

**Oral History of:** Celia Broder  
**Interviewed by:** Mary Baroff  
**Date of Interview:** June 1975  
**Location of Interview:** Home of Celia Broder

Mary Baroff: [00:00](#) This is an interview with Celia Broder, a prominent leader in the metropolitan Detroit community. In connection with the 75th anniversary celebration of the United Jewish Charities and the 50th anniversary of the Jewish Welfare Federation, these organizations have undertaken to record the memories and experiences of a number of community leaders which highlight developments in the organized Jewish community. These interviews with Mrs. Broder are being taped in her home during the month of June of 1975. The interviewer is Mary Baroff.

Mary Baroff: [00:43](#) Mrs. Broder, Before we begin talking about your activities in the Jewish community, could we talk a little bit about yourself? When and where were you born?

Celia Broder: [00:57](#) I was born in Detroit on Montcalm Street in 1898, on June 20th be specific. You ask when I became interested in the Jewish community. when I was very young. It was through my father's household. My father was Vice President of both the Old Folks' Home and the Talmud Torah from the time of this organization in 1898 until his death in 1919. I became very much interested in the medical matters in the city through my doctor brothers and became a volunteer at North End Clinic in my early years.

Celia Broder: [02:10](#) Later, I became a paid secretary at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, which was located at 89 Rowena and was administered by the Detroit Section National Council of Jewish Women. It later became affiliated with the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which had it's beginning at Hannah Schloss on High Street and their headquarters at the time was on Melbourne. Now, the Young Women's Hebrew Association and the Men's Hebrew Association were formed as a single unit under the name of Jewish Community Center at the time of the Jewish Welfare Federation, at just about the same time the Jewish Welfare Federation became an organized entity and they became one of the agencies of the Jewish Welfare Federation.

Mary Baroff: [03:27](#) So, actually, you really became involved at a very, very early age, mostly through the influence of your parents because they too were active in the community. Is that right?

Celia Broder: [03:43](#) Definitely, through my father and later through my brothers and my own involvement.

Mary Baroff: [03:51](#) Your father was involved in the Talmud Torah and also what other groups was-

Celia Broder: [03:58](#) The Talmud Torah and the Old Folks Home.

Mary Baroff: [04:01](#) Oh, the Old Folks Home too?

Celia Broder: [04:03](#) That I mentioned.

Mary Baroff: [04:04](#) Yeah. Your brothers, what were their community activities?

Celia Broder: [04:09](#) Well, my oldest brother was an attorney in the law office of William Friedman who was very much involved in the early years of the United Jewish Charities and the Jewish Welfare Federation. So, my brother at a very young age as a lawyer became involved too in those agencies. My brothers, my two other brothers became doctors, Dr. Sol Meyers and Dr. Maurice Meyers and they were connected with North End Clinic in the capacity as heads of their division in medicine at the clinic.

Celia Broder: [05:06](#) Now, they always were interested in there being a Jewish hospital and my interest in the clinic from the time I was a volunteer until after my marriage, I was asked to go on the board of North End Clinic and on the Executive Committee. I listened to many discussions by the doctors connected with the clinic asking that they become interested in a Jewish hospital. Dr. Harry Saltzstein was the prime mover in that direction and finally in 1952, it became a reality.

Mary Baroff: [05:56](#) So that you had the vantage point of listening both to the members of the community and to the physicians in terms of the way each saw the needs in the medical community?

Celia Broder: [06:08](#) Definitely so. So that when the Sinai Hospital became a reality and I was asked to be president of the Sinai Hospital Women's Guild, the auxiliary of the hospital, I really very enthusiastically-

Mary Baroff: [06:33](#) Yes. We'll be talking about your involvement with the guild later when we do talk about your activities with the medical

agencies. You also have a sister who was quite active. Is that correct?

