Carolyn Greenberg

Cheryl Guyer

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MS. GUYER: Good morning. This is Cheryl Guyer. I am conducting an oral history interview with Carolyn Greenberg at the Max M. Fisher Building, at the offices of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit on June 20, 2005.

Carolyn, your dedication to the community is extraordinary, and to me personally you're just such a wonderful role model over the years. I am delighted to have this opportunity to speak with you this morning.

We want to be certain that we have your permission to use your words and thoughts so that in the future for educational, historical and documentation purposes we can quote you. Is that okay?

MS. GREENBERG: Fine with me.

MS. GUYER: Thank you. So let's start at the beginning and talk about the Kaplan family, where you were born and your early years and what family life was like in your home.

MS. GREENBERG: My family goes back a long way. My

grandfather came to Detroit in the 1890s, and was a very successful real estate developer in the Detroit community. He built on Pingree and all the old Detroit streets that we're all familiar with. He had five children. My mother was the youngest. She was the first woman in her family to go to college. She went to the University of Michigan.

MS. GUYER: That was extraordinary.

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MS. GREENBERG: She became a teacher.

Her brother was Harry August, the eminent psychiatrist in the city of Detroit. They were always involved in community.

I grew up hearing about the community, what was doing, what wasn't doing. My grandfather was one of the founders of the Home for the Aged. Eventually he ended up living in the home, which was rather ironic. He was on the board for many, many years.

I grew up in a household where involvement was the way it was. That was the family topic of conversation at the dinner table. During the war years my family was very, very concerned and upset. We had political discussions about what was going on. I was a young girl, but I knew all about Father Coughlin. I knew all about what was happening in Europe. I was very aware of the terrible situation for the Jews around the world, and very concerned. I grew up with that feeling of responsibility for my brethren.

We lived in a neighborhood that was very Jewish. On Webb. Half the world I know today at one point or another lived on Webb. We all felt very comfortable in our milieu. We went to Roosevelt Elementary School and Durfee Junior High. Then I moved to Roselawn, where I happened to meet my husband, who lived on Northlawn.

MS. GUYER: So you met him early on.

MS. GREENBERG: Oh, yes. We knew each other as kids. We met when we were probably 9, 10 years old. And our families knew each other.

MS. GUYER: How wonderful.

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MS. GREENBERG: In fact my mother used to date his uncle in college.

My husband, too, came from a very committed family. His father and my grandfather served together on the board. I understand that our grandmothers worked together in the shul to make the gefilte fish for his father's bar mitzvah. That's how far back our families go together.

Hugh and I started dating when we were about 16 at Highland Park High School, and we were married when we were not quite 21. We were very young. At that point I don't know whether we ever discussed our shared interest in community or our involvement, but we knew we had shared values, and that was important to us. Family was important to us, our community was important to us.

We spent a couple years in the army, and I say we because I went with him to Texas, where our oldest child was born. Then he went overseas for a year and I came back to Detroit. When he came back to Detroit and we resumed our married life here, that's when we both became involved. I remember one of the first things he did when he came home is, I remember going with him door to door soliciting for the Allied Jewish Campaign.

MS. GUYER: Who asked you to do this, or you just did it?

MS. GREENBERG: Oh, he got involved with the Junior Division. I was already involved in the Women's Department, in the Women's Division.

MS. GUYER: So right when you were married you were involved.

MS. GREENBERG: Right from when we were married, right from the get-go we started off. I think my mother took me to my very first Women's Division meeting. It was the annual meeting and my mother took me as her guest. I must have been 22. I was very, very impressed by the work that they did, by the women that were there in the room, by their commitment, by their goals, and I felt this is where I want to be, and I started involving myself in the Women's Division.

I remember we started out having "communiteas", and I had one at my house.

MS. GUYER: What were the programs in those days? MS. GREENBERG: We would just gather together and literally serve tea and we would talk and we would have somebody from the Women's Division come and speak to us. wasn't very long before I was one of the speakers, and I would ask my friends to get a group together in the evening usually because these were all young women who had children, jobs, whatever, and they would gather together and we would hold these communiteas in their homes. It was a wonderful way to introduce people to the community on a very personally, almost one-to-one basis, and they became very popular. I bet we held 30, 40 teas in a year. Obviously I wasn't responsible for all of them, but we reached out to that many during the year.

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MS. GUYER: I want to go back to your religious life growing up and what synagogue or temple you were a part of and your religious education, where your values came from.

