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Young leadership. Speech notes. 1963.

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I - Philanthropy corrects excesses directed at Jews

Heine loved to say: Today is the result of yesterday.

But it does not follow that tomorrow is mechanically the result of today.

Yesterday - is what we did.

Tomorrow-is what we are going to do.

There is not much that can be done about the past, - except explaining it.

Routinely, we refer to our times as a "period of transition".

This was always so, history is never at a standstill.

What distinguishes one period from another - is the rate of change, the velocity of events, the impact upon humanity.

Our's is the time of great transformation, affecting relations between continents, nations, societies.

Occasionally, we are aware of it.

Because, individually, we are not in the midst of events, although our country is a party to them.

An accepted fact: at the present, there are, on earth, two great powers.

Each power tries to alter in its favor "the blind force of history".

It is a rough competition between democratic freedom and totalitarian order.

A lasting struggle, - its outcome will decide the way of life of a growing (both statistically and politically) community of nations.

Generally understood: it will be the prevailing background of the 60's (at least).

The intensity of our personal reaction to the stubborn wrestling is uneven.

Emotionally, we are not engaged in skirmishes in Laos, Tibet.

It seems, even North Africa perturbs us little.

But, when political tension zig-zags its way to the doorstep of Israel, - our reaction is immediate and sharp, - this is proper and healthy.

Nonetheless, it is one-sided and shortsighted.

Jewish settlements in North Africa are being reduced to skeleton communities.

It is not an isolated episode.

It is a link in a chain of historic events.

It is a continual curvy process.

Recent North African tragedy - a reminder:

as a minority group in politically tense areas we face a major problem of survival.

Migration is the solution.

The inter-related cycle of restrictions, oppressions, persecutions, - and migration, begot modern philanthropy, with a universal outlook.

JDC, in its formative years, dealt with migration.

Since 1914, "Bezhentzy", in Russian, became a popular Yiddish word, "Bezhentzies", war migrants, from Warsaw, Vilna, Kovno pouring into the interior of Czar's Empire.

Years of JDC efforts went into correcting the harm done the Jews by World War I.

This was one of the important tasks of contemporary philanthropy.

The second generation of our lay leaders acted during a catastrophe, in history's darkest hour.

The final resettlement of 1,500,000 distressed Jews - one of great achievements.

If the present is an indication, the third, coming generation, will deal with an erratic convulsive migration.

It will be a factor in:

- (a) Israel (immigrants)
- (b) JDC work (refugees in France)
- (c) HIAS (intermediary aid)

It will impose obligations upon U.S. Community.

Will they be met?

II - United Community - Facts and Fiction

A bit of retrospection:

In 1914, the founding fathers of modern philanthropy brought together diverse social groups of our society; in the JDC they remained cooperant "for the duration", by 1923 - they drifted apart;

In 1939, the danger of our extinction in Europe helped UJA to cohesse and absorb contrarious political factions, with a lasting result;

Except for a small eccentric group, we have a binding sameness; history wiped out the demarcation line between Zionists and non-Zionists;

To the former - Israel is an ideal fulfilled;

To the latter - Israel is a haven of freedom, a home for distressed;

We care for Europe;

We think of Africa and Asia;

But are we still united?

Philanthropy - is an expression; a demonstration of a common cause.

At this particular turn of history, the way we give, the drives we favor - unite us and divide us.

As contributors to philanthropy and distributors of funds, we are drifting apart.

Inertly, we accept the universality of modern philanthropy.

Privately, we increasingly support appeals limited in scope.

It seems, it is a case of socially dangerous schizophrenia.

Facts:

(a) In 1948, the U.S. Jewish Community raised 242 million dollars, three-fifths of this amount (147 million) went to UJA.

(b) In 1961, the latest available data - the community raised 254 million dollars; UJA's share dropped to 63 million dollars, or one fourth of the total.

What is the reaction?

"Well, it is an old story. We heard it. We know it".

Precisely, the story is old because the trend persists.

Must it fatalistically be accepted, or

Shall one try to change it?

This is a leadership decision.

When necessary, a leader goes against the stream, because he is better informed and armed with a sense of history.

III - The role of UJA is re-examined

Customary description:

"UJA is a planning board for rational distribution and effective utilization of the philanthropic dollar."

Again, it is a historical truth.

The machinery is there.

But the shrinking funds allow only to sustain restricted "ongoing" aid.

Inadequate means prevents planning.

In the 40's and in the early 50's, UJA agencies were able to develop programs by stages:

Mass feeding; large scale medical aid, - to restore remnants to life;

Emptying DP camps; transportation to Palestine - Israel and other lands of final resettlement;

Schooling of children, economic aid to artisans and merchants; expansion of agriculture settlements, care for aged, rebuilding of communal institutions, - briefly measures to:

restore some normalcy in Europe,

bring modern relief to Moslem lands,

help Israel to keep its doors open.

UJA agencies are geared for constructive work.

If the trend continues, UJA could be reduced to a gemilat - chessod operation.

Instead of bringing lasting corrective measures of aid, the agencies will passively disburse handouts.

It is not a scarecrow.

It is a possibility.

IV - Leaders and Givers

The third generation of leaders comes of age under adverse conditions.

Fund-raising in the community did not diminish; it is being dispersed.

An example:

in 1948, independent drives claimed 26 million dollars;

in 1961, they climbed to 59 million, missing by some 4 million the level of allocations to UJA in that year.

These are less known facts, nevertheless they are of major significance.

