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**Survey Report**

**N**ATIONAL JEWISH  
CULTURAL SERVICES  
IN AMERICA

Appraisals and Recommendations

A Study  
conducted by

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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#### **Editorial Committee for the Report**

Judah J. Shapiro, Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, Moshe Davis, Marshall Sklare, Philip Bernstein, and Sidney Z. Vincent, Study Director, Morris Fine conducted the research for Section 6.

#### **Supplement**

The supplement, providing information on the specific programs of 24 agencies, has been published under separate cover.

## *Scope of the Study*

The assigned responsibility of the Technical Advisory Committee was defined by the Board of Trustees of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds when it approved a recommendation that it sponsor a national Jewish cultural study. The memorandum approved at that time described the problem for study as follows:

"The American Jewish community has created and maintained a vast network of organizations to meet humanitarian needs, material and spiritual, at home and abroad. It has poured into these services very substantial money, energy, and devotion.

"Now largely native born, American Jews are building an indigenous American Jewish life blending the best of Jewish ideals and traditions with the democracy of the American environment.

"The levels of development are notably uneven, however, and one of the contrasts is that of national cultural efforts. These efforts are conducted by a number of small organizations, severely limited in scope and finances. They operate in specialized fields with little continuing relation to one another, and with chronic financial frustration.

"The needs which these agencies are trying to meet—namely, the cultural needs of American Jewry—and the impact of the organizations, have never been assessed in any total view. Such an assessment has been long overdue."

Seven fields were originally designated as areas to be reviewed during the study: research, libraries and archives, Jewish scholarship, publications, creative work in Jewish letters, training personnel for adult Jewish education, and channels for information on Jewish affairs. In each of these fields it was hoped to establish an inventory of existing activities and their impact; plans and aspirations for the future and the realistic possibilities of achieving them; the methods and adequacy of financial support; and the unmet needs in the field as a whole.

Two instruments were created to supervise the gathering of the indicated information and formulating appropriate recommendations: a Technical Advisory Committee of 33 outstanding scholars under the chairmanship of Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, and a Board Committee of the same size under the chairmanship of Julian Freeman. The first of these committees, which has been responsible for the study up to this time, held its first meeting in June of 1958 after the selection of Sidney Z. Vincent of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation as Study Director.

This report is the result of its subsequent intensive deliberations, involving regular monthly meetings since October of 1958, with a remarkable record of attendance and participation by committee members.

Welfare Funds and noted that it was not essentially its task to examine Jewish culture in the broad sense of that term. Indeed, such an all-inclusive examination would manifestly be impossible in view of the limited time and funds available.

Such important fields as formal Jewish education, which is being intensively studied in another report, and rabbinics lie outside the scope of the present study. So for the most part do adult education and local cultural activities, although it is the Committee's belief that its observations and recommendations will have meaning for both these fields. The activities and programs of our large national Jewish membership organizations significantly shape many aspects of our cultural life, but they, too, only indirectly and occasionally figure in the report that follows.

### **Focus on Four Major Fields**

All these exclusions were agreed to on the assumption that the primary focus of the national study as defined in the original mandate should be on the fields of archives, scholarship, research and publications. Cultural activities in all areas are so interrelated that it is our belief that the recommendations in this report, if implemented, will inevitably have meaning for all the additional fields that it was found impossible to include in this study. Moreover, it is our hope that the current examination will be thought of as the first step in a continuing process and that a comparable study of the additional fields will be undertaken at an appropriate time, building on the experience here reported and utilizing the instruments that hopefully will have been created.

Finally, it should be stressed that the study has been field centered rather than agency centered. The supplement to this report contains a review of two dozen agencies with information about their activities that it is hoped will be useful to those interested in data on the work of specific agencies. The Committee however addressed itself broadly to the present condition, the unmet needs, and the means of strengthening the fields of archives, publications, scholarship and research. The recommendations are based on an evaluation of the present status and future prospects of the cultural field in these broad areas rather than on an evaluation of individual agencies as such.

In the hope that our study will result in strengthening the field as a whole and therefore (and inevitably) the agencies, we turn first to an overall review of the cultural scene, then to an examination of each of the four fields, and finally, to our recommendations.

## SECTION B

### *The Cultural Field: Present Status and Future Outlook*

This report, in addressing itself to the mandate described in the introductory section, seeks primarily to answer three questions: 'What is presently being accomplished in the cultural field? What are the major unmet needs? How can cultural activities be most effectively supported?'

Before an attempt to answer these questions by a detailed review of the four fields studied<sup>1</sup> by the Committee (archives, publications, research and scholarship), it might be helpful to begin with some basic observations about the cultural field as a whole and its role in the life of the American Jewish community.

Such terms as 'transition', 'challenge' and 'crisis' have been used so frequently in connection with various problems of Jewish life that they have almost been drained of meaning. Yet all three are accurately descriptive of the present condition of our cultural life.

Any vital society or movement is of course always in transition, but there are moments in history when the passage from one stage to another is particularly dramatic. We are in such a stage now. Although we have just finished the tercentenary observance, the meaningful period of our history in America (at least as it is related to the subject of this report) is not yet a century old. We are only now passing out of what might be called, culturally speaking, the "frontier" period of Jewish life in America. An immigrant people, abruptly arrived in the raw bedlam of the great cities of America, had no more time or energy for culture than the pioneers who pushed out into the natural wilderness.

As in the case of all frontier societies, fundamental services had to be created first—care for the aged, the orphaned and the sick—and the institutions that met religious, educational, economic, social, and family needs. Central communal structures to collect and disperse funds and to plan for communal needs soon followed. All these institutions are of course "cultural" in the broad meaning of that term and undoubtedly they form the necessary foundation on which cultural institutions in the more specific meaning can be built. We have now reached the stage in Jewish life when our religious and communal organizations and our health and welfare institutions have been so developed that the American Jewish community is in a position to extend its interests in a comparably serious manner to the cultural field—if it so desires.

The challenge and opportunity result from profound forces within Jewish life that could not have been foreseen even a generation ago. Prophecies were common at that time that once the cultural momentum of the immigrant generations was lost, succeeding generations, born on American soil and edu-

cated in schools whose social objective was frequently to sever children from their ethnic roots for the sake of "Americanization", could hardly fail to move quickly toward assimilation. On the contrary, it is clear that we are witnessing a surge to Jewish identification. Jews want to remain Jews; the fierce insistence of the immigrant that his children should receive a better general education than he enjoyed is paralleled by a perhaps less passionate but quite general determination of college-educated parents that their children should receive a more vital Jewish education than many of them experienced.

Such an attitude may be explained as resulting from the shattering impact of the Nazi holocaust or from the emergence of the state of Israel or from the tendency of American life to settle into a Catholic-Protestant-Jewish pattern. But whatever the explanation, the fact seems established that the community is more prepared than could have been predicted a generation ago to view culture as central rather than peripheral to Jewish life and interests.

### **Increasing Interest in Cultural Activities**

There are forces within American life as a whole that are undoubtedly affecting the attitude of all sub-groups toward their intellectual and cultural development. The "egghead" has suddenly become respectable. After years of relative neglect and disinterest, American society has begun to realize that the humanities as well as the natural sciences cannot be fully creative on the basis of the individual scholar's or artist's own unaided resources; society must support creative effort and provide it with opportunities for growth. The substantial sums made available for scholarship and research in this country by the American Council of Learned Societies and in Canada by the Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences are symbols of the growing understanding that culture is a serious business that pays rich dividends on modest investments. It is difficult to believe that the Jewish community, matured as it now is both structurally and economically and remarkably sensitive to its responsibilities in so many fields, will lag far long behind the general community in a field that historically it has always valued so highly.

But if there is opportunity and challenge in our present condition, there are also elements of crisis as well. It may be that, culturally speaking, time is not on our side in America. In the free atmosphere of the New World, where subcultures are strongly motivated to merge into the majority culture, only successive waves of immigration have kept up the supply of scholars and teachers to offset the gaps created when older, native-born generations became progressively acculturated. Relatively little of American Jewish culture has been indigenous and self-engendered; it has relied heavily on imports from Europe.

Now that prime source of refreshment and inspiration is gone, key posts vacated in certain cultural agencies become increasingly difficult to fill, even

if by lucky chance the funds are available. A rather reluctant American Jewry is being forced into cultural maturity almost against its will;—for the first time in history, it is on its own in efforts to strengthen its cultural institutions and develop its own scholars. Responsibility for cultural leadership has been thrust upon us after the Second World War in a way reminiscent of the manner in which leadership in relief and rehabilitation was thrust upon us after the First World War. The response to that crisis (and the greater one that followed a generation later) was the most effective and generous voluntary philanthropic activity in all human history. It remains to be seen whether the more subtle and less visible cultural crisis will also call forth unsuspected reservoirs of strength in the American Jewish community.

Not even the emergence of Israel, with all its promise for enrichment of Jewish cultural life here (to be developed later in this report), can satisfy our cultural needs. An American Jewry that has rejected so firmly the role of second class political citizenship on the American scene will not docilely accept a role of second class cultural citizenship on the world Jewish scene. Expectations are high for a cultural exchange between Israel and the United States, enriching both Jewries, but the very word 'exchange' implies a two-way relationship, with neither people being cast permanently in the role of giver or taker. If it is true that Israel cannot remain forever dependent economically on American Jewry, neither can America forever remain dependent culturally on Israel.

### Signs of Progress Are Encouraging

And despite gloomy and in many respects well-founded predictions, there are some encouraging signs that a cultural foundation has been laid upon which it will be possible to build constructively. The accomplishments in the cultural field, particularly in the light of the slender support available, are substantial. What might be called the gross national cultural product, as reflected in the reports of the archival, publishing and scholarly agencies contained in a later section, adds up to an impressive total. There is unquestionably an awakened—or re-awakened—interest in archives and the beginnings of a determined effort to recapture the records of the past before they slip forever into oblivion. Probably more books of Jewish interest are being published—more attractively and in more fields—than ever before in American Jewish history. The scholarly field can point to some remarkable achievements both in terms of traditional Jewish learning and modern sociological research and—perhaps more significant—the long and the un-Jewish lack of respect for scholarship as a whole seems in the process of changing for the better. Self-sacrificing, small cultural institutions—often representing a lifetime of selfless devotion by individual scholars—have managed to keep their heads above water. Larger agencies, with primary commitments in other fields, have for the most part managed to retain and, in a few instances, to expand their cultural programs, although too

often their cultural expenditures have been made possible only because they are included within a larger budget whose appeal is based on activities in fields more attractive to laymen.

