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P R O P O S A L

Presented to the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity,
under Title VII-D, Special Impact Programs, Community Services
Act of 1974, for the

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

=====



December 10, 1975

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT CHAIM :

Community

Help for

Area

Industry and

Management

A Special Impact Program

December 10, 1975



Sponsor:

B'Nai Torah, Inc.,
1705 49th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11204

CONTACT: Rabbi Leib Pinter
(212) 871-6000/736-5460

Summary Memorandum

Project CHAIM is a Special Impact Area program proposal under the sponsorship of B'nai Torah, Incorporated, to serve the poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish population which is so heavily concentrated in western Brooklyn.

Because of strong requirements to affirmatively carry out their obligations of parochial schooling, religious learning, charitable efforts and communal traditions, the great majority of the observant Jewish people in the Special Impact Area of Project CHAIM have been greatly pressed by the severe economic decline of New York City in general and their areas of Brooklyn in particular. Virtually no social/economic recovery programs have been developed to serve such needs, until this time.

Because community-focussed living, working and learning are essential to these poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jews, it follows that programs for their assistance must be deeply rooted in and related to these requirements. The proposed Brooklyn Community Development Corporation intends, through Project CHAIM (Community Help to Aid Industry and Management), to explore and develop three specific local-area venture vehicles:

- 1 - Food analog manufacturing, distribution and sales;
- 2 - Industrial realty development;
- 3 - Retail discount chain operation and management.

And, from these ventures, community needs would be met for respectable commercial vehicles which would enhance capital

formation, provide steady, decent-paying employment, and overcome the tide of urban decay in western Brooklyn.

The F.I.R. (Food, Industry, Retailing) Study is already in a partially-developed stage. Extensive community support already exists from those who are intimately aware of the realities of poverty in the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community of western Brooklyn. Because of the sweep of economic depression which is facing our City and the S.I.A. of Project CHAIM, a thorough and intensive planning year will be required. It is expected that the attached proposal, in the budgeted amount of \$429,951, will meet this urgent responsibility.



SUMMARY OF GRANT APPLICATION

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act.)

1. TYPE OF APPLICATION

NEW CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. _____

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0199

FOR OEO USE ONLY

2. NAME OF OEO PROJECT MANAGER

Mr. Louis Ramirez

ORGANIZATION NO.

DATE RECEIVED

SECTION I. APPLICANT INFORMATION

3. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

B'nai Torah, Inc.

4. ADDRESS (No. and street, city, state and ZIP CODE)

875 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10001

5. APPLICANT AGENCY PROGRAM MANAGER

Rabbi Leib Pinter

6. TELEPHONE NO. OF PROGRAM MANAGER

(212) 736-5460

7. POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH OEO FUNDED ACTIVITIES WILL TAKE PLACE

A. COUNTIES

Kings

B. CITIES (Municipalities of 25,000 or more)

New York City

C. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

14 & ~~26~~ (3)

8. TYPE OF AREA SERVED BY PROJECT

PROJECT NOT PROVIDING SERVICES TO RESIDENTS IN A DEFINED AREA
 MULTISTATE STATE MULTICOUNTY COUNTY LESS THAN COUNTY-WIDE CITY
 LESS THAN CITY-WIDE TRUST TERRITORY RESERVATION OTHER (Identify) _____

9. TOTAL POPULATION IN AREA SERVED

CHECK HERE IF PROJECT DOES NOT PROVIDE SERVICES TO RESIDENTS OF A DEFINED AREA (Proceed to Item 10.)

URBAN (Municipalities of 10,000 or more) 1,400,000 RURAL _____

(ONLY NEW GRANT APPLICANTS COMPLETE ITEMS 10 thru 13.)

10. TYPE OF AGENCY (Check more than one if applicable)

INDIAN MIGRANT COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
 STATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OFFICE TRUST TERRITORY

LIMITED PURPOSE AGENCY (Applicant not recognized as a Community Action Agency.)

11. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. (Assigned by IRS Form SS-4)

11-2314459

12. APPLICANT TYPE

PRIVATE PUBLIC
 PROFIT CITY GOVERNMENT
 NONPROFIT COUNTY GOVERNMENT
 STATE GOVERNMENT
 TRIBAL COUNCIL
 REGIONAL BODY
 OTHER

13. APPLICANT FUNCTION (Check most applicable item(s))

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL COOPERATIVE
 INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
 HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY
 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION OTHER (Specify)
 LEGAL SOCIETY
 EMPLOYMENT/MANPOWER AGENCY
 NEIGHBORHOOD BASED ORGANIZATION
 General social service agency

SECTION II. PROJECT SUMMARY

14. WILL THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANY PART OF THE WORK PROGRAM BE DELEGATED TO ANOTHER AGENCY?

YES NO (If "Yes", CAP Form 11, "Assurance of Compliance with Civil Rights Act of 1964," must be filed for each delegate agency. If it has not been previously submitted, it should be submitted with this application.)

15. FUNDING PERIOD FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE REQUESTED

BEGINNING DATE January 1, 1976 ENDING DATE December 31, 1976

16. TOTAL REQUESTED BUDGET PER OEO FORM 325

OEO FEDERAL \$386,956 NON-FEDERAL \$42,995

SECTION III. FORMER OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYEES

(Check "Yes" below if the answer to any of these questions is positive.)

1. Does any person who was employed by OEO within the last 12 months (whether as a regular or part-time employee or consultant) serve as chief executive officer of, or serve on the governing board of, or have any financial interest in: (a) the applicant agency; (b) an agency to which the applicant will delegate the administration of any part of the program; or (c) a prospective contractor or subcontractor who will have a contract for \$25,000 or more?

2. Does any such person serve in any executive capacity, in a position paying more than \$18,000 per year, for any of the above agencies?

3. Is any such person expected to work on the program which is to be supported by the grant?

4. Has any such person participated, or will any such person participate, in the preparation of this application or in communications with OEO concerning the requested grant?

YES NO (If "Yes", attach a listing of the names of any OEO employees involved, their positions with OEO, and the relationships with the applicant.)

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION OF COMPENSATION COMPARABILITY

The salaries and fringe benefits of all employees of this applicant which are supported by OEO funds, or are counted as contribution to the non-Federal share under a grant made by OEO have been reviewed according to OEO instructions and comparability has been established.

Documentation of the methods by which the applicant established comparability is available in applicant's files for review by persons authorized by OEO and personnel of the General Accounting Office.

Any amendment in the future to the OEO approved salary schedule resulting in a general raise in salaries or any change or increase in fringe benefits for all employees shall be based on a current determination of compensation comparability.

SECTION V. TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The applicant AGREES that it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately, in all phases and levels of programs and activities, install an affirmative action program to achieve equal opportunities for participation, with provisions for effective periodic self-evaluation.

In the case where the Federal financial assistance is to provide or improve or is in the form of personal property, or real property or interest therein or structures thereon, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services and benefits, or for as long as the Applicant retains ownership or possession of the property, whichever is longer. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

SECTION VI. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
(Applicable to grants made under Section 222 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.)

Funds or other resources devoted to programs or activities designed to meet the needs of the poor within the community will not be diminished in order to provide non-Federal share contributions for the Grantee.

With respect to each program account in this funding request:

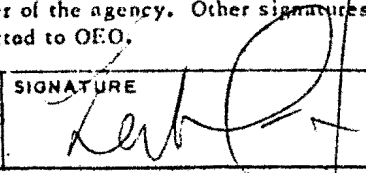
- (1) The amounts claimed as non-Federal share represent a net increase over expenditures from non-Federal sources made for similar activities during the twelve months prior to initial application to OEO for the program account.
- (2) The program account services will be in addition to, not in substitution for, services previously provided without Economic Opportunity Act assistance.

SECTION VII. CERTIFICATION

The applicant agency agrees that any funds received as a result of this application will be expended in accordance with the terms of the grant and in accordance with regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The undersigned CERTIFIES that he is authorized to submit this application on behalf of the applicant agency, and to make the commitments contained in it.

NOTE: If the applicant agency is recognized by OEO as a Community Action Agency under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, this application must be signed by the chairman of its governing board or, if the Community Action Agency is a political jurisdiction, by the principal governing official of the jurisdiction. In other cases, the application should normally be signed by the chief executive officer of the agency. Other signatures will be accepted only if evidence of their authority to commit the applicant is submitted to OEO.

TYPED NAME AND TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Rabbi Leib Pinter Program Manager		December 10, 1975
TYPED NAME OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR COMPARABLE OFFICIAL (If different from name and title indicated above.)		

BUDGET SUMMARY

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 251, of the Economic Opportunity Act)

B'nai Torah, Inc.

Dec. 10, 1975

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

3. AMENDMENT OR CONTINUATION APPLICATIONS

A. GRANT NO.	B. FUNDING PERIOD FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE REQUESTED		C. PROGRAM ACCOUNT TITLE AND NO. (As shown on most recent OEO Statement of Grant)	D. ESTIMATED UNEXPENDED OEO FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AT END OF CURRENT FUNDING PERIOD (Attach most recent Quarterly Financial Report - Support Data Sheet)
	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE		
	Jan. 1, 1976	Dec. 31, 1976	n/a	\$ n/a

SECTION I. BUDGET SUMMARY (NEW APPLICATIONS - complete Column E only. CONTINUATIONS - complete Columns C and E only. AMENDMENTS - complete Columns C, D and E.)

FOR OEO USE ONLY

A. COST CAT. NO.	B. COST CATEGORY	C. OEO APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FUNDING PERIOD		D. REQUESTED AMENDMENT TO CURRENT OEO APPROVED BUDGET (+ OR -)		E. TOTAL REQUESTED BUDGET		F. TOTAL OEO APPROVED BUDGET	
		No. months of Operation _____		No. months of Operation _____		No. months of Operation 12		No. months of Operation _____	
		OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)
1.1	Salaries and Wages					160,800	-0-		
1.2	Fringe Benefits (Employer share only)					26,693			
1.3	Consultants and Professional Services					160,000			
2.1	Travel					7,308			
2.2	Space Costs and Rentals					48,450			
2.3	Consumable Supplies					5,750			
2.4	Lease and Purchase of Equipment					12,600			
2.5	Investment Capital					-0-			
2.6	Other Direct Costs					8,350			
3.0	Indirect Costs					-0-			
	TOTAL					429,951	-0-		

SECTION II. ESTIMATED FUTURE COSTS (Entries in this section do not constitute a formal request for OEO approval for future program operations.)

	Estimated Total Federal Share to be Requested from OEO	No. months of Operation
1. FOR THE NEXT FUNDING PERIOD (To be completed by all applicants.)	n/a	
2. FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PROJECT (To be completed only for applications for funding under Section 232. Do not include estimates in Item 1.)	n/a	

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)
 (For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 1 of -1-

Form Approved
 OMB No. 116-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

B'nai Torah, Inc.

2. TYPE OF GRANT

NEW AMENDMENT
 CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. _____

3. DATE SUBMITTED

Dec. 16, 1975

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
1.2	Fringe Benefits (at 16 2/3 %)	26,693	-0-
1.3	Consultants and Professional Services	160,000	
2.1	Travel	7,308	
2.2	Space Costs and Rentals	48,450	
2.3	Consumable Supplies	5,750	
2.4	Lease and Purchase of Equipment	12,600	
2.6	Other Direct Costs:	8,350	
	A Transporting supplies	(500)	
	B Communications: Telephone, Postage, Telegrams	(4,500)	
	C Insurance	(400)	
	D Bonding	(500)	
	E Payroll Costs	(500)	
	F Professional/Organizational Memberships & Publications 1	(750)	
	G Miscellaneous	(1,200)	
GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)		269,151	-0-

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Introduction and Discussion

An almost-unique opportunity to invigorate, stimulate and sustain economic and social growth for a city-within-a-city of more than 1,000,000 people exists in this Project CHAIM proposal for a planning grant for the Brooklyn Community Development Corporation under Title VII-D, Special Impact Programs, Community Services Act of 1974.

This opportunity is large, yet strangely hidden from general view. In another sense, however, it is glaringly evident: in the South Bronx we see its logical terminal stage - virtual rot of nearly an entire community of formerly comfortable middle-class neighborhoods. What does it come from? It comes from continued, unremitting erosion which leads to decay which leads to collapse in the economic and social fabric of blocks, areas, neighborhoods and then communities.

It results in a loss which is equivalent to the 11th largest city in the United States. Similarly, in Brooklyn, half of the industrial space of all New York City lies vacant --- ten million square feet! This inert production property is almost twice the size of Detroit's entire industrial layout.

A major root of this curse of collapse afflicting the South Bronx is economic deprivation and weakness, in individuals, in families, and in communities. And the present traumatic condition of New York City's economy raises warning spectres for us all. Nonetheless, substantially different results have obtained - albeit falteringly - in certain parts of Brooklyn.

The blight began thirty years ago upon the ending of World War II: soon the heart of this borough was sere and steaming with the poor and the angry; ten miles of oceanfront were leveled; grand houses of the boulevards were scorched and crumbling. But, the old populace didn't flee from Brooklyn: they made strategic retreats into the old neighborhoods - Bay Ridge, Borough Park, Flatbush and South Brooklyn. Downtown was revitalized; Bedford-Stuyvesant began to glimmer with the years of effort to reclaim the land: miles of tree-shaded streets and sedately painted homes match the liveliness of its commercial centers. Even East New York and Brownsville show spots of healthy color once again.

We see now, however, that the titanic efforts of these many Brooklynites only add up to a holding action, especially with the shutting down of new construction for the entire city. How long can the people in these marginal neighborhoods (marginal in income, not in appearance) prevent the tragedy of urban blight? The economic activity in our city is declining faster and affecting the men and women of these proud neighborhoods long before the decline finally sweeps over the managerial groups in the suburbs and the continually fluctuating labor pool in the slums. And, as the economic base narrows, the long-term working class that forms the backbone of these barrier neighborhoods lose their jobs permanently.

These are older, more established workers, with a larger financial obligation that blocks them from making ready wage compromises even were new employers willing to hire. Younger workers, if already steadily employed, can choose to move out, thus revers-



ing the former population trends into "the big city". And, if not steadily employed, these younger workers have little opportunity, at this moment of economic decline, to enter the mainstream in meaningful numbers.

In the case of the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish wage-earners and senior citizens, however, there are additional factors which, in virtually all cases, increase the hardship. It is not only hunger for a certain standard of living that herds them into these "good" marginal neighborhoods: it is a devout action, enabling them to support their parochial schools (yeshivas), their synagogues (shuls) and their traditions (Yiddishkeit). It is their duty to their children. Jews, still one-third of the entire Brooklyn population, concentrate in the "respectable" neighborhoods whether or not they can economically afford such housing. Their heads are high, though their pockets are often empty.

