. McCULLOUGH, *Executive Director*
MISS LEONA BEVIS, *Associate Director*
C. W. MIDDLETON, *Associate Director*
R. P. OVERMYER, *Associate Director*

May 11, 1964

TP: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

FROM: Leona Bevis, Secretary

Mr. Robert M. Ginn, Chairman, is calling the next regular meeting of the Committee on Public Assistance for --

Thursday, May 28, 1964

12 noon

Peacock Room
Tavern Chop House

The agenda will include:

- . Revised Report and Recommendations from the Subcommittee on Aid Payments and Standards of Assistance (Copy enclosed)
- Irving Kane, Chairman
- . Report and Tentative Recommendations of the Subcommittee on Health and Hospital Care of Indigent Sick
- Mrs. Charles Gleason, Chairman
- . Report and Tentative Recommendations of the Joint Committee of Committee on Older Persons and Committee on Chronically Ill
- Vernon R. Burt, Chairman

A postal card is enclosed for your convenience in replying. (Cancellation for luncheon reservation must be made no later than Wednesday noon, May 27.)

LB/jwc
Enc.



A RED FEATHER SERVICE SUPPORTED THROUGH THE UNITED APPEAL

M-I-N-U-T-E-S
of
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee on Public Assistance was held Thursday, May 28, 1964, 12 noon in the Peacock Room of the Tavern Chop House. Robert M. Ginn, Chairman, presiding.

ATTENDANCE:

Present:

Kwegyir Aggrey
Mrs. F. Norton Dickman
Eugene H. Freedheim
Robert M. Ginn
Mrs. Charles B. Gleason
Bernard Houghton
Melvin T. Jackson
Irving Kane
Lawrence Murtaugh
William I. Ong
Seth Taft

Staff:

Leona Bevis
Richard P. Overmyer
Sol Z. Rosenbaum

Absent:

James M. Carney
Frank P. Celeste
Frank J. Chokel
Charles F. Clarke
Ralph W. Findley
Frank Gorman
Henry Hopwood
Ervin W. Kehl
Richard M. Kelley
Walter C. Kelley, Jr.
Mrs. Morris Matlin
David Matia
Mrs. Frank H. Porter
John J. Schaffer
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
Sidney Vincent
W. T. McCullough, ex-officio
Norman Shaw, ex-officio
Raymond T. Livingstone, ex-officio

The MINUTES of the April 29 meeting were approved.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A second afternoon program has been planned for Welfare Federation leaders to visit public welfare clients on Tuesday, June 16, 1:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. to be convened at the County Welfare Department at 2400 Payne Avenue. Those interested in participating were asked to submit their name to Miss Bevis.

REVISED REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AID PAYMENTS AND STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE - Irving Kane, Chairman of Subcommittee

The subcommittee presented its first report at the March 31 meeting at which time Ervin W. Kehl reported for Mr. Kane. When the report was considered at the March meeting it was sent back to the Subcommittee for further consideration in the light of several reactions, suggestions and comments expressed at that meeting. The report at this meeting represents the second draft. Members were mailed a copy of the revised report in advance of the meeting. Mr. Kane urged all members to read the report.

There were a number of significant changes. Since the March meeting a considerable amount of research data was compiled by the Research Department of the Welfare Federation and is attached to the report. Mr. Kane also referred to

(over)

It was the consensus of the Committee that the following changes be made in the conclusions and recommendations of the report (changes are underlined);

CONCLUSIONS

3. There is no valid justification for the variations in percentage payments now in effect among the six public assistance programs which range from 63% to 100% of minimum need. The 100% standard was established by the State in 1959 after extended study as a minimum subsistence budget and should be adhered to, except for piece level adjustment, until revised through a similar thorough study.
4. The public is not adequately informed of the shocking and shamefully poor performance of this community and this state in meeting the subsistence needs of its public assistance families.

RECOMMENDATIONS (A change in order and a new point 4):

1. The percentage of aid paid should be increased to 100% of the prevailing standard budget for all programs.
2. The standards of assistance adopted by the State of Ohio in 1959, should be revised to conform with changes in consumer prices.
3. Funds should be made available in such a way as to assure a constant level of aid payments and these levels should not be subject to reduction forced by fluctuating financial resources.
4. Physical ability and childlessness should not be a bar to relief if a persons is in need and cannot find a job.
5. The Public Relations Committee of the Welfare Federation should be asked to assume responsibility for bringing the facts relating to the plight of public assistance families to the attention of the citizen public.

In light of the newspaper article presented by Mr. Kana question was raised as to what action should be taken by the committee on this report. Mr. Overmyer suggested three things that could be done: 1) Report that the subcommittee report has been made 2) Action of the Committee and refer to the Board of Trustees and- or 3) Nothing. It was felt that reporting action today might get a better public reaction than wait for a couple of weeks for the Board of Trustees to act.

Mr. Ginn pointed out that the procedure of this Committee so far has been to receive the reports of the subcommittees and not approve individually, pending completion of all reports. However, the Committee felt it was necessary to approve this report now so that it could be released to the press and because of its conviction of the importance of immediately informing the public of the shockingly low aid payments to these families.

MOTION was made and VOTED to approve the report of the Subcommittee with the additional changes and that this report be released to the newspapers and referred to the Board of Trustees with a request for endorsement of the conclusions and recommendations.

(over)

REVISED

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AID PAYMENTS AND STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE
TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Subcommittee was asked to review the current picture with respect to aid payments and the standards of assistance which prevail in the public assistance programs in Cuyahoga County, and to prepare appropriate recommendations.

In the process of its review the subcommittee has secured the following information: data from the consumer price index relative to consumer prices in the Cleveland Metropolitan area for the period 1959-1963; comparison data from other cities with respect to standards of assistance in use in public assistance programs and the actual payments of aid in effect in relation to those standards; some descriptive information with respect to the bases for family food budgets which have been developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; interim city workers budget annual costs for 20 large cities published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; information on the food stamp program. Summaries of this information appear in the appendix. Actual case materials from the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department are included in the report.

As the subcommittee began to assemble the facts, all of the members were shocked and dismayed at the low levels of the grants in the various programs. Further, members were struck by what must be the impact of the prevailing standards on the quality of living for many of the 68,022* persons (including 33,000 children under 18 years of age!) in Cuyahoga County who are dependent on public assistance programs for subsistence.

CURRENT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN RELATION TO STANDARDS IN EFFECT IN OHIO

The standards of assistance in effect in Ohio are based on 1959 prices.

* As of January 31, 1964

The aid payments in effect range from 63% of the standards for General Relief recipients in Cuyahoga County; 70% and less* for Aid to Dependent Children families; 95% for Aid for Disabled recipients to 100% for Aid to the Blind and Aid for Aged recipients.

- 1) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN -- assistance payments are provided on the basis of 70% and less of the standards of assistance in effect which are based on 1959 prices. (ADC is administered by the county and funds come from the federal, state, and county governments.)
- 2) GENERAL RELIEF -- assistance grants given on the basis of a mere 63% of the standard of assistance for food, utilities are at 100% and clothing is given only in emergencies. There is an administrative ceiling on rent. (The program is administered at the local level and is basically the responsibility of the cities except for areas outside of cities.) The City of Cleveland and most of the other cities in the county have contracts with Cuyahoga County to administer this program.)
- 3) AID FOR AGED -- aid payments based on 100% of need based on the budget standard. (This is a state administered program and funds come from the state and federal government. No local monies are involved.)
- 4) AID FOR THE BLIND -- aid payments based on 100% of the budget standard. (This program is administered by the county. It is financed by federal, state, and local funds.)
- 5) AID FOR DISABLED -- aid payments based on 95% of minimum need. (Aid for Disabled is administered by the county. The program is financed from federal, state, and county funds.)