The Community does not marshal its funds; it floats with the tide.

Individual contributors support separate splinter appeals.

True, philanthropy cannot be decreed.

But, selectivity of the giver can be perfected.

A partially informed contributor makes partial decisions.

He cannot grasp the totality of needs.

Is it a case of history repeating itself?

The separatism and isolationism was much in evidence 25 years ago. To overcome them - UJA was established.

During the last quarter of a century our country as a whole has outgrown isolationism.

Except for eccentrics (in both the Republican and Democratic parties), there is no opposition to our involvement in world affairs.

We are a rich nation; our resources are not unlimited.

We have patches of poverty and isles of chronic unemployment.

In 1935, social welfare expenditures under public program amounted to
6-and-a-half billion dollars;

in 1960 - to 52 billion.

Our care of the needy and the aged improved.

Poverty still persists.

In spite of it, in 1960 our government committed 4.6 billion dollars for
foreign aid.

It is not only Uncle Sam's generosity.

The aid is given to other lands in consideration of our survival as an
independent great power.

We, the Community, have our own obligation and involvement.

Israel needs us.

As well as every Jew who is not free, who is oppressed and discriminated
against.

The problems of survival are not solved.

Perhaps to meet future demands we will have to reshape fund-raising.

To do so we must be wise enough not to destroy the foundation;

We must be brave enough to bring the necessary changes.

This may well be the task of the third generation.

A quotation from the Economist, London, January 26, 1963:

"A nation lives on by its policies for the future and by its future leaders."

A slight paraphrase:

"A community lives by its deeds for the future and by its future leaders."

Campaign Questions Most Often Asked — And Their Answers

How much did Jewish federated campaigns raise last year in the United States and Canada?

\$130 million for maintenance needs. This excludes capital income (with minor exceptions), and excludes also endowment income.

Have federated campaigns been on a plateau—or has there been any change in the past decade?

The low point of federated fund raising was \$107.5 million in 1954. The high point was \$138 million in 1957. The total raised in the decade of the 50's was \$1,180,000,000. This was an annual average of \$118 million.

Would capital funds and endowment income of federations change that total materially?

Yes. The New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies alone in 1961 and 1962 obtained pledges of \$74 million toward its three-year building fund goal of over \$104 million. Community centers in 1961 and 1962 had under way programs and campaign in 35 cities for an estimated \$35 million; hospitals and medical centers in 18 cities — \$90 million; homes for the aged in 30 cities — \$30 million. Most of these institutions are federated, with the funds raised by the federations or as part of federation planning and with federation cooperation and assistance. Annual figures are not collected on endowment income, but between 1953 and 1958 the endowments in 13 of the large city federations increased by \$14 million. This includes appreciation in value as well as additional gifts, but also reflects the offset of expenditures in this net gain. In 1962, the Philadelphia Federation obtained "letters of intent" amounting to \$8 million.

What is the total income of federated agencies?

Local, national, and overseas beneficiaries of federations and welfare funds have annual incomes — and expenditures — of over \$500 million. Receipts include contributions, payments for service by the direct beneficiaries (hospital patients, center members, etc.), public tax funds, insurance.

How does the annual fund raising total of federated campaigns compare with independent fund raising?

Reports from national and overseas agencies indicate that they raise over \$58 million independently. This includes not only maintenance, but capital and endowment income. Approximately one-third of the total is raised in New York City, where there is not a broadly inclusive welfare fund for non-local purposes comparable to other cities.

What are the major independent appeals?

Brandeis University, which does not apply to welfare funds, raised over \$6 million. Major women's organizations raised over \$10 million — Hadasah, Women's ORT, National Council of Jewish Women, Pioneer Women.

needs and programs—and these facts are indispensable—they can only be weighed on the scales of Jewish values. And these values are themselves expressions of Jewish purpose.

Diverse Community Values

It is essential therefore that budget committees and boards be representative, so that the complexity and diversity of values in the community are brought to bear around the table where the decisions are made. And that is what is happening, increasingly, I find.

I am amused, in that regard, at the naivete of the view sometimes expressed that the contributors give their funds with one emphasis, and Federation budget committees then distribute them differently. It is a view which insults the intelligence of contributors, and ignores the facts of life about Federations.

These are gifts which are made year after year. They are not made mechanically. There is the opportunity by the contributors to check back on what was done. The people who provide the bulk of the support know very well how their funds are allocated—they are either themselves involved in the budgeting, or are very close to those who do. The belief that the contributors are one group of people, and the budget committees another group, each with different sets of values, is sheer fiction.

Concern With People

The fiction is associated with another myth—that communities are divided between exclusively “overseas-minded” and “locally-minded” contributors and leaders. There are such people, of course, but they constitute a small and decreasing minority in our communities. The man or woman who is intensely interested in Israel and Europe is often the one who

makes a very large gift to the new home for the aged or the new hospital in his own community, and who is among the first to speak up most ardently for a larger grant for Jewish education. There is a concern with people—knowing that the sick, the aged, the advancement of Jewish education are at stake both here and overseas.

People give and act with their hearts—but they also give and act with their minds. Their decisions in Federations are determined by more than whim or emotion—they are based increasingly upon facts, and planning. They have instituted and have intensified research as an accepted requirement of their private businesses and professions—they are making it a requirement too of their community business.

Commitment Indispensable

Faith and exhortation alone are no longer enough. Conviction and commitment based on understanding have become indispensable.