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I was a member of Temple Beth El. I started there at the age of five or six, and continued all the way through. I was confirmed. I did not go on to high school for formal Jewish education. We had a study group. It started out as a Hadassah study group, and Leah Snider was the one who came to my house, we had a group together, and we met for years, and we studied, and it was basically a Jewish study group.

MS. GUYER: This was in high school?

MS. GREENBERG: Oh, no, no, this was after we were married. Actually my formal education ended with my confirmation when I was 15. So at that point I had no more formal education, but I picked it up again through this Hadassah study group. I really feel that we learned a tremendous amount. We had guidance, different people led the group at different times, and there must have been, I don't know, 25, 30 women who studied in that group for many years. So that was my religious education.

MS. GUYER: And college, you went to the University of Michigan?

MS. GREENBERG: I went to the University of Michigan.

MS. GUYER: And were you involved there Jewishly, or was that like at those times?

MS. GREENBERG: I belonged to AE Phi, which was a Jewish sorority. I did attend Hillel, but that was not a major force in my life in those days I must say. I started collecting for the Allied Jewish Campaign at the University of Michigan. I can remember taking slips and going around and soliciting people for contributions for the Allied Jewish Campaign in those days.

MS. GUYER: So it's all the values that your parents instilled in you.

MS. GREENBERG: Very naturally. It was the example.

My parents were involved, and as I said, it went all the way back to my grandparents, so it was just a continuation of what I believed in and where my heart was.

MS. GUYER: And who were your mentors? Who were some of the women involved in the early years that you looked up to?

MS. GREENBERG: Oh, well, Jenny Jones was a terrific influence. She was so committed. One of the things that she talked about, which was very interesting in those days is we're back to having just hands-on volunteerism as being the most effective. However, she used to say that the highest form of philanthropy was being able to give when you didn't know who the recipient was. You couldn't see who was being helped. You didn't know. And yet you gave because you knew that there were needs there and people there who you could not see, but they were your brothers and they were in need and we had to help them wherever. And I thought she was very inspirational. She was a wonderful speaker.

There were many others. I go all the way back to
Dora Ehrlich, who was a friend of my mother's. I can remember
the thrill the first time I went to Israel and I went to the
Hadassah hospital, and I just accidentally sat in Dora
Ehrlich's chair. There was her name on the back of the chair.
And I really was so moved because I remember, as a young girl,
how inspirational she was and how well regarded she was in the

community.

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One of the reasons I was so drawn to Federation was that I revered the women who were involved. They were such wonderful mentors and wonderful role models.

MS. GUYER: And what were the volunteers like at that time? Did you think they were different than today in terms of their commitments and visions?

MS. GREENBERG: No, I don't think their commitment was different. I think the amount of work was different. We were hands-on involved. I mean when you were chair of a committee, there weren't all kinds of secretaries to aid you at the Federation office. We did all the work. We took all the minutes, we called all the speakers, we sent out the invitations, we did all the preparation work, so we were very hands-on involved.

MS. GUYER: In the early days I believe you were involved in a Spring Forum or institute?

MS. GREENBERG: I was involved with the institute, I was involved with Spring Forum. One of the things that I personally was interested in, I was very interested in the education. I felt if you educate a woman, you educate a family. Our goal really was to reach out and to educate as many women as we could. One of the things I was involved with was the leadership training course.

MS. GUYER: How did that work?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, we started out with a small group, and we would meet at the Federation building, and then we would go out to different agencies. Each month we would visit another agency. It would take maybe eight months until we finished the entire course. It was really a course of study. Not only did we educate them about what was going on in the community, the needs and what was being offered and what was being accomplished, but we also did other kinds of training. For example, we did speaker training. We taught how to organize a speech, how to get up and deliver a speech, how to organize a program. We actually went into the details of what it meant to be a leader.

MS. GUYER: Interesting.

MS. GREENBERG: We had different people come and speak to us. At one point we had as many as 70, 80 women participating, which was remarkable. Those were the days when we did not have as many working women, we did not have as many professional women, but most of these women were college women who were not going into the work force. This was in the '50s and early '60s. Federation was a wonderful place for them to place their energies and their talents and their abilities.

MS. GUYER: And that's a period when you were president.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes.

MS. GUYER: And what were some of the challenges or

big issues women were grappling with then?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, of course one of the issue was -- and this was really very funny -- one time we had Betty Friedan come and speak to our institute, our major education day, and she insulted every single woman sitting in that room. Her statement was you shouldn't be volunteering, you shouldn't be offering your services because you are taking away the job of some Jewish woman, or any woman. She wasn't interested just in Jewish women, but she was saying to us here at the Federation if you weren't doing all these jobs, other women would be having a paid position.