* The larger families with school-age children are actually receiving less than 70% of the budget standard. See Table 1 in the appendix.

- 6) SOLDIERS' RELIEF -- current assistance grants based on 63% of minimum need. (This program is the responsibility of the Soldiers' Relief Commission in each county. Locally, agreements have been worked out between the Soldiers' Relief Commission and the Cuyahoga County Commissioners.)
- 7) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN - UNEMPLOYED -- aid payments will be given on the same basis as ADC. (See point 1 above.) (ADC-U is administered by the county. Funds come from the federal, state, and county sources. The financing formula is somewhat different than the financing formula for ADC.)

WHAT IS A STANDARD BUDGET AND HOW IS IT USED?

The State Division of Social Administration did extensive research to develop a standard budget in 1959. It used guidelines painstakingly developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Agriculture. (See appendix Exhibit 2). The guidelines provide the quantity and quality of food, clothing, and other necessities for a minimum subsistence budget. Such factors, as age, sex, size of family, and degree of activity of family members are taken into consideration in developing the standards for the General Relief, Aid for Aged, and Aid for Blind families. The Aid to Dependent Children and Aid for Disabled standard budget is based solely on the size of the family. Various stores were "shopped" by the home economists to price the various items which went into the standard budget. Averages were then developed.

The Research Department of the Welfare Federation secured information on standard budgets and maximum payments under ADC (The term AFDC is used nationally) and General Relief in selected cities by family composition. (See attached Tables 3 and 4.) You will note that the standard budgets vary. The usual components are: food, clothing, utilities and heat, household supplies, incidentals and school supplies, personal needs and sundries and recreation.

The range in the standard budgets in use for a family of four for ADC among the cities is from \$102.80 to \$244.90. The Ohio standard budget for a family of four is \$199.29 and includes a \$65 shelter allowance. The variations in standard budgets in effect in the comparison cities is due to food plan used, the components included and the rent maximum in effect. In Ohio, personal needs, sundries, recreation are all omitted. The rent maximum is lower than some states and higher than other states. Also, in Ohio, the food and clothing components of the standard budget have not been revised since 1959.

FOOD STAMPS AND HOW THEY AFFECT THE FAMILY BUDGET

The food stamp program was initiated locally in May of 1963, as a pilot project of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed to accomplish two basic objectives: 1) To provide better and more nutritious foods to low income households; and 2) To help equitably distribute the great abundance of the American farmer. The food stamp program is not supposed to be a substitute for a low or inadequate relief allowance.

The impact of the food stamp program on the family food budget of relief recipients varies from case to case. Although the program has been extremely helpful to families on public assistance, the food stamps have not brought the food allowance up to the minimum food standard.

Families cannot buy imported foods such as coffee, tea, bananas, etc. After food stamps are purchased and the rent and utilities are paid, families have little or no money left to buy such items as clothing, transportation, school supplies, laundry and bathroom supplies.

Food stamps are determined by the use of a table prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Ohio which takes into account the gross income of the family and size of family. (See Tables 6 and 7 - Ohio Food Stamp Program)

POLICIES WHICH HAD TO BE DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF INADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS

Since 1958, the County Welfare Department has found it necessary to modify

the percentage of standards of assistance in effect at various times as a result of inadequate appropriations. The aid standards have been raised and lowered periodically depending on the dollars available.

In order to stretch the dollars within the last few years, the Department found it necessary to drop from its General Relief rolls able-bodied single persons as well as childless couples. Many of these persons, legally eligible for General Relief, were in great need and turned to church groups, settlement houses, and neighbors for help. It is reported from several of these sources after that/a prolonged period of time many of those individuals once able-bodied have developed symptoms of severe physical and mental deterioration.

Clothing is not included as a budgetary item for families on General Relief. Some critical emergency needs for clothing are met, however, by the County Welfare Department on a case-by-case basis.

SOME CASE ILLUSTRATIONS

1) The C's, a General Relief family ... husband 33; wife 28; daughter 6. Present monthly grant \$96 per month. From this the C's must pay \$75 for rent. They purchase food stamps for \$20. They have no choice in this matter... are given a voucher for the \$20. This leaves them \$1.00 per month cash for all other expenses. Family does not qualify for ADC-U because Mr. C. has not worked the required 13 weeks in the past two years. If they were eligible for ADC-U under present standards they would receive \$132 per month, based on a 70% standard. On a 100% standard the family would receive \$152 per month.

Mr. C. had been employed by the Mor Flow Heater Company for five years until the company folded in 1961. He was employed briefly by a trucking firm in 1962, but was laid off when business slackened.

Mr. C. has only a tenth grade education. He has had difficulty in finding employment because he is not a high school graduate and because he has a Juvenile Court record. He was involved in a car theft at age 15, but since this mishap, has not been in any trouble with the law.

Under current regulations earnings less work expenses would be deducted from the \$96 grant.

2) The R's, an ADC family ... husband 40; wife 30; three children 10, 7, and 6. Referred to the County Welfare Department by a hospital. Mr. R. treated for tuberculosis of the spine from October 1958 to January 1959. Prior to illness Mr. R. had always supported his family from earnings as a construction worker. ADC grant began in December 1958 ... Transferred to Aid for Disabled in January 1959 ... Continued on this program until April 1963 ... Then transferred back to ADC.

An Italian-American family ... Mr. R. has a strong sense of responsibility toward family ... finds it hard to be on public assistance Mrs. R., a good homemaker and manager. She has only a sixth grade education, has never worked outside her home and provides excellent care for the children.

Mr. R. has had service from the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation .. Was placed in the sheltered workshop at Goodwill Industries ... Did not earn enough to support his family ... Trying very hard to find work in private industry ... Still not able to manage bending, pushing, or lifting ... Has only a fourth grade education.

His sheltered workshop earnings meet his needs but not those of his family. His wife and three children receive a monthly grant of \$109. The rent is \$50 per month. They spend \$42 for food stamps/ which gives them \$76 of food purchasing power. Only \$17 cash left per month for/transportation,household supplies, and foods not covered by the stamp program. This family has not been able to buy shoes for its members for a long time ...

3) The L's, a General Relief family -- being transferred to ADCU ... Husband 25; wife 18; daughter 2; daughter 1. 100% of this family budget would be \$122.

The actual grant would be 63% or \$77. However, \$29 is deducted which Mr. L. receives for a service incurred disability. Rent is \$35 monthly, including utilities ... Food stamp purchase of \$26 ... Fixed expenses are \$61 which leaves cash available of \$16 monthly.

Under ADC-U the total warrant would be \$110 which is more than the present grant, but \$12 short of the minimum standards based on 1959 prices ... Mr. L. not lazy ... Last summer worked as a garbage collector for the City of South Euclid.... Was a summer replacement ... His hopes for a permanent job did not materialize.