- Celia Broder: [06:50](#) Well, my sister was a teacher in the Detroit school system and married a Pontiac, Michigan fellow by the name of Barnett, Sidney Barnett and all her efforts were involved in the Pontiac area.
- Mary Baroff: [07:13](#) I see. Was she involved in any Jewish agencies? Any Jewish resources? No, not really, there probably are no Jewish agencies in Pontiac.
- Celia Broder: [07:28](#) Well, Pontiac joined when the Federation was formed, I think Pontiac Jewish community joined the Welfare Federation in fundraising and in their social service activities. The Barnett family were very much involved.
- Mary Baroff: [07:50](#) I see.
- Celia Broder: [07:51](#) Most of the interests of the Pontiac people in the early years were centered on their temple and on their sisterhood.
- Mary Baroff: [07:59](#) So that actually, Mrs. Broder, your father, your siblings and now, I know that you're son Brewster and his wife Ruth are also very much involved. Isn't that correct?
- Celia Broder: [08:19](#) Definitely so.
- Mary Baroff: [08:20](#) Yes. What are their involvements?
- Celia Broder: [08:23](#) Well, the Federation activity of course came first at the time and then Brewster became very much involved with the Jewish Community Center and was president for quite some time. He's now chairman of the board, and very busy with seeing that the new Jewish Community Center, which is to be located at Maple and Drake Roads, becomes a reality within the year.
- Celia Broder: [09:09](#) Ruth, from her own family background, Ivor and Vera Kahn and her aunt Bernice Hopp, and her cousin, Mrs. Helen Rice, certainly were a great influence in Ruth's life to become interested in the women's division at the Jewish Welfare Federation. So, at the present time, she is Vice President of the Woman's Division and Fundraising Chairman for the Allied Campaign, both this year and next.
- Mary Baroff: [09:57](#) Yours certainly has been an active family. I'd like to backtrack just a little to talk about the earlier period in terms of what the

Jewish community was like when you first became involved. Where were the Jewish neighborhoods?

- Celia Broder: [10:19](#) Well, it seems that about every 10, 12 years, the Jewish neighborhoods moved in my own lifetime from the time of my birth, Montcalm, and then the move was to the Brush/Antoine area and then up to Hendrie in the Northern part of the city. From then on, things moved North West, because before my marriage, we lived on Ferry, Brush and Kirby. From then on, about every 10, 12 years, the trend of the Jewish population moved Northwest. At the time the Federation was formed, the particular agencies that combined to make up the Federation in 1926, one of the outstanding ones was the Jewish Community Center, which was formed from previously two organizations, The Young Men's Hebrew Association and The Young Women's Hebrew Association. It became the Jewish Community Center with building at the corner of Holbrook and Woodward and continued there to move with a Dexter branch and then onto a beautiful building at Curtis and Meyers and of course now, the building of a wonderful institution at Maple and Drake.
- Mary Baroff: [12:32](#) So, that in other words, as neighborhoods, as Jewish population shifted, so did the community resources and agencies, they too moved along with the Jewish population. Is that correct?
- Celia Broder: [12:48](#) Yes, because in the early years, the Federation offices were downtown as they are today because they're more central, but they too moved branches of their services. As time went on, to 51 West Warren and then onto the Jewish Community Center at Curtis and Myers, and then later in the other institutions that were connected with the Jewish Welfare Federation, branch offices in the newer neighborhoods. But, by then, there was an established office downtown, which was named for Fred M. Butzel, down at 163 Madison.
- Mary Baroff: [13:45](#) Now, what about the Jewish population? Has it changed a great deal in size in this community through the years? Was it much smaller at the time that you first became active?
- Celia Broder: [14:00](#) Well, I think it was much smaller, but my impression is that it gained population with the advent of increased immigration. But, then I think the last 15, 20 years, it's practically at a stand still.
- Mary Baroff: [14:23](#) Yes. So that in other words, when the bulk of the immigration stopped, the community became more stabilized in terms of size. [crosstalk 00:14:33]. Okay. What areas of commerce and

employment were you mainly involved in in the earlier period of your memories?