Action is no longer exclusively a reflex response to crises. It is founded on a growing pattern of planning to foresee and prevent emergencies—insofar as possible—and more positively than avoiding or putting out fires, the enrichment of the communities and the lives of the people who comprise them.

Because Federations are not just fundraisers, because they are primarily concerned with purpose, they cannot limit themselves to obtaining and transmitting funds to the agencies which operate the services. It is inherent in their responsibility to the contributors to assure that the funds are used most effectively, for the most important needs, where and how they will do the most good. The process of budgeting requires analysis of need, evaluation of priorities, and

(Continued on page 22)

The theological seminaries and national congregational bodies raised over \$10 million—the Reform campaign of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, the Yeshiva University and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Institutions for higher learning in Israel—included in federated campaigns for maintenance needs—raised over \$4 million independently for capital purposes.

National hospitals in Denver and Los Angeles raised almost \$9 million. These institutions are not included generally in federated appeals.

Independent fund raising by local agencies is much more limited. They raised an additional \$7 million for health and welfare operations, generally by agreement with their respective federations.

What major overseas and national agencies are generally included in federated fund raising?

Those which are almost universally included are: The United Jewish Appeal, United Hias Service, National Jewish Welfare Board, Hebrew University-Technion Joint Maintenance Appeal, American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League (except for independent drives in New York and Chicago), B'nai B'rith National Youth Service Appeal, American Jewish Congress (except for independent fund raising in New York), America-Israel Cultural Foundation for maintenance needs.

Other organizations whose income is almost entirely from federated campaigns, or which conduct little independent fund raising other than membership income, are: the American Association for Jewish Education, National Community Relations Advisory Council, Yiddish Scientific Institute, Jewish War Veterans, Jewish Labor Committee, and Jewish cultural agencies—other than their fund raising in New York.

Hadassah is included by half of the welfare funds, but the amounts provided are generally in relation to fixed sums to be raised by Hadassah through membership sources in each city. The National Committee for Labor Israel is included also by half of the welfare funds.

Major theological seminaries receive support for maintenance from about half of the welfare funds; their independent appeals are concentrated on endowment, capital, and special purposes.

Only two national and overseas agencies with incomes of over \$500,000 are financed completely outside of federated fund raising.

How many people contribute to Jewish federated campaigns?

The number is over 1 million each year.

How does this compare with the number of contributors to independent appeals?

Federated campaigns reach by far the largest number of contributors in each city and across the continent.

(Continued next page)

Questions — Answers (Continued)

To what extent is there complete coverage of Jewish families in each city?

There are wide variations among communities. The coverage is most complete in the smaller cities where more than 30 persons per 100 Jewish population make a contribution to the annual campaign — and with over three persons per family, the figures represent close to universal coverage of Jewish families. Examples are Atlanta 34, Memphis 31, New Orleans 35, St. Paul 32, Toledo 39, Des Moines 44.

In contrast, however, in some communities the coverage is not as great, and the average there is below 20.

In larger cities, coverage is more difficult and becomes more expensive, posing a question of the point at which the cost of obtaining small gifts may substantially offset the income. Federations reach some of these contributors through organizations, so that the number of individual contributions is not reflected in the total of contributors listed. Nevertheless, some of these communities achieve coverage comparable to the proportions in smaller cities: Baltimore 28 contributors per 100 Jewish population, Cleveland 23, Detroit 26, Newark 29, Buffalo 33, Denver 30, Kansas City 32, Milwaukee 29.

What is the standard of giving—what are the per capita gifts?

There are wide variations among communities in this respect, too. They reflect the inclusiveness of campaign beneficiaries, the economy of the city, effectiveness of campaign organization, and distribution of wealth — one or two large gifts can greatly affect per capita averages.

The extremes of per capita giving vary from less than \$10 in one city to over \$100 in another. Those viewed as having effective campaigns generally have an average closer to \$50; Baltimore \$42, Cleveland \$69, Detroit \$52, Cincinnati \$42, Dallas \$45, Denver \$46, Kansas City \$54, Milwaukee \$50, Minneapolis \$50.

Among the medium-size communities, per capita levels include Akron \$61, Atlanta \$61, Columbus \$74, Louisville \$62, Omaha \$71, Scranton \$70.

How is the giving spread among contributors?

About 20 per cent of the contributors provide close to 90 per cent of the funds. This reflects giving ability. In Detroit 21.5 per cent of the givers contribute \$100 or more, totalling 93.5 per cent of the sum raised. In Cleveland such givers constitute 22.1 per cent of the contributors and provide 93.1 per cent of the total. In Boston they are 17 per cent of the total contributors and provide 91.4 per cent of the funds.

There is a parallel in payment of income taxes — less than 9 per cent of individual taxpayers remitted 45.2 per cent of the total personal income to the federal government in 1960.

What is the shrinkage in collection of pledges?

The shrinkage, due to deaths, removals from the city, business failures, and related causes, averages about 4 per cent.

What is the cost of federated fund raising?

Costs of fund raising generally run about 4.5 per cent a year. Year-around administrative costs for planning and coordination of services, budgeting and other federation operations average 6.7 per cent.

What income do Jewish federations and service agencies receive from Community Chest and United Funds?

About \$17 million a year out of the total of approximately \$500 million raised by United Funds and Community Chests.

What is the distribution of federated funds?

Of the total distributed by federations and welfare funds in 1961, overseas agencies were allocated 59 per cent, (UJA 56 per cent — others 3 per cent), national agencies 5 per cent, local agencies 36 per cent (for operating needs 35 per cent, for capital needs 1 per cent).