Thus, the focus of Project CHAIM - Community Help for Area Industry and Management - will be the 'recently-discovered' phenomenon of the modern poverty studies: the poor people in the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community of western Brooklyn. We have come to recognize, almost reluctantly, that a concatenation of circumstances has forced observant Jews into poverty conditions which they have been desparately striving to avoid. We have also come to recognize that their most desparate strivings will ultimately be of no avail unless a functioning communal organism can be brought into being to unite this community in a massive, continuing and growing program of economic self-help grounded in basic industrial/commercial profit-making enterprises.



As shown on the maps and charts in Appendix I ("Where Is Poverty?"), the tide of middle-class community which has been constantly washing away from most areas of western Brooklyn has left islands of observant Jews stranded, perforce, in a new sea of impoverished other ethnic groups whose own struggles have at long last begun to be acknowledged and responded to by city, state and federal assistance agencies. What does this mean to the observant Jewish community impacted in the Project CHAIM area?

It means that their problems of food, housing, schooling, work, medical care and charitable obligations are further exacerbated by actual physical isolation and perceived psychological isolation. What do they need? They need the focus, assurance and tangible support of belonging to communal activities centered in works of mutual interest and self-help, rooted in ethical principles, and offering sustained community life. This is what Project CHAIM proposes to develop - with their participation and enthusiasm.

Tangible practicalities are the stuff of which such recoveries and resurgences are made, when coupled with moral commitment and deep personal involvement. The F.I.R. study which follows (Food, Industry, Retailing) offers some exciting and major initial business exploitation proposals for specific exploration in this first-year planning grant. Because of the substantial amount of economic development study which has already been accomplished, it is anticipated that all three business possibilities - food analog manufacturing, distribution and sales; industrial park realty development; and retail discount chain-store management



and operation - may yield successfully to the detailed developmental studies to be undertaken in the forthcoming twelve months.

The near-total absence of substantive social, community development and economic development programs in the Special Impact Area of Project CHAIM, and particularly the absence of any such programs targeted toward the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community, reflect the crisis nature of the problem. Their results can be summarized herewith: virtually nil.

The distinctive strategy for economic development of the western Brooklyn Special Impact Area to be served by Project CHAIM is two-fold:

- 1 - Development of profitable indigenous industry and commerce and the well-paying jobs that will flow from them;
- 2 - Assurance of the respectability of the enterprises and their positive relationship to the educational, charitable and social-responsibility commitments of the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community.

It is expected that the impact of this strategy will be to break the downward spiral of poverty, to bridge the gap between modern economics and the demands of traditional communal obligations, and to provide enduring capital-formation enterprises directly responsive to the Special Impact Area community.

Organizational Structure

The Brooklyn Community Development Corporation (known as Project CHAIM) is organized as follows:

B'Nai Torah, Inc., as sponsoring organization;

Rabbi Leib Pinter as Chairman of B.C.D.C.;

Rabbi Abraham Donner as Chairman of the Advisory Community Group;

Meyer Steier as Associate Chairman of the Advisory Community Group;

Hon. Thomas Schleier as Chairman of the Financial/Banking Advisors;

Dov Gewirtzman as Chairman of the Committee of Other Community Program Groups.

The organizations which shall be represented through the presence of an official as a member of one or more of the above advisory bodies are:

Yeshiva Agudath Achim;

Action Nursery;

N'Sheih Ahavas Chesed;

Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island;

Dorchester Senior Citizen Center;

Chassidic Community Council of Borough Park;

Zvi Zuckerkandel - Free Loan Organization of Boro Park;

Rivkah Laufer Bikur Cholim.

Staffing and Assignments

The proposed staff structure and assignments during the crucial first-year planning stage will be:

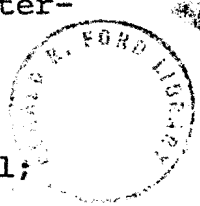
Executive Director - Responsible for guiding the growth and operation of the Brooklyn Community Development Corporation as a full-fledged program of professional economic development for the poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community of western Brooklyn. He will oversee the study and devel-

opment of venture proposals; direct the administration of the entire staff; serve as active transmitter of ideas between staff and advisors such as the Board, in both directions; coordinate B.C.D.C. activities with other organizations; assure the positive reputation of the B.C.D.C. in the Brooklyn area and outside of it; serve as prime discoverer of sources of material assistance, from development capital onward; and review and utilize conceptual approaches successfully applied in other similar situations.

Assistant Project Director - Will serve as daily operations officer, assisting the Executive Director in all of the above responsibilities; will focus on managing and coordinating staff activities.

Executive Secretary - Will perform secretarial services for the Executive Director and Assistant Project Director; as required, will also assist the Project Development Specialists in secretarial work; will supervise the daily work of the office secretarial/clerical staff; will make stenographic records of conferences and meetings as necessary and will completely transcribe into written form stenographic material received in various ways.

Project Development Specialist (4) : Staffing; Fiscal; Administration; Community Relations - In each of the specified technical areas, the Project Development Specialist will provide advice and assistance to the Executive Director, the B.C.D.C. Board of Directors, et al., on manpower requirements of Project CHAIM; fiscal and financial resour-



es and applications; internal management structures and procedures for productivity, control and security; methods, people, and media and the specific significances of each in communicating within and outside of the Special Impact Area.

The earnest involvement of the business community within the S.I.A. is demonstrated in the statements attached in Appendix II. Similarly, - coordination with other public and private community development and economic development programs and resources is reflected in the statements attached in Appendix III.

Because of the exceptionally intimate nature of every community of observant Jews, the decision-making process will be inherently responsive to residents' interests and needs. And, to monitor the feedback process and ensure that no single input attains exclusive or disproportionate impact upon the decision-making process, the Board of Directors and the Advisory Community Group will establish formal procedures to require that opinions, ideas and responses have been solicited, recorded and transmitted.

Action Calendar for Project CHAIM

A detailed calendar regarding the venture vehicles in the F.I.R. Study is included in that presentation, following. A general action calendar for B.C.D.C. during the twelve-month planning period follows here:

- 1st - Recruitment of staff.
- 1st - Establishing of office facilities.
- 2nd - Orientation Meetings with:
 - A. - B.C.D.C. Board of Directors
 - B. - O.E.O. Project Representatives



B. C. D. C. - PROJECT CHAIM

- C. - Advisory Community Group
- D. - Financial/Banking Advisors
- E. - Committee of Other Community Groups

3rd - Detailed Survey of Identified and Anticipated Areas of Jewish Poverty Population.

3rd - Developmental Studies of the F.I.R. Proposals:

- A - Food Analog Manufacturing, Distribution and Sales;
- B - Industrial Park Realty Development;
- C - Retail Discount Chain-Store Management and Operation.

These developmental studies are aimed at fleshing out the details of technology, financing requirements, economic viability, and managerial-talent demands.

Major Milestones

The major milestones in the Planning Period are proposed to be:

- First 30 days - Office established and in smooth daily operation, including recruiting of all initial staff;
- Second 30 days - All orientation meetings completed; poverty population survey begun; F.I.R. studies under way;
- Third 30 days - Poverty population study completed; data undergoing staff analysis;
- Fourth 30 days - Poverty population study data analyzed and conclusions applied to modify Project CHAIM proposals, as appropriate; preliminary report to Board on feasibility prospects of each of the three F.I.R. proposals;
- Fifth 30 days - Round-Robin Meetings with financial/banking advisors and with Advisory Community Group to weigh priorities among the three F.I.R. proposals, consider other de-



velopment proposals which may have germinated since the B. C. D. C. began, and calendarize any special actions needed to form the bases for one or more F.I.R. proposals to be converted into firm project proposals in their own right; concurrently, meetings with O.E.O. Project Representatives for technical advice and guidance.

Sixth 30 days - (mid-point) - B.C.D.C. Board of Directors meet to choose specific one (or more) F.I.R. - and/or other - proposals for full-fledged effort to prepare complete operating-grant proposal to be submitted to the Office of Economic Development, O. E. O.; also, to designate one or more other proposals for possible subsequent preparation as operating-grant proposals.

Seventh through Ninth 30th days - Development of infrastructure of community support for selected F.I.R. (and/or other) operating-grant proposals; receiving and integrating feedback; surveying financial resources and obtaining conditional commitments from specific money sources.

Final 90 days - In intense cooperation with Advisory Community Group, Committee of Other Program Groups, Financial/Banking Advisors, and O.E.O. Project Representatives, write in final form the Operating-Grant Proposal for the Brooklyn Community Development Corporation and submit it for approval.

Introduction to the F.I.R. Study

The B.C.D.C. sponsor and community leaders realize that it would be presumptuous to expect to launch more than one major venture vehicle at a time, especially in its early career. Apart from



the prudence of entertaining but one venture in order, limitations of financial and other resources would undoubtedly force such an inhibition.

The first decision to be reached, therefore, and one which would evolve out of a consensus of view from among the following community forums, would be to choose one of the aforementioned three development vehicles: food analog manufacturing, industrial park realty development, or retailing.

The community forums referred to are:

B'Nai Torah, Inc., Board of Directors;

B.C.D.C. Board of Directors;

Rabbinic clergy;

Parochial school board representatives;

Lay leadership;

Civic and business leaders and aides.



These groups have already contributed much to the spirit and thrust of B.C.D.C. They are aware of its purposes and its options. It is safe to say that the weight of community opinion expressed thus far leans toward the food manufacturing vehicle as a first venture. This may change as factors not yet fully appreciated by the community exercise their pressures toward one or another direction. New elements and new opportunities may appear on the scene, thereby displacing previously-held priorities.

The community leadership may decide to embark upon a simultaneous study of all three vehicles, resources permitting. This would

offer the advantage of exposing, in juxtaposition, the strengths and weaknesses of all three vehicles. Alternatives would appear more distinct, with consequent decisions accelerated. That vehicle which proved to be the sturdiest in conception, the most practical of attainment, and the grandest in promise would stand out as a clear choice.

A decision would ultimately be made, probably sooner rather than later. The accompanying charts illustrate the order of planning and the participants/contributors in developmental decisions for the above three vehicles individually. While all three have a pool of participants in common, there will be other participants whose special interests will relate them to only one of the different ventures. The bar charts denote for each possible venture the steps in the planning process, specific objectives and milestones, and corresponding target dates.

F. I. R. Study

Generally, CDC strategies under Title VII are geared mainly to initiating deprived communities into the responsibilities and rewards of venture ownership and control. This B.C.D.C. strategy, however, must possess an additional objective:

the venture or ventures to be financed will - concurrent with outside sales - provide to the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community those products and services to which it does not now have practical access, due to either unacceptable economic factors, or non-existent sources.

Economic forces without, and religious forces within, have made poor Jews of the observant community cluster together in the

classic traditions of the ghetto. These are people who are essentially technologically unskilled, living in a community which, by and large, feeds upon itself. The little capital which the community possesses flows through and about small, competing marginal shopkeepers and service agencies.

To sustain its massive and traditional commitment to parochial education, parochial services, and parochial supplies - and to do so with dignity, efficiency, and promise - the community of Project CHAIM S.I.A. requires access to income from both respectable salaries and respectable communal enterprise profits. Not either one alone, but both capital sources together are needed, and both will be the domain of the B.C.D.C. Its primary task will be to generate capital inflow through the creation of profitable indigenous industry and commerce, and through the creation of the well-paying, currently-valuable jobs to serve them.

For the purpose of this study, we shall examine three specific venture vehicles, and show how they could serve the community by responding to Project CHAIM's primary pursuit, that of creating good jobs and good profits.

Venture Vehicle #1 - Food Analog Manufacturing :

Food analog manufacturing is in its infancy: we must even define the term "food analog" to begin with. A food analog is a food which purports to represent a standard, staple universally-accepted viand both as to that staple's esthetic appearance and its nutritional qualities, though the analog is produced or formed from entirely different ingredients - usually grains or vegetables. A food analog is not a mere substitute: it is the mirror image

of the real thing.

Thus, yesterday we enjoyed margarine that, for all the world, could pass for butter. So, today we enjoy processed foods which taste, smell, look like and feel like meat and poultry products, when in fact these processed foods have no Origin at all in natural meat and poultry. The supermarket shelves are filled with Morningstar Farms, Egg Beaters, and their competitors.

Many of the food analogs, moreover, have excellent grounds for their claim to be even more healthful than their natural counterparts (having no cholesterol, for instance).

This new food resource is extremely relevant to the problems of the observant Jewish community, because food analogs are cheap to produce, are based on plentiful raw materials, require moderately-skilled production workers, enjoy high profit margins relative to their natural counterparts, and are by composition kosher. That is, they are non-animal derivatives of grains and vegetables, and hence inherently free of the halachic problems and the costs associated with ensuring animal kashruth.

So here we have an array of palatable and healthful foods, easily acceptable to kosher-keeping families, and less expensive than true meat and dairy products. The rationale of this venture vehicle proposal is that if the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community could itself produce its own food analog supplies, these benefits would come to it:

- 1 - the community could provide its own staples for and by itself, eliminating wasteful outsider profits;
- 2 - the community could exchange a costly menu for the very



same menu in food analogs at a much lower price tag;

3 - a number of its citizens could become gainfully employed in jobs with recognized, marketable skills;

4 - the community could participate in a growth industry with corresponding profit potential;

5 - the community could become a volume supplier of non-animal based variety foods to an increasingly diet-conscious market nationally, and to a kosher market world-wide.

What tasks would have to be undertaken if the poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish community were to attempt to achieve such an indigenous food industry? Possibly subject to a great deal of further reflection by the community's leadership under the tutelage of the B.C.D.C., it would be reasonable to project the following scenario:

A - B.C.D.C. would initiate a series of conferences with food industry executives, brokers, financial specialists, security analysts, etc., on the condition of the food analog phenomenon, its future, and its relevance to current plans concerning it by B.C.D.C and the observant Jewish community. DAY 1 - 120.

B - B.C.D.C. would engage the professional services of a recognized research team to conduct long-term and short-term feasibility studies on the prospects for a B.C.D.C. effort in producing and marketing food analogs. DAY 30 - 180.

C - B.C.D.C. would acquire lists of eligible candidates to manage a food analog formulation, production, and distribution complex. Such lists would be names of accredited and practicing operator specialists in the field, men with long

and distinguished records of innovation and productivity. Between one and three such candidates would be recruited, with adequate emolument, as a standby first management team to head the new community enterprise. DAY 30 - 180.

D - A suitable food analog production and distribution site would be chosen from among existing food plants or buildings readily convertible to food plant use. The plant site should be within, or at least on the perimeter of, the community. Technical advice on the plant choice would come from industrial real estate brokers, government authorities, food brokers, bankers, contractors, industry specialists, and food technologists, not the least among whom would be the aforementioned standby management team. DAY 90 - 270.

E - Raw material suppliers would have been canvassed as part of the feasibility study which, among other objectives, would determine:

- (1) Availability of basic raw materials and their prices;
- (2) Latest departures and accomplishments in the development of raw materials. (Food analog raw materials, like the industry finished products, are in a constant state of flux and innovation, with new materials being demonstrated in quick succession.);
- (3) Information on the latest state of the art of structured food.