- Celia Broder: [14:45](#) Well, I think they were storekeepers and, oh, I remember when I was a child, there was an industry called cap making that they were involved in.
- Mary Baroff: [15:02](#) Some garment industry in other words.
- Celia Broder: [15:05](#) Some small garment industry. But, as the children of these immigrants became educated, the brighter ones went onto college and became doctors and lawyers and engineers and a great many of them became school teachers and went into the educational system. As far as the businesses were concerned, they were small businesses and mostly in commercial ventures like shoe stores and drug stores, furniture stores.
- Mary Baroff: [15:45](#) Dry goods stores probably.
- Celia Broder: [15:46](#) Dry good stores. Wholesale dry goods and so on.
- Mary Baroff: [15:55](#) I'd like to discuss with you a little what the social services in this community were like before and after the organization of the Jewish Welfare Federation. What was the Jewish Community Organization like prior to the nation's organization?
- Celia Broder: [16:13](#) The thing that I remember most is from my connection with both of the Young Women's Hebrew association and the community chest. Because there were four or five agencies that were supported or partially supported by the community chest, my involvement was with those agencies, those Jewish agencies, but at all times with the fundraising effort of the community chest. These were the fresh air camp, which started on Lake St. Claire and the Fresh Air Society.
- Mary Baroff: [17:05](#) Do you remember at all when?
- Celia Broder: [17:09](#) I would say around 1918. At the time of the first world war, on Lake St. Claire this was, and the North End Clinic later, which was on Holbrook and Woodward and the Young Women's Hebrew Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, which became the Jewish Community Center. These were agencies that I was active in on the boards. I really was a page secretary before my marriage at The Young Women's Hebrew Association, which was administered by the Council of Jewish Women, and later became a Federation agency.

Mary Baroff: [18:01](#) I see.

Celia Broder: [18:05](#) Of course through the fundraising efforts for the community chest, we were asked to take part in some of the general agencies like the League For The Handicap. I served as treasurer for the handicap for three years after the Junior League of Grosse Pointe gave it up.

Mary Baroff: [18:32](#) I see. What about fundraising prior to the organization of Federation? Was there a lot of ... in spite of the existence of the United Jewish Charities, was there a lot of individual campaigning for various organizations that were not under the wing particularly of the United Jewish Charities? Was that one of the-

Celia Broder: [19:03](#) Well, it's my impression that in the early years, that I remember, that agencies such as the Old Folks Home and the Talmud Torah and the Hebrew Free Loan were the self-help agencies who each were organized separately and they were self-help organizations and the people in, really almost in their own neighborhoods, formed fundraising little groups with an official treasurer and secretary and president. I remember my father's desk being all cluttered up with a detail of these agencies and their meetings and hearing talk about they're going to the meeting to get money and to see that these agencies survived and did the proper help in their particular area.

Mary Baroff: [20:15](#) But, these were all sort of separate campaigns and so on for some of these-

Celia Broder: [20:21](#) Of course, they didn't call them campaigns.

Mary Baroff: [20:23](#) That's right.

Celia Broder: [20:26](#) They were fundraising.

Mary Baroff: [20:29](#) That's right. Those are some of the differences. Let me ask you this, how and why, in your memory, was Federation formed?

Celia Broder: [20:43](#) There were so many different agencies collecting money and there was a great deal of duplication. For instance, in the Jewish defense agencies, there was the B'nai B'rith, the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith. There was the Jewish War Veterans, there was the American Jewish Committee, there were a number of Jewish Defense Agencies, which seemed to overlap in fundraising. And of course, what was wonderful about it from the Detroit Jewish community, which we think by

the way, is one of the best in the country, they form together for fundraising under the flag of the Jewish Community Council, so that there shouldn't be a duplicate fundraising, but they tried very hard to see there shouldn't be a duplicate of effort in all these defense organizations. So, that was one of the things. Then the formation of the Young Men's Hebrew and Young Women's and the forming of the Jewish Community Center under the National Body called the Jewish Welfare Board was certainly one of the great reforms or projects.