Of the combined total of \$54 million for local services (\$37 million from Jewish federated campaigns and \$17 million from United Fund-Community Chests) \$13 million went to hospitals, \$12 million to community centers, \$12 million to family welfare and children's agencies, \$3.7 million for Jewish homes for the aged, over \$5 million for Jewish education, \$1.5 million for vocational and employment services, and less than \$1 million each for community relations and local refugee services.

March 6, 1963

WELFARE FUND COMMUNITIES *

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1962 (Est.)</u>
Total Raised by all communities	\$135,564,000	\$84,750,000
Total Raised by New York UJA	52,000,000	25,000,000
Total Raised by Federation - NY	13,157,000	17,350,000
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	\$200,721,000	\$127,100,000
Allotted to UJA	146,500,000	61,850,000
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Retained by communities for ^{Overseas} Local, National, Expenses & Shrinkage	\$54,221,000	\$65,250,000

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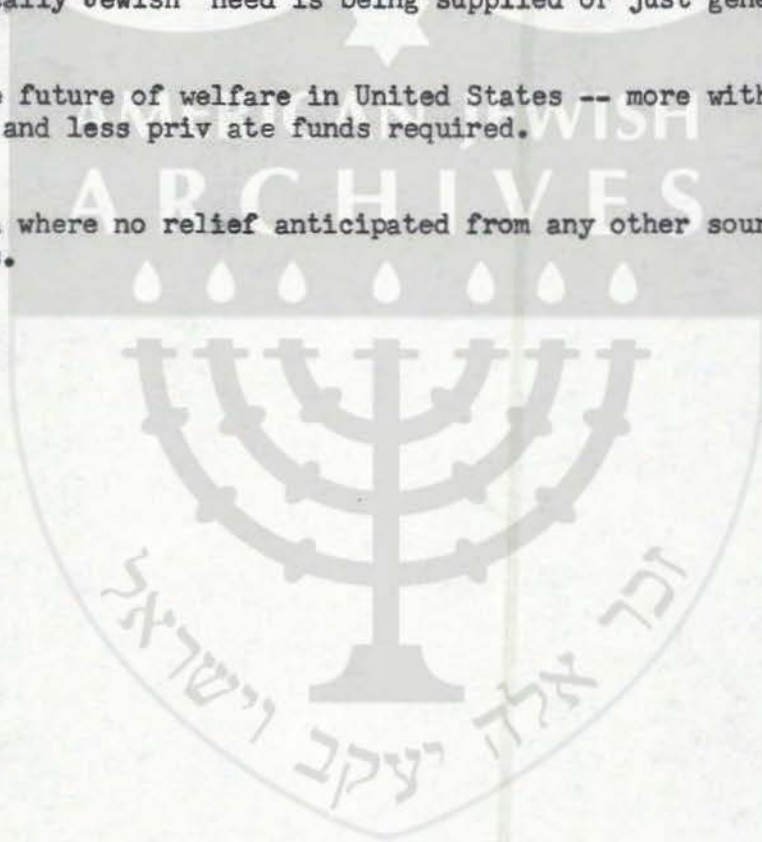
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* Includes Washington, D.C.

SUGGESTED THOUGHTS ON SPEECH TO YOUNG LEADERSHIP SEMINAR

1. Describe growth of organizations and institutions which were developed in the United States in response to the needs created here by the flow of immigrants -- i.e. hospitals, immigrant aid societies, free loan and burial societies, and other agencies.
These gradually developed into Federations.
2. Describe how Federations grew into and merged with Welfare Funds, which had been established to help with overseas needs.
3. Describe present state of affairs in communities - take hospitals as example - make thorough study how many, where, cost analysis to see specifically Jewish need is being supplied or just general need. — Lurie - quote Willen
4. Describe future of welfare in United States -- more with government support and less private funds required.
5. One area where no relief anticipated from any other source is overseas problems.



①

Federations established 70-60 years ago - to deal primarily with local philanthropies, which were concerned with aid to poor Russian immigrants.

Welfare Funds established 35-30 years ago - to deal with overseas and national agencies - and Jewish education and community relations programs.

Community councils established 25-20 years ago - dealt mainly with non-philanthropic areas - anti-Semitism - seeking "to become a responsible and representative community voice, ...to achieve joint action where such was possible by virtue of substantial agreement." (P.B.)

Generally speaking all these have now merged. The intermediate and smaller communities generally have one central agency.

Among the largest almost all have merged. In the last 25-20 years Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco. Only Baltimore and Chicago have two central structures, but one staff and one office. Only N.Y. has two structures and two staffs.

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"Today our agencies do not represent one-half of the community helping the other half. Instead they are serving the entire community. Many examples readily came to mind. Our vocational agencies are giving guidance to the sons of the wealthy as well as the poor. Our family welfare agencies provide no financial aid for 90% of their clients. Rather they are helping to straighten out personal and family tangles, and some are charging fees to those able and willing to pay. Our child guidance agencies are serving the children of board members and their relatives. Our hospitals treat all sections of the community. Our recreational agencies are no longer settlement houses; instead they are community centers in the full sense of the term, serving the entire community." (P.B.)

Our community relations programs have gone beyond fighting anti-Semitism or dealing with various incidents of discrimination, to the far-reaching and fundamental concerns of civil rights and church-state relations.

Benefactor and beneficiary are the same. The giver and the receiver are the same. We serve ourselves.