But we are clearly arriving at a point in history when we can no longer count on the momentum from the past. If we assess the four fields of our interest as a whole rather than by the occasional, outstanding achievements, we cannot escape the conclusion that we have paid a heavy price for departing so sharply from traditional Jewish absorption in scholarship and history.

Each field offers its own illustrations of serious gaps in our programs. Archivists point out that the historians of the future, working with materials in our own country, would be better prepared to write an authoritative history of Lodz or Warsaw than of Chicago or Cleveland, so carelessly have we preserved our records. The irreplaceable treasures of the ages that largely because of the European convulsions have found their way to America are in deadly danger of destruction. American neglect in the form of failing to protect priceless memorabilia against humidity and noxious gases can destroy them as surely as European malevolence did through fire and rapine.

In the publishing field, there is little provision of risk capital, so crucial to the creation of vital material. Certainly some of the most creative work on the general cultural scene has resulted from grants by hard-headed but far-sighted publishers, willing to gamble a few dollars on the possibility of outstanding achievement. Yet, though the preservation of Jewish life depends far more decisively on books than does American life, comparable willingness to invest in the future is rare.

The valuation we have placed on the fields of scholarship and research has been so low and opportunities for careers have been so limited that for all practical purposes we have had no organized profession of Jewish scholarship, such as has been created in the fields of the rabbinate and social work.

Ironically, the relatively low level of support for Jewish cultural activities is in contrast with the generosity of American Jews for culture in general. Some of the outstanding cultural foundations in the United States have been established with Jewish money—and have enormously enriched all phases of American creative effort. And there is plenty of evidence for the repeated contention that American Jews will warmly support Jewish culture anywhere, as long as it is not in the United States. The charge that "culture far yemem" characterizes our attitude is perhaps cynical, but not without some foundation. Overseas cultural institutions of all kinds have been supported from individual and communal funds with more generosity and understanding than are extended to comparable institutions in America. Clearly, what is lacking is not the generous impulse but a conviction that Jewish cultural activity merits major support. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the cultural agencies—for a variety of reasons, mostly beyond their control—have so far not made their case with the American Jewish community.

From their point of view, the present undernourished condition of the field might appropriately be characterized by a paraphrase of the comment made in another connection: Rarely in Jewish history have so many done so little for so few. The "so many" refers to the five million Jews in the United States,—and it is incidentally worth noting that the number is a guess or a cliché rather than a scientifically fixed figure. The "so little" is the total investment of the organized Jewish communities in the domestic cultural field—less than one per cent of its total allocations. The "so few" is the handful of embattled and sometimes embittered scholars who man our cultural agencies and often feel that they have been aptly described by one of their colleagues: "Experts in any aspect of the (Jewish) cultural heritage tend to serve as museum guards or mortuary caretakers rather than as recreators and communicators of the living past from which the vital future newly grows."<sup>\*</sup>

### **Demonstrate Need For More Research**

The layman or communal leader, on the other hand, is likely to be impatient with complaints that the cultural field has been neglected. He is accustomed to respond to overpowering needs dramatically presented, demanding great sacrifices and promising great human benefits. In contrast the cultural field seems to him fragmented, largely made up of small, struggling agencies with exotic names, devoted to esoteric studies having little relation with the real and tough problems of daily life. "All very nice, no doubt," one can imagine the layman remarking as he somewhat patronizingly surveys the tomes of the scholar, "but what good is it? What results can we expect from your work?"

The question can be answered in a variety of ways, depending on the field of interest of the enquirer and what he prizes in Jewish life. On the most practical level, one observer has put the case for Jewish research in terms of the standards of business: "(Most businessmen) would not dare to make a decision without knowing the facts accumulated by research bureaus, sometimes by their own research department maintained at a high cost . . . (yet) they act in communal affairs with complete insouciance about the available facts. The same individuals, who from nine to five work on the basis of informed reports, when they arrive at a communal meeting in the evening, pass snap judgements and reach vital decisions affecting the fate of the American Jewish community, of world Jewry, perhaps even of future generations. They do not feel it incumbent upon themselves to secure whatever knowledge is available; still less to obtain additional knowledge through the sponsorship of available research."<sup>\*\*</sup>

The sad fact is that the Old World Jewish communities that are usually thought of as being long on Jewish learning and short on knowledge of worldly

<sup>\*</sup>Horace Kallen: Tercentenary Address.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Dr. Salo W. Baron, in an address in 1954 to the Conference of Jewish Social Studies.

affairs knew far more about themselves, sociologically, economically and demographically (to use modern terms), than we do in practical-minded America. We do not even know the facts about our numbers, to say nothing of our attitudes and commitments. We have only begun to utilize the tools of the social sciences to increase our self-knowledge and understanding.

On the local level and faced by a particular situation, the absolute need for facts has made possible increasing, if limited, research. When it becomes necessary to decide on a location for a new building, for example, or to determine whether the per capita cost of a given institution is out of line, there is often little difficulty in winning agreement on the need for a thorough study.

It is now time to recognize that such applied and localized research, in the last analysis, rests upon a wider ranging, "pure" research which illumines and guides the local application.

We are more ready to recognize the need for a study of the salary schedules of social workers than we are to provide the means for ensuring that the Jewish component is adequately provided for in the training of young people for social work. We are only beginning to address ourselves seriously to determining the extent to which Jewish education or group work services or synagogue affiliation or intergroup relations activities really produce the results we hope they do. If Jewish programming in its broadest sense is worthwhile at all, it would seem to follow that the scholarly study and research to guide that program are also worthwhile. It may even be, to take another example, that even in the most practical aspect of community activity — the raising of funds — an objective study of attitudes toward Israel could provide practical leads for new approaches to prospects.

But the case for free research does not rest only on the almost guaranteed practical outcomes. Laymen privileged to visit at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies have with difficulty learned how ludicrous is the question, "What good is it?" In the natural sciences we have finally come to accept the amazing truth that the most practical outcomes spring from the most untrammelled pursuit of the scientific fancy — that the atomic bomb and the television set alike would have been impossible if not for the necessary preliminary abstract and "impractical" thought. Who can predict the artistic, scholarly, and cultural dividends or the economic and sociological insights that will result from an increased investment in free Jewish research? A safer prediction would be the opposite one — that a niggardly provision for such activities will certainly impoverish our cultural life.

Examples of "good" resulting from increased stress on Jewish culture have been here drawn from the field of scholarship and research. A careful reading of the following sections will, we believe, make it abundantly clear that comparable examples could be drawn from the fields of archives and publications. If, by some magic, it were possible to realize tomorrow the aspirations outlined in this report, what picture emerges? From an archival

standpoint, a community so rooted in its own tradition that it carefully preserves its records in the knowledge that today's activities are tomorrow's history — and that Jewish communal life of the future depends on an orderly transfer of the records of the past and the present. It is a community that provides a safe repository and the fullest possible access to past treasures entrusted to us. From a publishing viewpoint, it fills the gaps inevitably left by commercial publishers, no matter how public-minded they may be, and encourages the publication of books "as a bridge across which worthwhile ideas and experiences of the past can cross into the present, or a bridge across which the present can transmit its experience into the future, or one across which any contemporary Jewish community . . . can come into intellectual and spiritual touch with us in the United States."<sup>\*</sup>

Viewed in this context, the original questions posed about Jewish culture: "What good is it? What benefits does it confer?" are not very different from raising the same questions about the survival of Jewish life itself.

We have seen an awesome example in our day of the effects of cultural sterility imposed from without in Soviet Russia. Cultural sterility from within may be less dramatic but in the long run just as deadly. We do not believe or expect that there will be any such outcome. The Jewish community will certainly not lag behind the general community in restoring the intellectual and the scholar to their traditional role of honor and respect.

### **Jewish Community Will Respond To Need**

Such a change in attitude is demanded by the stern realities of the time. Thanks to the sputnik and all it implies, we are entering a period of vastly increased competition for brains. The natural sciences and the social sciences, the humanities, the arts will all more effectively seek to attract the best of our young people. There will be no standing still for Jewish culture in such a competitive atmosphere; we will either accept the challenge, and vigorously increase the attractions for scholars to enter fields of Jewish interest or we will lose our young people at an increased rate to other, more attractive pursuits. The scholar and the researcher on their part are learning that the broad community and its needs must be more intimately and broadly involved in their work; their confidence is growing that the Jewish community, properly approached, will meet its responsibilities, even if (or perhaps particularly if) they are major challenges.

The old conflicts in American Jewish life are fading. Yiddishism versus Hebraism, Zionism versus anti-Zionism, "socialist" ideas versus "capitalist" ideas — all these divisions in Jewish life that were once so sharp are almost as meaningless as the once significant distinctions between Litvak

<sup>\*</sup>Report of Dr. Solomon Grayzel to the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Cultural Study.

and Galitzianer. Even the traditional Reform — Conservative — Orthodox division for the most part is beyond bitterness. Perhaps something has been lost in the process. The sharp conflicts grew out of passionate commitments to Jewish life, however varying the viewpoints might be. Controversy is not necessarily destructive of the creative spirit; blandness is.

Nevertheless, the way seems prepared for a unity that is founded on more than charity — until recently the only basis on which all sections of American Jewry could unite. It is difficult to conceive a more appropriate direction for an extension of this unity than to the cultural field. Here is the wellspring of Jewish inspiration from which all groups must draw. For who is to teach the Jewish teacher — or train the rabbi — or provide the essential data on which the Jewish social worker or Jewish "civil servant" must draw — if not the Jewish scholars and researchers and publishers and archivists?