Mr. L. depressed about his current situation. Went off the rolls while employed last summer ... Was discouraged when he went back on public assistance.

CONSUMER PRICE CHANGES AND CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET INFORMATION*

Information from the consumer price index for Cleveland, Ohio for the period 1959 to 1963, reflects a 3.6% increase in all items over 1959. The percent increase in food prices is 2.2; housing 1.6; transportation 5.0; personal care 4.0; medical care 18.0; and clothing 3.4.

In 1959, the cost of a city worker's family budget was found to be \$5305 exclusive of taxes and insurance. Cleveland is one of the higher cost cities. It is sixth from the highest among large cities.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. While the Consumer Price Index in Cleveland was increasing in the past five years the payments to needy families on public assistance have declined sharply. The decline in payments is due largely to the reduction in amounts paid on a percentage basis.
2. Cleveland ranks 19th among 27 comparable cities in the United States in the average actual payment per recipient in the Aid to Dependent Children

* See Appendix Exhibit 5 and 8

program. It ranks 20th among the 27 in the average actual payment in the General Relief program. Also, in the General Relief program the average payments are the lowest among four Ohio cities included in the survey.

These two programs serve almost all of the 33,000 needy children living in families on public assistance. Cleveland's position with respect to level of aid payments is thus in sharp contrast to its high level of living costs since Cleveland is one of the highest cost cities.

3. There is no valid justification for the variations in percentage payments now in effect among the six public assistance programs which range from 63% to 100% of minimum need.
4. The public is not adequately informed of the shocking and shamefully poor performance of this community and this state in meeting the subsistence needs of its public assistance families.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The percentage of aid paid should be increased to 100% of the standard budget for all programs.
2. Funds should be made available to assure a constant level of aid payments and these levels should not be subject to reduction forced by fluctuating financial resources.
3. The standards of assistance adopted by the State of Ohio in 1959, should be revised to conform with changes in consumer prices.
4. The Public Relations Committee of the Welfare Federation should be asked to assume responsibility for bringing the facts relating to the plight of public assistance families to the attention of the citizen public.

Respectfully submitted,

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AID PAYMENTS AND STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Irving Kane, Chairman

Ervin W. Kehl

Mrs. Frank H. Porter

Robert Ginn, ex-officio

Staff:

Leona Bevis

Mrs. Erlynn Davis

David Rabinovitz



EXHIBIT 2

WHAT ARE THE BASES FOR THE FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS DEVELOPED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE?

"Food budgets developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are designed to help families plan nutritionally adequate and satisfying meals for the money they can afford. Many welfare agencies use the U.S. Department of Agriculture food plans as a basis for estimating money allotments for food.

"There are five food plans and four levels of costs: liberal costs, moderate costs, two at low cost and an economy plan for emergency use. The plans are guides for estimating the quantities of food from each of 11 groups needed in a week to provide meals for individuals in 17 sex-age groupings and for women during pregnancy. From the suggested quantities for individuals, food budgets for families of varying size and composition can be constructed.

" Criteria Used in Developing the Plans

Nutritional adequacy.

Relative nutritional economy of the different food groups and sources of specified nutrients.

Suitability of food in relation to meal patterns common in the U. S.

" Eleven (11) Food Groups

1. Milk, cheese, ice cream;
2. Meat, Poultry, Fish;
3. Eggs;
4. Dry beans, peas, nuts;
5. Flour, cereals, baked goods;
6. Citrus fruits, tomatoes;
7. Dark green and yellow vegetables;
8. Potatoes ;
9. Other vegetables and fruits;
10. Fats and Oils;
11. Sugar and sweets."

There are many combinations of foods that would provide nutritionally adequate diets at specified cost levels. These could be developed by following other criteria. Also, an entirely different technique could be followed. It is fair to say, however, that the systematic plan followed by the Department of Agriculture is the most generally accepted by all welfare agencies.

PROCEDURES USED IN PRICING FOOD PLANS

"After the plan is developed, the next step is to compute the cost of their food. The procedure followed is to multiply the food plan quantities by their prices and summing the costs. Because the food plan quantities are expressed in terms of groups of foods, average prices for food groups are needed. This procedure is followed because food groups, as such, cannot be priced; items must be defined specifically in order to be sure the same ones are priced each period. Because it would be an insurmountable task to price periodically all items and by families, a sample of them is used instead. The sampling procedure involves selecting the items, determining the weight to be assigned to each, and introducing some adjustments to take account of the manner of selection and computation.

"The selection of any particular set of prices as a sample representing price movement in no way determines the cost level of the food plans.

"The prices of 80 food items published periodically by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for their Consumer Price Index are used as the sample of prices. The weights are different for the low-cost, moderate cost, and liberal food plans."

Inter City Differences In Family Food Budget Costs -- Jean C. Brackett
Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 86, No. 10, October 1963

Home Economics Research Report No. 20, Issued November 1962
Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Table 3 - STANDARD BUDGETS AND MAXIMUM PAYMENTS UNDER AFDC AND GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN SELECTED CITIES BY FAMILY COMPOSITION, MARCH 1964

/Father 40, Mother 35, Boy 11 and Girl 5

City	AFDC				General Assistance			
	Standard Budget	Actual Payment	Percent Paid	Maximum Payment	Standard Budget	Actual Payment	Percent Paid	Maximum Payment
1. Jersey City-City Hudson County	\$244.90 ^{1/}	\$244.90 ^{1/}	100%	--	220.60 ^{1,2/}	\$220.60 ^{1,2/}	100%	--
2. Newark-City Essex County	244.90 ^{1/}	244.90 ^{1/}	100	--	219.80 ^{1,2/}	193.42 ^{1,2/}	88	--
3. Chicago	244.00	244.00	100		244.00	244.00	100	
4. Minneapolis	222.05	222.05	100		170.20 ^{2/}	170.20 ^{2/}	100	
5. St. Paul (Minn.)	207.64	207.64	100		161.85	161.85	100	
6. Seattle	234.40	206.27	88		234.40	206.27	88	
7. Rochester (N.Y.)	196.05	196.05	100		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8. Portland (Ore.)	208.75	194.66	93		168.50	144.91	86 ^{3/}	
9. Buffalo	191.00	191.00	100		191.00	191.00	100	
10. Baltimore	188.30	188.30	100		188.30	188.30	100	
11. San Diego	238.00	185.00	78	\$185.00	194.45	194.45	100	
12. Los Angeles	229.00	185.00	81	185.00	145.15	145.15	100	\$173.00
13. Oakland (Cal.)	213.00	185.00	87	185.00	144.10	144.10	100	
14. Milwaukee	183.50	183.50	100		111.20	111.20	100	
15. Philadelphia	164.60	164.60	100	164.60	164.60	164.60	100	164.60
16. Pittsburgh	164.40	164.40	100	164.40	164.40	164.40	100	164.40
17. Washington, D.C.	161.00	161.00	100		161.00	161.00	100	
18. Detroit	223.00	160.00	72	160.00	190.92	190.92	100	
19. Cincinnati	199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70		199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70	
20. Columbus (Ohio)	199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70		199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70	
21. Dayton (Ohio)	199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70		199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70	
22. CLEVELAND	199.29 ^{4/}	159.00 ^{4/}	70		182.20 ^{4/}	122.00 ^{4/}	63	
23. Denver	142.70	142.70	100		117.00	104.00	82	
24. Omaha	168.50 ^{2/}	115.00	68	115.00	94.00 ^{5/}	115.00	100	115.00

Table 3 - STANDARD BUDGETS AND MAXIMUM PAYMENTS UNDER AFDC AND GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN SELECTED CITIES BY FAMILY COMPOSITION, MARCH 1964 (Cont.)