Among the finest and most prolific sources of technical guidance on the formulation and production of food analogs are the raw materials suppliers themselves. Companies like Ralston-Purina, Miles

Laboratories, Central Soya, Archer-Daniels-Midland, and perhaps a dozen more of their size, maintain huge research laboratories and kitchens solely for the purpose of devising new and better ways of imitating nature. Their service is, on the whole, free for the asking, and their assistance in assuring community success in this venture cannot be over-rated.

F - Marketing and sales of finished food analog products would best be left to the strong and experienced hands of a reputable food brokerage house, at least in the beginning. There are a number of national and international food brokers who would be glad to handle a quality line of food analogs in competition with those giants of the American food industry which have by now entered the field. Thus, B.C.D.C. would commence negotiations with a select group from among respected food brokerage firms to determine the best organization to represent the community in the national and international marketplace. DAY 180 - 360.

G - B.C.D.C. would, meanwhile, have sought and assimilated expertise from among the local banking community, to the end that banker commentary and counsel could be expected on the progress of the Project CHAIM start-up venture, and to the end that bank cooperation could be secured for maximum leveraging of B.C.D.C. internal grant funds. DAY 1 - 360.

H - Concurrently, community manpower resources would be mobilized in the hiring and training of all necessary plant personnel. DAY 90 - 360.

As already indicated, many of the above tasks might be performed concurrently. Others would have to wait upon the completion of

precedent others. It might be premature at present to assign a definite timetable to each of the tasks, or to their total completion. A precise scheduling of activity is beyond the scope of this planning proposal, and would better serve as an important component of any future proposal. Yet it would be reasonable to expect that all of the tasks catalogued would be completed within a 9-12 month period. Within a year of its first operational funding, therefore, BCDC could launch the community into an exciting and promising new business venture. Economic stability and comfortable self-reliance would at long last come to the deprived poor families of the Orthodox Jewish community.

Venture Vehicle #2 - Industrial:

Two of the core geographic areas of Brooklyn's Orthodox Jewish community have historically been identified with industrial development. Both have rail facilities; one also feature port facilities on the East River. What were once thriving industrial tracts have suffered periods of decay and abandonment. The tracts themselves are nevertheless still industrially zoned, and could, with proper direction, determination, and comprehensive planning, be returned to their former prosperous condition. Neglect by the City Fathers was responsible for the dispersion of these factories and the loss of the related jobs. For the next decade, the City Fathers will be entirely too preoccupied with their fiscal problems to be able to consider re-evaluating the future of these industrial areas. The only evident body capable of providing the impetus as well as the direction, the determination as well as the planning, and even the seed money as well as the job trainees, is the community itself,

manifested in BCDC. The community residents have the most to gain from revitalized mini-industrial parks in their proximity. It is they who now suffer most from industry's desertion, and it is they who will gain in direct measure from industry's return. If those industrial spaces are ever to be re-assigned their former role in the economic recovery of not only their neighborhood environs but of the entire city as a whole, then it is the Orthodox Jewish community and its BCDC which will be credited with a major share of the responsibility.

Venture Vehicle #3 - Retail:

In exploratory meetings with Orthodox Jewish community leaders, an important out-of-area discount department store distributor and retailer has expressed a positive interest in the economic development of the community through the establishment of a number of community-operated and community-staffed discount department stores.

One or two such department stores would be located within the Orthodox Jewish community itself, but others would be strategically placed in the City suburbs, there to cater to existing middle class Jewish communities. This sponsoring distributor operates chain discount department stores nationally. The stores are large-area, high-volume type units, and they carry a diversified inventory consisting of typical department store hard goods merchandise, ranging from appliances to furniture to jewelry and cosmetics. The company is well known and well regarded in trade and financial circles. It is a very successful company throughout, and while it has to date not penetrated the greater metropolitan

area of New York, such a move will undoubtedly take place some time in the future.

With regard to the Orthodox Jewish Community, the principals of the company have proposed the following compact. The company would research and identify choice sites for the projected community operated stores. In association with community manpower agencies, the company would train community personnel to manage and operate the stores. The company would then stock the stores fully, under terms advantageous to the community, and at attractive, competitive prices. It would further provide sales, pricing, and merchandising assistance to insure individual store success.

The company is thus prepared to put the community into the retail discount department store business, conditional however, upon performance by the community itself of one remaining function

The community must demonstrate its own commitment by contributing the finances to build or rehabilitate the store sites chosen by the company. With the exception of the physical environment, the company agrees to supply all other goods and services to make this a turn-key project for the community. Under this proposal, BCDC on behalf of the community would provide the funds for store site physical development.

To the company, the community stores would represent additional outlets for its merchandise. To the community, they would represent its entry into an old and profitable retail business at minimal risk and exposure. It would be difficult for the community to duplicate the kind and degree of expertise that would be forth-

coming from its association with the sponsoring company. Nor are Orthodox Jewish community ghetto residents so handily situated now with respect to finding discount outlets close by. On the whole, the marriage would be a very interesting and desirable one, and it would receive a great deal of attention at BCDC.

As can be seen from the above F.I.R. Study, a substantial amount of preliminary study has been accomplished just to prepare this proposal. In order to carry out a full and complete planning study for this proposed massive attempt to halt, and then reverse, the poverty trend afflicting the Orthodox/Chassidic community of western Brooklyn, it is essential to carefully build complete data and understanding of the challenge. The budget presented below is aimed toward accomplishing this goal of full, professional presentation upon completion of the planning year.

BUDGET

The anticipated budget for the planning year follows:

1.1 SALARIES & WAGES

1 Executive Director	\$30,000
1 Assistant Project Director	21,000
1 Project Development Specialist/Staffing	18,000
1 Project Development Specialist/Fiscal	18,000
1 Project Development Specialist/Administration	18,000
1 Project Development Specialist/Community Relations	18,000
1 Executive Secretary	13,000
2 Clerk-Typists @\$8,500	17,000



BUDGET CONTINUED

1 General Clerk	7,800
<hr/>	
10	\$160,800
1.2 FRINGE BENEFITS	
A complete package of employee protection and benefits will include health and life insurance, movable retirement program, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Insurance. F.I.C.A.; total fringe benefits, at 16 2/3% of salary budget....	
	\$26,693
<hr/>	
Total Personnel Budget....	\$187,493

1.3 CONSULTANTS AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Legal Services, 'as performed'	\$10,000
Accounting/Auditing Services, 'as performed'	\$15,000
Consultants' Fees - Other:	
Two @ \$100/day X 180 days (90 ea) (2 x\$18,000)	\$36,000
Two @ \$125/day X 180 days (90ea) (2 x\$22,500)	\$45,000
Two @ \$150/day X 180 days (90 ea) (2 x\$27,000)	\$54,000
...Totals	
<hr/>	
Six 540 Man Days (est.)	\$135,000
Total for Consultants & Professional Services	\$160,000

2.1 TRAVEL

The borough of Brooklyn is an old part of the City of New York, riven by parks, cemeteries and watery incursions of creeks and inlets since settlers' times; further divided by surface rail cuts and vehicular expressways in more recent times. Local travel is awkward via public transportation (as cited elsewhere in this Proposal). Local travel costs will average higher than



established standards. Using the given formula: 15 Board members plus six staff members X 1,200 miles X 12¢ per mile = \$3,024, travel costs within the Special Impact Area. Additionally, business travel to Washington, or to Boston or similar cities for comparison of similarly-impacted Jewish poverty populations, at the formula of 15 Board members + 6 staff members X average air/rail fare of \$66,00 round-trip = Total Per Diem Travel of \$2,772; Total Other Travel Costs and Lodgings (local taxis, telephones, etc.,) at \$36.00 per person = Total Extended Travel \$1,512; Total Travel:\$7,308,

2.2. SPACE COSTS

Although a rate of \$12,00 per square foot (including utilitties and maintenance charges) is suggested for N.Y.C. projects by G.S.A. guidelines, that figure seems high in view of current economic conditions generally and commercial renting conditions within metro New York in particular. We estimate a rate of \$10-\$11 per square foot for an office headquarters located most advantageously in western Brooklyn. We would take an optionable lease to avoid the need for moving upon completion of the planning period.

Total square footage required for planning period:	4,500 X
annual rate of \$10.50 per square foot	=\$47,250
Utilities (heat, illumination, cooling) @ \$100/month=	<u>\$1,200</u>
Total Space Costs	\$48,450

2.3 CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

Desk-top items and similar materials, per O. E.O. formula: \$100 per person X 10 staff = \$1,000. Add \$4,000 for photocopying



costs; add \$50 per person for Board members X15 = \$750;

Total Consumables Costs..... \$5,750.

2.4 LEASE & PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

Typewriters, photocopying machines, dictating/transcribing equipment, photographic/video equipment and materials, office furniture and similar items. Because of the use-and-wear factor, it is planned that these items will be purchased by B.C.D.C. with costs to be amortized over a service life in excess of five years.

Total Lease & Purchase for Planning Year: ... \$12,600

2.5 INVESTMENT CAPITAL (Not applicable at this time)

2.6 OTHER DIRECT COSTS

Transporting supplies	\$500
Communications: Telephone, postage, telegrams	\$4,500
Insurance	\$400
Bonding	\$500
Payroll costs	\$500
Professional/Organizational Memberships and Publications	\$750
Miscellaneous	\$1,200
	<hr/>
Total...	\$8,350

3-0 INDIRECT COSTS (Not applicable at this time)

TOTAL PLANNING - YEAR BUDGET FOR PROJECT CHAIM (B.C.D.C): \$429,951



(5) BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

The biographical summaries for the Chairman of B'nai Torah, Inc. and the Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn Community Development Corporation are attached as Appendix IV. Staff will be selected by the Board of Directors of B.C.D.C., at which time biographical summaries will be provided.

(6) PROPERTY LIST

A list of all personal property needed to carry out this B.C.D.C. planning grant, is attached as Appedix V.



Index List of Participants and Contributors to Decision-Making

- (1) B'Nai Torah Inc., Board of Directors
- (2) B.C.D.C. Board of Directors
- (3) Rabbinic Clergy
- (4) Civic leadership, elected officials, school board members, etc.
- (5) Community business leadership
- (6) Community financial leadership, local bankers, private investors, etc.
- (7) General business analysts, executives, academicians, etc.
- (8) Real estate specialists, brokers, etc.
- (9) Employment agencies, talent banks, etc.
- (10) Specific industry specialists, developers, traders, associations, etc.
- (11) Raw materials suppliers
- (12) Machinery and equipment suppliers
- (13) Manufacturers' representatives, brokers, sales agents, etc.
- (14) Community services agencies, manpower training, poverty programs, etc.
- (15) Municipal government and State government departments, officials in economic development, planning, real estate, etc.
- (16) Local small businessmen
- (17) Federal information and regulatory agencies and officials
- (18) Neighboring community organizations, spokesmen, etc.
- (19) Market researchers, survey groups, consultants, etc.



Venture Vehicle #1 : Food Analog Manufacturing

MONTHS :

- A - general appreciation and consultation (#1 - 7; 10)
- B - market study, feasibility (#19)
- C - management recruitment (#9 - 13)
- D - site selection (#4 - 8; 10 - 13; 15 - 18)
- E - technical study (#11)
- F - sales organization (#13)
- G - local expertise counsel, cultivation of financial leverage (#5; 6; 16)
- H - manpower training (#9;14;15)

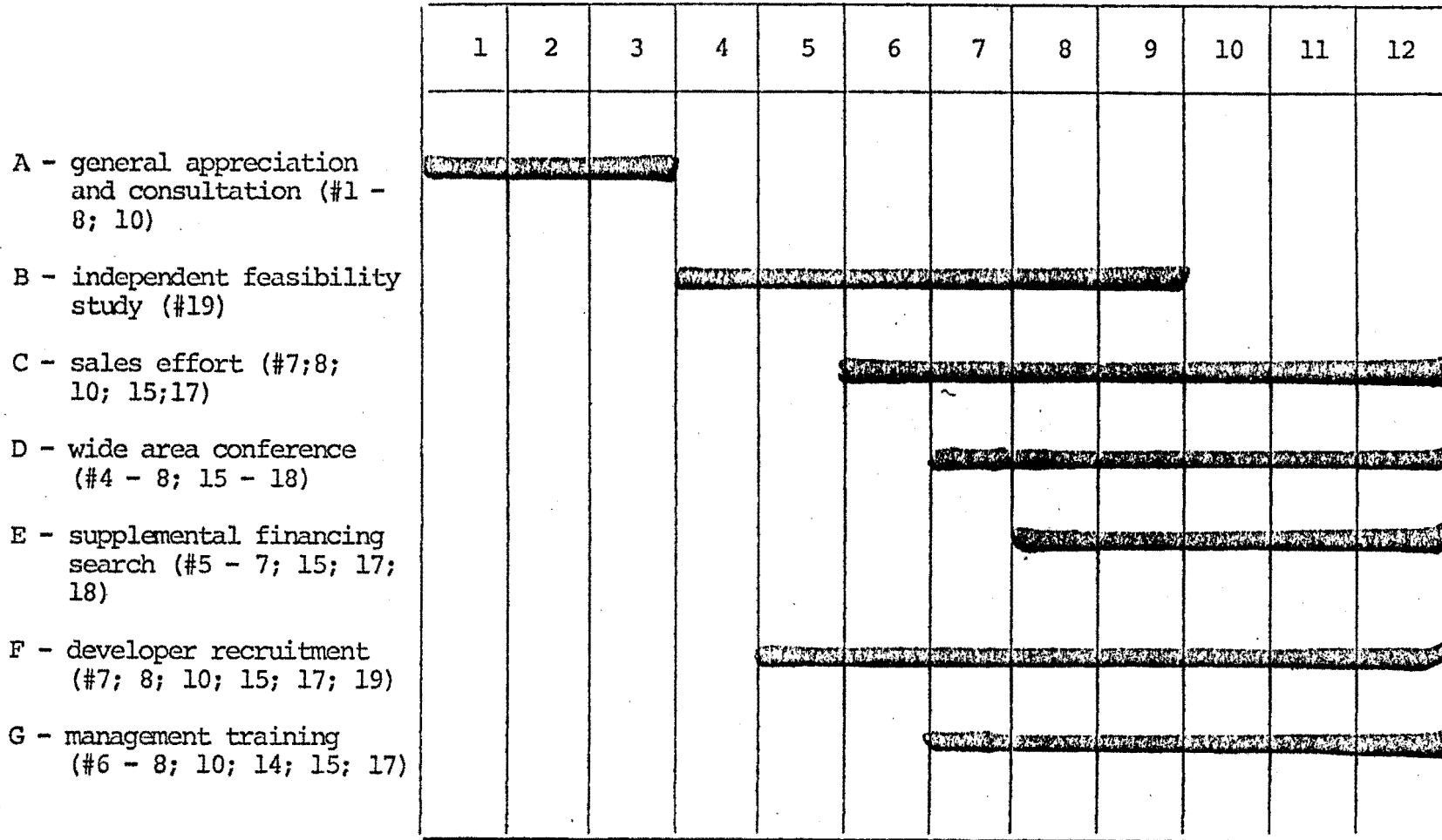
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A	█												
B		█											
C		█											
D				█									
E		█											
F							█						
G	█												
H									█				

