

Women's Rights **are Human Rights**

A D V O C A C Y H A N D B O O K



Jewish Federation
of Greater Philadelphia

Women of Vision | Jewish Community Relations Council | Women's Philanthropy



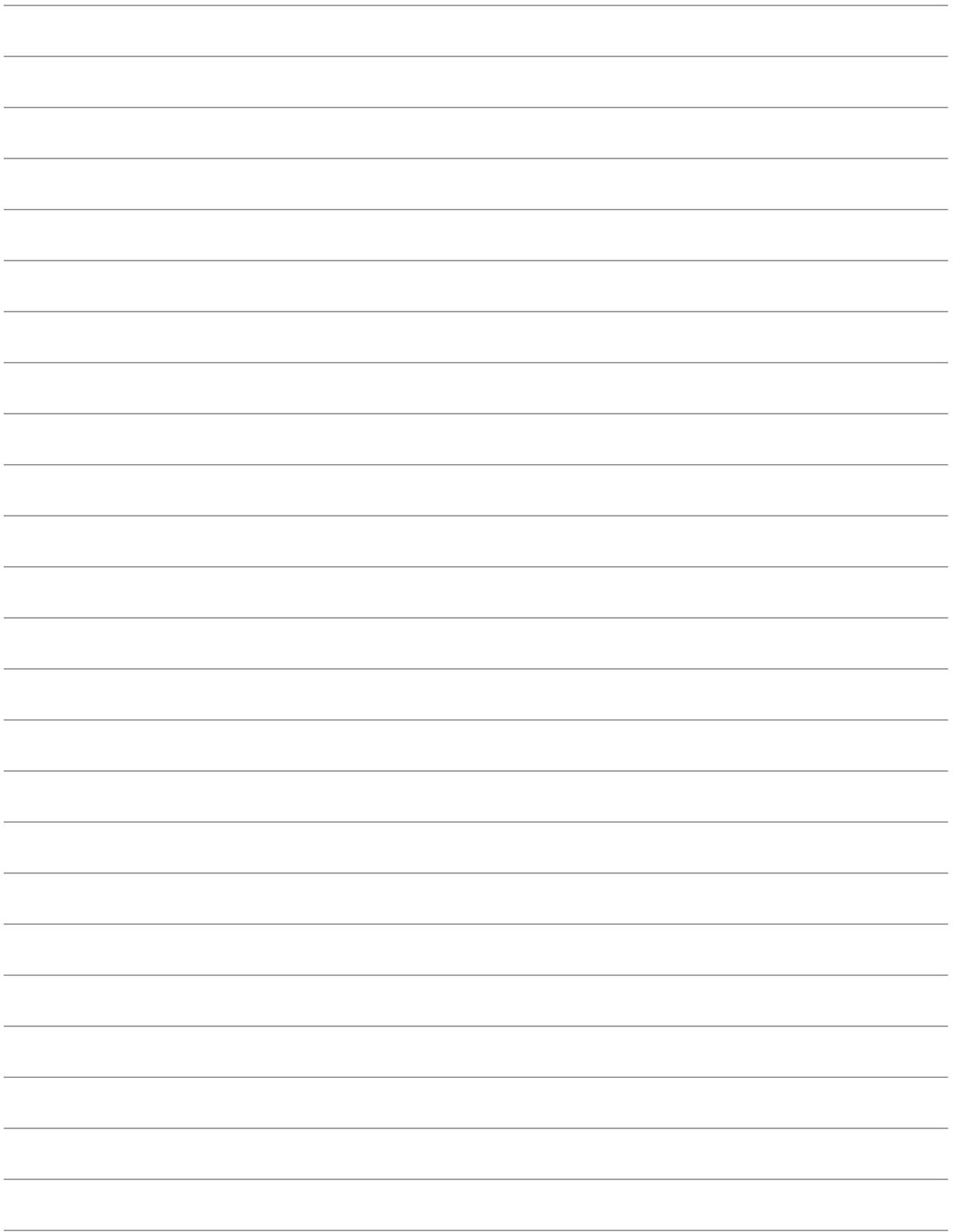


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A B O U T T H E

Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia

Since 1901, the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia has served as the hub of the region's Jewish communities, providing an infrastructure of support for Jewish people and organizations in need. Through the various grants, emergency funding, restricted gifts, endowments and our partnership with the Foundation for Jewish Day Schools, we distribute more than \$40 million each fiscal year to care for those in need and build a thriving and vibrant Jewish community locally, in Israel and around the world.