Well, I want to tell you, all hell broke loose. The women marched out of that auditorium simply livid. They were furious with Betty Friedan. It was really comical. And I want to say I have lived long enough to read the second book that Betty Friedan wrote, in which she apologized, in which she said she was really grateful to all of these women who had contributed so much because these jobs would not have been done had there not been the volunteers.

MS. GUYER: Certainly. And our community couldn't have afforded to do it without volunteers.

MS. GREENBERG: Of course not. It never would have been done. So I have lived long enough to read her apology.

MS. GUYER: And then you won the Greenberg Award. How fitting.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes, I won the Greenberg Award, although, as I have said, there was no nepotism there. We're not really related.

MS. GUYER: And what were your involvements at that period of time?

MS. GREENBERG: That was the Young Leadership award. What was I involved in at that time? Do you know how many years ago that was?

MS. GUYER: Were you involved with the Jewish Family Service at that time?

MS. GREENBERG: I was involved in Jewish Family
Service; I was a vice president of Jewish Family Service. I
had also been in Women's Division. I had been involved in
leadership training and in the communiteas, and I think I was
on the board at that time.

MS. GUYER: So just many different things.

MS. GREENBERG: On many different levels. And of course campaign.

MS. GUYER: Talk about the Israel Emergency Fund, you chaired the Headliners Group I believe. What was it like soliciting at that period of time?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, we did door-to-door solicitation. I can remember that we used to meet at an outdoor parking lot and get an inspirational talk on a Sunday morning, and then we would all take our little bags and we

would go marching. Each one had a different block area to do, and we would go door to door. The community was alerted to the fact that Sunday was our day for campaign. In a way it was much simpler.

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MS. GUYER: How was it to knock on the door of a stranger? It's such a different way to solicit. You were comfortable?

MS. GREENBERG: Not uncomfortable, not uncomfortable because I think the community had been well prepared to expect us. So you would knock on the door and you would say I'm here collecting for the Allied Jewish Campaign, and they would say, oh, yes, I'm expecting you. So it was not an uncomfortable situation. And I'll tell you, when I really felt the need and felt what we were doing was so worthwhile, that I was very happy to go out and solicit.

MS. GUYER: And you did it as a team or did you do it individually?

MS. GREENBERG: I think there were two of us in a team. Two people went together as a team.

MS. GUYER: How different the times were.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes, very, very different.

MS. GUYER: Let's talk about the Jewish Family Service. I know you were ten years on their board and you were vice president I believe.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes. I served there with Edyth

Jackier, who was another mentor of mine. A friend, role model. We worked together at the Jewish Family Service, we worked together on campaign. She is a terrific lady, a big heart, and very capable. She was the president of Jewish Family Services.

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I think I mentioned to you that one of the most important pieces of work that I think she and I did together was to help the hungry of this community. I remember it was Diane Klein and Emery who came to the board of the Jewish Family Service and made an appeal on behalf of the hungry Jews who they called the hidden yidden, who were really suffering in Detroit, not over in Europe but in Detroit. The Family Service was really not aware of the extent of the needs of the elderly, mostly elderly Jews in Detroit. So we actually went out on a campaign, again a door-to-door search for people. We actually knocked on doors and visited people and assessed their needs. It was quite an eye-opener because the needs were great in the community. I think that became the forerunner of the Meals on Wheels.

We did have to buck the leadership. The concept of the Jewish Family Service was more of a case management, and the idea of going out and searching for Jews who were needy was not part of their agenda. They were there and they expected people just to come to them. This outreach was something totally new.

MS. GUYER: So how did you do that? How did you even identify the people?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, it wasn't easy. As I say, we actually went door to door, knocking and saying, who are your neighbors and do you know your neighbors. One person would tell of a friend and another person had a cousin, and it because apparent that there was a whole subculture there that was really in need.

MS. GUYER: Do you think that led to Yad Ezra also?

MS. GREENBERG: Yad Ezra came much later. I think

it led directly to Meals on Wheels.

MS. GUYER: I didn't know that. Very interesting.

And what were the other things at Jewish Family

Service?

MS. GREENBERG: We became very involved with resettlement, and we were very involved in those years with resettlement particularly of Russian Jews who were coming into this country. We would actually establish apartments for them.