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Venture Vehicle #2: Industrial (Mini-Park Development)

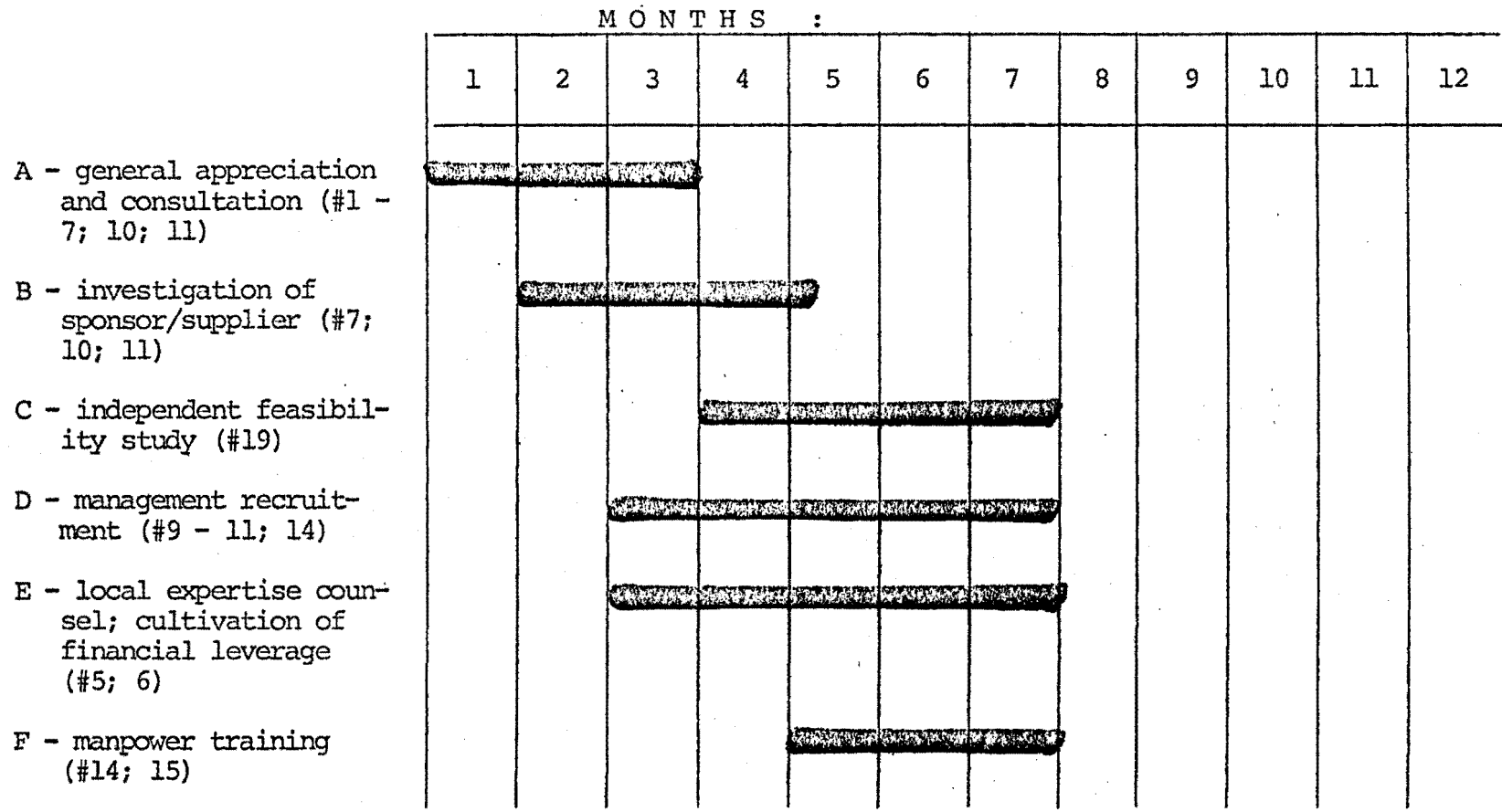
MONTHS :



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Venture Vehicle #3: Retailing (Discount Department Store)



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Appendix I

Where Is Poverty ?



Appendix # 1 - Where Is Poverty?

The maps and charts which form the larger part of this Appendix are of little meaning without some comments about the human element of struggling for life. Every digit, every number, every dot on a map and point on a graph reflects one poor Jew, or two poor Jews, or 10 poor Jews, or more - striving to sustain lives of dedication, dignity and meaning despite nearly-overwhelming glacier-slides of economic and social decay that virtually surround them.

The original demographic projections are, unfortunately, substantially wrong in their premises: the expectations of 15 or more years ago, that the American Dream would virtually come to fruition in the country at large (and at least to some extent in Brooklyn), have been shown to be for naught. In fact, for less than naught, because what has happened instead has not been a mere absence of progress. Rather, the vacuum of no-progress has been filled - - filled with the filler of deterioration and decay and dismay. And - in the areas surrounding the Jewish poor in the Project CHAIM S.I.A., - the hearts of other ethnic poor, once filled with hope, are now laden with despondent resignation.

One must be a New Yorker, familiar with the "Big Apple" since before the 'Soaring Sixties' and the 'Fabulous Fifties', to comprehend the built-in forces of social and economic change that have moved (physically as well as mentally) the majority of all classes in our city over the decades. The 3-M formula (Money Means Mobility) was in effect throughout the City from the beginning of urban America in the 1890's and early 1900's. And, until very recently

when roaring inflation plus stultifying recession have frozen most would-be suburbanites in their inner-city islands, all ethnic groups shared the desire and - to a greater or lesser extent, the possibility - of moving out of "The City". All, that is, except a special group of people: the Orthodox/Chassidic Jewish poor, to whom the wide expanses and Saturday shopping trips of suburbia were and are anathema.

So, while most others were both able and eager to escape into the anomie-numbered life of spiritual isolation coupled with apparent neighborliness in suburban refuges, the poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jews were increasingly hemmed in by abandoned tenements, razed factory buildings, and indifferent (at best) or hostile (at worst) new neighbors who brought their own sufferings with them unrelieved by familiarity with and acceptance of the "peculiar" ways of observant Jewry. In Brooklyn, the poor Orthodox/Chassidic Jews are mainly in the following sections:

Bensonhurst, Borough Park, Coney Island, Crown Heights, Downtown Brooklyn, Gravesend, Greenpoint, South Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.

The total Jewish population in each of these sections has declined, except in Borough Park and Coney Island. The growth in Borough Park reflects largely a decline in Williamsburg: the poor Chassidic Jews having been forced out by material progress (the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway) and social regression (high crime rates). Thus, while Borough Park has grown in Jewish population, it has declined in economic health. In the Coney Island section,

the only other section where the Jewish population has grown, the growth reflects the recent immigration of Russian Jewish refugees and the in-migration of the elderly poor from other parts of Brooklyn. The elderly poor have been finding refuge in areas characterized by nursing homes, homes for the aged, and rent-controlled or City low-rent housing. So, the combination of political refugees from Russia who have limited English and limited earning-power at present, plus the elderly poor Jews from elsewhere in Brooklyn, means a larger - but poorer - Jewish population in Coney Island.

According to the most conservative estimate available, fifteen per cent of the Jews in New York City live below the urban poverty level, despite the putative assertions to the contrary: a quarter of a million individuals do not really earn enough to properly eat and clothe and shelter themselves. Another twenty per cent do not have sufficient family income to maintain themselves at a moderate standard of living. Eight per cent maintain families of six people or more, and the statistics do not even account for those breadwinners who support other families beyond their own - sometimes 8, 10 or 12 people, all dependent upon one income.

Jews themselves have been deceived by religious statistics on a national scale, which show them entering the professional and managerial classes at a rate nearly double the general male population. Close analysis of urban comparisons, however, shows almost no difference between Jews and the general population, either in income levels or occupational distribution. And the

projected tendency, for the '70s and '80s as the civil-service and the education professions fill to capacity - along with a declining birth rate - is a reversal to the craft trades and small business including contractor services.

A look at the pattern of free-lunch allowances in the City reveals alarming indications of deep poverty even in the midst of so-called 'nice' neighborhoods, and a long-time barnacle-coating of enduring poverty in the more marginal areas: more than sixty per cent of the children in Jewish parochial schools were certified eligible for free lunches, and a fourth of the families for food stamps.

None of these school statistics speaks for the elderly and isolated. There are tens of thousands of single individuals (many of them widows or widowers) and two-person families scattered in pockets throughout the City who are too poor even to make themselves noticed. They are totally dependent upon social security checks, low rents in formerly well-kept apartment houses, low maintenance and replacement costs in familiar surroundings that can - shatteringly! - be suddenly wiped out by fire and theft. Yet their poverty is not reflected in the welfare rolls because, out of pride and having been accustomed to financial independence, they do not apply for the public help to which they might be entitled, not even for Medicaid, since the criteria are so confusing and the welfare interviewers so ominous.

We must therefore look at these maps and charts with a kind of third dimension in mind: an economic-vitality graph line that goes downward as the Jewish proportion of an area population

declines; and even in Borough Park and Coney Island, an economic decline despite proportionate increase in Jewish population.

Also, in looking at these maps and charts, we must keep in mind that the Special Impact Area of the proposed B.C.D.C. encompasses more than three-quarters of the industrial propoerty in the borough of Brooklyn. This, in turn, represents over 30% of the total industrial space in the entire City of New York.

And, in this western Brooklyn area, there is only one Economic Development Program serving part of the Jewish poor: the Local Business Development Corporation funded by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Williamsburg neighborhood.

The major aim of the Brooklyn Community Development Corporation is thus to fill these voids and develop programs specifically tailored to a community that has until now been generally ignored.

Now, turn to the attached materials that give visual meaning to this challenge.

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Special Impact Area of
PROJECT CHAIR
B. C. D. C.
December 1975

Heavy dashed line shows
proposed S.I.A. in west-
ern Brooklyn for B.C.D.C.
Dots - shown in color on
detail maps following -
show clustering of Ortho-
dox/Chassidic Jewish
communities: Yeshivas,
Jewish Community Centers,
Foster Care Agencies,
Nursing/Old Age Homes.

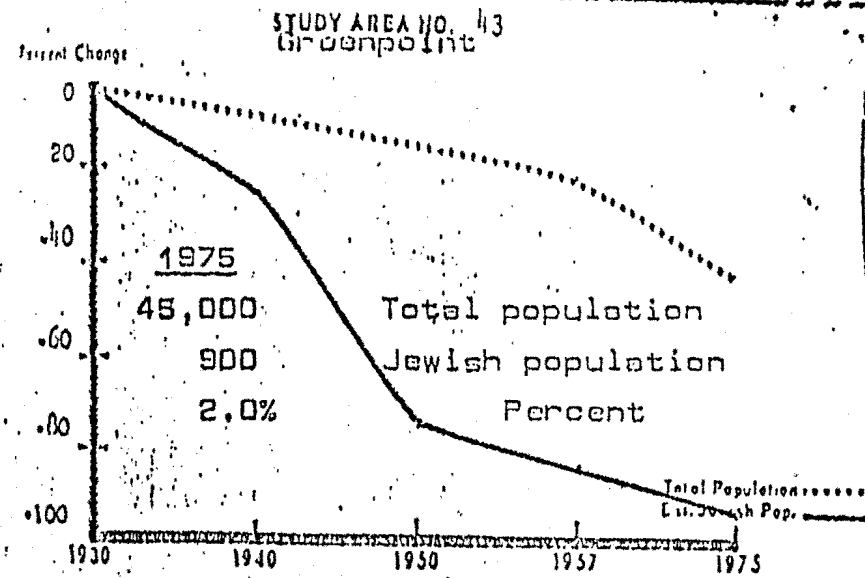
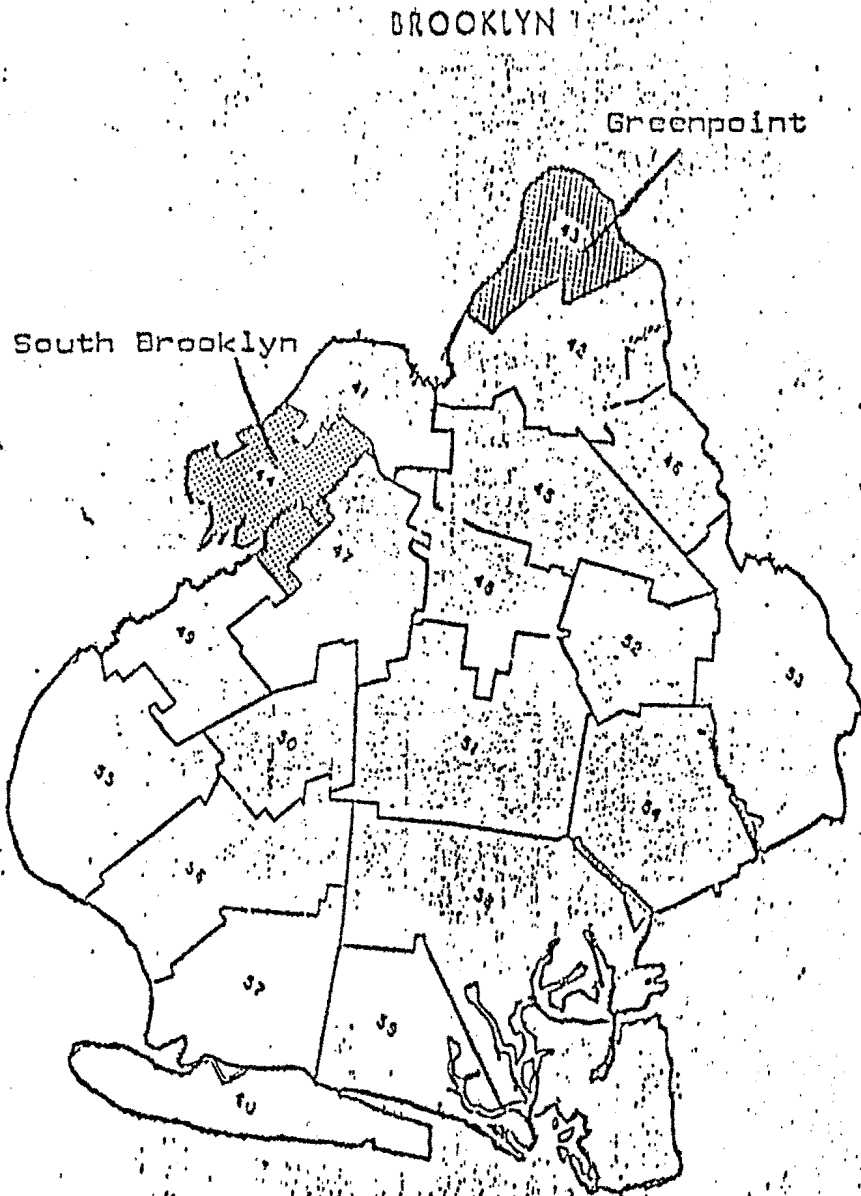