[Father 40, Mother 35, Boy 11 and Girl 5]

City	AFDC				General Assistance			
	Standard Budget	Actual Payment	Percent Paid	Maximum Payment	Standard Budget	Actual Payment	Percent Paid	Maximum Payment
25. Kansas City (Mo.)	\$185.50	\$185.00	99	\$110.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	100%	\$65.00
26. Indianapolis	218.85	87.00	40	87.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27. St. Louis	102.80	87.00	85	87.00	123.49	65.00	53	65.00

- 1/ Includes a \$75.00 shelter allowance.
 2/ Plus clothing expenses.
 3/ Established from a 25% reduction of the food allowance of the budget.
 4/ Includes a \$65.00 shelter allowance.
 5/ Plus shelter, utilities and special requirements.
 6/ Pays only state standard food allowance; will also pay utilities, rent and medical needs for emergency cases.
 N.A. Not available.

Research Department
 Welfare Federation of Cleveland
 April 1964

Table 4 - STANDARD BUDGETS AND MAXIMUM PAYMENTS UNDER THE AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROGRAM IN SELECTED CITIES BY FAMILY COMPOSITION, MARCH 1964

/Mother 35, Boy 14, Girl 9 and Girl 4/

City	<u>Standard Budget</u>	<u>Actual Payment</u>	<u>Percent Paid</u>	<u>Maximum Payment</u>
1. Chicago	245.80 ^{1/}	245.80 ^{1/}	100%	
2. Jersey City-City Hudson County	245.80 ^{1/}	245.80 ^{1/}	100	--
3. Newark-City Essex County	245.80 ^{1/}	245.80 ^{1/}	100	--
4. St. Paul (Minn.)	228.75	228.75	100	
5. San Diego	244.00	215.00	88	\$215.00
6. Los Angeles	235.00	215.00	91	215.00
7. Oakland (Cal.)	220.00	215.00	98	215.00
8. Minneapolis	209.20	209.20	100	
9. Seattle	234.80	206.62	88	
10. Rochester (N.Y.)	201.30	201.30	100	
11. Buffalo	193.65	193.65	100	
12. Milwaukee	190.50	190.50	100	
13. Portland (Ore.)	204.25	190.46	93	
14. Baltimore	188.90	188.90	100	
15. Washington, D.C.	166.00	166.00	100	
16. Detroit	223.00	160.00	72	160.00
17. Cincinnati	199.29 ^{2/}	159.00 ^{2/}	70	
18. CLEVELAND	199.29 ^{2/}	159.00 ^{2/}	70	
19. Columbus (Ohio)	199.29 ^{2/}	159.00 ^{2/}	70	
20. Dayton (Ohio)	199.29 ^{2/}	159.00 ^{2/}	70	
21. Philadelphia	154.60	154.60	100	154.60
22. Pittsburgh	154.40	154.40	100	154.50
23. Denver	144.80	144.80	100	
24. Omaha	166.50 ^{3/}	130.00	78	130.00

Table 4 - STANDARD BUDGETS AND MAXIMUM PAYMENTS UNDER THE AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROGRAM IN SELECTED CITIES BY FAMILY COMPOSITION, MARCH 1964 (Cont.)

~~Table 4 - Standard Budgets and Maximum Payments Under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program in Selected Cities by Family Composition, March 1964~~

City	<u>Standard Budget</u>	<u>Actual Payment</u>	<u>Percent Paid</u>	<u>Maximum Payment</u>
25. Kansas City (Mo.)	\$290.50	\$110.00	58%	\$110.00
26. Indianapolis	228.10	110.00	48	110.00
27. St. Louis	238.23	110.00	46	110.00

- 1/ Includes a \$75.00 shelter allowance.
- 2/ Includes a \$65.00 shelter allowance.
- 3/ Plus shelter, utilities and special requirements.

Research Department
Welfare Federation of Cleveland
April 1964

EXHIBIT 5

TABLE 1 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959-1963^{1/}

(All Items)

MONTH ^{2/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
1959	100.5	100.9	101.3	101.8	101.1	--
1960	101.5	102.3	102.6	103.0	102.3	1.2
1961	103.3	103.0	103.6	103.1	103.2	2.1
1962	103.1	103.5	103.8	103.7	103.5	2.4
1963	104.3	104.3	105.1	105.0	104.7	3.6

TABLE 2 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959-63^{1/}

(Food)

MONTH ^{2/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
1959	99.5	99.3	99.0	99.4	99.4	--
1960	98.3	101.3	101.6	101.1	100.6	1.2
1961	101.7	100.7	101.5	101.4	100.7	1.3
1962	100.1	101.1	101.5	102.4	100.9	1.5
1963	102.2	100.7	102.6	102.2	101.6	2.2

TABLE 3 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO^{1/}, 1959-1963^{1/}

(Housing)

MONTH ^{2/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
1959	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	100.6	--
1960	101.4	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.2	.6
1961	101.5	100.9	100.9	101.2	100.9	.3
1962	100.8	101.1	101.6	101.0	101.2	.6
1963	102.2	101.9	102.1	101.3	102.1	1.6

^{1/} Using the January 1953 revisions and the 1957-1959 = 100 base

^{2/} Months in which the commodities are priced in Cleveland

Research Department
Cleveland Welfare Federation
April, 1964

Source: U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Series A-14; B-14; C-14

TABLE 4 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1959-1963^{1/}

(Apparel)						% Increase over 1959 average
MONTH ^{2/}						
<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	100.3	100.7	100.8	101.2	100.7	--
1960	101.3	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.2	.5
1961	101.5	102.0	102.5	102.6	102.1	1.4
1962	102.2	102.6	102.1	102.8	102.4	1.7
1963	103.1	104.3	105.1	103.9	104.1	3.4

TABLE 5 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1959-1963^{1/}

(Transportation)						% Increase over 1959 average
MONTH <u>2/</u>						
<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	101.5	101.6	103.7	105.2	103.0	--
1960	103.9	103.5	103.2	104.3	103.7	.7
1961	104.4	104.8	107.3	107.6	106.0	3.0
1962	106.5	107.6	107.9	108.0	107.5	4.5
1963	107.2	107.3	108.2	109.3	108.0	5.0

TABLE 6 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959-1963^{1/}

(Medical Care)						% Increase over 1959 average
MONTH ^{2/}						
<u>Year</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	106.0	106.7	107.3	108.6	107.0	--
1960	108.3	110.5	111.0	110.8	110.3	3.3
1961	118.3	118.5	117.9	118.1	118.0	11.0
1962	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.5	11.5
1963	119.0	126.5	127.0	127.5	125.0	18.0

^{1/} Using the January 1953 Revisions and the 1957-1959 = 100 base^{2/} Months in which the commodities are priced in Cleveland

TABLE 7 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959, 1963 ^{1/}
(Personal Care)