This advocacy program is presented by the Jewish Federation's:

WOMEN OF VISION

Women of Vision impacts the lives of self-identifying Jewish women and girls across generations and geographic boundaries through strategic grantmaking, advocacy and educational programs leading to social change and social justice. Every year, each member votes on how the Women of Vision Endowment Fund is allocated to programs that create and inspire a better world.

For more information:
Shara Swift, Women of Vision
and Campaign Pipeline Director
sswift@jewishphilly.org or
215.832.0841

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

The Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC) is a convening body for local Jewish agencies involved in advocacy and public affairs. Greater Philadelphia's JCRC is part of a national network that works to provide a Jewish voice on national public policy, as well as having our voices heard locally and in our State Capitol. JCRC is a non-partisan group, engaged in issues of importance to the Jewish community.

For more information:
Robin Schatz,
Government Affairs Director
rschatz@jewishphilly.org or
215.832.0654

WOMEN'S PHILANTHROPY

Women's Philanthropy engages women in the fulfilling work of making the world a better place today and for generations to come. By supporting the annual campaign, forging connections, and volunteering, we help people in need and keep Jewish life in Greater Philadelphia and around the world strong and vibrant. Leaders in Women's Philanthropy go on to use their skills in roles supporting organizations around the community and in senior volunteer leadership positions at the Jewish Federation.

For more information:
Lindsay Davidman,
Women's Philanthropy Director
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A B O U T

Jewish Women International

[Jewish Women International \(JWI\)](#) is the leading Jewish organization working to end violence against women and girls, build access to long-term economic security, and lift women's leadership. We envision a world, free of violence and inequity, where all women and girls thrive.

About Our Trainer: Dorian Karp, MPA



Dorian Karp, MPA, currently serves as the Director of Policy and Advocacy at Jewish Women International, where she focuses on federal advocacy, grassroots engagement, and coalition building. Her work centers around ending gender-based violence, gun violence prevention, economic security, and reproductive justice.

Dorian is an active member in more than 15 coalitions, holding leadership positions on the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, the Interfaith Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, Faiths United to Prevent Gun Violence, and is an inaugural member of Everytown for Gun Safety's Interfaith Advisory Council. Before moving to the D.C. metro area, she spent nearly a decade working in state government, the nonprofit sector, and political campaigns.

Dorian earned a Master in Public Administration from the University of South Florida in 2016 and holds a B.A. from Barnard College at Columbia University.

For more information:

Dorian Karp, MPA

Policy and Advocacy Director, Jewish Women International

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What is Advocacy?

We advocate any time we make our voices heard, educate, argue or act for a cause or position that matters to us. Civic engagement and legislative advocacy are important responsibilities in a democracy. Lobbying - seeking to influence a politician or public official - is an important form of advocacy.

For decades, the Jewish Federation system has been at the forefront of matters affecting Jews around the world, using our voice to influence important public policy debates. We continue to advocate because elected officials and their staff need to hear from their constituents regarding their actions and their votes. Furthermore, we are inspired by our Jewish values to repair the world (tikkun olam). And our history has taught us that our actions truly make a difference.

It is critical that Jewish leaders meet face-to-face with elected officials or their staff on the local, state and federal levels as a way to not only affect legislation but to build and maintain meaningful relationships with those in government who can make a difference. There are many ways to advocate and each of us has an important role. Every voice makes a difference.

THE FOUR QUESTIONS OF EFFECTIVE JEWISH ADVOCACY

Courtesy of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Any advocacy effort, whether lobbying, writing letters, or media outreach, must answer four basic questions:

1. Why is this good public policy?

Every issue has consequences on local, national, and international levels. It is important to address these issues, and explain why immediate action is crucial to the health and well-being of our communities, nation and world.

2. Why is this issue important to me as an individual?

The best advocates are the ones who can personalize their message. Doing so will show your elected officials that you personally took the time to consider an issue's impact on your life. Additionally, personalizing your message conveys a confidence and openness that will bring emotion and validity to any letter or lobby visit.

3. Why is this issue important to me as a member of the Jewish community?

The Jewish voice is both unique and essential. To be a Jew is to care about the world around us, to hear the voice of the prophets in our head and be engaged in the ongoing work of tikkun olam. Both the Jewish tradition and the public policy arena rely on this voice to communicate the needs and desires of the Jewish community.