Maps, Graphs and Tables

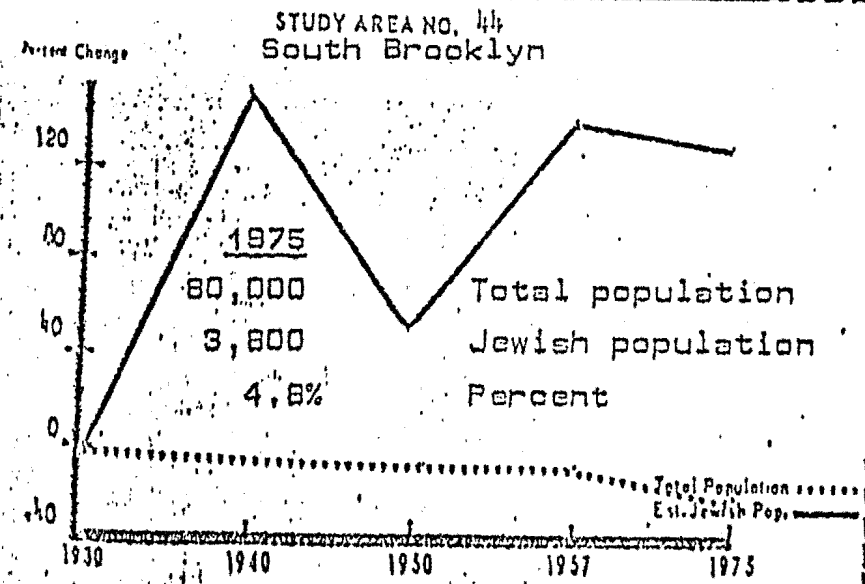
for Appendix I

(Note: The material in Plates 1 through 7 and Tables A through G has been excerpted and adapted from sources cited in the bibliography, particularly "The Jewish Population of the New York Area".)

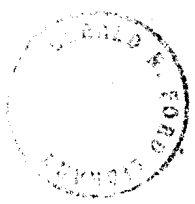




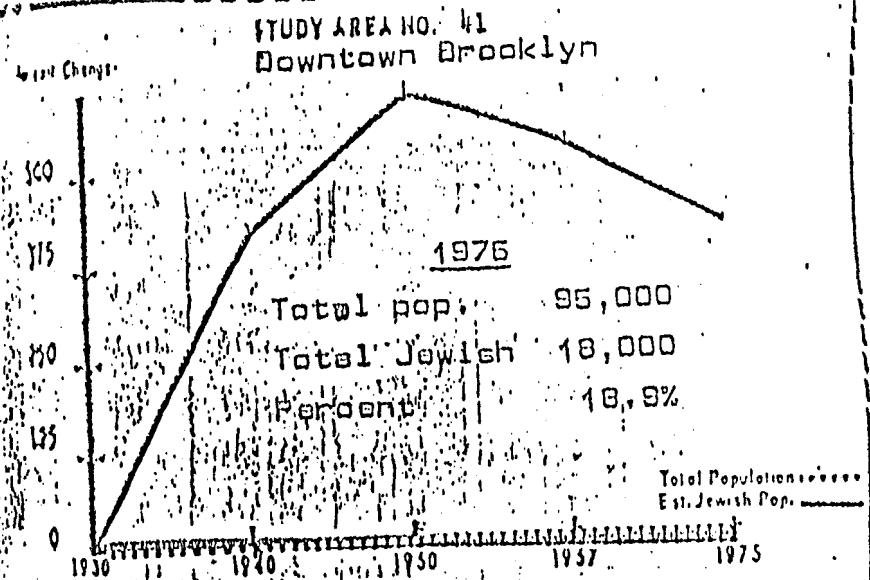
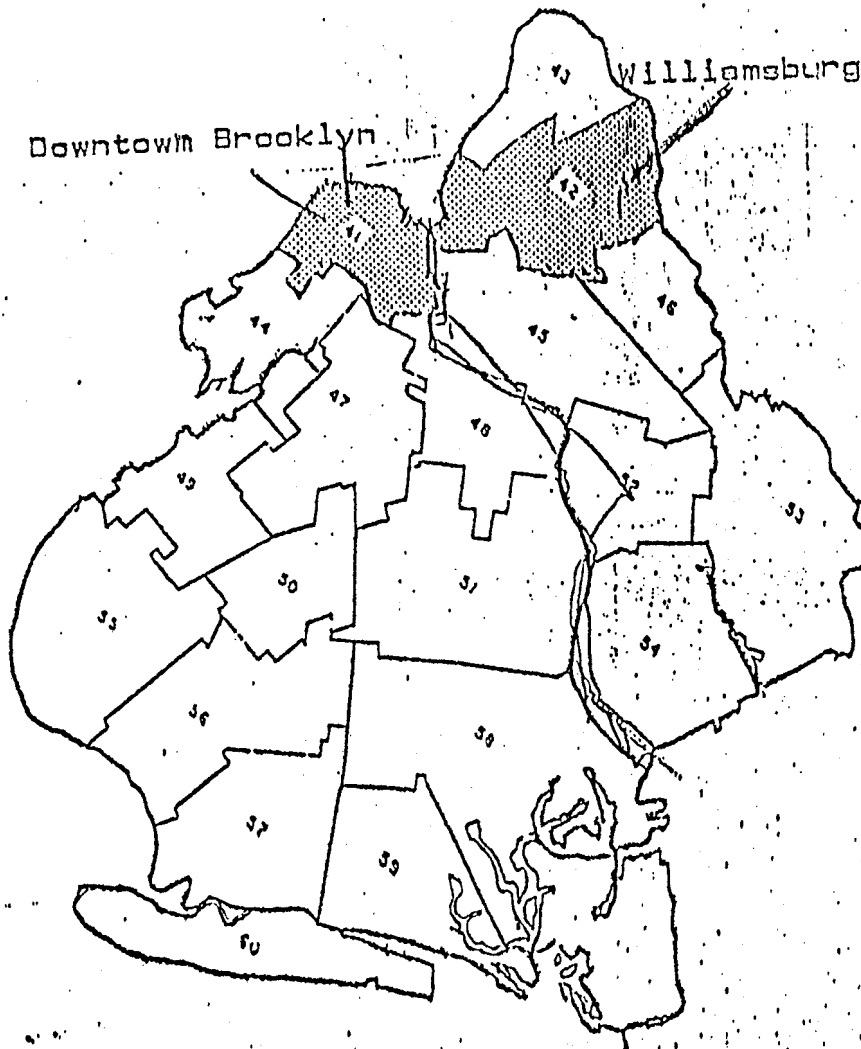
Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
 Address: Newton Creek, Meeker St., Leonard St., Driggs Av.,
 East 4th St., Kent Av., South 3rd St., East River



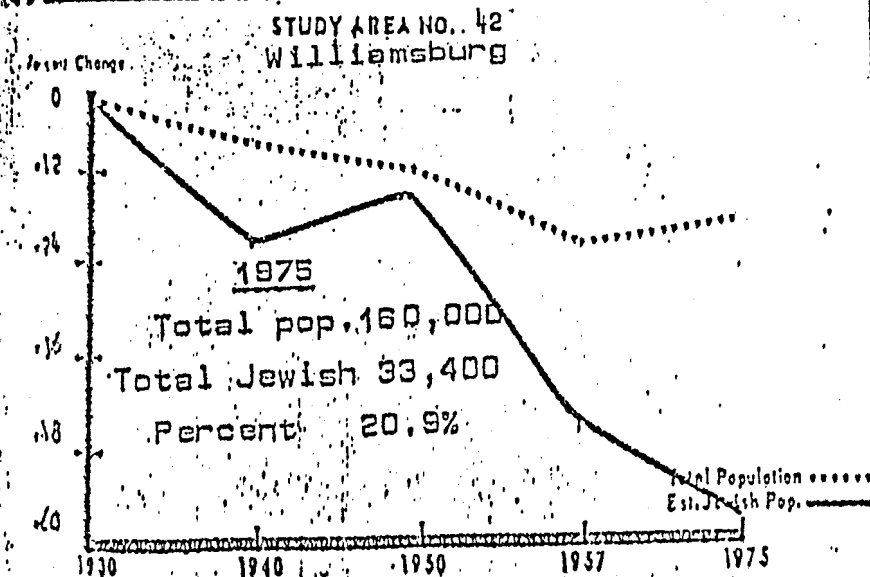
Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
 Address: East River, Atlantic Av., Henry St., Kane St., Court
 N., Atlantic Av., Doerum Pl., Fulton St., Flitbush Av., Nevins
 St., Carol St., 4th Av., Prospect Av., 6th Av., 20th St., Upper Bay



BROOKLYN



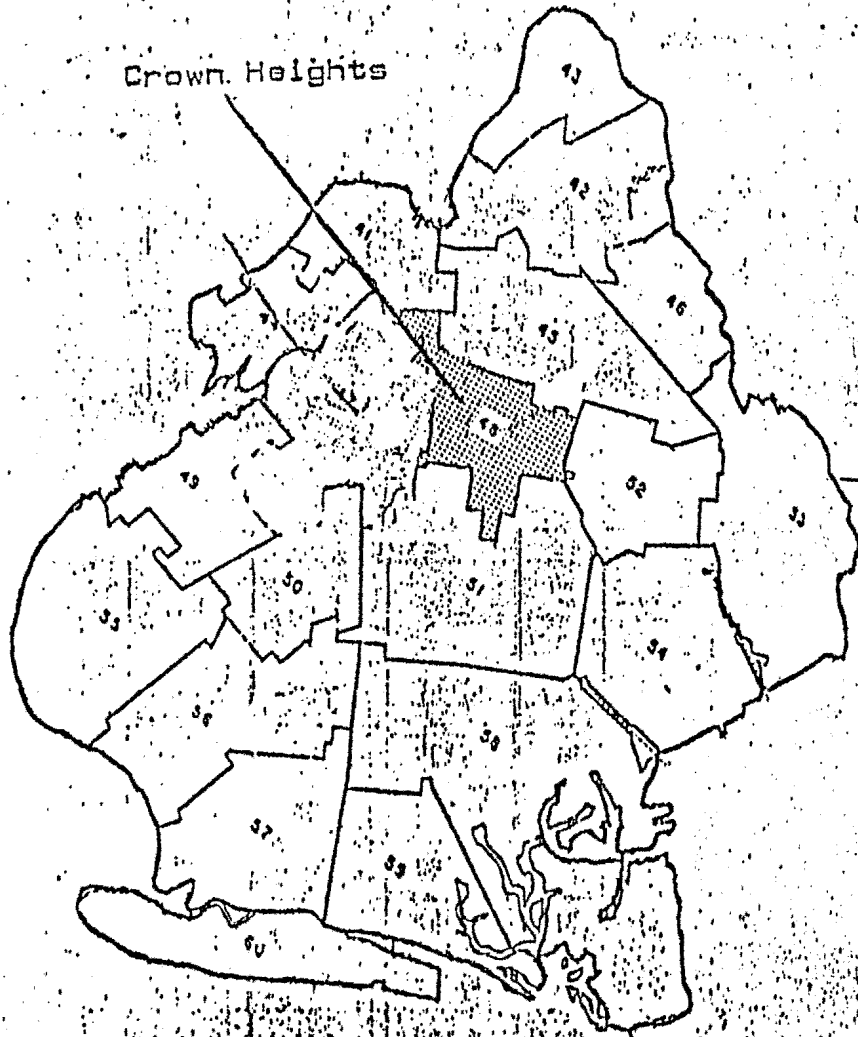
Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
Avenues: East River, Clinton Av., Myrtle Av., Grand Av., Green Av., Flatbush Av., Fulton St., Boerum St., Atlantic Av., Court St., Lane St., Henry St., Atlantic Av., East River



Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
Avenues: Flushing Av., Evergreen Av., Myrtle Av., D'Way, Louis St., Stockton St., Throop Av., Floyd St., Marcy Av., Heyward Av., Bedford Av., Flushing Av., Clinton Av., East River