MS. GUYER: How did you do that?

MS. GREENBERG: We would go out and rent apartments and furnish them. We were busy running around collecting furniture and dishes and supplying them, so that when they arrived, they were met by a Family Service person right at the plane. They were taken right to their apartment. Then we of

course would help them get jobs. Then they would go to the Center to get English training. That was all a coordinated effort to resettle them. We did a major job in this community.

I don't know if this was a apocryphal story or not, but a tailor came and we set him up in a little tailor shop.

Then a couple months later he called and said how come we hadn't sent him the customers.

MS. GUYER: It was a magnificent time in Detroit volunteering.

MS. GREENBERG: It was.

MS. GUYER: People really came together.

MS. GREENBERG: And you felt that what you were doing was so appreciated and so needed, and they felt that you were really doing a great service.

MS. GUYER: Tell me about HIAS. You were involved with HIAS. Was that at the same time or a different time?

MS. GREENBERG: That was a little bit later. I was on the board of HIAS for maybe about six years, and that was a very interesting time. HIAS did a wonderful job of going over to Europe and helping to actually transport people who were homeless who needed to be relocated into the United States.

MS. GUYER: From what countries?

MS. GREENBERG: They were from all over Europe.

That was post-World War II. HIAS goes back to the previous

generation. HIAS helped all the immigrants who came. Even in the early 1900s HIAS helped the Jews come over and helped resettle them. They came into New York initially and then they fanned them out. I think the majority stayed in New York, but then they did fan them out to the rest of the country.

One of the conflicts that came up when I was serving on the HIAS board was that there was concern that there was a conflict between HIAS and Joint Distribution Committee, and Joint was trying to encourage these people to go to Israel, and they felt that HIAS was interfering and encouraging them to go to the United States. So that became a very, very hot issue. It was finally resolved. I don't know to everyone's satisfaction, but it was resolved in that HIAS was doing family reunification. In other words, if people had relatives in the United States, then they would help them come and join their relatives.

What is interesting now of course is we still have Russian immigrants coming in, but now the Russian people themselves are so well established in this country, most of them just help their relatives as a matter of course.

MS. GUYER: That is a success story.

MS. GREENBERG: That is a success story.

MS. GUYER: Did you travel to any of the places in Europe?

MS. GREENBERG: It is interesting that you should say that. I have, but not with HIAS. My husband, who you will hear later today, Hugh has been on the Joint board for the last eight years.

MS. GUYER: A mixed marriage; right?

MS. GREENBERG: No. But I have traveled with Joint to those countries, so I have been to Bucharest and Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Russia. So we have seen a lot of what the Joint does, which is fantastic work. He'll tell you about that.

MS. GUYER: Talk about Israel. We haven't spoken yet about Israel.

MS. GREENBERG: We went to Israel in 1969 on a mission. That was our first time in Israel. It was a lifealtering experience. We were thrilled with Israel. I remember going to the Wall and taking a paper and this time I did cry. I put a paper in there on behalf of my grandparents, who of course were too elderly to get there. I remember on the wall of my grandparents' home, from the day Israel was founded, was a plate that had the outline of the state of Israel and the date of 1948, and that was one of their prized possessions was that plate, commemorating the birth of the state of Israel. So I felt I was there representing not just myself, but my parents and my grandparents and the whole family. So it was a real thrill.

We traveled up and down. We went to Masada. We did the whole nine yards. We did Israel in depth.

MS. GUYER: This was a leadership mission, or what kind of mission was it?

MS. GREENBERG: Yes. You mentioned you interviewed Brewster Broder. The Broders were in the mission, Susie Citrin and her husband were on the mission. Nancy and Jerry Hirsch. Initially there were 44 people going on this mission. There was fighting on the Jordanian border at that time, and people were frightened to go. I think about half canceled. So there were 22 of on this mission. I can remember my mother being very upset. How can you leave your three young children and go off to a war zone? And I said we're going. So we went.

We went down to the Dead Sea and we had to turn around because there was fighting, and they were shooting across the border at that point from Jordan. The bus\_turned around and we left. Of course they were not going to endanger the lives of these 22 Americans who were visiting. But other than that everything went very smoothly.

Then of course from there -- I think most missions do it the other way around; they visit a concentration camp and then go to Israel, which I think is a smarter way to do it. We went from Israel to Vienna, and we met there with a man who was an extraordinary man. He had been in the

underground during the war, and then he came back and he was in charge of relocating all the Austrians. I remember his driver had been hidden for four years by a Gentile family. He had lived in the basement and never emerged for four years, and that's how he survived.