4. What is my legislative ask?

From zoning permits to sewage treatment plants to power plant emissions, your elected official works on a number of issues. It is important to be specific when speaking or writing to them to ensure that their actions match your intentions.

By addressing these issues, organizations, congregations and individuals will make their advocacy efforts personal, persuasive and pointed.

ADVOCACY HOW-TO GUIDE

Contacting Elected Officials

Adapted from the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford

The most effective ways to contact your elected officials are by personal visit, letter, phone or email. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Governor is the chief executive. Our legislature is known as the General Assembly and is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The General Assembly makes the laws that direct the executive branch; it is one of the few state legislatures that is considered full-time, although practically speaking, sessions do not take place during July and August, when legislators work from their district offices.

The various counties also have their own governments. In Philadelphia, there is a Mayor (executive) and City Council (legislative). The surrounding counties have County Executives or Commissioners.

To contact state officials, you may contact either their Harrisburg office or their local office. As with federal officials, your most effective means of communication with your elected state representatives are personal visits, phone calls and letters. Visit legis.state.pa.us to find your state legislator and their contact information.

Meeting with Elected Officials

Personal Meetings

To schedule a meeting with a member of Congress, it's best to go through the Washington, DC office. If you want to invite your member of Congress to speak with you or an organization in your neighborhood, you may call the local or the Washington office. The same is true of State or County elected officials. For in-district meetings, contact the local office of the elected official.

If the meeting is with the elected official rather than staff, you may be given more time when the official is in their district office; however, with Members of Congress, most policy discussions with staff may take place in DC as the district offices are usually focused on constituent services.

Before The Meeting

Preparation is key for your legislative meetings, whether it is with the elected official or their staff. Before you go, make sure you're ready in the following areas:

■ Decide on Your Issues

If you are going with a group, decide on the issues ahead of time and disseminate them to the group.

■ Do Your Homework

Participate in calls or meetings regarding the bills/issues on which you will be advocating. Make sure you read materials on the issues that are provided, including background papers and newspaper articles. Whenever possible, bring to the meeting information and materials supporting your position. Legislators are required to take positions on many different issues and may sometimes lack important details about the pros and cons of a particular matter. It is therefore helpful to share with them information and examples that clearly demonstrate the impact or benefits associated with a particular issue or piece of legislation. It is also helpful to have an informational document or material to give to the legislator and/or staff person.

■ Learn About the People with Whom You Will Be Meeting

Knowing about your "target" makes it easier to engage. Look up their biography. Does that elected official have a record of support for the issue? What is the best way to approach that individual? For example, for some elected officials, making the ask personal (why the issue is important to you) is the way to go; however, if the elected official is a fiscal conservative, personal stories may not resonate. Also, don't be offended if you meet with a staff person instead of the elected official, or if a staff person is present at the meeting. Legislators make decisions largely based on the recommendations of their staff, so the legislative assistant will often guide the issue to completion.

■ Be Professional

Dress appropriately for the meeting (comfortable shoes are advised if you are going to the Hill) and make sure you make eye contact and give a firm handshake.

■ Practice

If you are a novice at advocating, practice what you are going to say, either with the group with whom you will be advocating or in front of a mirror. Remember, legislators represent you and they are interested in what their constituents have to say.

How to Conduct Your Meeting

1. Introductions

Introducing yourself is more important than just giving your name. This is an opportunity to introduce yourself as a constituent or, if you are representing a larger group, to introduce your group and explain its mission. In a group, one person should be the initial spokesperson, identifying themselves and giving background information on the group. This is an ideal time in which to present any literature you may have on your organization. If you are a constituent, it is important to let the elected official know that.

2. Background

This is when you say why you are visiting the office. For example, if you are lobbying about reproductive rights, you would use your basic talking points to explain why this is an important issue. This is a good time to talk about why you, or the group, is involved with ensuring access to health care. Remember, personal stories engage people and are an effective lobbying tool.

3. Policy and Action

Now is the time to discuss what the elected official can do regarding your issue. Again, using reproductive rights as an example, explain what the legislative body can do to help protect health care accessibility and rights. The key point to emphasize is that there are simple things that the legislative body (whether City Council, the General Assembly, or Congress) can do and have already done that will help the situation.

4. Asks

Make your asks clear and specific. Make it clear that you are asking, not suggesting.

For each ask, state the desired action and then ask for a commitment from the elected official that the ask will be carried out.