<u>Year</u>	<u>MONTH ^{2/}</u>					<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.6	--
1960	100.5	101.2	106.1	106.0	103.5	2.9
1961	105.8	105.6	105.0	104.6	105.3	4.7
1962	105.7	105.4	104.1	104.0	104.8	4.2
1963	104.3	105.6	104.2	104.1	104.6	4.0

TABLE 8 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959-1963 ^{1/}

(Reading and Recreation)						
<u>Year</u>	<u>MONTH ^{2/}</u>					<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	100.3	104.4	104.7	105.8	103.8	--
1960	104.5	105.1	105.1	105.6	105.1	1.3
1961	105.2	106.4	108.1	107.2	106.7	2.9
1962	107.9	106.9	107.4	108.3	107.6	3.8
1963	107.6	107.0	107.9	108.2	107.8	4.0

TABLE 9 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO 1959-1963 ^{1/}

(Other Goods and Services)						
<u>Year</u>	<u>MONTH ^{2/}</u>					<u>% Increase over 1959 average</u>
	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Average</u>	
1959	99.3	101.2	105.1	105.2	102.7	--
1960	105.2	105.3	106.9	106.4	105.9	3.2
1961	106.4	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.4	3.7
1962	106.4	106.5	107.2	106.7	106.7	4.0
1963	106.8	107.2	107.6	107.6	107.3	4.6

^{1/} Using the January 1953 revisions and the 1957-59 = 100 base

^{2/} Months in which the commodities are priced in Cleveland

TABLE 6

OHIO PILOT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
Basis of Coupon Issuance
Monthly

No. in household	Gross income	Purchase	Bonus	Total	No. in household	Gross income	Purchase	Bonus	Total
1	\$ 20 -29.99	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 16	4	\$50- 49.99	\$ 22	\$ 38	\$ 60
	30 -39.99	10	8	18		60- 69.99	26	38	64
	40 -49.99	12	8	20		70- 79.99	30	36	66
	50 -59.99	14	6	20		80- 89.99	34	36	70
	60 -79.99	16	6	22		90- 99.99	38	34	72
	80 -99.99	18	6	24		100-109.99	42	34	76
	100 100	20	6	26		110-119.99	46	32	78
						120-139.99	50	30	80
						140-159.99	56	28	84
2	30 -39.99	12	18	30		160-179.99	62	26	88
	40 -49.99	16	18	34		180-199.99	66	24	90
	50 -59.99	18	18	36		200-219.99	70	22	92
	60 -69.99	20	16	36		220-239.99	74	20	94
	70 -79.99	24	16	40		240-260.	78	20	98
	80 -99.99	28	16	44					
	100 119.99	32	14	46	5	60- 69.99	28	46	74
	120 139.99	36	12	48		70- 79.99	32	44	76
	140 159.99	40	10	50		80- 89.99	36	44	80
	160 180.	44	10	54		90- 99.99	40	42	82
						100-109.99	44	40	84
3	40 -49.99	16	30	46		110-119.99	48	38	86
	50 -59.99	20	28	48		120-129.99	52	36	88
	60 -69.99	24	28	52		130-139.99	56	36	92
	70 -79.99	28	26	54		140-159.99	60	34	94
	80 -89.99	32	26	58		160-179.99	66	32	98
	90 -99.99	36	24	60		180-199.99	72	30	102
	100 119.99	40	22	62		200-219.99	78	28	106
	120 139.99	46	20	66		220-239.99	84	26	110
	140 159.99	52	18	70		240-259.99	88	26	114
	160 179.99	58	16	74		260-279.99	92	24	118
	180 199.99	64	14	78		280-290.	96	24	120
	200 220.	68	14	82					

(Continued

COPY

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TABLE 7

No. in household	Gross income	Purchase	Bonus	Total	No. in household	Gross income	Purchase	Bonus	Total
6	\$ 70 - 79.99	\$ 34	\$ 52	\$ 86	8	220 - 239.99	\$ 94	\$ 46	\$ 140
	80 - 89.99	38	52	90		240 - 259.99	100	44	144
	90 - 99.99	42	50	92		260 - 279.99	104	42	146
	100 - 109.99	46	48	94		280 - 299.99	108	40	148
	110 - 119.99	50	46	96		300 - 319.99	112	40	152
	120 - 129.99	54	44	98		320 - 339.99	116	38	154
	130 - 139.99	58	44	102		340 - 359.99	120	38	158
	140 - 159.99	64	42	106		360 - 385.	124	36	160
	160 - 179.99	70	40	110					
	180 - 199.99	76	38	114					
	200 - 219.99	82	36	118	9	80 - 89.99	38	68	106
	220 - 239.99	88	34	122		90 - 99.99	42	66	108
	240 - 259.99	92	32	124		100 - 109.99	48	64	112
	260 - 279.99	96	30	126		110 - 119.99	52	62	114
	280 - 299.99	100	28	128		120 - 129.99	58	60	118
	300 - 320.	104	28	132		130 - 139.99	62	60	122
						140 - 149.99	66	58	124
						150 - 159.99	70	58	128
						160 - 179.99	7	56	132
						180 - 199.99	82	54	136
						200 - 219.99	88	52	140
						220 - 239.99	94	50	144
						240 - 259.99	100	48	148
						260 - 279.99	104	46	150
						280 - 299.99	108	44	152
						300 - 319.99	112	44	156
						320 - 339.99	116	42	158
						340 - 359.99	120	42	162
						360 - 379.99	124	40	164
						380 - 399.99	128	40	168
						400 - 415.	132	40	172
						200 - 219.99	88	56	144
						220 - 239.99	94	54	148
						240 - 259.99	100	52	152
						260 - 279.99	104	50	154
						280 - 299.99	108	48	156
						300 - 319.99	112	48	160
						320 - 339.99	116	46	162
						340 - 359.99	120	46	166
						360 - 379.99	124	44	168
						380 - 399.99	128	44	172
						400 - 419.99	132	44	176
						420 - 445.	136	44	180
7	80 - 89.99	38	58	96					
	90 - 99.99	42	56	98					
	100 - 109.99	48	54	102					
	110 - 119.99	52	52	104					
	120 - 129.99	58	50	108					
	130 - 139.99	62	50	112					
	140 - 159.99	68	48	116					
	160 - 179.99	74	46	120					
	180 - 199.99	80	44	124					
	200 - 219.99	86	42	128					
	220 - 239.99	92	40	132					
	240 - 259.99	98	38	136					
	260 - 279.99	102	36	138					
	280 - 299.99	106	34	140					
	300 - 319.99	110	34	144					
	320 - 339.99	114	32	146					
	340 - 355.	116	32	148					
8	80 - 89.99	38	64	102					
	90 - 99.99	42	62	104					
	100 - 109.99	48	50	108					
	110 - 119.99	52	58	110					
	120 - 129.99	58	56	114					
	130 - 139.99	62	56	118					
	140 - 149.99	66	54	120					
	150 - 159.99	70	54	124					
	160 - 179.99	76	52	128					
	180 - 199.99	82	50	132					
	200 - 219.99	88	48	136					