Mary Baroff: [22:22](#) In other words, one of the things that ... one of the reasons that you feel that the Federation was formed was in order to be able to join with some of the national organizations that were in relationship to services, was that one of the-

Celia Broder: [22:43](#) No, I personally don't think that that was a reason. I think that they felt for the good of the Jewish community in Detroit that they felt there shouldn't be a duplication of effort in some of these social service organizations and that they could better administer help to the Jewish community or a good program for the Jewish community if they were formed under one agency.

Mary Baroff: [23:25](#) Mrs. Broder, what has been your personal role with the Jewish Welfare Federation?

Celia Broder: [23:33](#) Well, because I was involved with several agencies before the Federation was formed and at the time the Federation was formed, namely Fresh Air Society board, North End Clinic board, and having served at least two terms as a Federation board member in the 1930s and 1940s, early 1940s, I was greatly involved in the Jewish Welfare Federation.

Mary Baroff: [24:12](#) What were some of the problems in the community at the time that you served on the board of the Federation? If you were involved in the forties, there was the whole refugee problem at that time, was that-

Celia Broder: [24:34](#) Well, the refugee problem came after the war, but during the war, I was assigned to be on the fundraising group that had been organized as a women's campaign of the Federation, in the yearly campaign, which was 1938, before the United Jewish Appeal organized a national Women's division, and when Detroit became a part of that in '46, '47. So, during the war, when the annual campaign of the Jewish Welfare Federation joined the war chest, I was assigned the task of carrying over the books and records of women's donations to the war chest campaign to see that we approached the women who had been responsive in giving as women to the women's campaign.

Mary Baroff: [25:53](#) In other words, at that time, all the fundraising was taken over by the war chest, is that what happened?

Celia Broder: [26:00](#) Right. The agencies of the Federation function separately, but the fundraising was administered by the war chest board which included the Jewish Welfare Federation and maybe some of the Catholic and Protestant agencies, I don't know, but I had been assigned by the war chest to the door to door campaign of half the city, the West half of the city. My assignment from the Jewish Welfare Federation was to see to it that the Jewish women were giving separate individual gifts.

Mary Baroff: [26:49](#) Did the people that would naturally have worked in the campaign, the Jewish campaigns go over-

Celia Broder: [27:02](#) Definitely. We took definitely all the strength of the women's campaign committee that has started in '38 up until the war chest. Every one of the active founders of that campaign worked right along with the war chest. We all worked with the war chest. They covered the Jewish slips. They also covered different areas city wide on the door to door campaign. In fact, we were assigned a paid secretary to help us in this.

Mary Baroff: [27:39](#) I see. How long did that last? Which years did this-

Celia Broder: [27:45](#) Well, several years. I don't remember whether it was '42 to '45, somewhere in that area, before the National United Jewish Appeal was formed in 1946 and the United Jewish Appeal Women's Division became active in which the Detroit women joined as an agency.

Mary Baroff: [28:14](#) But in other words, because of the fact that many of the same people worked under the war chest, you were able to recoup and begin with a core of workers.

Celia Broder: [28:31](#) We didn't even have to recoup. We really met all the way through the war, before the war, end of war as a Jewish group. So, we had the nucleus there for the National United Jewish Appeal Women's Division, we had it right there and then and Dora Ehrlich became its first president of the Women's Division.

Mary Baroff: [28:58](#) I see. Okay.

Celia Broder: [29:01](#) Pauline Jackson became the first director of the Women's Division in 1946. Two of us went on the National Board of the United Jewish Appeal Women's Division, Mrs. Henry Wineman and myself.