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Then we went to the concentration camp at Mauthausen, and that was an unbelievable experience. It was in 1969 that we were there and so it wasn't that many years after the war, and it was an unbelievably emotional experience for all of us. I will never forget it. It was so upsetting to all of us that even though we were to meet for dinner, the whole group, and none of us came down for dinner. Too emotionally distraught.

Of course when we came back we were even more committed to what we had to do and what our life goals were to be. It became very obvious to us that we had a calling and that we had to do what we could to help our fellow Jews.

MS. GUYER: So at that point in Detroit where were your involvements? You were still with Women's Department? When did you become involved with Sinai Hospital?

MS. GREENBERG: That was later. We did win an award. We were also involved with the American Jewish Committee at that time, and Hugh and I won a leadership award together. I think that was in about the mid '70s. So we were involved in that as well.

- MS. GUYER: And I believe you worked for Hebrew University for a period of time.
- MS. GREENBERG: I did. In the late '70s I worked for Hebrew University.
- MS. GUYER: What kinds of things were you doing for them?
- MS. GREENBERG: I was doing outreach for them and membership.
- MS. GUYER: Kind of interrelated together, all these things.
- MS. GREENBERG: Yes.

- MS. GUYER: Let's talk about Sinai Hospital. You were involved at an exciting time I think.
- MS. GREENBERG: Yes. Sinai had very exciting times. Some of my friends were very involved. Meryl Harris and Bruce Stahl and Bob Steinberg was president for a while. I was the first woman officer of Sinai Hospital. Paula Friedman was the professional there at that time, and she and I worked together on many educational programs. I think that was really my forte with the hospital.
  - MS. GUYER: What kinds of things?
- MS. GREENBERG: Well, I did board education, I did outreach education. I was involved with the first ball that we did, which was a major fund-raiser for us. We did about six or seven balls. I think it was 1987, 1989, somewhere in

there, that we had our first ball. So that was my area of interest with the hospital.

MS. GUYER: So it was really fund-raising and education. And what were the challenges to the hospital at that period of time?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, the challenge to the hospital was that we were losing money and it became a real challenge as to how to do that, and then for a period of time we were involved in buying doctors' practices so the doctors then became employees of the hospital. We attempted that. Many cost cutting attempts were made, as you know not too successfully.

Then we talked about joining up with Ford Hospital.

There were discussions about joining with the University of

Michigan Hospital. Then finally the DMC purchased Sinai. I'm

very sad about the fact that there is no longer a Sinai

Hospital; it was razed. However, when it was formed in the

'50s Jewish doctors were not able to get positions in other

hospitals, and that was not true at the time of its sale.

Jewish doctors were welcomed in the entire area to all

hospitals, so that need was not there.

In terms of the Jewish population going to Sinai Hospital, the numbers were decreasing as the community moved farther north and west. So the need for a Jewish hospital for the neighborhood was no longer there. So from that standpoint

it had served its function in the community.

However, a lot of doctors miss that camaraderie they had when they worked together at Sinai. There was a wonderful feeling there of community. And it's a loss to our community to no longer have that hospital.

- MS. GUYER: In the work that you did for the immigrants, the Jews coming to Detroit, Sinai was such an important place.
- MS. GREENBERG: Oh, of course. Absolutely. They offered the immigrants a complete work-up, they offered them dental, eye examinations, complete physical examinations.

  There was a line item in the budget every year that was for resettlement, so that was one of their major outreach programs.
  - MS. GUYER: They really took care of their own.
  - MS. GREENBERG: Oh, absolutely.
  - MS. GUYER: Now we have the Jewish Fund as a result.
  - MS. GREENBERG: That's right.
- MS. GUYER: Did they raise a lot of money in those days?
- MS. GREENBERG: Well, what we considered a lot of money in those days. We would raise maybe \$400,000 with a ball.
- MS. GUYER: Let's talk about women volunteers, and today your involvement with women volunteers. Has it changed

very much? It's much more difficult to engage women volunteers. I wondered what your thoughts were.

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I think the climate has changed in that most college-educated women, who were the women that we were involved with in Women's Division, tend to have professions today. They are working women. Now I'm 75 years old. Had I been in this generation, I would have done something professionally. I would not have been just a stayat-home housewife, and I don't know that I could have had the time to be a full-time volunteer plus a wife, mother, and my other responsibilities. So the pool to draw from is much smaller.