First Federations (1895 - Boston?) called "Federation of Jewish Charities." Subsequently term "welfare" or "philanthropy" or "community" substituted for "charity" in recognition of changing attitudes or broadening functions.

Define Federation - ala Harry Lurie - as follows!

1. Federation is primarily and essentially a continuing project to collect funds on a city-wide (or larger metropolitan or regional) area from Jewish contributors. It may, of course, also derive some part of its funds from other sources, such as governmental fees or payments for services, income from non-sectarian and inter-sectarian community chests, invested funds, etc.

2. Federation raises funds for the purpose of supporting a group of beneficiary welfare agencies and welfare programs which carry on their services locally, regionally, or nationally or are designed to serve the well-being of Jews in other lands. The list of beneficiary agencies to which the federation contributes usually includes all or most of the local Jewish welfare agencies plus a number of national and overseas Jewish agencies.

3. In addition to raising funds for the operation of Jewish welfare programs, federation together with, or in behalf of, its local beneficiary agencies usually assumes responsibility for the administration, direction and planning of local welfare programs. Federation's concern for Jewish group needs may and usually does include local health and welfare planning, educational and cultural needs, and group relationships.

4. Federation is usually the instrument for representing the social welfare interests of the local Jewish population in its relationship to other parts of the local citizenry and their voluntary group activities.

5. Except for a few of the largest cities, where functions may be divided by agreement among two separately organized bodies, the local federation combines in a single agency functions relating to local Jewish responsibility for local, national and overseas Jewish organized welfare.

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A primary reason for the establishment of the first Jewish Federation was the growing number of Jewish immigrants and the consequently unprecedented increase in the need for charitable aid.



6. Federation is administered by a governing body which is designed to be, or purports to be, representative of those who contribute the funds and/or of the local beneficiary agencies, or of local Jewish associations with various kinds of objectives. //



Harry Lunde

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Because of the rapid increase of the Jewish population, the simple, leisurely pace of helping an occasional immigrant could not be maintained. New immigrants were beginning to come more rapidly than the existing relief agencies could cope with; nor could they expand their facilities fast enough. Each of the agencies independently was compelled to intensify its efforts to secure more adequate funds. Occasional solicitations among prospective contributors and the annual charity ball which had been adequate for obtaining charity funds in the past were now inadequate; they had to be supplemented by a multiplicity of fund raising devices and by incessant appeals. Bazaars, special events, raffles, ticket-selling and other methods of fund raising then in vogue became more and more frequent.

Some far-sighted leaders and generous contributors with a well-developed sense of communal responsibility became aware of the waste in these methods, both in the duplication of appeals, and in the time and energy of solicitors, who often were more needed for direct service. These individuals hit upon a logical solution for such problems: it was to bring together the various agencies engaged in separate fund raising and to concentrate on a single, annual, combined subscription appeal in their behalf.

Federation owes its origin to a small group of philanthropically-minded people of the older, settled population who were concerned with the social problems and the poverty of the new immigrants from eastern Europe. The pioneer groups which came together to form a federation in Cincinnati and one in Boston consisted of representatives of the settled German Jewish population, who were engaged in fund raising in behalf of the established agencies and were active in their leadership.

The Federated Jewish Charities of Boston was organized on April 29, 1895, becoming the first formally established Jewish federation in the United States. The original affiliated agencies included a general relief agency, a children's orphanage, a free employment bureau, a women's sewing society and a free burial society. The latter was the only agency in the group that had been organized by Jews from Eastern Europe. The expenses of the first year of operation amounted to \$27,628. Cincinnati, which held its first federated campaign in 1896, has the distinction of being the first city to assume full responsibility for agency programs and for eliminating separate agency appeals.



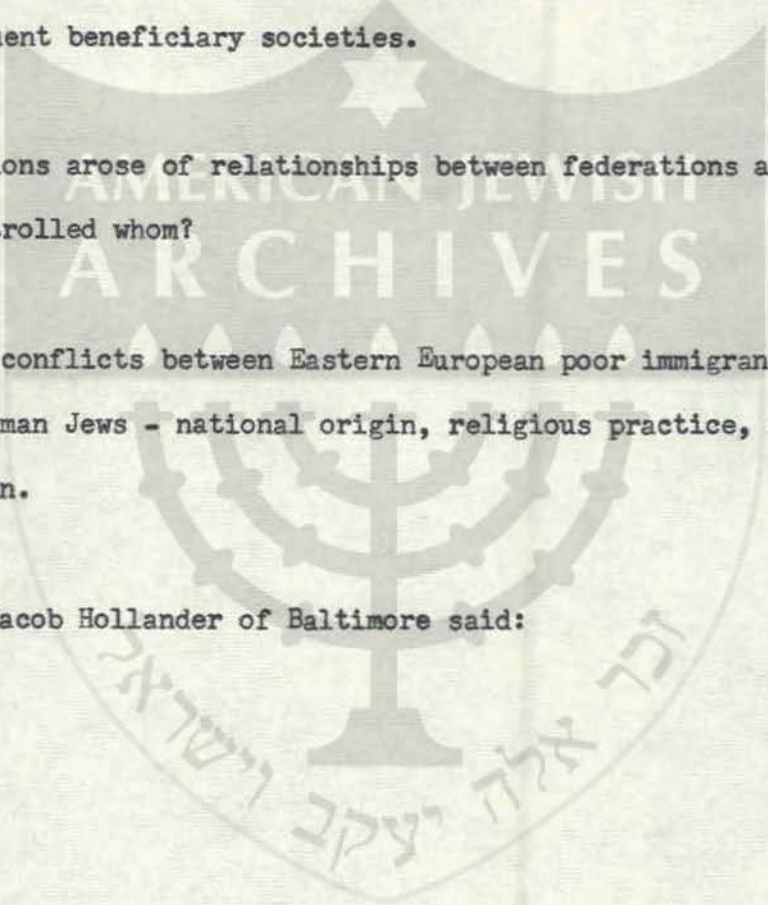
Less than ten years (1904) after establishment of first federation (in Boston or Cincinnati) (a central fund-raising federation for autonomous agencies) - idea spread to Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Detroit, N.Y. (1917), Baltimore 1907), San Francisco (1910), Los Angeles (1912), Pittsburgh (1912).