Mary Baroff: [29:19](#) I see. Let me ask you this while you are talking about some of the women who took on leadership, who were some of the other leaders of Federation who gave direction in the early periods?

Celia Broder: [29:40](#) The ones that come to mind are Julian Krolik, Henry Wineman, Fred Butzel at the beginning, and then others were Harry Keidan, Judge Keidan, Abe Srere, Henry Myers, and many other very top leaders in the community.

Mary Baroff: [30:16](#) In other words, these are among those that you feel really made their imprint and relationship to the direction that Federation took. Is that correct?

Celia Broder: [30:29](#) None of those I remember. I may have forgotten some very important ones, but at the moment, I just can't think of it.

Mary Baroff: [30:37](#) Let me ask you another question. What has been your thinking about Federation and your personal thinking about Federation and the role that it has played in the community?

Celia Broder: [30:49](#) Well, I've always been very proud of it and if I've ever gone to conventions and institutes and other cities, there wasn't any question about Detroit being really very near the top leadership or the top leadership in the country in this area. Detroit has been asked to lead seminars both on educational activities and on fundraising in our community. And we've been recognized very much so in the forefront.

Mary Baroff: [31:45](#) Mrs. Broder, I'd like to talk now about a group that you have certainly had a great deal to do with right from the beginning of it's inception and that is the Women's Division. Why was the Women's Division organized?

Celia Broder: [32:08](#) Well, in the first place, there was great amount of leadership in the Women's Division, amongst women in the Jewish community. And through the years, before there was a Women's Division, women served not only on the Federation board, but on boards of the agencies which became the Federation. This type of enthusiasm and leadership finally became recognized in that we were asked in '38 to be a separate fundraising group where women gave individually in addition to their husbands. Our theme then was during the Hitler era, that as we approach women, we said, what do you feel as a woman about what they're doing with Jews and to Jews? Don't you feel something yourself? Don't you want to be represented in an individual gift to this great lifesaving event in

the history of the Jewish people? The response definitely was yes. So, we enthusiastically joined the National Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal in '46 when it was formed.

- Mary Baroff: [33:45](#) I see. You were involved right from the beginning, were you not?
- Celia Broder: [33:51](#) Yeah.
- Mary Baroff: [33:52](#) What was your job?
- Celia Broder: [33:54](#) I was co-chairman of the Women's Division annual drive of the United Jewish Appeal and I was Vice President in charge of fundraising and from then on, in the organization with Pauline Jackson as the Executive Director and with Esther Prussian, who was director of both men and women's pre-campaign solicitation. I was greatly involved for years.
- Mary Baroff: [34:42](#) How big was the group in the beginning?
- Celia Broder: [34:46](#) You mean the original board?
- Mary Baroff: [34:48](#) Yeah. The original group of women who were members of the Women's Division.
- Celia Broder: [34:52](#) Well, every contributor was a member of the Women's Division. We had a board, we had an executive committee and we met at the Welfare Federation offices wherever they were in consultation with their professionals and under their leadership and direction.
- Mary Baroff: [35:14](#) So, in other words, was your first campaign in 1946 as a Women's Division?
- Celia Broder: [35:20](#) We were formed in '46, but actually the first campaign was in early '47, because that's the campaign time, at the time was a spring campaign. So, while we joined in the fall of '46, the spring of '47 was a first campaign date for the National Women's Division of United Jewish Appeal.
- Mary Baroff: [35:46](#) Do you have any memory of what number of contributors there were and how much was raised? Do you remember? I was just curious.
- Celia Broder: [35:58](#) I just know how we ended up and I'm very enthusiastic. We have reached or will soon reach when every slip is covered, two million dollars. It was our aim to always raise 10% of what the

men's campaign, and we not only have done that, but we really have gone over that.