One observer of the American scene, despairing of any prospect of a vigorous Jewish cultural life, has written: "It is as true as it ever was that only in an area in which the Jewish group is numerically the majority and culturally dominant, and no conscious or unconscious desire to become integrated in any other environment is at work, is there any prospect of genuine Jewish culture. Only in a society which assimilates to itself, instead of assimilating itself to something other than itself, can one entertain hopes of continuity and of a center that may be numbered with the Jewish centers of the past."\*

We do not believe the future need to be so dismal. We believe that prospects of a dynamic cultural growth in America are vastly better than they were a generation ago, and that the most pressing immediate need is to forge a union between scholar and layman, between agency and community, to replace the false dichotomies that have grown up between them. Their joined insights and know-how can provide the basis for an American Jewish community of doers and thinkers — a community that will take its place with Babylonia and Spain and destroyed Europe as creative centers of Jewish life in the Diaspora.

\*Abraham S. Halkin, "American Judaism—A Balance Sheet," *Judaism*, Spring, 1954, pp. 116.

## SECTION G

### *Summary and Recommendations*

It is our belief that conditions in both the general and the Jewish community create a cultural potential as promising as it was unexpected only a generation ago.

The intellectual has become prized by American society, as we are driven to the realization that our survival as a free people depends squarely on our thinkers, scholars and researchers. The dramatic "return" to Jewish life, about which there has been so much speculation, has clearly led to a renewed interest in the meaning of a Jewish commitment and a resultant potential for increasing interest in cultural activities.

Moreover, if it is true that in these days of fast-moving events, only great challenges can capture the imagination, the cultural field can properly claim that it is concerned with a historic challenge. European Jewish culture as we knew it only yesterday, historically speaking, is finished for the foreseeable future. We share with Israel the cultural responsibility for our future as a people. Certainly here is a challenge worthy of a community that has demonstrated its genius for organization in the creation of a network of expert institutions to meet welfare and religious needs, and its profound capacity for giving by its support of overseas rescue and rehabilitation work.

How can such a challenge be met most effectively? Specifically, how can a closer relationship be formed between cultural agencies and communities, a necessary condition to a fuller realization of our cultural potential? What obstacles must be overcome to achieve such a partnership?

From the community standpoint, there has long been a feeling that the cultural field presents no "big" challenge capable of capturing the national imagination. What has seemed, with or without justification, to be smallness of undertaking has led to smallness of response. But if the cultural needs and possibilities are dramatically presented, there is a reasonable prospect of expecting a substantial community response. Establishment of more effective relationships among the agencies through creation of a central instrument would be helpful in creating a picture of an entire field, with its unexplored frontiers and exciting possibilities. In addition, the agencies themselves would be strengthened by a growing concern with planning for the field as a whole.

There will undoubtedly be reservations by some of the cultural agencies concerning any proposal for altering traditional procedures in the field. Understandably, they feel that their autonomy must not be threatened if they are to retain their constituencies and a maximum freedom to create. Most of them feel strongly that their individual needs and problems should continue to be presented directly by them to the individual communities, which should continue to assume responsibility for dealing with each agency.

Finally, any new central instrument that may be created should be as representative as possible of the agencies and the interested community leaders.

Despite these concerns, there seems clearly to be a readiness by both the cultural agencies and the communities to join in establishing some form of instrument to provide a central focus or "face" for the entire field. The high constructive attitude of both scholars and laymen throughout the course of the study is a convincing indication of this growing readiness to join forces for the creation of a new means for harnessing community energies and interests to the cultural field.

Such a step, we believe, would be a historic one.

**We therefore recommend the establishment of a Jewish Cultural Foundation to serve as a focus of the national cultural effort.**

The Foundation would for the first time provide a "face" or "address" for the total Jewish cultural enterprise in America. Local communities, individual scholars, established or potential, and the agencies themselves would have a vehicle for exploring their problems, aspirations, and relationships. The Jewries of other countries, the universities, the cultural societies and agencies in the general community could relate themselves to such a Foundation more easily and readily than to any one agency.

The Foundation, largely through relying on the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies, to be described below, could help plan for the unmet needs in the field and fill the cultural gaps that are as obvious as is the effectiveness of the work that has been accomplished. It could, with proper reservations and safeguards that will be suggested, serve as a means of assisting in interpreting to welfare funds and the general community the needs of the individual agencies and of the field as a whole. In this regard, the Foundation could meet the need which the communities have expressed and which indeed led to the undertaking of this survey, namely to provide communities with the guidance they have sought for dealing with the requests of the agencies for increased support.

It could, after having obtained the consent and encouragement from the respective welfare funds, undertake responsibility for the system of scholarships and grants-in-aid so crucial to the future well-being of the field. It could secure gifts and bequests from interested individuals and foundations that hopefully over the years would provide the means for making possible greatly increased operations of the various agencies and the field as a whole. In addition to these broad functions, many of the specific functions of a central instrument, described repeatedly in this report in a connection with each of the individual fields, could be assumed by the Foundation.

Before any attempt to define the structure of the proposed Foundation, it might be well to discuss in greater detail how each of these outlined functions might operate. We begin with the crucial Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies.

**We recommend the establishment of a Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies related to the Foundation and made up of representatives of appropriate cultural agencies.**

Such a Council would be the means for appropriate clearance and co-ordination among the agencies and the locus for the pooling and exchanging of ideas. It would suggest projects of a magnitude beyond the capacity of individual agencies, help establish priorities, and stimulate the constituent fields. Research tends to breed research, and the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies would, we believe, act as a catalyst for the field.

It could either on its own initiative or through making appropriate recommendations to the Jewish Cultural Foundation, profoundly affect and stimulate each of the individual fields described in this report. In the fields of scholarship and research, it could stimulate the professionalization of the field; study the possibility of establishing a school for research; suggest such all encompassing projects as population research on a national basis; sponsor scholarship conferences and recognize outstanding scholarly achievement.

In the field of publications, it could hold regular writers' and publishers' conferences for stimulation of the field and exchange of problems and viewpoints; suggest large publishing ventures beyond the means of individual agencies.

In the field of archives, it could establish ground rules for the exchange of materials among agencies and for the protection of scholars working in a given field; consider the need for establishing a central repository for precious memorabilia; suggest guidelines for local communities in their archival endeavors; investigate problems of recruitment and training of personnel.

We recommend that the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies include at the beginning two representatives, lay and professional, from each of the agencies studied in the supplement to this report, with the understanding that the Council itself will in due course establish means by which representatives of individual agencies closely allied by field of interest or other considerations can most effectively cooperate within the structure of the Council.

### **Interpretation of Work in the Cultural Field**

Representatives of local communities have frequently stated during the course of the study that it is difficult for them to make judgments concerning the various agencies or the needs of the field as a whole. This difficulty gave rise to this study and persists despite the fact that for many years the individual agencies have attempted to picture their activities, problems and needs to local communities and to interested individuals. It seems best that this direct relationship of agency to community should continue, and that welfare funds should be allocated directly to the agencies by the communities.

Nevertheless it seems equally clear that some additional technique is needed to inform local communities and the Jewish community as a whole of developments, challenges and problems affecting the agencies and the entire cultural field.

An overall picture of the total field, now lacking, would for the first time

be presented, and the needs and aspirations of individual agencies could be analyzed and understood in the perspective of all the on-going cultural effort. Equally important, the widespread neglect of the field, resulting in large measure from its fragmented condition, would hopefully be replaced by an acceptance of increased community responsibility for cultural effort, based on an understanding of its key role in Jewish life and experience in America. Such an understanding has been substantially achieved in regard to our religious, health, welfare, and educational needs, and explains our large scale support of these fields. It is time for cultural understanding to catch up. Inevitably, the individual agencies would profit from such an enlarged view of the cultural task in America.

**We therefore recommend that the Foundation should make annual reports describing developments in the field and the work of the individual agencies, for the general guidance of communities and interested individuals; they determine their responsibility to the cultural field. The pattern for this service has already been established, and its value demonstrated for other fields by the Large City Budgeting Conference.**

### **Need for More Adequate Financial Support**

But better interpretation, greater coordination, even changes in the present structure, will not of themselves produce results. Increased financial support is an absolute essential.

This report has noted in detail the many lacks and gaps in the cultural field. Indeed, the agencies themselves would unhesitatingly agree that all the fields here studied have serious weakness. Important library collections have for years gone uncatalogued and therefore unused; archives have been lost or are in serious danger of being destroyed by time; important publishing projects have not been undertaken; promising young scholars have been diverted to other fields; research of basic importance to the Jewish community remains at the blueprint stage. Most of these gaps are a direct result of lack of funds.

The supplement to this report lists an impressive backlog of important projects which almost every agency is prepared to undertake if additional funds are available. Even more obvious is the severe pressure on the agencies even to maintain their present level of activity, in view of the fact that their income has not kept pace in the post-war years with greatly increased costs.

Accurate comparisons of the support of the cultural field and other fields of interest to the Jewish community are difficult to make. A significant part of the cultural effort is contributed by agencies whose primary responsibility is not in the four fields studied in this report; their budgets do not lend themselves readily to analysis of their specific cultural functioning.

However, a review of the budget and programs of the nine agencies whose work lies almost wholly within the four fields of interest does tend to support the claim that the field is undernourished. As noted in the report, only the 1

or underpaid. Services of editors, publishers and scholars have enabled some of the agencies to remain in existence. The concept that the scholar or artist should somehow be expected to contribute his services without proper compensation—a concept not applied to other fields—is no longer tenable.

Our study has brought to light the unmet needs which exist currently and which take added perspective in the expanded vistas of the field as a whole and the necessity of attracting scholars and creative personalities, but the amounts allocated by welfare funds necessarily must be left to further consideration by the local communities.

### **Support from Individuals and Foundations**

Support for the field need by no means be limited to allocations from local welfare funds, important as that source of support undoubtedly is. As indicated in the body of the report, individuals and foundations will unquestionably be a prime source of support if the field is ever to develop substantially. Indeed, without in any way minimizing the importance of allocations from welfare funds, particularly to enable the agencies to meet their normal budgetary needs, it seems clear that no expansion of the cultural field on the scale contemplated in this study is possible without substantial gifts and bequests from individuals and foundations.

Here lies one of the prime tasks of the Foundation. It must seek additional and enriching funds from private individuals and foundations, particularly for the long-term project, the new, and the experimental. Such direct approaches in communities would be undertaken only after the consent and encouragement from the respective welfare funds. Such funds would be looked to by individual agencies or by the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies for help in connection with projects beyond their individual means. They would make possible the crucial program of scholarships and grants-in-aid. This vital function would hopefully provide the means for involving vigorous lay leadership in making possible projects on a scope now completely beyond the means of any agency.

