

ally re-examine their traditional scope and methods in relation to current social needs and new governmental programs. There should be consideration of the strengths of existing programs of voluntary agencies as governmental programs are planned and projected.

7. There should be close liaison between the Federal Government and such comprehensive voluntary agencies as the National Social Welfare Assembly, The National Health Council, and United Community Funds and Councils of America, as governmental planning and operations increase at the national and regional levels. These agencies will need to assume increasing roles in planning, coordination and standard setting.

8. The voluntary sector should continue to develop cooperative financing, budgeting and planning procedures. In this way community leadership can encourage flexibility and constructive change in voluntary agency programs and see that they are appropriately related to governmental activity. In this way, too, joint public-voluntary planning can be carried on and comprehensive community plans developed.

9. Voluntary agencies should emphasize preventive and rehabilitative services and services aimed at promoting general health, welfare and social adjustment. While such services will not be limited exclusively to the "poor," they should search constantly for those in greatest need of services. Voluntary agencies, must, of course, be operated and their services rendered without racial discrimination or segregation of any kind.

10. Voluntary agencies should set the highest of standards in their operating procedures and should provide the best in skilled professional service. At the same time, they should be the first to recognize the vital role of the volunteer worker, of broad citizen participation in policy making, and of warmth and the personal touch in the administration of services.

11. Voluntary and governmental agencies should cooperate in meeting the central problem of social welfare manpower shortages. The citizen leadership traditionally associated with voluntary health and welfare activity should participate actively in the planning and operation of the new community programs associated with the "War on Poverty." Personnel should be made available to these programs, on a lend-lease basis if necessary, by both voluntary agencies and corporations. Voluntary community fund-raising groups should include funds in their budgets to match government appropriations for local community action programs and should insist upon representation on community committees administering these programs. In this way local citizen leadership and control can be maintained. Voluntary agencies should develop methods by which their clients and the residents of areas they serve can participate meaningfully in the operation of their own programs.

12. Voluntary agencies must account to the public for the funds and methods used, and for the results of their efforts.

This statement represents a consensus of the undersigned representatives of the Federal Government and United Community Funds and Councils of America, on the important role of the voluntary sector in health and welfare in American society.

The Honorable John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor

The Honorable John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

The Honorable Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity

Joseph A. Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

Bayard Ewing, Graham, Reid, Ewing and Stapleton, Providence, R.I.

Donald S. Frost, Vice President, Bristol-Myers Company, New York, N.Y.

Harry T. Sealy, Vice President, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Chairman, Pitney-Bowes Corp., Stamford, Conn.