TABLE 3 ANNUAL COSTS OF THE CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET,¹ 20 LARGE CITIES, AUTUMN 1959

Item	Atlanta	Balti- more	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleve- land	Detroit	Houston	Kansas City	Los Angeles
Food and beverages ²	\$1,514	\$1,525	\$1,457	\$1,751	\$1,734	\$1,895	\$1,791	\$1,485	\$1,531	\$1,747
Food at home	1,261	1,264	1,191	1,468	1,483	1,431	1,508	1,256	1,413	1,480
Food away from home	178	174	191	197	215	265	193	173	188	191
Housing	1,402	1,139	1,478	1,432	1,448	1,445	1,300	1,192	1,370	1,445
Rent, heat, and utilities ³	1,151	1,004	1,240	1,080	1,293	1,191	1,040	941	1,117	1,178
Housefurnishings	209	203	196	195	195	199	209	201	202	213
Household operation	51	32	42	57	50	55	51	50	50	54
Clothing	552	551	549	564	540	569	570	508	560	545
Husband	138	133	139	143	135	144	141	131	136	133
Wife	156	165	151	168	156	167	181	145	161	156
Boy	93	117	95	100	93	105	95	88	99	94
Girl	102	146	111	118	103	128	115	95	100	108
Clothing materials and services	63	47	52	57	54	57	57	49	55	57
Medical care	290	278	323	314	265	349	343	309	269	424
Transportation ⁴	456	554	417	568	494	511	498	467	525	601
Automobile owners	562	588	714	586	594	528	595	509	617	620
Nonowners of automobiles	129	153	143	164	159	141	157	144	171	174
Other goods and services	654	663	711	758	692	712	731	692	705	693
Reading and recreation	207	213	235	239	214	235	232	199	215	214
Personal care	120	125	125	148	171	138	122	122	137	128
Tobacco	89	93	91	85	86	90	86	98	84	81
Public school expense	10	13	10	20	20	10	35	20	35	10
Communications	78	102	96	92	76	69	79	60	77	50
Gifts and contributions	112	112	124	120	120	122	121	107	118	124
Miscellaneous	37	37	41	44	46	41	40	35	39	41
Total cost of goods and services	\$4,540	\$4,580	\$4,334	\$4,837	\$4,192	\$4,365	\$4,201	\$4,522	\$4,990	\$4,325
Other costs ⁵	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Personal taxes	944	810	735	792	879	838	613	490	616	668
Estimated total cost of budget	\$5,842	\$5,648	\$5,327	\$5,897	\$5,329	\$5,461	\$5,072	\$5,270	\$5,864	\$5,251
	Miami Beach	New York	Phila- delphia	Pitts- burgh	Portland, Oregon	St. Louis	San Francisco	Sananton	Seattle	Washing- ton, D. C.
Food and beverages ²	\$1,647	\$1,855	\$1,825	\$1,899	\$1,746	\$1,894	\$1,795	\$1,758	\$1,844	\$1,664
Food at home	1,408	1,594	1,563	1,465	1,372	1,665	1,523	1,513	1,548	1,447
Food away from home	187	198	179	211	206	176	192	195	227	181
Housing	1,393	1,260	1,303	1,351	1,304	1,543	1,346	1,127	1,568	1,470
Rent, heat, and utilities ³	1,139	1,013	1,054	1,072	1,049	1,208	1,079	871	1,563	1,298
Housefurnishings	140	120	127	209	209	163	213	208	270	195
Household operation	90	90	122	54	46	72	55	48	55	45
Clothing	563	531	560	567	565	542	571	558	567	564
Husband	136	137	131	135	138	129	137	130	144	137
Wife	153	154	152	162	163	156	164	152	160	150
Boy	98	94	95	95	104	92	97	100	97	97
Girl	136	112	113	119	106	107	110	122	107	109
Clothing materials and services	60	54	58	56	50	58	62	44	59	57
Medical care	380	292	316	325	321	397	397	250	275	304
Transportation ⁴	484	604	394	525	553	531	507	478	517	617
Automobile owners	591	715	620	634	675	646	612	588	636	634
Nonowners of automobiles	146	117	139	171	155	159	110	122	145	148
Other goods and services	675	668	668	689	691	664	694	563	741	670
Reading and recreation	207	225	221	215	212	194	225	227	219	212
Personal care	130	118	131	135	136	131	130	125	144	127
Tobacco	87	91	88	82	89	85	85	87	95	78
Public school expense	20	15	10	19	20	10	10	10	20	10
Communications	75	92	90	77	80	80	79	68	90	85
Gifts and contributions	120	117	116	125	120	123	124	112	130	121
Miscellaneous	60	39	38	61	60	41	41	37	44	40
Total cost of goods and services	\$4,165	\$4,945	\$4,970	\$4,394	\$4,182	\$4,271	\$4,341	\$4,434	\$4,902	\$4,199
Other costs ⁵	258	273	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Personal taxes	738	544	670	677	757	737	699	691	702	690
Estimated total cost of budget	\$5,161	\$5,490	\$5,888	\$5,310	\$5,197	\$5,286	\$5,294	\$5,350	\$5,862	\$5,147

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Includes alcoholic beverages.³ Average contract rent for tenant-occupied dwellings that conform to the housing standards specified for the budget plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, and specified equipment.⁴ Weighted average costs of automobile owners and nonowners. (See footnote 19, table 2.)⁵ Includes allowances for life insurance, occupational expenses, Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, and employee contributions to disability insurance as required by State law in California and New York.⁶ For items and quantities included in the various categories see tables 5-8.

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

May 11, 1964

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

FROM: Leona Bevis, Secretary

The following are the revisions in the report of the Subcommittee on Aid Payments and Standards of Assistance originally presented March 31. This report will be presented at the May 28 meeting. Our time for presentation will be limited in view of the fact that other reports will be presented at that time. Please review in advance of the meeting. Basic changes in the report are:

1. Substantial research data has been made available which could not be secured by the time of the March report meeting. This material is found in the appendix and appropriate references to this material will be found in the text of the report. These materials include:

Table 1 - What People on ADC Receive

Exhibit 2 - What Are the Bases for Family Food Budgets Developed by the Department of Agriculture

Table 3 - Standard Budgets and Maximum Payment Under ADC and General Relief Programs in Selected Cities by Family Composition, March 1964.

Table 4 - Same as 3, but for a different family composition.

Exhibit 5 - Consumer Price Index for Cleveland, Ohio 1959-63

Tables 6 & 7 - Ohio Pilot Food Stamp Program

Table 8 - Annual Costs of City Workers Family Budgets, Autumn 1959

Further changes include:

2. Elaboration of the material on page 3 (What Is A Standard Budget and How Is It Used?)
3. Comment on Consumer Price Index Data and Cost of Living Comparison, Page 7
4. Conclusions and recommendations have been restated in accord with new information and suggestions made by the Committee on Public Assistance at the March meeting.

Please bring your copy of the report with you to the May 28 meeting.

THE WELFARE FEDERATION

Serving the Cleveland Metropolitan Area

1001 HURON ROAD

781-2944

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

Bringing together more than 200 organizations for community planning in health, welfare and recreation

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WILLIAM D. GINN, *Vice-President*
MRS. GILBERT W. HUMPHREY, *Vice-President*
L. T. PENDLETON, *Treasurer*

W. T. MCCULLOUGH, *Executive Director*
MISS LEONA BEVIS, *Associate Director*
C. W. MIDDLETON, *Associate Director*
R. P. OVERMYER, *Associate Director*

June 15, 1964

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

FROM: Leona Bevis, Secretary

Robert M. Ginn, Chairman, is calling the next regular meeting of the Committee on Public Assistance for 12:00 noon on Tuesday, June 30, in the Peacock Room of the Tavern Chop House, 1027 Chester Avenue (downstairs).