On the other hand I think that the women who are involved are extraordinary. They are women who in many cases work as well as do a fantastic volunteer job. So my hats off to them that they're able to accomplish so much.

I think that the women do less hands on work today. There are more professionals who help them so that they are not as involved on a day-to-day basis when I was a young volunteer. But certainly I think it's amazing, and I'm always amazed all the time. I say, who's going to come and take this place and where are we going to find them, and they keep coming. It's just wonderful and it's so heartening.

I was involved just the other night in the awards evening. That's something we should talk about because that's

an innovation that will continue. Shall we go to that subject now?

MS. GUYER: Sure.

MS. GREENBERG: Larry Jackier called me, oh, probably a year and a half ago now, and said they had been thinking about reworking the awards presentation, the Lifetime Achievement Award and the Young Leadership Awards and the Ross Award, the cultural award. They were all just given kind of haphazardly at the end of a board meeting. It really wasn't given the importance, it wasn't something that was really special just for them, and he felt that we should do an awards event. So I was the chair of the committee and we met on a couple of occasions, and we decided the way to do it would be to have a special evening just for awards. We wanted the board there, so we would have an abbreviated board meeting followed by a real special awards event, which we just held this last month. I think if I can judge by the feedback, it was a big hit.

MS. GUYER: Oh, it was wonderful.

MS. GREENBERG: You were there. Good. The way we did it was we made it kind of like an Oscar night with posters of the awardees with stars and we had the papparazzi taking pictures, cardboard papparazzi, but flashing lights as everybody entered to give them the feel that this was a very special night.

I think that probably we did set a good precedent, that this will continue. I hope it will. My goal is I would like to live long enough to see the people who won the Young Leadership Award, I'd like to see them win the Lifetime Achievement Award.

MS. GUYER: That's great. We haven't talked about your children. You have three wonderful children. I'd love to know how you instilled values in them, you and Hugh.

MS. GREENBERG: What they've accomplished, it's very, very interesting. I think we did pass on our value system, our sense of family commitment and extended family commitment. Our older son Danny and his wife Lana, who have two boys. We just finished with Hillel with the second boy. They both graduated from Hillel. Now they're both going to be at Groves.

My son Danny has been very involved in Federation.

I think he was chairman of the budgeting department, and he's just completed I think eight years on the Home for the Aged board, which is interesting because he had a grandfather and a great-grandfather who were both presidents of that board.

So I'm very proud of his association with that.

Then our youngest son, Ned, he's been very involved with Gleaners, and he was responsible for engineering the combination of Gleaners and Oakland County Food Bank. Those two organizations have just combined, and he is the new chair.

So I'm very proud of his commitment as well.

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MS. GUYER: He has children also?

MS. GREENBERG: He is married to Lisa, and they have three children, twins who are six and a little one who is four. They all attended the Jewish Community Center preschool. We're very proud of them. They're a wonderful family as well.

Our Amy daughter lives in California. She is active with her temple. And this is interesting: she is a daughter who hopes to be a rabbi. Her daughter is the president of their youth group, and last summer she went to a special camp in the East. She went to a Jewish leadership training session for I think about four weeks, to learn to be a good Jewish leader. And now she is president of their youth group. She's very involved in their synagogue. She was on the rabbi search committee. So she's not only president of the youth group, but she sits on the board of the temple. So it's passed down.

MS. GUYER: And how did you do that? Did you speak or just by example?

MS. GREENBERG: I think just by example. I don't think we preached.

MS. GUYER: Did you have expectations of the kids to do things in the Jewish community, or is it just the way the Greenberg family functioned?

MS. GREENBERG: I think they just got it through

osmosis. I don't think we ever preached to them or told them that they should do this or that. In fact my younger son the other day said to me when he became chairman of this food bank, "Well, Mother, I guess you really did pass your values down to me."

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MS. GUYER: That's magnificent. That is wonderful.

Talk about the centennial celebration. I know you were chair of that, the hundredth anniversary in Detroit in 1999. What were some of the high points?

MS. GREENBERG: I worked with Mickey Maddin on that one, and he was fun to work with. We had a wonderful time. We were very excited about what we did. We had a wonderful concert at the Max, and we had an art show out at the Center, and we had a musical down at the JET theater, a jazz musical evening. We just had many different venues where we were celebrating the 350 years and the 100 years in Detroit. So it was really a very exciting time.