For example:

"I am asking that you co-sponsor 'XYZ' legislation introduced by Cong./Senator XYZ."

"I am asking that you introduce legislation to address 'XYZ.'"

"I am asking that you vote against 'XYZ' legislation."

If the elected official seems reluctant, ask what concerns or reservations they have. Address them as best you can, but also emphasize that you, or your group, want something to happen.

If the elected official or their staff person says they need to look further into the request, offer to provide additional information. Make clear that you will follow up with the office to see what action is being taken.

If the elected official makes the commitment, thank them, emphasize the value of the action, and request details of the follow-through process.

How to Write A Compelling Letter and Email

It can take over three weeks for a mailed letter to reach a member of Congress in Washington, DC. It is faster to send mail to your local representative in Harrisburg. In order to expedite a letter to DC, you should mail it to the district office for them to forward it along.

- **Avoid using form letters.** Elected officials place more value on personalized communications. If you are writing as part of a campaign, change the suggested language to reflect your own voice.
- **State your purpose for writing.**
- **Refer to the legislation you're writing about by name and number.** Be sure to reference the correct legislation with the correct body of Congress. House bills are designated as H.R. ____ and Senate bills are designated as S. ____ . The same goes for legislation in the General Assembly.
- **Discuss only one issue in each letter or email.**
- **Be polite.**
- **Be concise!** Raise an issue and make two or three points; don't write an essay.
- **Include a clear call to action.**
- **If appropriate, include personal information** about why the issue matters to you.
- **Close the letter courteously.**

Follow the same guidelines for emails. Links to email addresses for elected officials may be found on their websites under the contact section.

Sample Letter

Personalize this letter with your experience and perspective:

Date

The Honorable [Full Name]

Address

Dear Senator/Representative [Name]:

As your constituent, I am writing to ask for your support to ensure access to reproductive health for Pennsylvanians. This is consistent with Jewish values that stipulate that the life and well-being of the mother takes precedence.

Given the recent Supreme Court decision, we know that [INSERT LEGISLATION/BILL NUMBER] has been introduced that will further restrict reproductive rights in Pennsylvania. The proposed legislation will negatively impact Pennsylvanians, in particular women, minorities and lower income individuals who may not have the same ability to secure health care access in another state. Furthermore, laws restricting access to reproductive health are antithetical to the concept of religious freedom as guaranteed by the US Constitution and present a grave danger to public health.

As someone who remembers the days before Roe v. Wade and the number of people impacted by the lack of healthcare access, we should not repeat our past mistakes. I am urging you to protect the rights of your constituents by voting against restrictions that deny access to reproductive health.

Thank you for your consideration. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

[INSERT YOUR NAME]

How to Make Your Case Over the Phone

- Before you call, draft a few speaking points. It will help you make the most of the call and avoid getting flustered.
- Telephone calls are usually taken by a staff member. Ask to speak with the aide who handles the issue about which you wish to comment.
- After identifying yourself as a constituent, tell the aide you would like to leave a brief message, such as: "Please tell Senator/Representative [INSERT NAME] that I support/oppose (S. ____/H.R. ____)."
- State your reasons for support or opposition to the bill. Ask for your senators' or representatives' position on the bill. You may also request a written response to your phone call.

Resources

Government Contacts

Federal Government

Senator Robert P. Casey, Jr.
383 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.6324

2000 Market Street, Suite 1870
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215.405.9660

Senator Patrick, J. Toomey
248 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.4254

200 Chestnut Street #600
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215.241.1090

Brian Fitzpatrick (1st District)
1722 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.4276

1717 Langhorne-Newtown Rd., Suite 400
Langhorne, PA 19047
215.579.8102

Brendan Boyle (2nd District)
1133 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.6111

8572 Bustleton Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19152
215.335.3355

Dwight Evans (3rd District)
1105 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.4001

7174 Ogontz Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19138
215.276.0340

Madeleine Dean (4th District)
129 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.5836

115 E Glenside Ave, Suite 1
Glenside, PA 19038
215.884.4300

Mary Gay Scanlon (5th District)
1535 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.2011

927 East Baltimore Avenue East
Lansdowne, PA 19050
610.626.1913

Chrissy Houlahan (6th District)
1218 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.4315