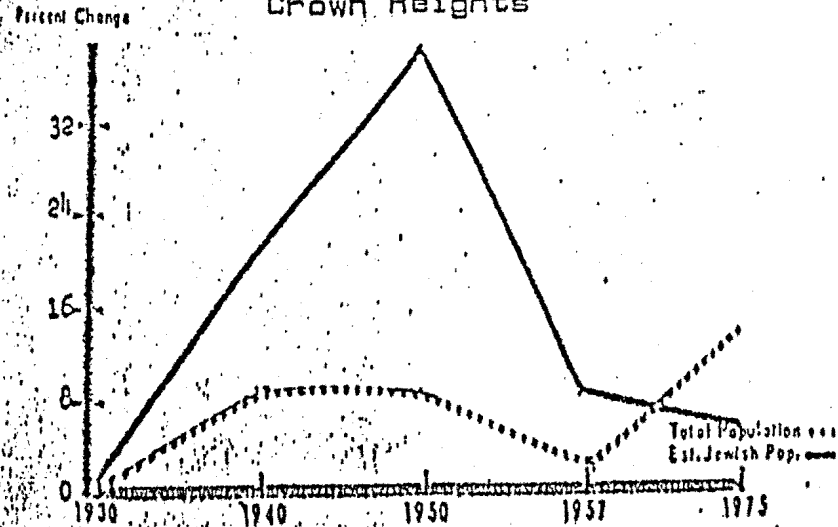
BROOKLYN

Crown Heights



1975
 Total population 170,000
 Jewish pop. 56,500
 Percent 33.2%

STUDY AREA NO. 48
 Crown Heights

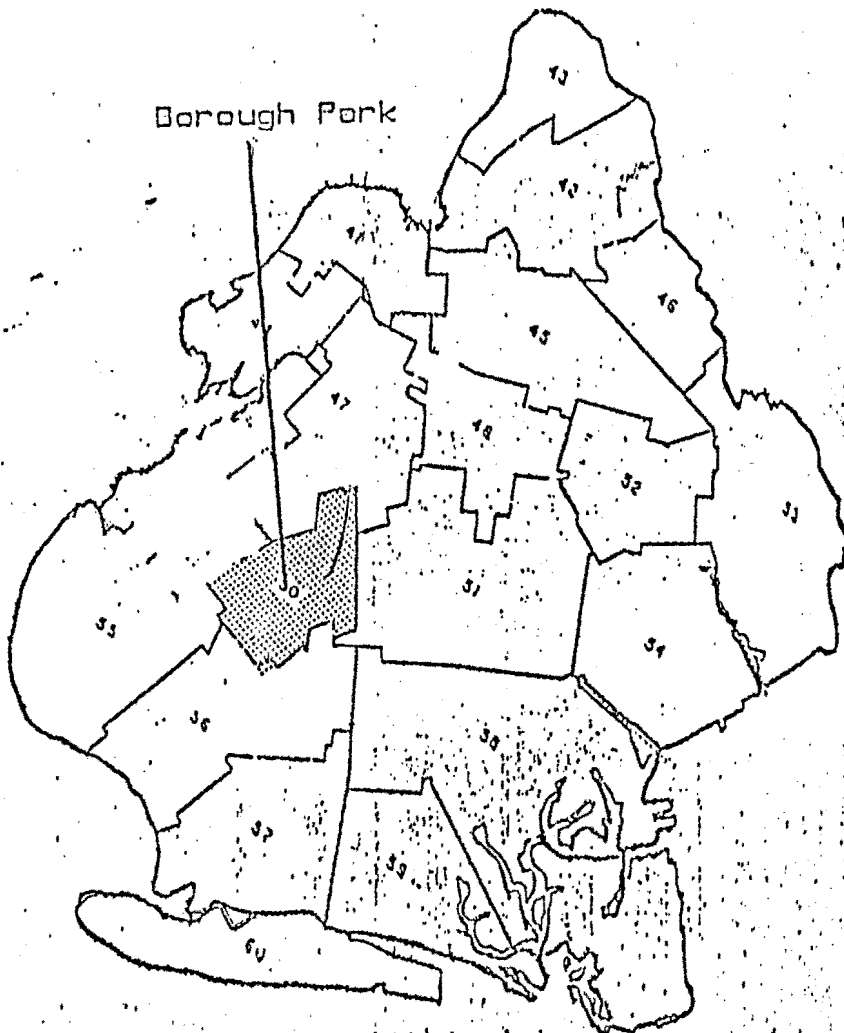


Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930

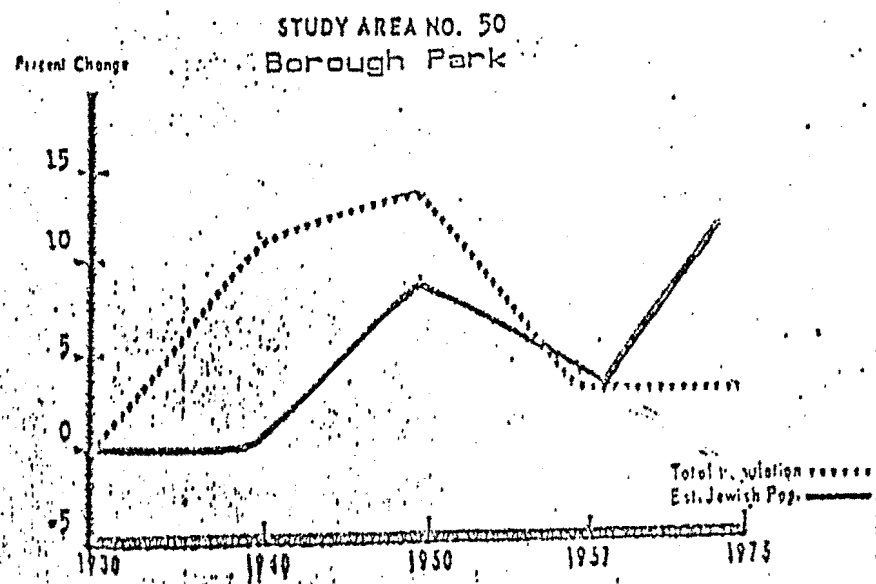
Ulster St., Green St., E.N.Y. Av., Lefferts Av., Albany Av., Clarkson Av., E. 30th St., Chu
 St., 31st St., Clarkson Av., Nostrand Av., Lefferts Av., Lincoln Road, Ocean Av., Empire Biv
 Ave., E. 31st St., Underhill Av., St. John's Pl., Wash. Av., Park Pl., Vanderbilt Av., Atlantic A
 Wyand Av., Orrene Av., Wash. Av., Atlantic Av., St. Mary's Av., Troy Av., Bergen St., St. Mary's Av.

BROOKLYN

B.C.D.C. - PROJECT CHAIM - Appendix I - Plate 4



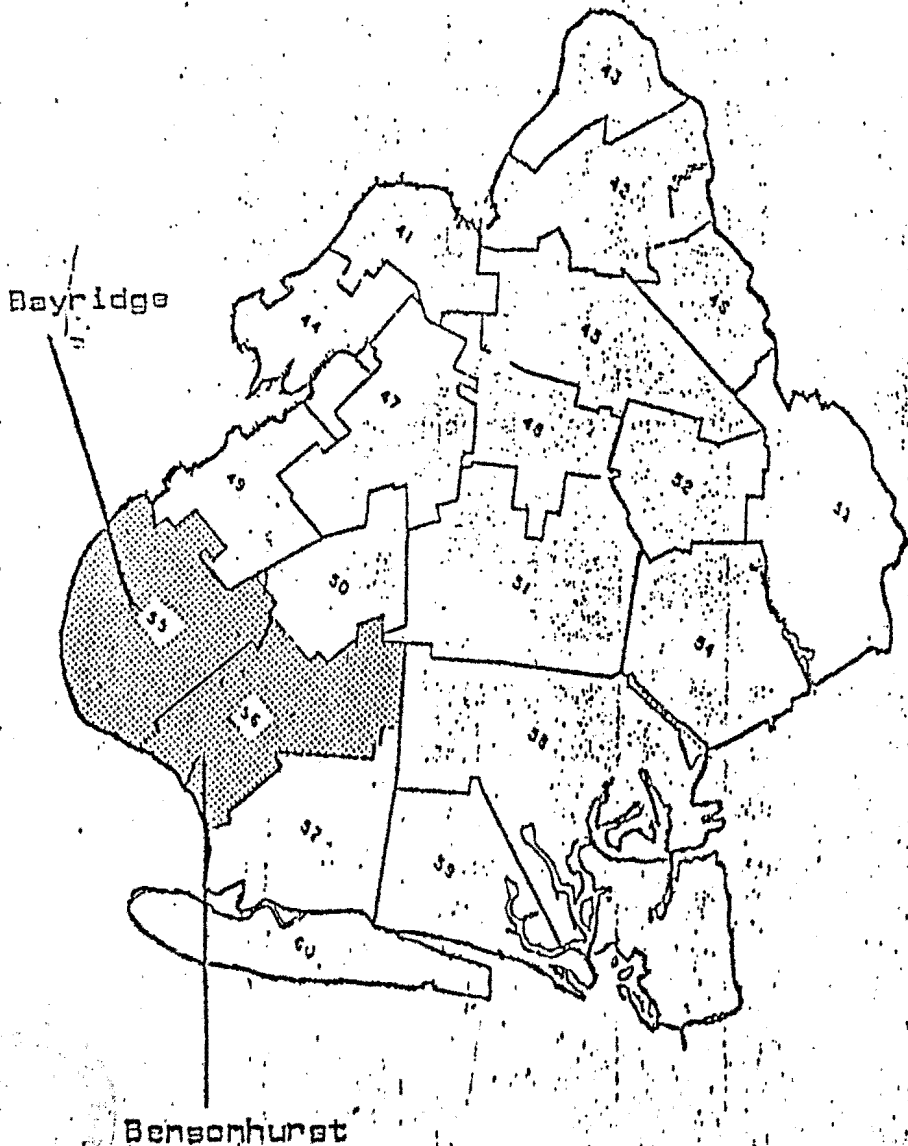
1976 (V. ST.)
 Total population 115,000
 Jewish pop. 60,000
 Percent 52.3%



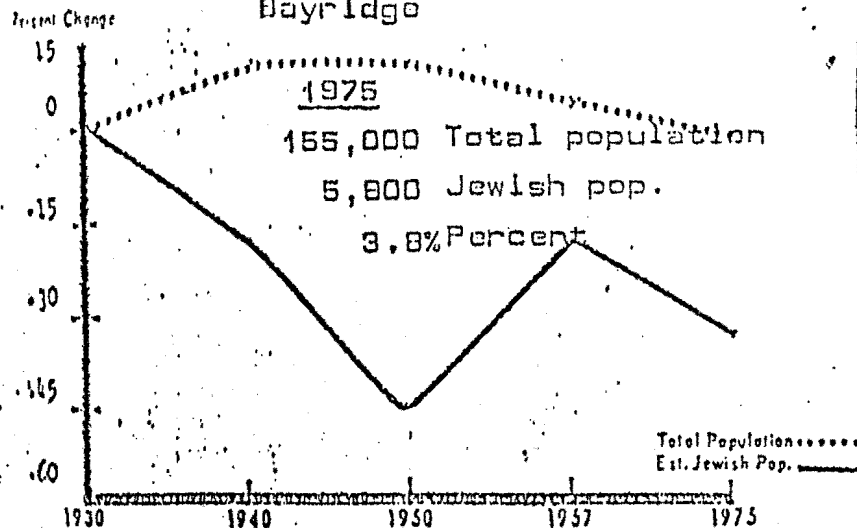
Data from: The Estimated Jewish Population of the New York Area 1900-1975.
 The demographic study committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
 Coney Island Av., Foster Av., Ocean Pkwy., 10th Av., McDonald Av., 47th St., 19th Av., 55th St., 10th St., 50th St., 13th St., 55th St., 13th Av., Ft. Hamilton Pkwy., McDonald Av., Terrace J.I., Prospect Av., Sealey St., Prospect Park South West

BROOKLYN

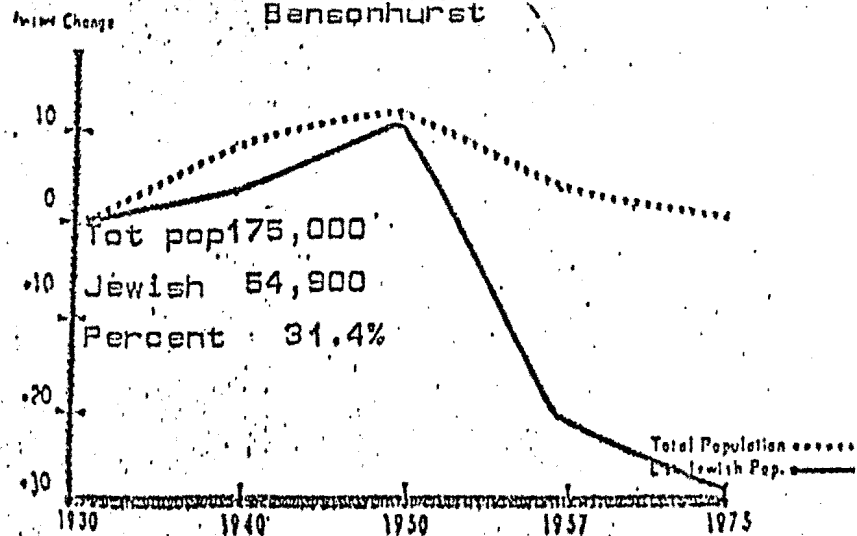


STUDY AREA NO. 55
Bayridge



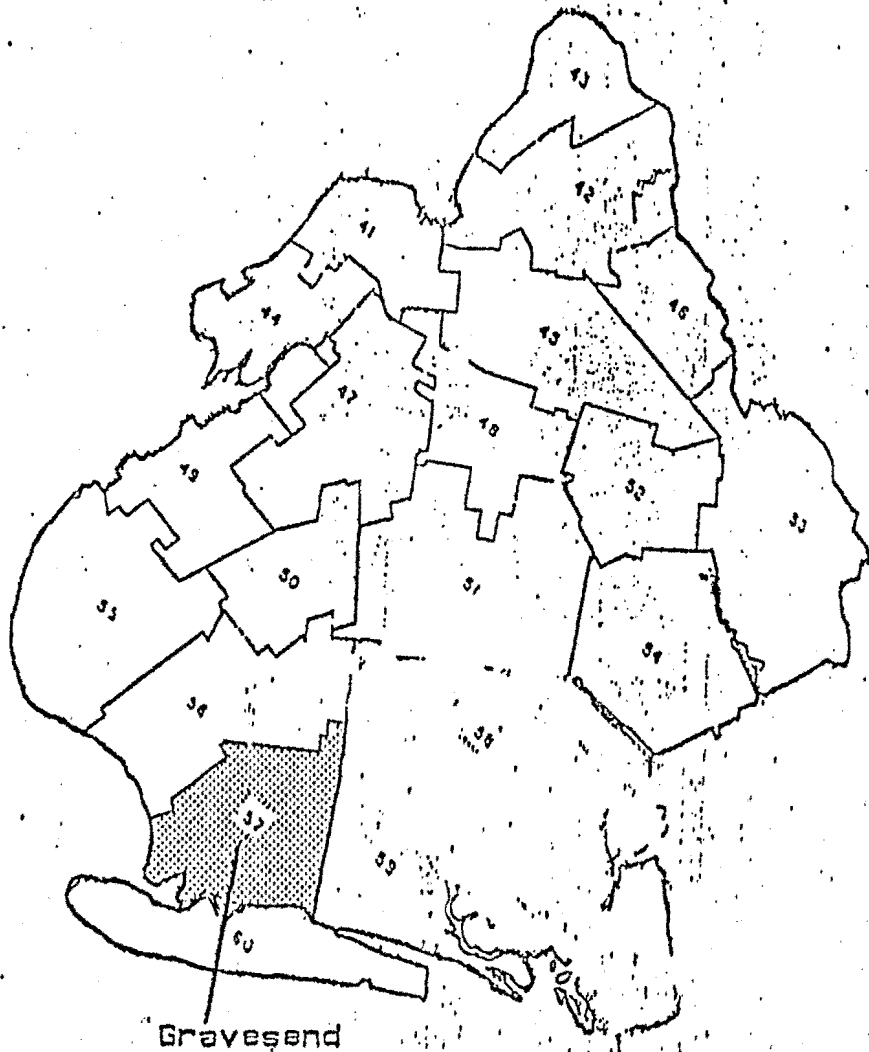
Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
14th Av., Cropsey Av., Bay 8, Gravesend Bay, The Narrows,
Bay Pkwy., 2nd Av., 3rd Av., 56th St., 7th Av., 60th St., 6th Av.,
4th St., Long Island Railroad, 62nd St., Fort Hamilton Pkwy.,
11th St., 13th Av., New Utrecht Av., 65th St.