In larger cities, early federations began their activities with from 6 to 18 constituent beneficiary societies.

Then questions arose of relationships between federations and agencies who really controlled whom?

There were conflicts between Eastern European poor immigrants and settled wealthy German Jews - national origin, religious practice, economic exploitation.

Professor Jacob Hollander of Baltimore said:

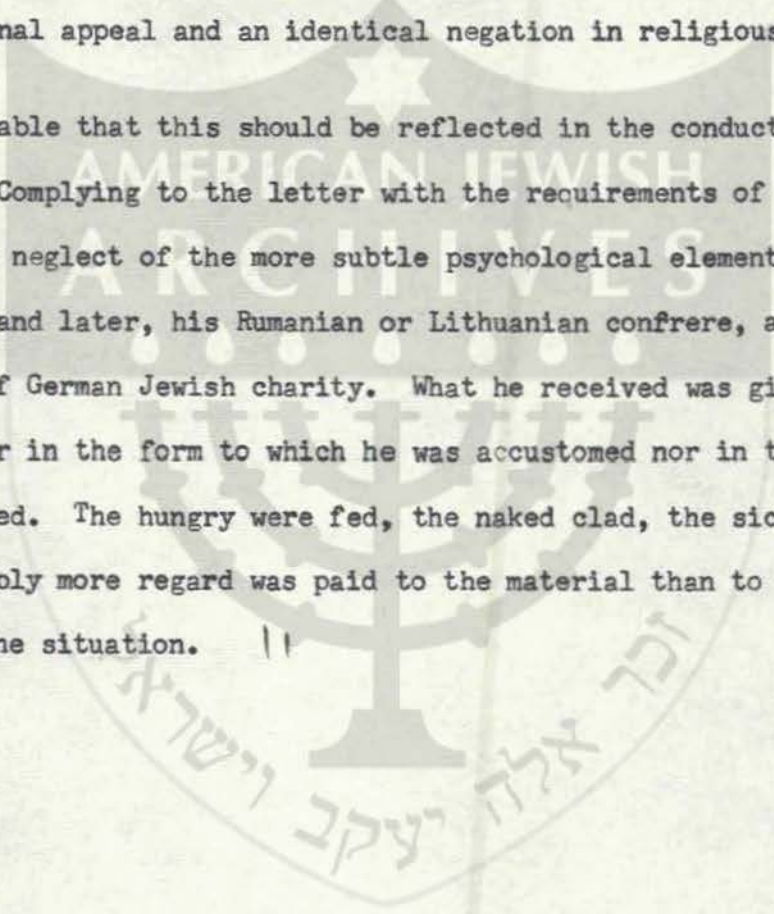


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But, as the situation lost its bitter novelty and the burden settled in onerous pressure, benevolence waned and something much akin to patronage grew. The charitable association became no longer a semi-social device, whereby the more prosperous members of the community relieved the misfortunes of neighbors and associates, but a tax-like charge for the indefinite relief of the misery and dependence of a distinct class, different in speech, tradition and origin, unsought in arrival and unwelcome in presence, whose only claim was a tenuous tie of emotional appeal and an identical negation in religious belief.

It was inevitable that this should be reflected in the conduct of the institutions. Complying to the letter with the requirements of the beneficiaries, there was yet neglect of the more subtle psychological elements; it made the Russian Jew, and later, his Rumanian or Lithuanian confrere, a troublesome beneficiary of German Jewish charity. What he received was given him, too often, neither in the form to which he was accustomed nor in the spirit to which he was entitled. The hungry were fed, the naked clad, the sick were served, but incomparably more regard was paid to the material than to the intangible elements in the situation. 11



As new immigrants prospered, they weren't taken into the work of federation
by old German group in charge.