### **Grants and Awards**

The program of grants and awards just referred to constitutes perhaps the single most effective means of enriching the cultural field. As indicated in detail in the section on scholarship and research, if adequate funds are provided it can:

- a) attract promising talent to the field;
- b) make it possible for established scholars to remain creative Jewishly;
- c) enable agencies to undertake projects beyond their present means.

We believe the responsibility for making such grants and awards is an appropriate one for the Foundation, relying on the most expert and objective guidance available. Undoubtedly, consideration will be given by the Foundation in setting up any structure responsible for making such grants and awards to appropriate representation from the committee or group responsible for raising of the funds and from the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies. Though the Foundation will make its own rules and regulations governing grants and awards, it is suggested that sponsorship by an appropriate agency or institution should be a required condition for scholars seeking aid for individual projects.

### **Structure of the Jewish Cultural Foundation**

We recommend that the Jewish Cultural Foundation be directed by a Board of Directors consisting of 36 members widely representative of all sections and viewpoints of the Jewish community.

The representation on the Board of Directors should reflect the viewpoints of the cultural agencies and of the organized communities since it is felt that these two partners are basic to any constructive progress in the field. At the same time, the majority of the directors should be designated at large by the Foundation itself in order to provide full opportunity for the selection of outstanding scholars and laymen anywhere on the continent.

The quality of the leadership of the Foundation will be crucial to its effectiveness. The laymen and scholars comprising it should command the greatest respect, prestige, competence and influence.

### **Role of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds**

We strongly believe that this study presents the CJFWF with a historic and unique opportunity. We have full confidence that the CJFWF, which has demonstrated its serious interest in the cultural field by undertaking this study and making possible its significant progress to this point, will now take the necessary steps to implement the ultimate recommendations that will emerge from its study of this report.

The CJFWF has increasingly gone beyond the technical and operational problems of Jewish communities to grapple with the conceptual issues with which these communities are faced. It has the leadership and prestige to undertake the necessary bringing together of communities and agencies to establish the Foundation and to enable it to stand on its own feet, independent of the CJFWF.

We recognize as an immediate outgrowth of these recommendations that there is a need to find appropriate means to provide administrative costs during the initial period of perhaps three years, to obtain its basic staff, and undertake its fundamental responsibilities. And it cannot be too strongly emphasized that adequate staff of high quality will be the best insurance of the success of the Foundation.

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Perhaps some modification in particular formulations here suggested will be desirable. But we are convinced that if we are to seize the historical opportunity and rise to the historic challenge that is before us culturally, communities and agencies together will have to create some type of central cultural instrument that can serve them both, and the Jewish people as a whole.

We believe that adequate safeguards have been provided to preserve the autonomy and promote the creativity of the individual agencies and to assure them a continuing and vital role in the operation of the proposed Foundation. We earnestly believe that creating the proposed Foundation will make possible far more effective operation of the individual agencies, a number of which have been impoverished for so long, and at the time enable the communities and interested individuals to participate as effectively in this field as they now do in so many other fields of Jewish communal effort.

We conclude by noting our recognition of a number of significant questions it was not possible to examine in this report. Our study has been field-centered rather than agency-centered. The supplement to this report contains information about individual cultural agencies that may prove useful to communities interested in the work of one or another of the agencies. Nevertheless, our evaluation and recommendations are directed primarily to the field as a whole rather than to any of the individual agencies. Specific references to their work have been for illustrative purposes; we have not attempted to pass judgment on any of them individually.

We also note that there are important related areas of interest not directly treated: the vital field of adult education, for instance, which must serve as the instrument or middleman to bring much of the cultural product to the ultimate consumer. Similarly, belles lettres and channels of information on Jewish affairs have been only peripherally treated. It is our hope and expectation that the Foundation will take these unstudied fields as an early charge upon its time and interest.

We submit this report in its present form in full confidence that it will mark the beginning and not the end of communal interest in both the problems we studied and those we were not able to survey in the limited time and means at our disposal. Cultural problems must of course be a matter of ceaseless concern in any dynamic community. We believe that implementation of the recommendations herein submitted will provide a firm basis for such a continuing examination and concern, long overdue in the American Jewish community.

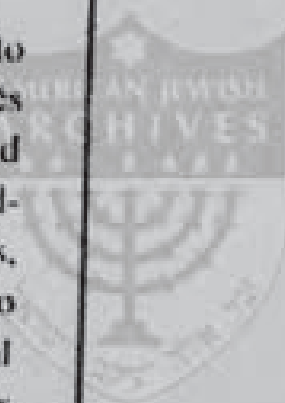
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The survey report and recommendations were approved by the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on September 20, 1959.

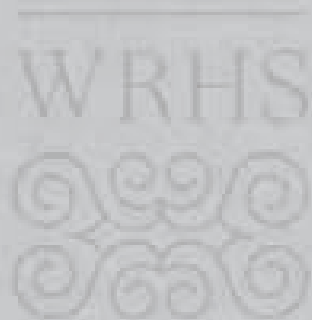
The **NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE** was incorporated in the State of New York on April 22, 1960 to implement the recommendations of the foregoing report. The purposes of this Foundation are:

"To provide assistance, guidance and support to agencies, organizations, institutions and activities in the field of Jewish culture; to initiate, support and finance projects in the field of Jewish culture; to advise and inform Jewish communities, welfare funds, federations, and individuals in matters pertaining to Jewish culture; to organize and maintain a general clearing-house of information with respect to matters pertaining to Jewish culture."

The offices of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc., are located at 729 Seventh Avenue, New York 19, New York.



THE FIRST FIVE YEARS



National Foundation for Jewish Culture  
March, 1966

After five years, the Foundation must be assessed for the purpose of determining its future course. It has interpreted, it has innovated, and it has enriched. It has not, however, approximated the realization of its full potential nor has it found anchorage within the Jewish community. Its newness on the scene and its limited resources offered it one clear choice, between restriction to a particular and limited program, or multiple demonstrations across a broad spectrum of program possibilities. It chose the latter, that is, to show what could be done, and how, in a variety of program areas. The theory was that the attraction of financial support and the interest of people could thus distribute themselves across the range of alternatives.

The Foundation, with one of the country's ablest experts on microfilms, meticulously organized a program for microfilming the YIVO archives. Neither the Foundation nor YIVO have had the resources to act on this expert advice but whenever such action may be undertaken in the future, it will now be done with the assurance of the highest technical competence. The Foundation was instrumental in obtaining a grant for salvaging the precious Genizah fragments in the library of The Dropsie College, employing the most modern techniques of deacidification, pressing and laminating. It not only made these materials available once again for study, here and in other countries, but it demonstrated the use of expertise in this field. It set a model for Judaic lectures at major universities within the framework of the B. G. Rudolph Trust at Syracuse University and the published lectures of the past three years have been widely distributed to Jewish communal leadership throughout the country. The Foundation suggested the need for massive programs in the years to come for translation of Jewish scholarly and literary treasures and it demonstrated instances in Hebrew and Yiddish. The Foundation argued that competence on the American campus could be exploited for the study of Jewish life, and its demonstrations include sociological and psychological studies, as well as literary work. These and others are demonstrated possibilities, each of which could be multiplied to the edification of American Jews. Working arrangements have been organized with major publishing houses to issue works of importance in the Jewish field as well as to distribute them. The stage is set for many and for great undertakings.

The actors on this set are not yet adequate in numbers nor in understanding of the drama. In the perspective of generations, which is the only suitable one for programs defined as "cultural," five years is no time at all. Any limitation in resources of money and people would not bear comment in ordinary circumstances. It demands consideration against the background of this generation's losses during the Nazi era, the certain impact of major technological changes upon value systems, and the degradation of the concept of Jewish culture when viewed alongside the major preoccupations of organized Jewry which deny it. The moment is therefore strategic, the situation must be manipulated, the circumstances are extraordinary and demanding.

The National Foundation for Jewish Culture issued out of the Jewish federations and welfare funds which have been its strength and its weakness. No structural nor financial base was provided for at the start, leaving the Foundation not merely the quintessential task of Jewish cultural problems to cope with, but making it constantly preoccupied with its survival. The Foundation, in its size and the nature of its personnel, was begun with the premise that the Foundation would be a cultural agency but its major activity has lain in the gathering of funds which was not its competence on both lay and staff levels. The federations and welfare funds quickly converted the

Foundation from an ally to a beneficiary, forcing upon the Foundation the role of applicant and supplicant to its creators. Furthermore, to be a beneficiary of Jewish federations and welfare funds has entailed the closing of those communities' doors to any further efforts by the Foundation, frequently to interpretation of the field of Jewish culture, and certainly to solicitation for support. After five years of no progress in this matter, reexamination is urgently required. The Foundation has maintained a steadfast discipline within the unworkable understanding with Jewish federations and welfare funds but virtue has not brought its own reward.

There is the special situation of New York City. The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, in 1960, refused to act on a request for support and that situation has remained unchanged throughout the five-year period. This would indicate that the Foundation was free to solicit its own funds in New York City but, as previously indicated, the lay and professional personnel of the Foundation found this beyond its competence. The lack of funds from New York City has not only been a loss to the Foundation but has become a threat to the Foundation from supporting communities who insist on New York involvement to assure their own continuance. In other words, the situation is confused with respect to Jewish communal support and needs correction. Five years of concentration on what lies outside the Foundation's competence have diminished the attainments in the area of its expertise, nor has the situation been conducive to the enrichment of national Jewish cultural agencies and to the implementation of the Foundation's own plans.

As indicated earlier, the charge to the Foundation is spelled out in the Survey Report. The message of the Foundation has been widely diffused with vigor and poignancy. The many who have heard clearly responded favorably to these presentations but the implications of such responses have not yet filtered up to the top where action must be taken. The Foundation, therefore, requires such leadership as can take upon itself the full responsibility of the cost of both dimensions: its program and administrative operations. It must, obviously, equip itself with such staff as can also serve on both levels. As for its message, that can remain the same as from the beginning, for nothing has indicated that it is erroneous or misconceived. "What is needed is the daring and freshness of hypotheses that do not take for granted as true what has merely become habitual."\*

Judah J. Shapiro

\* Jerome S. Bruner, Toward a Theory of Instruction

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THE FIRST FIVE YEARS



National Foundation for Jewish Culture  
March, 1966

"As long as we possess a living culture we are unconscious of it, and it is only when we are in danger of losing it or when it is already dead that we realize its existence and study it scientifically."\* In 1958, a committee was named by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to engage in a scientific study of the state of Jewish culture in America, with special reference to the national Jewish cultural agencies. This committee of distinguished lay leaders was assisted by a Technical Advisory Committee of scholars, teachers, and writers whose findings are incorporated in the Survey Report on "National Jewish Cultural Services in America", which was published by the CJFWF and presented to the delegates at the General Assembly in San Francisco in November, 1959.