MS. GUYER: What stands out in your mind in Detroit as some of the most important moments in our 100 year history of tzedaka and giving?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I also served on the CJF national board. I was on that board for several years. First the women's board and then on the national board. Wherever we went, everybody would say, oh, Detroit; oh, Detroit. You're from Detroit? They were always so impressed. Wherever you go

throughout the country, Detroit is held in the highest esteem, not only because we do such a good job of fund-raising, which we always have. I think we're an exemplary community in that regard. But because we did so many innovative things, and so many of our programs.

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I remember once -- oh, this goes back so many years

-- we had a program here called the Influence of Affluence. I

went to a national board meeting, and I was able to talk about

how we had this wonderful program called the Influence of

Affluence. Do you know I don't think there was a community in

the country that didn't go back and have a program called the

Influence of Affluence? So even our programming extended far

and wide.

- MS. GUYER: So you enjoyed the national meetings.
- MS. GREENBERG: And you know, it's a two-way street.

  I was very inspired by them and they were by us.
- MS. GUYER: You were on the national Women's Group and the CJF?
- MS. GREENBERG: No, I was on the Women's Division of the CJF and then I was on the national board of the CJF.
  - MS. GUYER: So what were their challenges?
- MS. GREENBERG: Well, they were all over the map. They were educational, they were fund-raising, they were
- 24 immigration, they were concerned with everything.
  - MS. GUYER: And then you brought that back to

Detroit.

MS. GREENBERG: What we learned there we would bring back to Detroit.

MS. GUYER: People don't seem to do so many of the national things today in Detroit. Do you notice that? That we tend to be more in Detroit than in the greater United States Jewish community. Not so many people go to GAs like years ago. Have you noticed that?

MS. GREENBERG: I really haven't noticed that, but that's unfortunate if they haven't because there's wonderful cross-communication that goes hand in hand with meeting people from other communities. I know I've been attending the Lion of Judah meetings that we've held in Washington, and I think it's just so much fun to get together with the other women and hear what's going on in other communities. Those meetings have been really inspirational. We've had wonderful speakers.

Linda Klein was honored at the last meeting, and I think there were 35 or 40 of us from Detroit who went, and everybody had a grand time.

MS. GUYER: What do you think our biggest challenges are in the Detroit Jewish community today? What should we be focusing on?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I think we have been losing numbers of contributors, and I think that's a serious problem.

MS. GUYER: Why do you think that? Where do they

go?

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MS. GREENBERG: I would be hard-pressed to answer that. Off the top of my head I would just say that there are so many places that people can be involved today, and it used to be the Federation was the only place, and today there are so many venues.

Also, I think more and more people are involved with the general community. I think that there's so many people involved with the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Detroit Symphony and the University of Michigan. There are so many avenues of interest. So I think we've got to really work hard to make Federation still the number one address.

MS. GUYER: I think people give very differently today. Do you think they give more to the organization than to the Jewish community at large?

MS. GREENBERG: I think they probably single out their area of interest and are concentrating more in a certain area, rather than this concept of give once for all. I think they are identifying their area of interest and zeroing in on that.

MS. GUYER: I think that really is our biggest challenge today.

MS. GREENBERG: I agree, because if we keep losing numbers, it means that it's a heavier burden on each individual, and not only that, we're not getting our word out

to the community. We're not doing a good education job.

MS. GUYER: Are you concerned about intermarriage and things like that?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, that's a challenge. It always is a challenge. Our son Ned is married to a young woman who was Catholic. She converted. She even went to the mikva at Temple Israel. They have a little tiny anteroom -- I'm digressing -- for maybe three people, and 15 of us crowded in there because we felt if she was doing this, we all had to be there to support her. I remember there was a beautiful blessing in the temple. Rabbi Loss did a wonderful job. Now she has a Jewish home. So that's the plus side of intermarriage if you can develop another Jewish family.

MS. GUYER: Probably one of the highlights of your career was earning the Butzel award with your husband.

MS. GREENBERG: Absolutely.

MS. GUYER: So I'm curious how you work as a team today in terms of your shared values or your shared goals or you each do parallel things. How does it work in the Greenberg family?

MS. GREENBERG: We're very supportive of each other and we always have been. I mean if he's in a program that he's interested in, I'm there and I support it. And the same goes the other way around. I think it's added another dimension to our marriage, to our life together, in that we

have this shared concern and interest and involvement with the community. I think anything you do together that you love doing together bonds you even closer. So I think it's been an important component of our marriage and of our life together. He's been very involved in the center movement and in Federation. He's been involved in the Neighborhood Project, and he's on the JDC board. So I've gone along with all those activities as well.