- Mary Baroff: [36:19](#) In other words, right from the beginning, this was [crosstalk 00:36:22] the stated goal.
- Celia Broder: [36:24](#) And the accomplishment.
- Mary Baroff: [36:27](#) In other words, it has been successful. [crosstalk 00:36:31]. Mrs. Broder, do you feel that the Women's Division has become a stronger force in the community as time has gone on?
- Celia Broder: [36:43](#) Yes, I do. I think that their educational programs have helped the community, the women in the community understand what the Federation is all about, and certainly it has gained strength from their great educational programs like communities and-
- Mary Baroff: [37:12](#) Communities, what is that?
- Celia Broder: [37:15](#) Well, at one time, they met in the homes of people that they wanted to interest or who already were interested to invite their neighbors or people in the neighborhood to listen to a speaker talk about the aims of the Federation and the agencies of the Federation. This has strengthened the Women's Division and gained leadership from these groups, both in the agencies and in the fundraising arm.
- Mary Baroff: [37:51](#) In other words though, as the Women's Division has focused on education that you feel that leadership has been developed for other agencies as well as for the fundraising needs of the community among women.
- Celia Broder: [38:07](#) Well, you can look at the board membership of some of the agencies and you will see that the leadership has come from these different educational programs that were promoted by the Women's Division.
- Mary Baroff: [38:29](#) I see. Has the Women's Division changed significantly since its inception? Have there been any real changes in the nature of the organization?
- Celia Broder: [38:47](#) I don't think so. I think that originally it was formed ... basically it was formed very well. The leadership of the Federation from the beginning was formed by women in the community who showed an interest in the different social services, who had been leaders in their pet organizations and they came to the Federation not as representatives of their organizations, but as

individual women who had shown leadership quality. I think this has been the key to the success of the Women's Division.

- Mary Baroff: [39:37](#) The fact that it has involved individuals rather-
- Celia Broder: [39:40](#) Rather than organizations and groups.
- Mary Baroff: [39:42](#) How do you think it would have been different had it formed the other way?
- Celia Broder: [39:48](#) Oh, I feel that this method was much more effective because each organization did not vie to promote their particular pet or peeve or what have you. They came as individuals to listen and to become integrated into a whole community attitude.
- Mary Baroff: [40:22](#) So, this has been-
- Celia Broder: [40:24](#) This has been the pattern ever since.
- Mary Baroff: [40:26](#) I see. Do you feel that women's role in Jewish community agencies or Jewish community organizations has changed through the years?
- Celia Broder: [40:39](#) I think the women have always been respected and appointed as board members on the agencies and have shown that they deserve this recognition.
- Mary Baroff: [40:58](#) In other words, this began in the Detroit community at a very early stage of the community's development?
- Celia Broder: [41:05](#) Yes.
- Mary Baroff: [41:06](#) So, there has not been this much change in terms of women's role?
- Celia Broder: [41:10](#) I don't think so.
- Mary Baroff: [41:11](#) I see. Mrs. Broder, let's go on now to talk a little about your association with the North End Clinic. During what periods were you involved with this organization?
- Celia Broder: [41:28](#) I was an early volunteer at North End Clinic and was asked to go on this board after my marriage. I became very much interested through my board membership on the prospect of having a Jewish hospital in Detroit and sat through many meetings and executive committee meetings of the clinic on the prospect of a Jewish hospital. So, when the Sinai Hospital was formed, I was

asked to become the first president of the Women's Guild, which is the auxiliary of the hospital.

Mary Baroff: [42:22](#)

When was this?

Celia Broder: [42:24](#)

This was in 1952 and we started in the same way as the Federation Women's Division was formed and asking the leadership of the different organizations and synagogues and social service organizations, asking their leadership to become a part of the organizing group and the board of the Sinai hospital Women's Guild.

Mary Baroff: [42:54](#)

As individuals?