"We are only now passing out of what might be called, culturally speaking, the 'frontier' period of Jewish life in America. An immigrant people, abruptly arrived in the raw bedlam of the great cities of America, had no more time or energy for culture than the pioneers who pushed out into the natural wilderness." So comments the Survey report, adding: "We have now reached the stage in Jewish life when our religious and communal organizations and our health and welfare institutions have been so developed that the American Jewish community is in a position to extend its interests in a comparably serious manner to the cultural field -- if it so desires." In reviewing the budgets and programs of the nine major cultural agencies, the report concludes that "the field is undernourished", citing the support of all these agencies by all Jewish federations and welfare funds in America at \$114,000 in 1958, approximately 12% of an inadequate gross expenditure by all the agencies of about \$950,000.

Going beyond the national cultural agencies, their programs, requirements and aspirations, it was also established by the study that there were additional areas in the field of Jewish culture that required attention, where no systematic programs were being carried out by any agency. No adequate program existed to encourage and support students engaged in Judaic studies, despite the fact that "key posts vacated in certain cultural agencies become increasingly difficult to fill." The prospect of increased instructional programs in the Jewish field at American colleges and universities demanded the qualification of teachers to fill posts by prevailing academic standards. The need for qualified scholars and researchers to throw light on the condition of the American Jewish community was stressed: "We do not even know the facts about our numbers, to say nothing of our attitude and commitments."

The above and more are carefully analyzed and described in the Survey Report which is in print and available to the interested reader. The recommendations for correction of the situation, regarded as inadequate, included several specific proposals. The primary innovation suggested was the establishment of a National Foundation for Jewish Culture. With the Foundation as a focal point, a variety of ancillary suggestions were made for attempting to correct the situation as a whole with the double purpose of strengthening the existing agencies and initiating such additional programs and services as were then absent in the field. At a major session of that General Assembly in 1959, the Survey Report was publicly

\* Christopher Dawson, Enquiries Into Religion and Culture

interpreted and its suggestions amplified which led to a unanimous decision of the delegates from the organized communities of the United States of America and from Canada directing the establishment of a Foundation.

Any review of the origin and the earliest history of the Foundation must establish that its resources at the start were no more than hope and conviction. The former was related to the expectation that the Jewish community would respond to the needs; the conviction was based upon the certainty that the maturity of American Jewry would direct it to the new responsibilities, especially in the light of its new independence as a result of the loss of its earlier source of cultural replenishment: European Jewry, now decimated where not annihilated. But to respond, the American Jewish community had to know about the new Foundation and about the situation with which it was charged to cope. The record, including the file of press clippings from 1960 to 1965, tell the story of the Foundation's story being told. It was comprehensive and intensive across the vastness of the United States and Canada. No community was too small, no gathering too insignificant, no opportunity turned down to describe the state of Jewish culture, to interpret the agencies working in the field, and to explain the plans of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture. Whatever the specifics, the truly important achievement of the Foundation in its first five years has been its introduction of "Jewish culture" into the parlance of North American Jewry and the dilemmas of this field into the councils of communities and institutions.

There were three other ways of establishing the existence of the Foundation. The national cultural agencies were brought together within a Council and within a pattern of mutuality asked to advise the Foundation on the most urgent requirements of these agencies, to consider ways of discharging their respective programs cooperatively, and to guide in the initiation of new programs to be undertaken by the Foundation. The first recommendations made to the Board of Directors of the Foundation for a direct program issued from the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies on the basis of the work of its three committees on Scholarships and Fellowships, Publications, and Archives. Some of the programs were to be carried out through the agencies, while others were assumed to be the province of the Foundation itself. The Jewish community had acquired a viable instrument, linking the major agencies in the field.

The "world" of the scholars and students now had to be informed of the existence of the Foundation with the prospect of ascertaining the potential in that milieu for the professional personnel that would be required and for the studies and writing that was felt to be necessary for the enrichment of Jewish cultural life. In January, 1961, the first announcement of the Foundation's offer of Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid was mailed to colleges and universities throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. It was interesting that apart from the specific applications that came in response, there were received unsolicited commendations from faculty members in various parts of the country which reflected pride in the undertaking and the dignity with which it was presented. Some faculty members pointed out that such a program might contain interested and qualified students within a framework of Jewish studies because in the past many such students had to choose other fields where financial assistance would be forthcoming. Those early announcements began a regular flow of applications from every section of the country which has continued throughout the five-year period that followed. Because of the reorganization of the Foundation

in the academic year 1965-66, no announcements of the Foundation grants were made but the flow of applications remained uninterrupted, the pattern having been well established and the academic community taking for granted the National Foundation for Jewish Culture and its sustained interest in students and scholars.

Finally, there was the close relationship with the Jewish Federations and welfare funds. It was necessary to obtain from these bodies the funds with which to operate the Foundation, as well as to interpret to them the requirements of the national Jewish cultural agencies. The relationships were varied but each community received the attention it requested, though rarely did the agencies or the Foundation fare as well. Throughout the first five years, funds were received for the minimal operating budget of the Foundation and some increases in annual allocations to the agencies were forthcoming from federations and welfare funds, but the resources available to the Foundation and the agencies never approximated the requirements.

The Foundation consistently attempted to discharge the original mandate given it at its formation: to enrich the work of the national Jewish cultural agencies, to initiate such programs as seemed necessary, and to interpret the field of Jewish culture on the broadest basis. Some of the specific programs it carried through are cited in this summary report.

#### GUIDANCE TO INDIVIDUALS, INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES

There have been instances when individuals or communities have wished to implement a Jewish cultural program and have sought guidance and advice from the Foundation. This is a service readily and constantly available. The Foundation does not itself seek to carry out special programs, but assists others to do so.

Mr. B. G. Rudolph asked the Foundation to arrange for a regular series of lectures for the Syracuse University community -- faculty and students -- which he was prepared to finance. Discussions were held with the Head of the Department of Religion and the Vice Chancellor, resulting in the annual B. G. Rudolph Lecture at Syracuse University, which is financed from the income of a trust of \$50,000 set up by Mr. Rudolph. The Foundation advises on subjects and lecturers from year to year. This series was inaugurated in 1963, with the first lecture given by Dr. Moshe Davis of the Institute of Contemporary Jewish Affairs of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. This was followed in 1964 by Dr. Lou Silberman, Professor of Jewish Literature and Thought, at Vanderbilt University, and in 1965, by Dr. Robert Gordis, Professor of Bible at the Jewish Theological Seminary. In each instance the lecturer was available for faculty and student seminars over a period of three to five days. In 1966, the lecturer will be Professor Leo W. Schwarz, who will speak on American Jewish Literature.

The Foundation, at the request of Mrs. Frank Cohen, arranged with the President of the City College of the City University of New York, for an annual series of lectures to be known as the Frank Cohen Memorial Lectures. These lectures will be financed by Mrs. Cohen through the Esco Fund, Inc., with the sum of \$50,000. Each lecture will bring to the City College campus a distinguished scholar who will present two or three lectures on a subject of special significance in the Jewish field. The President of the College, Dr. Buell Gallagher, has arranged a faculty committee

to be responsible for the Frank Cohen Memorial Lectures on which a representative of the Foundation sits. The first lectures are to be given in the Fall of 1966.

The Foundation developed a similar lecture program at the University of Richmond, to be financed by an annual grant for this purpose from the Jewish Community Council of Richmond. The Foundation reviewed the special circumstances at that University with its president and a faculty committee in developing this program. The first lecturer will be Dr. Israel Knox, Associate Professor of Philosophy at New York University who will visit the campus in April, 1966 for a three-day stay, to deliver a lecture as well as to engage in faculty and student seminars.

The Foundation has also become involved in recommending lecturers to communities, institutions and organizations from various fields of specialization in accordance with particular programs being sought in each instance. The Foundation is not a speaker's bureau, but there has been an increased quest for specialized knowledge available from the academic world, with which the Foundation maintains a close relationship. In addition, the names of students and scholars who have turned to the Foundation for assistance and guidance, and of those who have received grants, have been made available to major national organizations for use in adult education programs, carrying out specialized studies. In this way, the personnel resources of the Jewish community have been considerably enriched. The names of scholars and writers have also been proposed to publishers and editors who have used many of the individuals within the program for contribution to important publications in the form of books and periodicals.

Specialized advice is being given frequently to universities, to individuals, and to Jewish communities in an attempt to develop formal programs for the teaching of Judaica at colleges and universities. It is not possible to make recommendation in any fixed pattern because of the variety of schools and their auspices. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with each situation for itself, and the Foundation has regularly related to each new development in the particular circumstances where the problem arises. The Foundation is presently eager to sponsor a major study which will bring together complete and authentic information on the teaching of Judaic subjects in colleges and universities throughout the country. It is hoped that such a study can be carried out before the end of 1967.

The Nathan Chanin Cultural Foundation was established by the Workmen's Circle to engage in various projects that would encourage Jewish cultural activities with special emphasis in the fields of Jewish literature and the Jewish labor movement. The National Foundation for Jewish Culture was formally invited to serve as its consultant on the academic level. The first program that was arranged was a lecture by Mr. Gus Tyler, Assistant to the President of the ILGWU, at New York University in the fall of 1965, on the subject "The Living Legacy of the Jewish Labor Movement." A similar lecture has been arranged for Mr. Tyler at the School of Industrial Labor Relations at Cornell University in the spring of 1966. Arrangements are presently being pursued for lectures sponsored by the Chanin Foundation at UCLA and at McGill University in Montreal.

Another program, successfully developed during the current year, and paid for by the Chanin Foundation, is a course for teachers of the New York City public school system on "One Hundred Years of Jewish Literature."