709 E. Gay Street, Suite 4
West Chester, PA 19380
610.883.5050

State Legislators

legis.state.pa.us

County Government

Bucks County | buckscounty.org/government

Chester County | chesco.org/3205/goverJ1ment

Delaware County | delcopa.gov/electedofficials/index.html

Montgomery County | montcopa.org/27/administration

Philadelphia County | phila.gov

Ways to advocate on issues that are important to you! _____

- Sign up for JWI's weekly action email: jwi.org/advocacy
- Direct emails/letters to elected officials (refer to “How-To” section of handbook)
- Social media (Twitter & Facebook)
 - Social media is a quick and easy way to contact your senators. Not only is it efficient, everyone else who looks at your senators’ pages can also see your message! However, unlike with a call or email, you probably won’t get a response. You can find your senators’ social media accounts at tragecancer.org/congressional-social-media. If you start the tweet with a senator’s Twitter handle, don’t forget to put a period in front so everyone can see your tweet!
- Direct calls to elected officials (refer to “How-To” section of handbook)
- Write an op-ed or letter to the editor
 - A good op-ed is succinct and makes a point. You have a message to get across to people – focus on that rather than going off on tangents. The New York Times’ guide to writing a strong op-ed or letter to the editor can be found at <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/25/opinion/tips-for-aspiring-op-ed-writers.html>. An op-ed can usually be up to 750 words, and a letter to the editor is usually between 200 and 300 words. Check your newspaper’s policies for specific length information and for submission instructions.
- Attend a town hall
 - Find a local town hall: townhallproject.com
 - Draft a thoughtful, succinct question for your representative and practice your delivery beforehand.
 - Make it personal! This isn’t just an abstract issue – talk about how it impacts you, your family, your friends, or your community.
 - **If comfortable:** Have a friend record the question and the response and post it to social media. You can also approach reporters who may be in the room to discuss why the issue is important to you.
- Visit with your elected officials and/or staff (refer to “How-To” section of handbook).

Reproductive Freedom

Full reproductive freedom – including access to abortion and contraception – is central to women’s health, economic security, freedom from violence, and equality under the law.

Roe v. Wade affirmed access to safe and legal abortion as a constitutional right in 1973, but federal and state legislators undermined it for decades until the Supreme Court overturned the decision on June 24, 2022.

Attacks on reproductive health

- Pushing abstinence-only sex education
- [Gutting birth control coverage](#)
- Restricting abortion access
- Slashing Title X family planning funding
- Imposing [gag rules](#) on health providers
- [Propagating anti-choice disinformation](#)
- Weaponizing religious liberty to block health care delivery

This ongoing public health crisis disproportionately harms women of color, low-income people, immigrants, and transgender and non-binary people. [Reproductive justice](#) requires full civil and human rights; physical safety and bodily autonomy; and access to a safe and sustainable community in which to parent. However, systemic racism, discrimination in health care, economic injustice, police brutality, and sexual violence perpetuate social oppression and infringe on marginalized peoples’ ability to make decisions about their lives, bodies, sexuality, and reproduction.

Ways to support reproductive health

- Put a stop to dehumanizing and dangerous restrictions on reproductive health care
- [Safeguard the constitutional right to reproductive autonomy](#) in federal and state law
- [Ensure the affordability](#) and accessibility of abortion and birth control
- Continue to work to dismantle systems of misogyny, discrimination, and economic inequality to achieve true reproductive freedom.

Federal Policy Solutions

- **Right to Contraception Act** – protects an individual's right to access and a health care provider's right to provide contraception
- **Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance (EACH) Act** – reverses the Hyde Amendment and related abortion coverage restrictions
- **Women’s Health Protection Act (WHPA)** – protects the right to access abortion care throughout the United States
- **Black Maternal Health Momnibus** – directs multi-agency efforts to improve maternal health, particularly among racial and ethnic minority groups, veterans, and other vulnerable populations

**The Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia's
Statement on Supreme Court Decision to
Overturn Roe v. Wade**

As the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, we support the rights and welfare of women, which is why we are deeply troubled by the Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* to overturn *Roe v. Wade*. This ruling not only upends decades of precedent supporting women's health, but also fundamentally infringes on a person's bodily autonomy and their First Amendment civil right to religious liberty.

For many Jews, abortion is not only about reproductive rights and a right to privacy, but also about exercising freedom of religion in line with Jewish values. The Jewish perspective on reproductive rights stems from the Torah and Talmud, which explicitly require an abortion to save the life of a mother should the fetus pose a risk to her health. Furthermore, many Jews, but not all, also interpret these texts to permit abortion if the mother believes that having the baby will adversely affect her mental health.