Celia Broder: [42:55](#)

As individuals again. It also proved to be a very successful venture starting out even after the first year with 400 volunteers and a membership of almost 5000 and to this day, has kept up its role in the same capacity and with really great recognition in the succeeding years by the Board of Governors of Sinai Hospital. I was asked to go on its board and became honorary trustee in later years. North End Clinic was asked to become the outpatient department of the hospital soon after the hospital was opened and the volunteer group of the guild also serves in that department as well as over 20 other departments of the hospital to this day.

Mary Baroff: [44:09](#)

Have there been different in growing uses of volunteers within the hospital as time has gone on?

Celia Broder: [44:24](#)

Well, the administration department of the hospital has requested the guild to serve wherever they were needed or wherever it was compatible for them to serve or when a department sees to need the help the volunteers, that division would be dropped. Whenever there was a need in newer departments, it was picked up again, even in the admission department to this day, we have volunteers in the admission department of the hospital. When the new building, the Max and Rose Zivian department of extended care ...

Mary Baroff: [45:11](#)

Okay. We were talking about whether there were changes in the role of volunteers over the years in the hospital. Could we go on with that?

Celia Broder: [45:29](#)

Well, there were several aspects to the formation of the guild. One of the departments that was assigned at the Women's Division was the gift shop, which now has been greatly enlarged and the funds that were the profit from the gift shop sales were

assigned to the research department and each year, they've grown tremendously. It's a very successful and attractive venture and serves the needs of the patients and the visitors and they are part of the three offices that have just ... new offices that have just been opened on the ground floor of the Sinai Hospital on the outer drive side, that is the gift shop, the new visitors' snack bar and the guild office, where the volunteers registered and are assigned to the different divisions. This is all newly built within the last several months and now is open to the public.

- Celia Broder: [46:46](#) Any funds that are ... there's no fundraising as such by the guild, but any funds that are collected in the administration of the guild volunteers is assigned to different projects that the regular budget of the hospital does not cover.
- Mary Baroff: [47:11](#) Has the guild had a training program for volunteers?
- Celia Broder: [47:16](#) Oh, there's always an ongoing orientation program which includes the supervisors of the departments in which they serve and sometimes they are a group, a thing at certain times of the year and sometimes new volunteers join a certain department, they are individually oriented by a person adequate in the situation.
- Mary Baroff: [47:47](#) Are you still involved in any way in the guild?
- Celia Broder: [47:50](#) Well, all the past presidents of the guild are a part of the Executive Committee of the guild board. So, they really retain their interest long after they have left the office of president and attend all the meetings of the organization.
- Mary Baroff: [48:10](#) It must give you a lot of satisfaction to see such a well functioning program going.
- Celia Broder: [48:16](#) Oh, I'm very enthusiastic.
- Mary Baroff: [48:17](#) All right. Could we talk now about your association with the community chest, which is now-
- Celia Broder: [48:34](#) The United Foundation.
- Mary Baroff: [48:36](#) Yeah. Which is now the United Foundation since your association with this organization in the general community has been one also of longstanding.

Celia Broder: [48:47](#) Well, having been one of the founding board members of the United Community Services Women's Division and The United Foundation Women's Board, I've been interested in several of the agencies of The United Foundation. First one, the beginning as I told you, as being a volunteer in the Fresh Air Camp, which became a United Foundation Agency and-

Mary Baroff: [49:31](#) You're talking about the Jewish Fresh Air Camp?

Celia Broder: [49:33](#) Yeah.

Mary Baroff: [49:34](#) Yes.

Celia Broder: [49:34](#) And treasurer of the Detroit League For The Handicap, which is The United Foundation Division, and also the North End Clinic, which is the United Foundation Agency.

Mary Baroff: [49:56](#) Mrs. Broder, I know that in talking about all of these involvements that we've been discussing during this taping, we've a little more than scratched the surface, but in a way just scratched the surface of your community interest and involvements and I do want to thank you for your contribution and these will be placed in the archives so that they will add to the exciting history of this community, and I thank you.

Celia Broder: [50:30](#) And I thank you for coming.