Special programs have also been developed to encourage the translation of Yiddish works into the English language, and to encourage work in the field of Jewish drama.

As previously indicated, the Foundation has not sought to engage in lecture bookings or in personnel placement, but, on request, it has suggested names to institutions and communities for prospective professional employees in the educational and cultural fields. National Jewish cultural agencies, Jewish educational institutions, and universities have received such recommendations from the Foundation and have engaged people on the basis of such referrals.

### NATIONAL JEWISH CULTURAL AGENCIES

It was the declared intention of the Foundation to bring an increased measure of support to the national Jewish cultural agencies. Through increased interpretation of the needs of these agencies, some success has been attained. Particular communities have increased their allocations to cultural agencies as a result of greater understanding of the requirements. The Foundation also sought to assist these agencies in the implementation of particular projects for which their resources were inadequate.

During the past five years, the Foundation has consistently assisted the national Jewish cultural agencies to realize their plans, some examples of which follow:

The American Academy of Jewish Research was assisted to publish the volume Franco-Judaica by Z. Szajkowski. This is an analytical bibliography of books, pamphlets, decrees, briefs, and other printed documents pertaining to the Jews in France from 1500 to 1788. There is more material available on this subject in the era following the French Revolution, and Mr. Szajkowski's work has brought together such known but significant material in the prior era. The volume is regarded as a basic research document on French Jewry, and designed especially for universities and scholars.

The Dropsie College was enabled to process its collection of over 1,000 Genizah fragments by their deacidification, pressing and lamination so that they will be preserved and can be used by scholars in this country and abroad.

The Yivo Institute of Jewish Research was assisted to microfilm important collections of its archives for their protection as well as for making them available to leading scholarly institutions throughout the world. A grant from the Foundation also made possible the showing of the distinguished exhibit on the Warsaw Ghetto in various parts of the country. An interesting experiment was initiated by the Foundation with the Yivo Institute for two courses for teachers in the New York City Public School System. The first dealt with "Antecedents of American Jewish Life" and the second, "One Hundred Years of Jewish Literature."

The Congress for Jewish Culture was aided in preparing and publishing a volume on research in the field of Yiddish literature which included material on Jewish folklore, the Yiddish press, and Jewish literature in various countries including Canada, France, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Uruguay, and Chile. The volume was edited by Dr. Shlomo Bickel.

The Yiddish Dictionary Committee received grants from the Foundation toward the publication of the first volume of this monumental work as well as to engage a Research Director to hasten the process of completing the manuscript of the remaining volumes. There is an unusual urgency with respect to this project because of the limited number of individuals who are competent to engage in the work of preparing a major Yiddish dictionary, and so many of these are in the upper age bracket. There is, therefore, the constant fear that there may not be enough competent staff for the duration of the project until its completion. The only hope of overcoming this danger is to have some individuals make the Yiddish Dictionary project their full time occupation instead of a part-time involvement on top of other jobs.

The Jewish Publication Society of America was assisted by the Foundation with a grant to make possible the preparation of a volume, An Introduction to the Bible.

These several agencies and projects encompassed the fields of interest originally established by the Foundation for itself, including research, publication of scholarly works, and preservation of archival materials. Many additional and worthwhile projects have been presented to the Foundation by these agencies but have not yet been implemented because of lack of resources.

Apart from assistance through direct grants such as those enumerated above, the Foundation has served the national Jewish cultural agencies in various professional ways. It has provided outstanding consultants from various fields to advise and guide in the execution of programs; it has recommended personnel for specialized tasks to be carried out within the framework of the agencies' programs.

The national Jewish cultural agencies are still in need of major support from Jewish communities, foundations, and individuals. The National Foundation for Jewish Culture is unable to deal with the magnitude of all the requirements of these agencies. It has, however, made possible the realization of significant programs, guided and advised, and related these agencies to individuals and institutions which have enhanced the quality of their work.

#### FACULTY GRANTS AND STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships and scholarships have too often had the connotation of assisting individuals to complete a program of education which would qualify them for employment in their chosen fields. This is an important service, but there is another type of program which involves utilizing the abilities of competent people who are employed but require financial assistance to be free from their immediate responsibilities in order to engage in special projects pertaining to Jewish life.

The Foundation has included a special category of grants to scholars and writers to enable them to take leaves for the purpose of engaging in special projects.

The first such grant was made to Dr. Isaac Rabinowitz, Professor of Biblical and Hebrew Studies at Cornell University, as a supplement to a

Guggenheim Fellowship which made possible a leave of absence during which time Professor Rabinowitz engaged in the translation of Judah Messer Leon's Sepher Nopheth Suphim. Professor Milton Konvitz, commenting on this grant, said "This is the kind of a grant that your Foundation ought to make, and it is one from which the Jewish community in the United States will benefit in the years to come."

A grant was made to Dr. Erich Rosenthal, Professor of Sociology at Queens College, New York, to enable him to take a sabbatical leave during which time he engaged in a study of Jewish intermarriage in the United States. The results of his study were published in the American Jewish Yearbook of 1963, and had a profound impact on the American Jewish community. The study was not polemical but the facts presented raised many questions which were discussed and debated on every level of Jewish community life in this country. The study also motivated similar research in various other countries of the world.

Dr. Irving Malin, Professor of English at the College of the City of New York, was assisted in taking a semester's leave of absence in order to complete a manuscript of literary criticism on American Jewish writers. His work was published as a book entitled Jews and Americans, by the University of Southern Illinois Press. It was reviewed by Stanley Kaufman on the front page of the Sunday Times Book Review, by Granville Hicks in the Saturday Review of Literature, and in various other leading journals and newspapers. It was a pioneering venture, and the reaction to it suggests that there will be more writing in the field of American Jewish literature in the time to come.

Rabbi Zecharia Dershowitz, Assistant Professor of Education at Long Island University, received a grant to engage in a study of differences in personality and behavior of different subcultural groups, based on studies of Jewish and Protestant school boys. The study is in the process of completion, and early reports indicate significant differences within the Jewish group and shed considerable light on special problems pertaining to Jewish and general education for such students.

Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brown University has received a grant to expand a study of the Jewish community of Providence, Rhode Island, in order to ascertain generational differences within that community. It is noted that the younger generation has far greater mobility affecting occupation and place of residence, and its Jewish patterns, while less traditional, are in many instances more intense. Dr. Goldstein is working together with Dr. Calvin Goldscheider of the UCLA, and the results of the study will be available in the summer of 1966. It is generally assumed that the validity of the material will permit generalization for the Jewish population of the entire country with obvious compensations for various regional differences.

Dr. Joseph C. Landis, Associate Professor of English at Queens College, New York, received a grant to enable him to prepare a manuscript on a study of contemporary Jewish novelists. Dr. Landis is examining the literature in an attempt to develop a new definition of the term "Jewish writer" by emphasizing the background and outlook of the writer as distinguished from the subject matter.

Dr. Irving Greenberg, Assistant Professor of History at Yeshiva

University, has been awarded a grant to prepare the manuscript of a book on "The Mussar Movement in the Nineteenth Century." Very little material on this subject exists in the English language. Dr. Greenberg is also preparing an anthology of anecdotes from within the movement which are comparable to the many now known tales of Hassidism.

Dr. Menachem Brayer, Associate Professor of Biblical Literature, and Consultant Psychologist at Yeshiva University, has received a grant to engage in a careful study of "The Psychological Problems of the American Jewish College Student" with emphasis on religious, social and cultural attitudes. The study is in process and is expected to be completed by the end of 1966.

The Foundation has also maintained a program for students completing degrees in the Judaic field. The emphasis has been on individuals completing doctoral programs at American universities, enabling the students in most instances to have the necessary time to complete the work on the required doctoral dissertation. These have invariably been on Jewish subject matter though in some instances the person was specializing in a general field. For example, Dr. Bernard Johnpoll was assisted to complete his work on "The Bund" (Jewish Labor Movement) but is in the field of political science and has just been appointed a full professor at the University of the State of New York in Albany. Professor B. Z. Sobel, while writing on the "Hebrew-Christian Movement in America" received his doctor's degree in the field of sociology and has been appointed professor in this field at Brandeis University, where he relates to Jewish Sociology in the Institute of Contemporary Jewish Affairs at that school.

102 fellowships were awarded, involving an expenditure of approximately \$200,000. This program has furthered the plan to prepare eligible scholars for teaching at American colleges and universities. Of such Fellows, several have already been appointed to university positions and to other posts in the field of Jewish communal service. They have also figured with increasing promise as lecturers and as writers.

BOOKS PUBLISHED WITH FOUNDATION ASSISTANCE

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	
Bickel, S. (Ed.)	<u>Studies in Yiddish Literature and The Yiddish Press</u>	(Congress for Jewish Culture, 1965)
Epstein, Melech	<u>Profiles of Eleven</u>	(Wayne State University, 1966)
Jofen, Jean	<u>A Linguistic Atlas of East European Yiddish</u>	(Univ. Microfilm, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1964)
Katz, Eliezer	<u>A Classified Concordance of the Torah</u>	(Jerusalem, 1964)
Malin, Irving	<u>Jews and Americans</u>	(Southern Illinois University Press, 1965)
Neusner, Jacob	<u>History and Torah</u>	(Vallentine-Mitchell and Co., Ltd., 1965)
Rosenthal, Erich	<u>Studies of Jewish Inter-marriage in the United States</u>	(American Jewish Year Book, 1963)
Rothman, Jack	<u>Minority Group Identification and Intergroup Relations</u>	(Research Institute for Group Work in Jewish Agencies in coop. with American Jewish Committee, 1965)
Sack, B. G.	<u>History of the Jews in Canada</u>	(Harvest House, 1964)
Szajkowski, Z.	<u>Franco-Judaica: 1500-1788</u>	(American Academy for Jewish Research, 1962)
Weinreich, Uriel	<u>College Yiddish</u>	(Yivo Institute of Jewish Research, 1962)

Forthcoming

Gordis, Robert	<u>An Introduction to the Bible</u>	(Jewish Publication Society)
Grade, Chaim	<u>The Well</u> - Translated from the Yiddish by Ruth Wisse	(Jewish Publication Society)
Mahler, Raphael	<u>History of the Jews in Modern Times</u>	(The MacMillan Co.)
Muffs, Yochanan	<u>Studies in the Aramaic Legal Papyri from Elephantine</u>	(Leiden, Holland)

After five years, the Foundation must be assessed for the purpose of determining its future course. It has interpreted, it has innovated, and it has enriched. It has not, however, approximated the realization of its full potential nor has it found anchorage within the Jewish community. Its newness on the scene and its limited resources offered it one clear choice, between restriction to a particular and limited program, or multiple demonstrations across a broad spectrum of program possibilities. It chose the latter, that is, to show what could be done, and how, in a variety of program areas. The theory was that the attraction of financial support and the interest of people could thus distribute themselves across the range of alternatives.