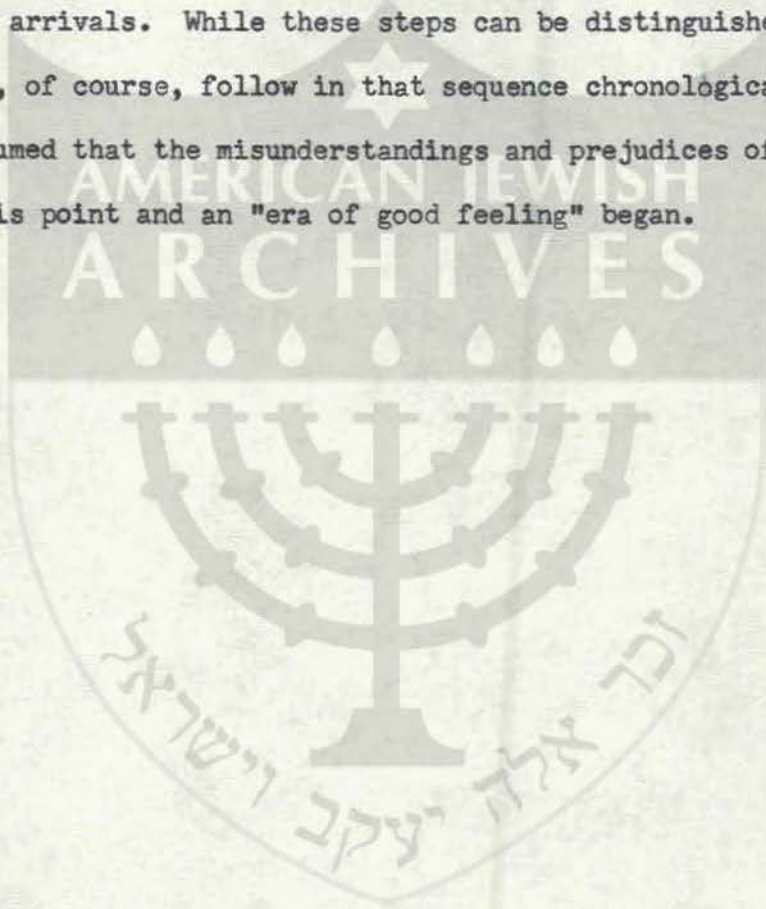
Gradually strains were eased and rapprochement took place.



Harry Lurie

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There were three logically distinct steps that led up to this better mutual understanding between the two groups. There was, first, a realization on the part of the Russian Jews of some of their shortcomings; secondly, an appreciation of the values of organization and system that the German agencies possessed; and thirdly, a friendlier and more sympathetic attitude on the part of the German group toward the psychology, needs and struggles of the newer arrivals. While these steps can be distinguished logically they did not, of course, follow in that sequence chronologically. Nor is it to be assumed that the misunderstandings and prejudices of the two camps ceased at this point and an "era of good feeling" began.



1965

VIA + other overseas	61	(including #4 VJA)
local*	54	(" " local)
national	3	
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	118	
shankay, esp, etc.	(7 to 10)	
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	125 to 128	

* local had another 17 from Community chests

\$2,000,000,000 RAISED BY FEDERATIONS IN 15 YEARS, C. J. F. W. F. REPORTS

NEW YORK, (JTA) -- Just under \$2,000,000,000 has been contributed by American Jews in the past 15 years to their central community federations and welfare funds for local, national, and overseas needs, according to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds' annual report on Jewish communal services released this week.

The 1962 contributions of approximately \$130,000,000 bring the 15-year total to \$1,998,253,000. Last year's gifts represent an increase of \$4,400,000 over the previous year. The data in the CJFWF report covers services supported by central Jewish bodies in 217 cities, as well as by major agencies which campaign independently. The report was prepared by S. P. Goldberg, CJFWF director of budget research.

The Jewish population's per capita gift to federated agencies in 1961 was between \$28 and \$30, and the number of annual contributors is conservatively estimated at over one million.

About 36 percent of the funds distributed by federations in 1961 was used for local services; five percent for national agencies; and 59 percent for overseas needs. Local services received more than \$35,300,000 for operating purposes from central communal sources in 1961, compared with \$34,400,000 the year before. This amount was augmented by \$17,000,000 received from non-sectarian United Fund and Community Chest drives.

Although three areas of local service--hospitals, family and child care services, and community centers--received, in each case, between 20 and 25 percent of the year's total funds for local services, the largest percentage increase in 1961--seven to nine percent--went for aged care, employment and guidance, and community centers.

Systematic data on local capital fund-raising is not available on an annual basis because of the long-term nature of these drives, but partial figures indicate their magnitude: 1. In the past two years Jewish hospitals and medical centers in 18 cities had underway construction programs involving a cost of \$90,000,000; 2. Community centers in 35 cities reported drives underway for construction estimated at \$35,000,000; 3. New homes for the aged in 30 cities are being planned at a cost of about \$30,000,000.

Nine national and overseas appeals are included almost universally by Jewish federated campaigns. Sixteen other agency appeals are included by more than half of the federated drives, while still others receive less extensive inclusion. The nine appeals included as beneficiaries by almost all federations were: United Jewish Appeal; Joint Defense Appeal; National Jewish Welfare Board; Hebrew University-Technion Joint Appeal; America-Israel Cultural Foundation; B'nai B'rith National Youth Service Appeal; United Hias Service; American Jewish Congress; and American Association for Jewish Education.

The largest single beneficiary of Jewish federated campaigns is the United Jewish Appeal which receives more than 90 percent of its income from them. In 1961 the UJA received \$62,700,000. In addition, some 75 Jewish agencies raised \$58,600,000 independently in 1961--one-third of which, it is estimated, was secured in New York City. The major independent fund raising efforts are conducted by national Jewish hospitals; by institutions of higher education, here and in Israel; and by national congregational associations and membership groups.