STUDY AREA NO. 56
Bensonhurst

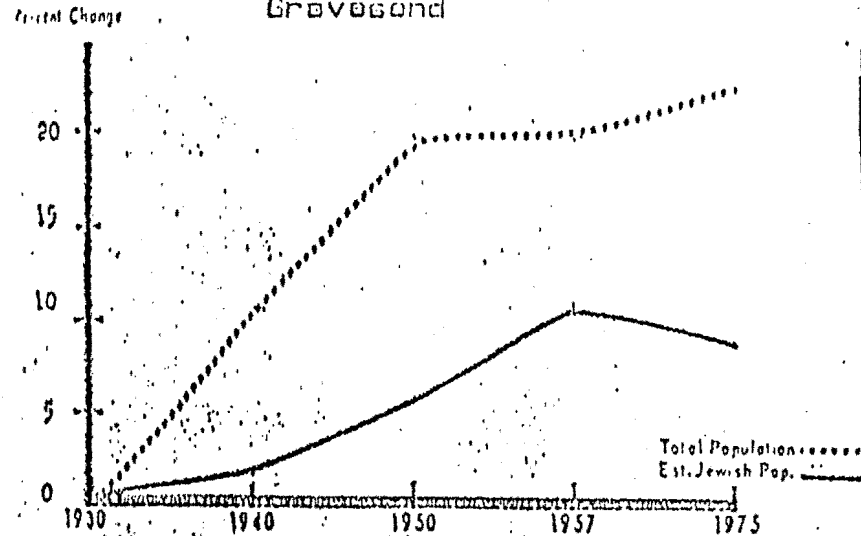


Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
Gravesend Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey Av., 14th Av., 65th St., New
York Av., 58th St., 18th Av., 55th St., 19th Av., 47th St., McDonald
Ave., Ocean Av., Foster Av., Coney I. Av., Av. N, E, 7th St., Av. O,
17th Av., Av. P, Bay Pkwy., 70th St., 23rd Av., Cropsey Av., 24th Av.

BROOKLYN



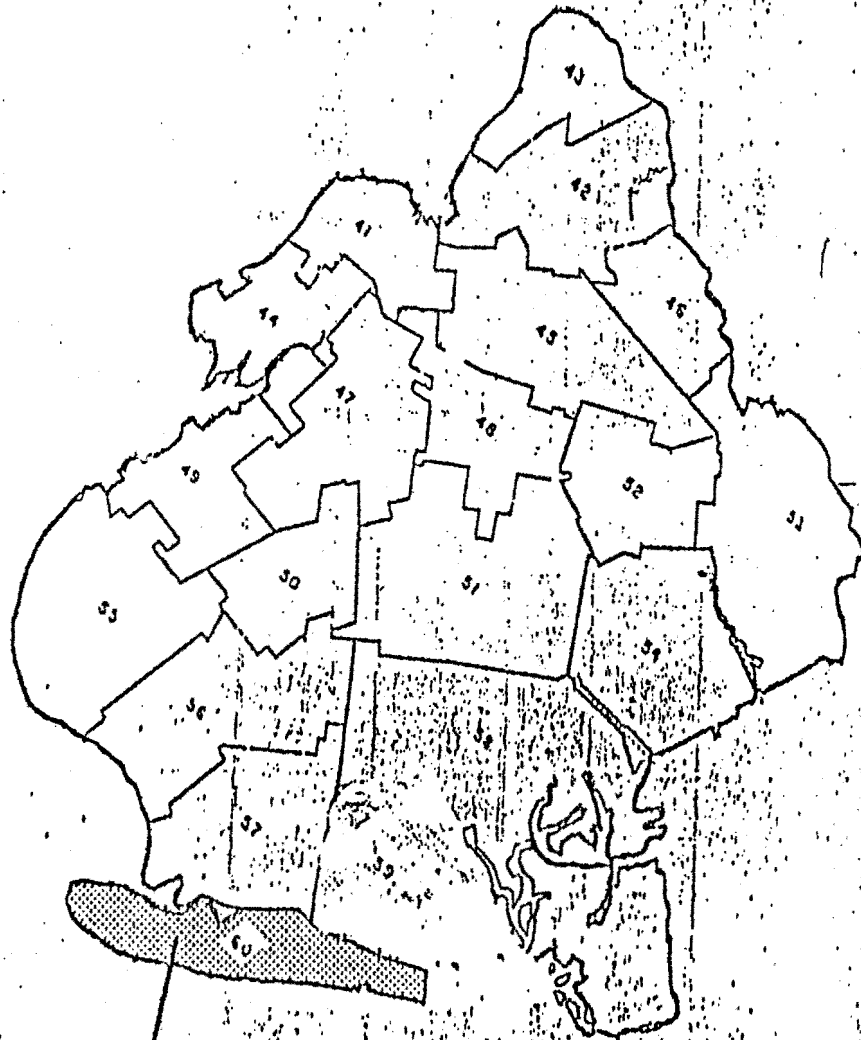
STUDY AREA NO. 57
Gravesend



Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
 address: Gravesend Bay, 24th Av., Cropsey Av., 23rd Av., 70th St.,
 1/2 Parkway, Av. P, Ocean Parkway, E. 7th St., Av. H, Concy
 Blvd Av., Shore Parkway, Gravesend Bay

	1975
Total pop.	125,000
Jewish pop.	49,900
Percent	47.5%

BROOKLYN

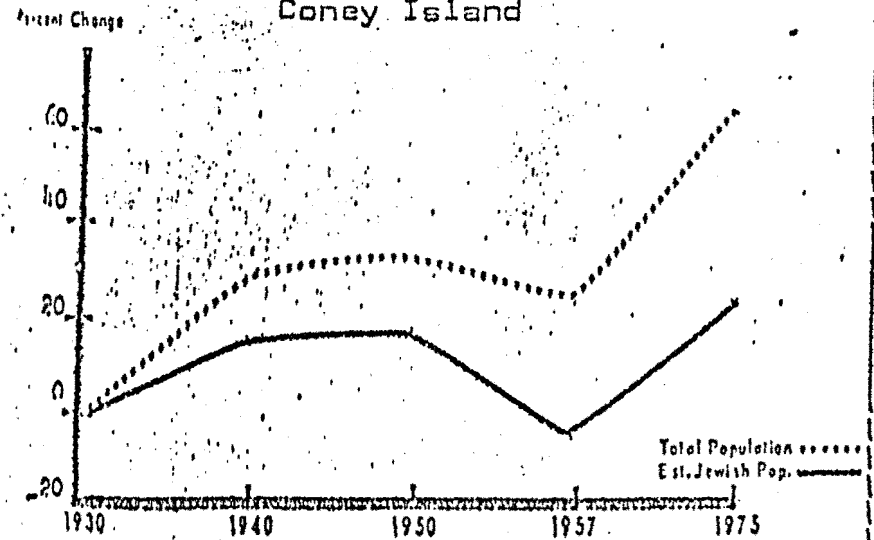


Coney Island

1975

Total population	100,000
Jewish pop.	57,000
Percent	57.0%

STUDY AREA NO. 60
Coney Island



Total and Estimated Jewish Population as a Percent Change Over 1930
 Oriental Beach, Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, Atlantic
 Beach, Seagate Av., Northern Point, Lindburgh Park, Gravesend
 Av., Shore Parkway, Neptune Av., Sheepshead Bay

TABLE A - Continued

10 - 19.9 percent	
<u>Queens</u>	<u>Manhattan</u>
Long Island City-Sunnyside	Greenwich Village
Middle Village	Yorkville - East of Centr.
Flushing	Morningside Heights
Dayside-Oakland Gardens	
Jamaica-South Jamaica	
Queens Village-Mollis-St. Albans	
Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose	

9.9 percent or less	
<u>Manhattan</u>	<u>Brooklyn</u>
Lower Manhattan	Greenpoint
West Midtown-Chelsea	South Brooklyn
Times Square-Midtown	Dodford-Stuyvesant
Stuyvesant Town-Gramercy Square	Bushwick
East Midtown	Park Slope
West Harlem	Sunset Park
East Harlem	Bay Ridge
East River Islands	
<u>Bronx</u>	<u>Queens</u>
South Bronx	Astoria
Pelham Bay-Throgs Neck	Woodside-Jackson Heights
Riker's Island	Ridgewood-Maspeth
	College Point-Whitestone
	Woodhaven-Richmond Hill
<u>Richmond</u>	Richmond Hill South-
St. George	Ozone Park
Port Richmond	
New Dorp-South Beach	
Central Richmond-Castleton	
Corners	
Mariner's Harbor-Travis	
Rossville-Tottenville	

TABLE B

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDY AREAS ACCORDING TO CONCENTRATION OF JEWISH POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1975

20 percent or more	
<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Bronx</u>
Bay Park	West Bronx
Brooklyn	Fordham
Flatbush-Brownsville	Pelham Parkway
New York-Jamaica Bay	
Steads-Canarsie	<u>Queens</u>
Teech-Ulmer Park	Forest Hills-Rego Park
Wood-Marine Park	Dayside-Oakland Gardens
Woodside Bay	South Flushing-Fresh Meadows-
Y Island-Manhattan Beach	Utopia
	Douglaston-Little Neck-
	Bellerose
	The Rockaways

30 - 39.9 percent	
<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Queens</u>
Bay Heights	College Point, Whitestone
Brooklyn	
Manhattan	<u>Nassau</u>
Bay Heights	Hempstead Town
<u>Queens</u>	<u>Westchester</u>
Bay Point	New Rochelle

20 - 29.9 percent	
<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Queens</u>
Brooklyn	Woodside-Jackson Heights -
	Elmhurst-Corona
<u>Queens</u>	Flushing
East Side	Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-
	Rosedale
East of Central Park	<u>Nassau</u>
	North Hempstead Town
	Oyster Bay Town
<u>Queens</u>	
Queens	<u>Suffolk</u>
Queens	Western Section

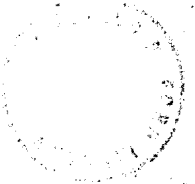


TABLE B - Continued

10 - 19.9 percent	
<u>Brooklyn</u> Downtown Brooklyn	<u>Queens</u> Long Island City-Sunnyside Astoria
<u>Manhattan</u> Lower Manhattan Greenwich Village Times Square-Midtown Stuyvesant Town-Gramercy Park Morningside Heights	Middle Village, part of Jamaica-South Jamaica Queens Village-Mollis-St
<u>Bronx</u> Riverdale North Bronx	<u>Westchester</u> Mt. Vernon White Plains Yonkers Southern Section (inc. 1
9.9 percent or less	
<u>Manhattan</u> West Midtown-Chelsea East Midtown West Harlem East Harlem East River Islands	<u>Bronx</u> South Bronx Pelham Bay-Throgs Neck Riker's Island
<u>Brooklyn</u> Greenpoint South Brooklyn Bedford-Stuyvesant Dushwick Park Slope Sunset Park Bay Ridge	<u>Queens</u> Ridgewood-Maspeth Woodhaven-Richmond Hill Richmond Hill South-Oxgar
<u>Suffolk</u> Eastern Section Central Section	<u>Richmond</u> St. George Port Richmond New Dorp-South Beach Central Richmond-Castles Corners Mariner's Harbor-Travis Rossville-Tottenville
<u>Nassau</u> Northern Section (inc. Peekskill)	

in 1930, 1950, and 1975, respectively. Five classes of Jewish population concentration are used: a Jewish concentration of 9.9 percent or less of total population, 10 - 19.9 percent, 20 - 29.9 percent, 30 - 39.9 percent, and 40 percent or more. These tabulations for New York City are portrayed on maps as Figures 3, 4, and 5 for 1930, 1950, and 1975, respectively. Projections of Jewish population density in 1975 for Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties are shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8, respectively.

Manhattan -- The Lower East Side in Manhattan probably served as the first base of most Jewish immigrants to the United States. Here they made decisions as to their future in the new country. Many of the adventurous spirits moved on to newer areas. Others settled on the Lower East Side and raised their families. In 1923, 314,000 Jewish people lived in this section, accounting for 44.5 percent of Manhattan's total Jewish population. Since then, the population of the community has been declining - 102,000 in 1930, 70,000 in 1958, and a projected 47,000 in 1975.

West Harlem as a secondary area of Jewish concentration in 1923 with about 101,000 Jews. As a result of a heavy out-migration in the 1930's, it has all but disappeared as a Jewish community.

By 1975, almost three-quarters of Manhattan's Jewish population is concentrated in four areas: Park West, Washington Heights, East Side, and Yorkville-East of Central Park.

The Bronx -- In 1923, 55.9 percent of the Jewish population was located in two areas - Morrisania and Tremont. By 1930, both of these areas declined in relative importance, as the Jewish population moved out to West Bronx, Fordham and Pelham Parkway.

By 1975, more than three-quarters of the Jewish population in the Bronx will be living in five of the borough's 12 study areas. In the 1970's, their relative importance in 1975, these areas are West Bronx, Morrisania, Pelham Parkway and Tremont.

Brooklyn -- The three leading areas of Jewish concentration in Brooklyn were Flatbush-Brownsville, Williamsburg and East New York-Jamaica Bay. With the in-migration of Manhattan's Jewish population in the 1920's, and the dispersion of the Brooklyn Jewish population from earlier areas of concentration, the newer residential areas of the borough expanded rapidly. In 1950 about 920,000 Jewish people were living in Brooklyn. They were widely dispersed geographically with concentrations of 40 percent or more of total population in ten of the borough's twenty study areas.

By 1975, a total of 84.7 percent of Brooklyn's Jewry will be living in ten areas: Flatbush, East New York-Jamaica Bay, East Flatbush-Williamsburg, Midwood-Marine Park, Borough Park, Coney Island-Manhattan Beach, Crown Heights, Bensonhurst, Sheepshead Bay and Bath Beach Park.

R.C.D.C. - PROJECT CHAIM - Appendix I - Table B, Continued

Population Projections

Borough Park, PSA
1970 - 1985

Year	Population Projection	Natural Increase 1/	Net Migration 2/
1970	124,176	-	-
1971	125,693	1,117	400
1972	127,389	1,131	565
1973	129,265	1,146	730
1974	131,323	1,163	895
1975	133,565	1,182	1,060
1976	135,992	1,202	1,225
1977	138,606	1,224	1,390
1978	141,408	1,247	1,555
1979	144,401	1,273	1,720
1980	147,586	1,300	1,885
1981	150,964	1,328	2,050
1982	154,538	1,359	2,215
1983	158,309	1,391	2,380
1984	162,279	1,425	2,545
1985	166,449	1,460	2,710
Total Increase		18,948	23,325

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

1/ The natural growth of population is assumed to be equal to .9% yearly. This, according to the Bureau of the Census, is an average value, as the natural growth rate of the U.S. population ranges between .8% and 1.0% yearly.

2/ Net migration is assumed to increase at a constant rate. This is considered to be a conservative estimate.