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MS. GUYER: Do you ever share things together or sit on a committee together? Have you ever done anything like that?

MS. GREENBERG: I don't think so.

MS. GUYER: Just very supportive parallel paths.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes. Right, right. But different paths.

MS. GUYER: So are there any topics we have not covered or stories or memories that you want to share?

MS. GREENBERG: The only other thing that I've been involved with in the last couple of years is the Florida event. We've been hosting that. That's very interesting in that we have about 150 people. We invite those who give a household gift of 10,000 or more to meet with us for just a thank you event. It is not a fund-raiser. It is just a gettogether. And the purpose of that is so that everyone who has spent their winter in Florida, and who is besieged by the

Florida community I might add, to give there, to remember their roots and remember their connection with Detroit and bond with their fellow Detroiters, and remember that this is where their home is. That's our primary purpose.

There's no really quid pro quo. You can't really see any effect for this meeting. You don't know how successful you have been. However, I do think that everybody has enjoyed getting together and being together. Whether or not we continue it remains to be seen, but it's been enjoyable.

MS. GUYER: It's important, I think, to say thank you and keep people involved.

MS. GREENBERG: Yes. I think keeping people together is always good.

MS. GUYER: That's wonderful. So when you look back, you've been a career volunteer all of your years. What do you think are some of your greatest accomplishments? What were the one or two programs? Or what stands out where you really feel you made a difference?

MS. GREENBERG: That's a good question. I think where I've really made a difference, I've brought a lot of people into Federation. I think because of my interest, I have involved a lot of my friends. I think I passed on my values to my children. And I think that I have influenced a lot of people to have this concern and share the feeling that

I have for the community.

MS. GUYER: That's a beautiful legacy.

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I hope so.

MS. GUYER: And any message for children or grandchildren on why it's important to be involved with the community and give of your time generously?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I feel the community has done so much for us. We are long-time residents of Detroit, as I told you, back to the 1890s, and Detroit has been a wonderful community to us, and the Jewish community has been a wonderful community to us. So I feel it's important to give back.

But on a larger scale, I feel that there we're an endangered species as Jews, and that we must help ourselves. If we don't help ourselves, who's going to help us? I think it's wonderful to work for the DIA and the symphony, and I've done that, too. And I've been involved in PTAs and all that as well as Jewish causes. But we have to help our own, because if we don't help ourselves, who will?

MS. GUYER: That is so true. And there is some different passion and compelling reason for you I believe to be involved Jewishly.

MS. GREENBERG: Absolutely.

MS. GUYER: So an other thoughts you would like to share?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I'm very proud of this

community. I think we have a terrific community and wonderful leaders, and I hope we can continue to do it on the level that we have up to now.

MS. GUYER: That's wonderful. And the priorities you think will change as the dollars are slimmer?

MS. GREENBERG: It will have to change. I mean priorities are always changing. We were involved in the hospital; we're no longer involved in the hospital. Life keeps changing and you have to keep evolving. I think Jewish education is very important, and I think that will always be a major value system here. How it's expressed may change, in what way we choose to allocate our dollars may change.

Going back to what we did in the leadership training, we always had a budget allocation meeting where we would try to get people to allocate a certain amount of dollars. That was always a fascinating meeting because you can get ten Jews together, and they will never agree on how to properly allocate the money. But I think that the strength of our community is that we agree to accept the allocation that the committee determines is what is right for us, and that will always change. But I think the fact that by and large we always support what the group does and the concept that a few can make the decision for all of us and we all live by it I think is what will carry us forward.

I remember, I stood up at a campaign meeting just a

few months ago, and I said, you know, I can't believe what I'm going to say, but I have been active in Women's Division for over 50 years, and everybody went wow, and they applauded me.

Oh, my gosh, I can't believe that I'm here at this point in my life. It was a wonderful feeling.

MS. GUYER: And just as committed from the first day.

MS. GREENBERG: I felt very good about that.

MS. GUYER: You should. You've been a role model for all of us, and you continue to be, living by example. So we thank you for all that you're doing and continue to do, and hope you have great strength in your work.

Any other thoughts?

MS. GREENBERG: Well, I just want to say I love the Detroit community and the Detroit Jewish community, and I just hope it continues to roll on and continue to have strength and go from strength to strength.

MS. GUYER: Thank you so much. Beautiful. Thank you.