JEWISH HOSPITALS

1. NAME

2. CITY

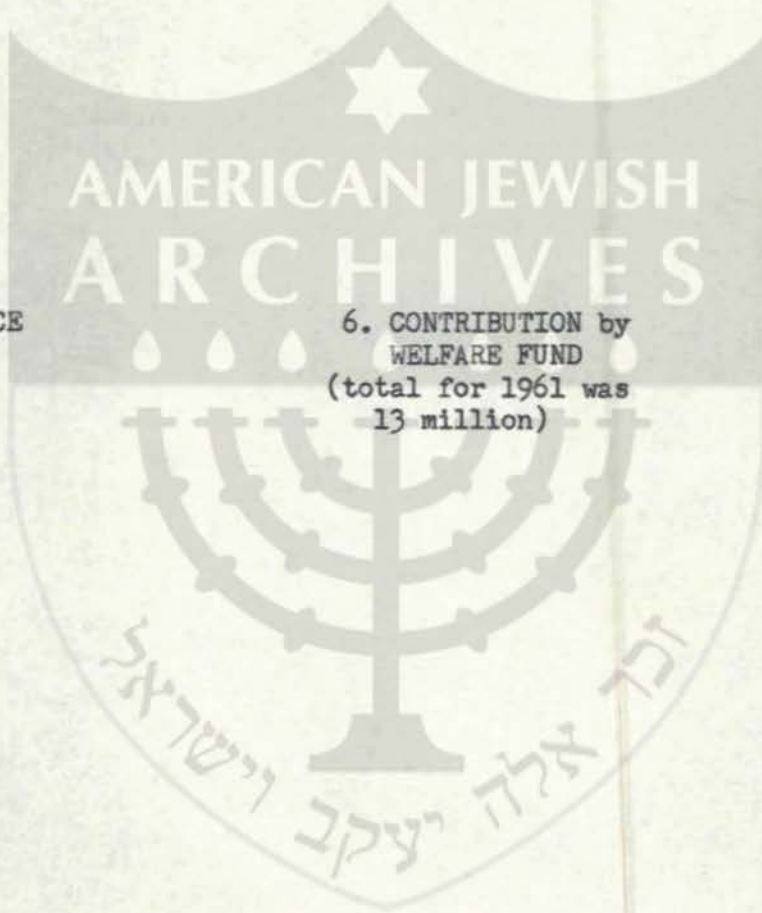
2a. Bed Capacity

3. COST OF
CONSTRUCTION

4. BUILDING FUND
in PROCESS or
CONTEMPLATED

5. ANNUAL MAINTENANCE
COST

6. CONTRIBUTION by
WELFARE FUND
(total for 1961 was
13 million)



QUERY

How much money have all Federations and Welfare Funds raised?

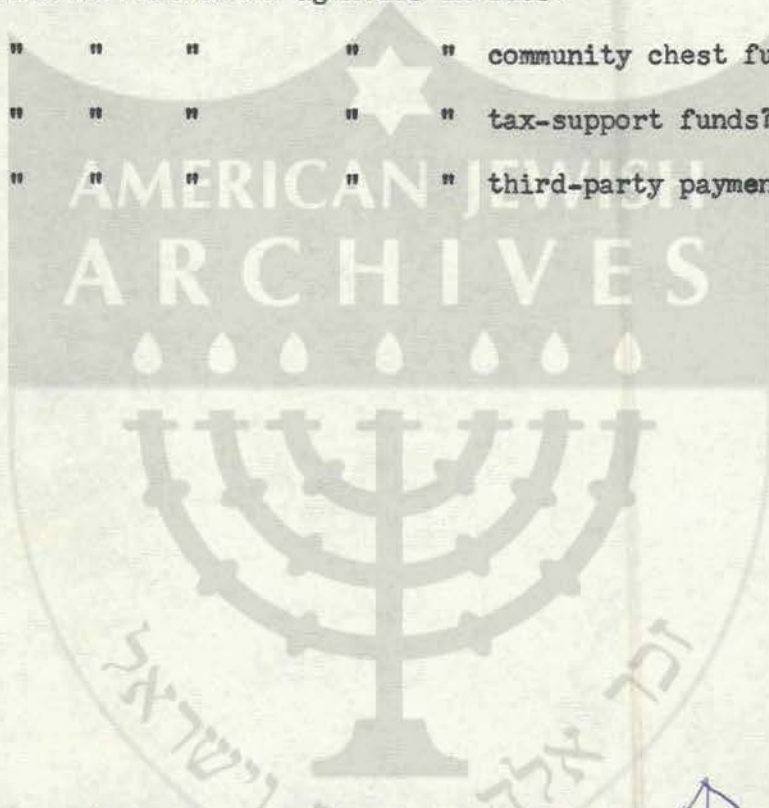
P.B. said in 1958 "In 12-year post-war period we have raised a total of 1.660 billion." * (including 2 N.Y. campaigns?)

How much has come to UJA?

How much has come to other overseas allocations?

How much came to federation agencies in fees?

" " " " " " " " community chest funds?
 " " " " " " " " tax-support funds? federal, state, local?
 " " " " " " " " third-party payments (like Blue Cross)?



* Revised in 1962 report to 2.2 billion (Does that include all below categories?)

Gave 1961 total - almost quarter billion

- 124 - Federated fund raising
- 57 - independent campaign for national & overseas
- 45 - Israel bonds *not incl*
- 16 - Community chests - *not incl*
- 242

Fed. Fund 126
 Independen 59
 Other (mem. dues, etc) 24
 Capital Fund 41

 254 million

1945-1961 — #2,156,263,000
 NY (Fed + UJA) 752,180,000
 Other cities 1,404,081,000

Call representative or
 1945-1961
 Fed. Fund Raising 2,099,365,000
 Independent - Camp. 587,542,000
 Other Income 155,708,000
 Capital Funds 528,000,000
 \$3,400,615,000