Population Shifts in Borough Park PSA, Crown Heights
And Williamsburgh in Brooklyn, New York
1950 - 1970

Borough Park PSA	1950	1960	1970	Change			
				1950 - 60		1960 - 70	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	137,386	126,154	124,176	-11,232	-8.2%	-1,978	-1.5
Jewish Population*	72,265	71,907	76,368	-358	-0.5%	4,461	6.2
Jewish Population as % of Total Population	52.6%	57.0%	61.5%				
Crown Heights	1950	1957	1975	Change			
				1950 - 57		1957 - 75	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	160,689	148,990	170,000	-11,699	-7.3%	21,010	14.1%
Jewish Population	75,369	58,397	56,500	-16,972	-22.5%	-1,897	-3.2%
Jewish Population as % of Total Population	46.9%	39.2%	33.2%				
Williamsburgh	1950	1957	1975	Change			
				1950 - 57		1957 - 75	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	168,170	149,143	160,000	-19,027	-11.3%	10,857	6.8%
Jewish Population	66,606	43,412	33,400	-23,194	-34.8%	-10,012	-23.1%
Jewish Population as % of Total Population	39.6%	29.1%	20.9%				

*Figures on Jewish Population in PSA derived by applying to actual PSA population the Demographic Study Committee percentages.

Source: Demographic Study Committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

B.C.D.C. - PROJECT CHAIM - Appendix I - Table E

R S D	1 9 2 3				1 9 4 0				1 9 5 0			
	JEWISH	TOTAL	JEWISH	%	TOTAL	JEWISH	%	TOTAL	JEWISH	%		
41	2,200	84,600	3,500	4.2	79,200	18,900	23.8	88,100	25,900	29.3		
42	129,100	191,200	73,100	40.7	177,600	60,900	34.3	168,200	66,600	39.6		
43	5,450	81,600	11,200	13.7	75,600	8,400	11.2	68,300	2,600	3.8		
44	1,600	107,800	1,600	1.5	104,000	4,100	3.9	98,400	2,400	2.4		
45	69,400	252,700	46,700	18.5	255,900	27,200	10.6	269,600	23,300	8.7		
46	19,000	123,500	11,200	8.7	129,800	7,700	5.9	123,600	7,900	6.4		
47	4,200	124,800	3,200	2.6	126,000	3,100	2.5	128,200	4,100	3.2		
48	25,500	147,600	53,800	36.4	160,500	63,900	39.8	160,700	75,400	46.9		
49	2,700	115,000	10,900	9.4	115,200	8,700	7.5	110,400	5,200	4.7		
50	46,900	111,400	61,300	55.0	124,800	61,500	49.3	127,000	66,800	52.6		
51	16,400	172,000	56,100	32.6	218,100	94,500	43.3	239,700	122,400	51.1		
52	172,000	208,200	170,100	81.7	202,800	145,200	71.6	185,100	125,700	67.9		
53	103,900	172,700	99,200	57.4	168,600	78,800	46.8	159,300	73,800	46.3		
54	4,400	26,500	15,900	60.0	31,000	17,700	57.1	38,600	20,500	53.0		
55	5,200	158,700	9,000	5.7	173,800	7,400	4.3	174,300	4,900	2.8		
56	45,100	170,600	76,400	44.8	185,400	78,900	42.6	193,800	84,600	43.7		
57	4,300	86,400	45,200	53.5	95,600	47,100	49.3	102,400	49,000	47.9		
58	3,200	101,300	29,400	29.0	126,600	34,400	27.2	142,700	55,000	38.6		
59	7,100	91,000	70,800	77.8	64,700	39,400	61.0	74,000	44,700	60.4		
60	1,000	10,000	1,000	10.0	10,000	1,000	10.0	10,000	1,000	10.0		

R S D	TOTAL		TOTAL WHITE		TOTAL JEWISH		MALE WHITE		MALE JEWISH		FEMALE WHITE		FEMALE JEWISH		EST. TOTAL POP.		EST. JEWISH POP.	
	TOTAL	%	WHITE	%	JEWISH	%	WHITE	%	JEWISH	%	WHITE	%	JEWISH	%	POP.	JEWISH POP.	%	
41	93,200	24.1	74,800	22,400	30.0	41,100	12,300	30.0	33,700	10,000	30.0	95,000	18,000	18.9				
42	149,100	29.1	138,000	43,400	31.5	68,800	21,600	31.4	69,300	21,800	31.5	160,000	33,400	20.9				
43	60,100	2.6	59,900	1,600	2.6	30,000	800	2.7	29,900	800	2.6	45,000	900	2.0				
44	94,300	4.3	83,000	4,000	4.8	42,200	2,000	4.8	40,800	2,000	4.8	80,000	3,800	4.8				
45	253,000	11.7	86,500	29,500	34.2	42,000	14,300	34.1	44,500	15,200	34.2	250,000	24,700	9.5				
46	115,000	6.1	112,100	7,000	6.3	54,000	3,400	6.3	58,100	3,600	6.3	110,000	6,300	5.7				
47	119,000	4.4	112,200	5,200	4.6	54,800	2,500	4.6	58,000	2,700	4.6	120,000	3,400	2.8				
48	149,000	39.2	111,900	58,400	52.2	52,700	27,500	52.2	59,200	30,900	52.2	170,000	56,500	33.2				
49	93,400	6.6	93,000	6,500	6.6	48,400	3,200	6.6	49,600	3,300	6.6	90,000	3,400	3.8				
50	124,300	55.6	114,000	63,500	55.7	55,700	31,000	55.7	58,300	32,500	55.8	115,000	60,100	52.3				
51	239,100	51.7	235,700	123,600	52.4	110,700	58,000	52.4	125,100	65,600	52.5	250,000	125,900	50.4				
52	172,600	55.4	134,000	95,700	71.4	65,200	46,600	71.4	68,800	49,100	71.3	180,000	77,000	42.8				
53	147,800	60.6	141,200	89,600	63.4	68,700	43,600	63.5	72,500	45,900	63.4	165,000	94,000	57.0				
54	47,000	59.5	43,500	23,000	63.9	21,900	14,000	63.9	22,000	14,000	63.8	50,000	28,500	57.0				
55	156,300	4.5	155,700	7,500	4.5	79,500	3,600	4.5	86,200	3,900	4.5	155,000	5,900	3.8				
56	177,200	33.6	176,600	59,500	33.7	86,100	29,000	33.7	90,500	30,500	33.7	175,000	54,900	31.4				
57	102,300	50.1	102,100	51,300	50.3	50,400	25,300	50.2	51,600	26,000	50.3	105,000	49,000	47.5				
58	140,800	45.7	140,300	64,300	45.8	68,000	31,200	45.8	72,200	33,100	45.8	150,000	71,200	47.5				
59	89,000	53.7	87,900	47,700	54.3	43,200	23,000	54.3	44,700	24,300	54.3	100,000	52,200	52.2				
60	74,700	59.8	72,300	44,700	61.8	35,100	21,700	61.8	37,200	23,000	61.7	100,000	57,000	57.0				
TOTAL	2,602,400	32.8	2,290,600	853,500	37.3	1,118,500	414,600	37.1	1,172,200	433,300	37.4	2,675,000	827,000	30.9				



B.C.D.C. - PROJECT CHAIM - Appendix I - Table F
JEWISH POPULATION TRENDS IN BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES

1923 - 1975

(IN THOUSANDS)

Study area ^a	Name	Year					
		1923		1930		1940	
Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>10 percent or more</u>							
43	Crown Heights	26	3.5	54	6.3	64	7.5
50	Borough Park	47	6.4	61	7.2	62	7.2
51	Flatbush	16	2.2	56	6.6	94	11.0
52	East Flatbush-Brownsville	172	23.2	170	20.0	145	16.9
53	East New York-Jamaica Bay	106	14.3	99	11.6	79	9.2
54	Flatlands-Canarsie	4	0.5	16	1.9	18	2.1
56	Bensonhurst	45	6.1	76	8.9	79	9.2
57	Bath Beach-Ilmer Park	4	0.5	46	5.4	47	5.5
59	Sheepshead Bay	7	0.9	21	2.5	35	4.1
60	Coney Island-Manhattan Beach	35	4.7	47	5.5	53	6.2
<u>20-39.9 percent</u>							
42	Williamsburg	139	18.8	78	9.2	61	7.1
58	Midwood-Marine Park	3	0.4	29	3.4	34	4.0
<u>20-29.9 percent</u>							
41	Downtown Brooklyn	2	0.3	4	0.5	19	2.2

Study areas ^a	Name	Year					
		1923		1930		1940	
Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>9.9 percent or less</u>							
43	Greenpoint	31	4.2	11	1.3	8	0.9
44	South Brooklyn	2	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.5
45	Bedford-Stuyvesant	69	9.3	47	5.5	27	3.2
46	Bushwick	19	2.6	11	1.3	8	0.9
47	Park Slope	4	0.5	3	0.4	3	0.4
49	Sunset Park	3	0.4	11	1.3	9	1.1
55	Bay Ridge	5	0.7	9	1.1	7	0.8
Total Brooklyn		740	100	851	100	857	100

Study area ^a	Name	Year					
		1950		1958		1975 ^c	
Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>10 percent or more</u>							
43	Crown Heights	75	8.2	58	6.8	56	6.8
50	Borough Park	67	7.3	64	7.5	60	7.3
51	Flatbush	122	13.3	124	14.5	126	15.3
52	East Flatbush-Brownsville	126	13.7	96	11.2	77	9.3
53	East New York-Jamaica Bay	74	8.0	90	10.5	94	11.4
54	Flatlands-Canarsie	20	2.2	28	3.3	28	3.4
56	Bensonhurst	85	9.2	60	7.0	55	6.6

B.C.D.C. - PROJECT CHAIM - Appendix I - Table F (continued)

JEWISH POPULATION TRENDS IN BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES

1923 - 1975

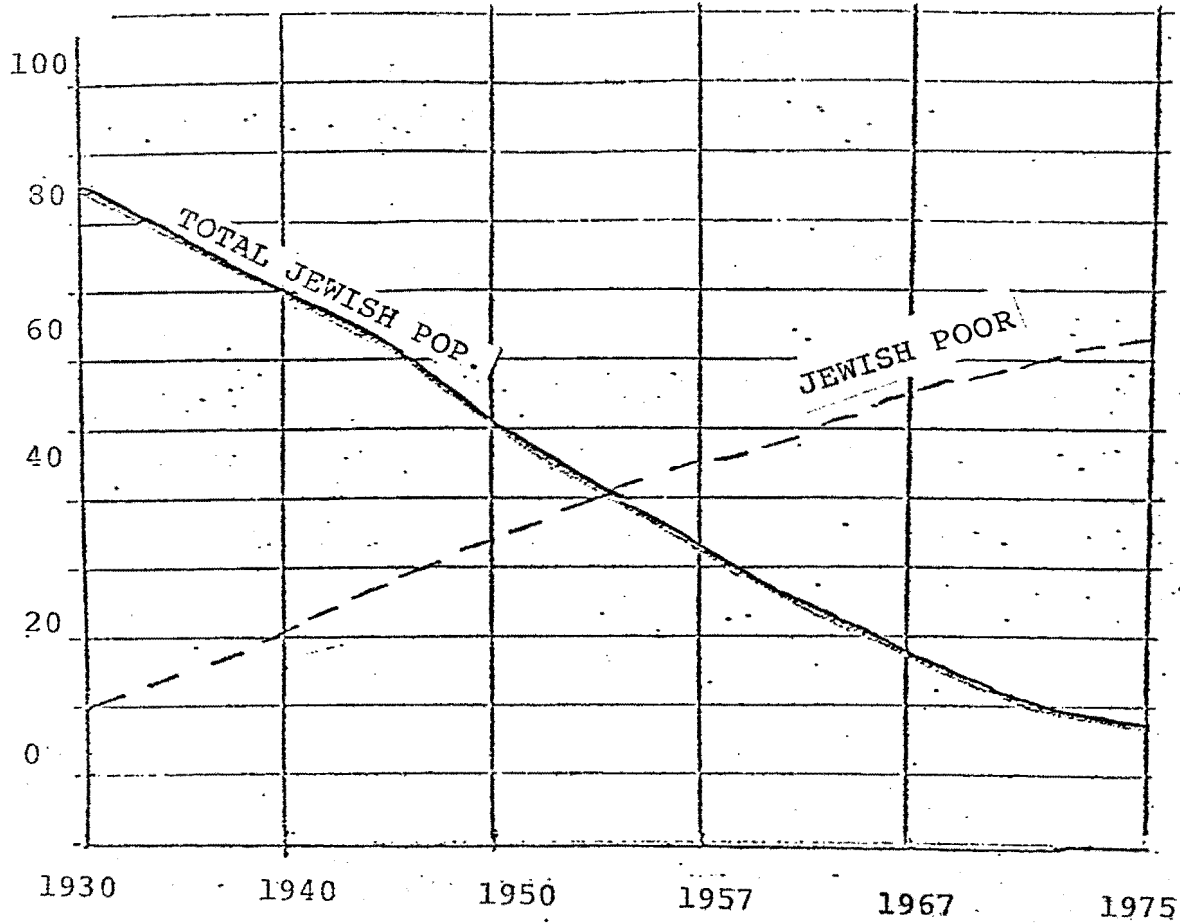
(IN THOUSANDS)

Number	Study areas ^a Name	1950		Year 1958		1975 ^c	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	<u>40 percent or more - cont'd.</u>						
57	Bath Beach-Tiner Park	49	5.3	51	6.0	50	6.1
59	Sheepshead Bay	48	5.2	48	5.6	52	6.3
60	Coney Island-Manhattan Beach	55	6.0	45	5.3	57	6.9
	<u>30-39.9 percent</u>						
42	Williamsburg	67	7.3	43	5.0	33 ^d	4.0
58	Midwood-Marine Park	55	6.0	64	7.5	71	8.6
	<u>20-29.9 percent</u>						
41	Downtown Brooklyn	25	2.8	22	2.6	18	2.2
	<u>10-19.9 percent</u>						
	None						
	<u>9.9 percent or less</u>						
43	Greenpoint	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1
44	South Brooklyn	2	0.2	4	0.5	4	0.5
45	Bedford Stuyvesant	23	2.5	20	2.3	20	2.0

Number	Study areas ^a Name	1950		Year 1958		1975 ^c	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	<u>9.9 percent or less - cont'd</u>						
47	Park Slope	4	0.4	5	0.6	3	0.4
49	Sunset Park	5	0.6	6	0.7	3	0.4
55	Bay Ridge	5	0.6	8	0.9	6	0.7
	^b Total Brooklyn	920	100	854	100	827	100

- (a) Study areas are classified according to concentration of Jewish population in 1950 as a percent of total population in each study area in 1950.
- (b) Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
- (c) Data apply to year 1958. School attendance data for 1957 are not available, because Yom Kippur was on a Saturday.
- (d) The Jewish population of Williamsburg may undergo a more rapid reduction if current reports on the exodus of Hassidim are carried out expeditiously.

PERCENT
CHANGE IN
POPULATION



RELATIONSHIP OF DECLINE
OF JEWISH POPULATION IN
IMPACTED AREAS AND INCREASE
IN POVERTY LEVELS.

Borough of Brooklyn,
New York City