The Foundation, with one of the country's ablest experts on microfilms, meticulously organized a program for microfilming the YIVO archives. Neither the Foundation nor YIVO have had the resources to act on this expert advice but whenever such action may be undertaken in the future, it will now be done with the assurance of the highest technical competence. The Foundation was instrumental in obtaining a grant for salvaging the precious Genizah fragments in the library of The Dropsie College, employing the most modern techniques of deacidification, pressing and laminating. It not only made these materials available once again for study, here and in other countries, but it demonstrated the use of expertise in this field. It set a model for Judaic lectures at major universities within the framework of the B. G. Rudolph Trust at Syracuse University and the published lectures of the past three years have been widely distributed to Jewish communal leadership throughout the country. The Foundation suggested the need for massive programs in the years to come for translation of Jewish scholarly and literary treasures and it demonstrated instances in Hebrew and Yiddish. The Foundation argued that competence on the American campus could be exploited for the study of Jewish life, and its demonstrations include sociological and psychological studies, as well as literary work. These and others are demonstrated possibilities, each of which could be multiplied to the edification of American Jews. Working arrangements have been organized with major publishing houses to issue works of importance in the Jewish field as well as to distribute them. The stage is set for many and for great undertakings.

The actors on this set are not yet adequate in numbers nor in understanding of the drama. In the perspective of generations, which is the only suitable one for programs defined as "cultural," five years is no time at all. Any limitation in resources of money and people would not bear comment in ordinary circumstances. It demands consideration against the background of this generation's losses during the Nazi era, the certain impact of major technological changes upon value systems, and the degradation of the concept of Jewish culture when viewed alongside the major preoccupations of organized Jewry which deny it. The moment is therefore strategic, the situation must be manipulated, the circumstances are extraordinary and demanding.

The National Foundation for Jewish Culture issued out of the Jewish federations and welfare funds which have been its strength and its weakness. No structural nor financial base was provided for at the start, leaving the Foundation not merely the quintessential task of Jewish cultural problems to cope with, but making it constantly preoccupied with its survival. The Foundation, in its size and the nature of its personnel, was begun with the premise that the Foundation would be a cultural agency but its major activity has lain in the gathering of funds which was not its competence on both lay and staff levels. The federations and welfare funds quickly converted the

Foundation from an ally to a beneficiary, forcing upon the Foundation the role of applicant and supplicant to its creators. Furthermore, to be a beneficiary of Jewish federations and welfare funds has entailed the closing of those communities' doors to any further efforts by the Foundation, frequently to interpretation of the field of Jewish culture, and certainly to solicitation for support. After five years of no progress in this matter, reexamination is urgently required. The Foundation has maintained a steadfast discipline within the unworkable understanding with Jewish federations and welfare funds but virtue has not brought its own reward.

There is the special situation of New York City. The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, in 1960, refused to act on a request for support and that situation has remained unchanged throughout the five-year period. This would indicate that the Foundation was free to solicit its own funds in New York City but, as previously indicated, the lay and professional personnel of the Foundation found this beyond its competence. The lack of funds from New York City has not only been a loss to the Foundation but has become a threat to the Foundation from supporting communities who insist on New York involvement to assure their own continuance. In other words, the situation is confused with respect to Jewish communal support and needs correction. Five years of concentration on what lies outside the Foundation's competence have diminished the attainments in the area of its expertise, nor has the situation been conducive to the enrichment of national Jewish cultural agencies and to the implementation of the Foundation's own plans.

As indicated earlier, the charge to the Foundation is spelled out in the Survey Report. The message of the Foundation has been widely diffused with vigor and poignancy. The many who have heard clearly responded favorably to these presentations but the implications of such responses have not yet filtered up to the top where action must be taken. The Foundation, therefore, requires such leadership as can take upon itself the full responsibility of the cost of both dimensions: its program and administrative operations. It must, obviously, equip itself with such staff as can also serve on both levels. As for its message, that can remain the same as from the beginning, for nothing has indicated that it is erroneous or misconceived. "What is needed is the daring and freshness of hypotheses that do not take for granted as true what has merely become habitual."\*

\* Jerome S. Bruner, Toward a Theory of Instruction

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE  
REPORT TO LARGE CITY BUDGETING CONFERENCE

November, 1966

Created in 1960 by action of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds following its study of the national cultural services, the National Foundation for Jewish Culture had as its objectives:

- a. to encourage, support and maintain the study and growth of Jewish culture;
- b. to create a broader understanding of the field of Jewish culture and its needs;
- c. to enrich the programs in the field by strengthening the existing Jewish cultural agencies;
- d. to initiate programs required by the field not being provided by the existing agencies;
- e. to bring about greater inter-relationship among the Jewish cultural agencies;
- f. to assist federations and welfare funds to assess the needs of the field of Jewish culture.

In 1965, after five years of activity, the Foundation's Board reviewed its experience and noted that the agency had compiled a record of impressive achievements, including the following:

- \* Attained wide recognition as the "central address" for Jewish cultural matters;
- \* Rendered a variety of services to the national cultural agencies;
- \* Stimulated a number of national organizations to sponsor programs in the field of Jewish culture;
- \* Carried out an extensive program of interpretation through bulletins, talks and presentations of many types;
- \* Gained broad acceptance in the academic field;
- \* Through its grants and fellowships, helped produce substantial returns both in original scholarly work as well as in the encouragement of talented young people to devote themselves to the field of Jewish scholarship;
- \* Innovated demonstration and pilot projects for adaptation by local communities;

- \* Earned the acceptance of communities throughout the country as an important national resource which they consult for information and guidance in the area of Jewish culture.

The reassessment revealed the need for certain changes in the Foundation's internal organization to strengthen its structure and operation. A number of these adjustments (such as the enlargement of the Board and the engagement of a new Executive Director) were made at the end of 1965.

It was recognized that further review of other phases of the Foundation's work would be desirable and the self-study process was continued during 1966. As a result, the Board has approved the following emphases and priorities for the immediate future:

Joint Planning Among Cultural Agencies -- It is apparent that the cultural field continues to suffer from a lack of sustained overall planning and that the present fragmented efforts of the individual national agencies would benefit from a systematic process of inter-agency communication and planning. The creation of the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies within the framework of the Foundation was intended to deal with this situation, but it fell into disuse after a brief period when the recommendations of its subcommittees for initiating specific projects could not be implemented by the Foundation because of the lack of funds.

Reactivation of the Council is regarded as a major priority. It is hoped that a process of careful planning by a number of divisions, each devoted to a specialized area of the Jewish cultural field, will lead to a delineation of immediate as well as long-range needs and goals, and that out of this process can emerge a "Master Plan" of priorities for a coordinated program for the cultural field as a whole. Such an approach will make possible the projection of clearly defined projects area by area requiring the support of the American Jewish community.

The success of such a program of joint planning will depend upon the availability of increased financial resources for cultural work as well as upon an arrangement by the Foundation for planned allocation of funds relating to the recommendations resulting from the joint planning process.

Improved Financing for the Cultural Field -- In the period since the establishment of the Foundation there has been no improvement in the aggregate support which the national cultural agencies receive from the Jewish welfare funds. Most of the agencies continue to operate with extremely limited funds, with little prospect for increased welfare fund financing unless a dramatically different plan is developed that holds promise for mobilizing the interest and support of the general public. Toward this end, the Foundation has been exploring two possible approaches:

- 1) Joint Fund-raising and Allocations: The Foundation believes that it would be desirable to consider with the LCBC the feasibility of undertaking a unified approach to the welfare funds on behalf of a group of national cultural agencies. Such an approach would entail presenting a composite appeal based on a process of overall planning within the Foundation and the distribution of allocations by the Foundation in the light of its planning and priorities program.

It would enable the welfare funds to obtain a comprehensive view of the needs and projections of the Jewish cultural field and would provide the assurance that funds would be allocated by a responsible agency having an intimate understanding and overview of the entire field. It would also help transform the image of a small, splintered field, composed of struggling organizations, into a substantial, dignified enterprise worthy of the level of support befitting this important aspect of American Jewish life. It would have the potential for projecting a dramatic and exciting presentation of needs as well as services.

While the Foundation Board has endorsed this approach in principle, it would welcome the opportunity to explore the matter with the LCBC and obtain its thinking before formulating a detailed plan.

2) Foundation Endowment Fund: It has become increasingly apparent that the Foundation requires the development of substantial income beyond the amounts received from welfare funds in order to finance such aspects of its work as grants and awards, special projects, etc. While the level of support from welfare funds has enabled the Foundation to maintain its general consultative and interpretive services, it has not been sufficient to provide for the important needed program of grants, awards and special projects. Each year because of insufficient funds, the Foundation has had to severely restrict this phase of its program despite the many valuable projects and eligible grant applications meriting subvention.

It is clear, therefore, that even with significantly increased allocations from the welfare funds the Foundation must develop other income sources for these purposes. Although the Foundation has been receiving grants from some individuals, family funds, foundations and organizations, there has been no systematic, intensive program for this purpose and the total amounts obtained have fallen far short of the needs. For the most part, the Foundation has limited itself to awarding grants once a year based on the best estimate it can make of the funds likely to be available for this purpose. What is obviously required is a basic corpus, the interest from which could be available for grants, plus earmarked or designated gifts.

During 1966 the Foundation created an Endowment-Development Committee to formulate a program in this area. While it is much too early to determine the manner in which this program will evolve, there can be no doubt that the future growth and expansion of the cultural enterprise must be bound up with such an effort. The Committee will undertake to work closely with the local federations in planning approaches to a selected number of prospects in particular communities. At the same time, the Foundation is making requests for grants from federation endowment funds for this phase of its program and hopes that the example set by the Cleveland and Detroit federations in this respect will be emulated by others.