The agenda will include:

Report and recommendations from the Subcommittee on Hospital
Care of the Indigent Sick

- Mrs. Charles B. Gleason, Chairman

Report and recommendations from the Joint Committee on Nursing
Home Care

- Vernon R. Burt, Chairman

Progress report from the Subcommittee on Financing

- Eugene H. Freedheim, Chairman

A postal card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

LB/jwc
Enc.



A RED FEATHER SERVICE SUPPORTED THROUGH THE UNITED APPEAL

Preliminary
Report to the Public Assistance Committee
from the
Joint Committee on Nursing Home Care
regarding
Recommendations to Improve Nursing
Home Care in Ohio

The Joint Committee on Nursing Home Care, composed of members of the Committee on Older Persons and the Committee on Chronically Ill, has not completed the entire charge made to it by the Central Planning Board. The Joint Committee is nevertheless reporting to you certain preliminary conclusions, in the hope that these may be useful in your present deliberations.

PREMISES ON WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED

Certain basic premises may seem self-evident, but a re-statement of those from which our ultimate recommendations are derived is in order:

- 1.) Nursing homes, whether considered from a regulatory standpoint or from the standpoint of reimbursement for their services, do not fit into any single category. They should not be treated as though they do, either by regulatory authorities or, even more importantly, by the public authorities financially responsible for the care of certain of the residents.
- 2.) Nursing homes should be classified according to services available to residents. However, reimbursement for care must not be based solely on the services available. Payment in accordance with the needs of each patient must be coupled with available services.
- 3.) The Joint Committee suggests the following preliminary classification of nursing homes, based upon facilities and services available:
 - Type I - An institution providing (a) minimum supervisory nursing care with (b) minimum auxiliary services for rehabilitation.
 - Type II - An institution providing (a) skilled nursing care, supervised and furnished by professional licensed nurses and (b) limited auxiliary services for rehabilitation.
 - Type III - An institution providing (a) intensive nursing services, and (b) limited auxiliary services for rehabilitation.
 - Type IV - An institution providing (a) intensive nursing services and (b) a large number of auxiliary services for rehabilitation.

The above assumes that institutions in all four classifications must meet all of the physical requirements of the licensure regulations now pending before the Supreme Court of Ohio.

- 4.) The Department of Public Welfare, in providing for its Aid for Aged recipients, should establish standards for reimbursement according to the four classifications mentioned above. These standards for reimbursement should include a fair return for the operator of the home. The Department, or other public authority, may find it cannot reimburse according to its standards, due to inadequate appropriation.

Such public authority, in recognition of the variety of facilities and services needed, should make a proportionate reduction to all classes of nursing homes caring for welfare recipients.

The Research Department of the Welfare Federation has undertaken, in eight Cleveland nursing homes, a study of actual costs of care. The findings have been applied to the four classifications listed above. It must be emphasized that the Research Department's preliminary report does not include an allowance for depreciation, for profit for the operator, or an allowance for improvement of services through investment. A summary of the Research Department's cost report is as follows:

Cost Per Month Per Patient, by Class and Size of Home
(Excluding Depreciation Costs and an Amount for
Proprietary Return)

Class	30 Beds	50 Beds	75 Beds
Type I	\$232.00	\$195.00	\$190.00
Type II	\$261.00	\$237.00	\$239.00
Type III	\$343.00	\$310.00	\$312.00
Type IV	\$411.00	\$365.00	\$364.00

This cost survey relates to Cuyahoga County only. Some downward adjustments may be necessary to reflect actual costs in rural areas of the State. The essential point is, however, that the present schedule for reimbursement of nursing homes in the area of Cuyahoga County ranges from a minimum of \$135.00 a month to a maximum of \$170.00 per month. The cost survey indicates that nursing home operators who seek to establish decent levels of care are inadequately reimbursed in a range from \$45.00 to \$240.00 per month. It is also important to recognize that 75 to 80 per cent of all residents in nursing homes require, we believe, as a minimum the care offered in Type II homes, recognizing further that care offered in Type III homes would be much more appropriate and realistic.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

The Joint Committee fears it improbable that the State of Ohio will appropriate funds necessary to meet the reimbursement schedule which the foregoing indicates to be desirable. The Committee therefore recommends that an immediate approach can and should be made by the following two steps:

- 1) The reimbursing authorities, primarily the Department of Public Welfare, should act immediately to establish standards for reimbursement of nursing homes that are realistic, with full recognition of the actual costs necessary to operate a licensed home in the several categories mentioned.
- 2) Funds to meet these realistic standards should be increased, as a minimum, by \$80.00 per patient per month. The total increase appropriated should therefore be pro-rated amongst all the recipients in all classes of homes. This would provide the same ratio (of payment to approved standards) to all such recipients.

What would be the financial impact of these two minimal, essential recommendations? At the present time there are in Ohio approximately 13,000 recipients of Aid for Aged in proprietary and philanthropic nursing homes. The suggested increase of \$80 per month would require an additional State appropriation for present aid recipients in the amount of \$1,040,000 per month, or \$12,480,000 per year. Moreover, if adequate standards are established, with an increased amount paid toward the attainment of such standards, there will be an increase in the number of persons eligible for Aid for Aged. There are persons presently whose personal resources exceed the existing maximum of \$170.00 per month. An increased maximum would make eligible persons not now qualifying under existing maximums. The likely impact on appropriations is unknown. We estimate, however, that an increased standard might add 10% more recipients, requiring an average subsidy of less than \$80.00 per month. As a further estimate, if this additional 10% will need a subsidy of only \$40.00, because of their personal resources, the necessary appropriation would be increased by 5%, or slightly in excess of \$600,000.

Based on the foregoing, the Joint Committee recommends that the annual appropriation available to the Department of Public Welfare for the payment of nursing home care should be increased by \$13,000,000.

Respectfully Submitted

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NURSING HOME CARE

Vernon R. Burt, Chairman

Kwegyir Aggrey

Robert S. Bixler

Ernest J. Bohn

Howard Bram

Judge Norman A. Fuerst

Harold J. Glickman

Mrs. Samuel Kamellin

Rev. W. Chave McCracken

Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, Jr.

Russell H. Reeves

Mrs. Marcelle Schnurmacher

Kenneth J. Shoos

J. B. Stocklen, M.D.

Morris W. Stroud, III, M.D.

Francis D. Sullivan

William W. Taft

Miss Evelyn Young

Everett C. Poe, Secretary

Ex-officio

Mrs. Robert Clements

William D. Ginn

Invited

Mrs. Frank M. Barry

Mrs. Elizabeth Minton

Miss Leona Bevis

W. T. McCullough

JOSEPH P. MARTIN, M.D.
MEDICAL ASSOCIATES BUILDING
1464 E. 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
—
SWEETBRIAR 5-2622

25 February 1966

Rev. A. M. Pennybacker
Director of Commission of
Metropolitan Affairs
Cleveland Council of Churches
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir,

I represent a community group which finds the change in the Ohio law regarding birth control has now made possible the extension of family planning services, not only possible and plausible, but imminent in Cleveland through the Division of Health. We have obtained endorsement of the idea of utilizing the seven Division of Health stations around the city for the dissemination of family planning services, supplies, and equipment, by the Cleveland Medical Association, The Cleveland Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Board of Trustees of Goodrich Sterling House (and hopefully, other settlement houses of the GCNCA), and of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Ohio.