Our sacred Jewish texts, millennia of rabbinic interpretations and Jewish practices and teachings affirm Judaism's deep reverence for life. Judaism is not the only religion to require or permit abortion depending upon certain circumstances. Islam, the Baha'i faith, and many Christian denominations, including Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians allow abortion, at the very least, to save the life of the mother. This ruling has effectively stripped the ability of millions of Americans from freely practicing their religion.

The Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia and the Jewish Community Relations Council will continue to advocate for reproductive freedom, so we may preserve the rights of women to make their own personal decisions, without governmental inference.

J U N E 2 6 , 2 0 2 2

Economic Security

Economic injustice – including [pay inequity](#), [workplace discrimination](#), and deficient [paid family and medical leave](#) – leaves women underpaid, undervalued, and unsafe.

Pay Inequity

- On average, women earn 80 cents to a man's dollar, with Black women earning 61 cents, Native American women earning 58 cents, and Latina women earning 53 cents for every dollar a white man makes
- The Equal Pay Act of 1963 requires companies to give male and female employees the same pay for the same work, but more than 50 years later, the [gender wage gap](#) persists

Workplace Discrimination

- [42% of employed women](#) experience some form of gender discrimination at work
- Women are nearly seven in ten (69%) of the close to 7 million workers in the lowest-wage occupations that typically pay less than \$10 per hour
- About four-in-ten working women (42%) in the United States say they have faced discrimination on the job because of their gender

Leave Policies

- The U.S. is the only industrialized country lacking universal paid family leave
- More than 60% of working Americans currently lack paid personal medical leave
- 83% of working Americans lack paid family leave
- [21%](#) of working Americans lack any paid sick days

Workplace injustices stunt women's equality, financial stability, and career advancement. Breaking harmful patterns of pay discrimination, strengthening workplace protections for women, and guaranteeing paid family leave are essential to achieving economic justice.

Federal Policy Solutions

- **Pregnant Workers Fairness Act** – makes it clear that employers cannot force pregnant workers off the job or deny them reasonable accommodations that would allow them to continue working while maintaining healthy pregnancies
- **Paycheck Fairness Act** – helps secure equal pay for equal work for all Americans by updating the Equal Pay Act of 1963
- **Raise the Wage Act** – increases the federal minimum wage for regular employees over a 5-year period, for tipped employees, and for newly hired employees who are less than 20 years old
- **The Family And Medical Insurance Leave (FAMILY) Act** – creates a comprehensive national program that helps meet the needs of new mothers and fathers and people with serious personal or family health issues through a shared fund that makes paid leave affordable for employers of all sizes and for workers and their families

Gun Violence

The [epidemic of gun violence](#) has devastated our country – with deadly repercussions for women, people of color, and other marginalized communities. 36,000 Americans are killed by guns each year—an average of 100 per day— and 100,000 more are shot and injured.

Statistics

- Women in the U.S. are 21 times more likely to be killed by guns than women in other high-income countries
- [Firearm access escalates domestic violence to fatal ends](#), making it 500% more likely that an abusive partner will kill his female victim
- Gun violence [disproportionately impacts Black Americans](#), who are 10 times more likely than white Americans to die by gun homicide
- 10,000 violent hate crime attacks involving firearms occur each year, and many more go unreported or misreported because of stigma and variance in state hate crime protections
- In more than two-thirds (68.2%) of mass shootings, the perpetrator either killed family or intimate partners or the shooter had a history of domestic violence

No metric can adequately capture the pain or loss our communities have suffered, so we must work together to demand our elected officials put a stop to the tragic drumbeat of gun violence that is afflicting our nation.

Federal Policy Solutions

- **Enhanced Background Checks Act** – mandatory background checks for all gun sales
- **Assault Weapons Ban** – [ban military-style assault weapons](#) and high-capacity magazines
- **Protecting Domestic Violence and Stalking Victims Act** – fully close the [boyfriend loophole](#) to prevent dating violence and stalking perpetrators from accessing guns
- **Disarm Hate Act** – prohibit individuals with a history of hate-motivated criminal conduct from accessing guns
- Increased funding for **Community Violence Intervention Programs**

Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia

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Jewish Federation
of Greater Philadelphia

The Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia mobilizes financial and volunteer resources to address the communities' most critical priorities locally, in Israel and around the world.

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