The new Director of Public Welfare of the city of Cleveland, the Honorable Clarence Gaines, has indicated his concern for the problems created by a lack of family planning services, and a meeting between the Mayor of the city of Cleveland, The Honorable Ralph Locker, and Mr. Gaines with Cleveland's medical leadership is now being arranged.

It would be very helpful to, not only the conduct of this meeting, but to the ultimate aim for family planning services more immediately available throughout the community if the Cleveland Council of Churches is able to endorse the idea at this time. We hasten to add, that these services will be offered consistent with the religious and moral convictions of the individuals involved, with proper provisions to preserve community morality as we deal with what is, so obviously, a serious public health problem.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph P. Martin, M.D.

March 3, 1966

Mr. Clarence Gaines
Director,
Public Welfare of
city of Cleveland
City Hall
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gaines:

I am writing to support the request of many groups, that the Division of Health lend its support to those who wish to make family planning services available through Department of Health stations.

I am fully convinced of the usefulness and propriety of this undertaking. I believe that this information and this service ought to be readily available to all citizens without regard to their financial condition. Family planning represents a step forward in man's ability to live with some dignity and some measure of happiness.

I would appreciate whatever support you can give to this project. With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mga

cc: Dr. Joseph P. Martin

March 3, 1966

The Honorable Ralph Locher
Mayor of Cleveland
Ohio

My dear Mayor Locher:

I am writing to support the request of many groups, that the Division of Health lend its support to those who wish to make family planning services available through Department of Health stations.

I am fully convinced of the usefulness and propriety of this undertaking. I believe that this information and this service ought to be readily available to all citizens without regard to their financial condition. Family planning represents a step forward in man's ability to live with some dignity and some measure of happiness.

I would appreciate whatever support you can give to this project. With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEFEMY SILVER
DJS:mgn

cc: Dr. Joseph P. Martin



City of Cleveland

RALPH S. LOCHER
MAYOR

March 16, 1966

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Thanks for your letter of March 3, 1966,
in which you suggest that the family planning
services be made available through the Department
of Health and Welfare.

I shall refer your letter to Director
Clarence L. Gaines.

With best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Ralph S. Locher
Mayor

RSL:ih

cc: Director Gaines

March 18, 1966

Mrs. Eugene Freedheim
2925 Eaton Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44122

Dear Mina:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to the Mayor and his
reply. It is pro forma. If I can be of any further service to
you in this matter please let me know.

Sincerely

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

Encs.



August 10, 1966

Mr. Sidney Z. Vincent
Executive Director
The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland
1750 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

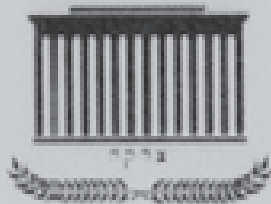
Dear Sid:

Can I have a copy of a full report by the Cleveland Sub-committee
of the Ohio State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on
Civil Rights.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm



The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

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

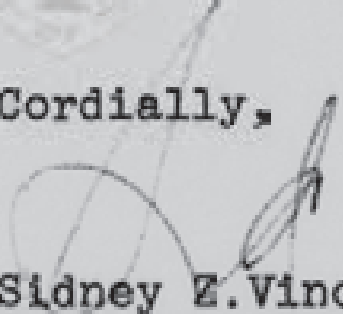
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

I am glad to send you the enclosed full report
of the Cleveland Subcommittee of the Ohio State
Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights.

I hope to see you soon.

Cordially,


Sidney Z. Vincent
Executive Director

August 15, 1966

From the desk of—

RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

Cause | Dept of Health's self -
601 St. Andrew's Ave. | to group P.
Loose - | MARCIN -

Division of Health
plans its support!
~~Division~~

Armed Code - |  admission!

| Chv
| Md Wash D.C.
W. Va

**COUNTY
ACTION
COMMITTEE**

A CITIZENS ORGANIZATION



DEDICATED TO CUYAHOGA COUNTY IMPROVEMENT



AND PROGRESS



FOR RENEWAL OF THE COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE LEVY

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Charles A. Dilley
P. R. Eckley
Harold L. Enarson
Wendell Erwin
Ralph W. Findley
Eugene H. Freedheim
Robert M. Ginn
Zoltan Gombos
George J. Grabner
Gordon W. Gray
Frank R. Harahan, M.D.
Mrs. Robert L. Hays
Lee C. Howley
Mrs. Gilbert W. Humphrey
James I. Huston
George F. Karch
Bronis J. Klementowicz
Chester J. Koch
M. H. Lambright, M.D.
Robert M. Lawther
David F. Leahy
William W. Lewis
Ralph S. Locher
Sebastian Lupica
W. T. McCullough
Richard L. Maher
John S. Millis
James A. Norton
J. Ralph Novak
Donald L. Perria
Anthony Posa
Albert S. Porter
Mrs. Frank H. Porter
D. James Pritchard
Robert H. Rawson
Karl H. Rudolph
Rev. Joseph O. Schell
Lloyd S. Schwenger
Harry T. Sealy
Kenneth J. Shocs
Estal E. Sperlin
Thomas Vall
O. J. Tankersley
Mrs. Richard Taylor
W. O. Walker
Arthur A. Watson
Mrs. Earl Weber
Elden C. Weckesser, M. D.
Allette Wennerstrom
Arthur Wayne
Rev. B. Bruce Whittemore
Birkett L. Williams
Mrs. Frank Zack
Henry L. Zucker

April 8, 1968

TREASURER
PETER R. MUSSELMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
RICHARD P. OVERMYER

TO: Members of the County Action Committee

On behalf of Bill Ginn, our chairman, and the other officers, I want to thank you for accepting membership on the County Action Committee. This letter is to invite you to the only meeting of the full committee, Tuesday, April 16, at 12 noon at the Halle Bros. Co., 7th floor meeting room "B".

At this meeting we will have brief presentations on the status of our campaign by Mr. Ginn; Eugene F. Burns, county welfare director, and Peter H. Kinsey, senior vice president of Marshchalk Co., which is providing us with a tremendous amount of advertising and public relations counsel as a public service.

We will have samples of our printed materials, posters, possibly radio spots and other promotional pieces which are being produced in great quantities for obtaining the widest possible impact in this campaign. So far we have received unanimous and enthusiastic promises of all-out support from the daily newspapers, many influential organizations, the major broadcasting stations and numerous other sources. On April 18 we are giving a luncheon for radio and television station executives at which we expect to obtain additional assurances of help. We have designed and are distributing huge quantities of material by direct mail to political parties, social agencies, organizations of all kinds in the community, and employees of the County.

In spite of all this activity and the pledges of help, we know this will be an uphill fight all the way. Therefore, we hope you will join us on April 16 to give us your further counsel and encouragement as we battle down to the wire on May 7 on this crucial humanitarian issue. Please return the enclosed card.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Overmyer,
Executive Secretary

RD:mb
Enc.

☒ **VOTE FOR ISSUE NO. 6 THE COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE LEVY**

ELECTION TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1968