Judaic Studies in Colleges and Universities -- From its inception, the Foundation has been engaged in a variety of activities related to the teaching of Jewish studies at American colleges and universities. It is frequently consulted by individuals, organizations and communities about establishing Chairs of Judaica or courses of Jewish studies; it has advised with numerous college and university administrators about curriculum, financing and personnel; it is in constant touch with faculty about applicants for fellowship grants; it has enabled a

significant number of scholars to prepare themselves for teaching Judaica at the college level\*, etc.

Underlying all these activities is the assumption that the dissemination of knowledge on all aspects of Judaica will enrich the American Jewish cultural climate; will stimulate more students to enter a career in some phase of Jewish work; and will encourage a greater interest among college students generally in Jewish learning. With the preponderant number of Jewish young people receiving a college education today, an unprecedented opportunity is provided for them to be exposed to authentic Jewish ideas and scholarship of a high order that will challenge their maturing minds and help shape their outlook for commitment to Jewish life. This domain possesses a significant potential for motivating positive attitudes toward Jewish values.

The Foundation believes that this whole field requires the closest attention in the immediate period ahead, and that the various agencies related to work with college youth should be brought together for frequent interconsultation, joint planning, and -- to the extent possible -- for coordinated activity. As one step in this process the Foundation is devoting a portion of its 1966 Annual Meeting to a consideration of some fundamental questions concerning the purposes and problems of Judaic studies on the campus. Growing out of these preliminary discussions will probably come a broader-based consultative conference in the early Spring of 1967 to explore some of these matters in greater depth. It is hoped that these will lead to the development of further insights as well as to some concrete suggestions for programs of the various interested agencies.

Closely related to the above is the need for careful examination of the existing programs of Judaic studies at American colleges and universities. A grant has been obtained by the Foundation for such a project, and an interim pilot study is to be undertaken that should help determine the nature of the larger project. The resulting data should be of value to the many individuals and communities seeking information and guidelines on this important subject.

Cultural Planning by Local Communities -- The fourth major priority area which the Foundation has set for itself relates to cultural planning at the local community level. It is desirable that communities be encouraged to assume responsibility for sustained cultural planning and programming for local consumption, and that appropriate central machinery and procedures be set up in each locality to deal with this. In addition to providing consultative service, the Foundation will endeavor to serve as a clearing-house for information and as a liaison between the communities and the national cultural agencies so that maximum use can be made in cities throughout the country of the varied national resources. This is a task that will require the investment of much time and manpower, but it has the potential for yielding rich dividends by giving concrete meaning and real-life visibility to Jewish culture for the average American Jew.

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\* Former recipients of Foundation grants are currently occupying faculty positions in at least 15 different colleges and universities.

## FINANCING IN 1966

### Income

The number of welfare funds including the Foundation as a beneficiary continued to grow in 1966 with six new communities making allocations as of October for a total of seventy-eight contributing cities.\* The allocations amounts also increased during the year: as of the writing of this report, fourteen welfare funds had advised the Foundation of higher contributions than in the previous year. It is anticipated that the total amount allocated in 1966 will approximate \$91,000 - representing a new high and approaching the 1966 goal of \$100,833 from welfare funds.

Cash payments on welfare fund allocations is still a matter of concern to the Foundation which has no reserves. Based on previous years' experience it is estimated that the cash receipts in 1966 will fall somewhat below the amount received in 1965 despite the improved payments on previous years' allocations. This lag in payments has precluded repayment of the bank loan of \$12,500 made in 1963.

Although it had been hoped that income from sources other than welfare funds (foundations, individuals and organizations) would be significantly increased in 1966, the actual experience failed to bear this out. In large measure this was due to a delay in the reorganization and election of a new Board and thereby postponing plans for soliciting prospective contributors. The newly-created Endowment-Development Committee was appointed too late to produce tangible results for 1966.

### Expenditures

Operating expenditures for 1966 were slightly lower than for 1965 due in part to a reduction in professional staff and to the consequent curtailment of certain activities. The major decrease in expenditures, however, was in the amount assigned to grants, fellowships and special projects. In keeping with established Foundation practice, the Board in 1966 limited grants to an amount it believed could safely be anticipated as income during the academic year 1966-1967.

Despite frugal housekeeping, it is estimated that because of the cash lag, the Foundation will end the year 1966 with a slight deficit plus the outstanding bank loan of \$12,500.

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\* Two LCBC cities make no allocation to the Foundation.

### BUDGET FOR 1967

The projected budget for 1967 reflects most of the recommendations emerging from the Foundation's reassessment. It does not make provision, however, for the budgetary implications involved in the proposal for Joint Fund-raising. This would require a major revision of the budget in the light of subsequent developments. The 1966 experience of operating with a professional staff of only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons has made it clear that a full-time assistant to the Executive Director must be engaged to help with the proposed expanded activities. Full implementation of the broader program may well be beyond the capacity of even a two-member professional staff, and the Foundation will report to the LCBC on its experience as the new program develops.

The overall amount projected for 1967 is only \$9,000 or 5% above the 1966 Budget. The major factor in the increase above the 1966 experience relates to the engagement of a full-time staff assistant. Otherwise, there are only nominal adjustments necessitated by rising costs in various office services and supplies. The internal distribution of functional costs as indicated in the accompanying Table I shows the areas of program emphasis for 1967. It will be noted that the sharpest increase is in the area of Inter-agency Planning and Coordination, representing a five-fold increase above the 1966 experience. The second highest increase relates to Consultation with Communities, with anticipated expenditures twice as great as in 1966. With regard to Projects and Grants, although there is a projected increase of \$35,000 above the estimated 1966 experience, the actual amount will be determined by the availability of designated funds for this purpose. Similarly, in connection with the item of Aid to Cultural Agencies, approximately \$15,000 of the proposed amount is intended for project grants and will be awarded only to the extent that such funds are available.

On the income side, the projected Budget for 1967 calls for approximately \$9,000 more from welfare funds than the 1966 goal and almost \$19,000 more than was allocated this year. Income from sources other than welfare funds is projected at the same \$75,000 level as in 1966. While it is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than the 1966 experience, it is hoped that the inauguration of the Endowment-Development program will prove to be sufficiently productive to reach this goal.

SOME 1966 SERVICE STATISTICS (9 MONTHS)

Awarded 17 grants totalling \$36,420 for academic year 1966-1967. Number of grants awarded since inception of the Foundation: 119 totalling \$230,000.

Consulted with 12 communities regarding the needs and services of the national Jewish cultural agencies.

Interviewed and corresponded with almost 200 applicants for fellowships and grants.

Conferred with seven publishing firms regarding studies and projected books in the field of Jewish scholarship.

Advised with eight communities on plans for local cultural programs.

Maintained intensive advisory contact with nine grantees regarding the development of their research projects.

Continuing consultations with Canadian Foundation for Jewish Culture.

Provided consultation service to four individual donors seeking help in setting up cultural grants and programs at universities.

Furnished information and advice to individuals and communities in 17 situations regarding programs of Jewish study at colleges and universities.

Counselled with seven colleges and universities on programs of Jewish studies.

Assisted nine national Jewish cultural agencies on administrative matters, relations with welfare funds, planning of conferences, program priorities, etc.

TABLE I  
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	<u>Actual 1965</u>	<u>Budget 1966</u>	<u>Estimated 1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
<u>INCOME</u>				
Welfare Fund Receipts	\$ 87,855*	\$100,833	\$ 90,965†	\$109,947
Other (Individuals, Foundations, Organizations)	<u>23,168</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>28,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>
T o t a l	\$111,023	\$175,833	\$118,965	\$184,947
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Activities:				
Projects and Grants	\$ 50,372	\$ 89,635	\$ 47,105	\$ 82,325
Aid to Cultural Agencies#	13,200	37,156	14,430	27,984
Interpretation of the Field	12,420	14,270	13,734	12,120
Inter-agency Planning and Coordination	4,743	8,991	5,462	24,336
Consultation with Communities	6,125	5,541	9,372	18,495
General	<u>22,827</u>	<u>20,240</u>	<u>18,686</u>	<u>19,687</u>
T o t a l	\$109,687	\$175,833	\$108,789	\$184,947

\* Represents allocations. On a cash receipts basis the NFJC received \$80,799 from welfare funds in 1965.

† Represents anticipated welfare fund allocations in 1966. Cash receipts from welfare funds for 1966 are expected to total \$78,190.

# Includes financial grants for special projects.

TABLE II  
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE  
1966 EXPENDITURES AND 1967 BUDGET

	Budget <u>1966</u>	Estimated <u>1966</u>	Budget <u>1967</u>
Salaries, Benefits, Taxes	\$ 51,388	\$ 50,790	\$ 57,422
Consultant Fees	- - -	- - -	3,000
Rent, Maintenance, Service	5,295	5,270	5,500
Telephone, Telegraph	1,500	1,575	1,700
Stationery, Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,050
Postage	1,000	730	1,000
Audit	1,600	1,000	1,000
Printing, Interpretation	5,000	1,500	5,000
Travel, In-Town Expense	3,500	1,600	3,000
Insurance	350	500	425
Meetings, Conferences	1,000	865	1,000
Office Equipment, Maintenance	600	555	600
Books, Periodicals, Dues	400	380	400
Bank Charges, Interest	500	1,000	1,150
Miscellaneous	200	200	200
Administrative Working Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500
Grants	<u>100,000</u>	<u>39,324</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$175,833	\$108,789	\$184,947

TABLE III

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1966\*

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Grants Fund</u>
Assets	\$20,872.38	\$12,167.30	\$8,705.08
Liabilities	20,194.25	18,443.29	1,750.96
Fund Balances	678.13	(6,275.99)	6,954.12

\* Audited Statement

# LCBC

LARGE CITY BUDGETING CONFERENCE

# REPORT

315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

212. 673-8200

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE Report for 1967

### PROGRAM

LCBC notes the importance of the work of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, as recognized at the time of its establishment by vote of the 1959 General Assembly, and is gratified by its achievements to date. LCBC now looks forward to its further strengthening and more fully effective discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it. In LCBC's opinion, as an agency initiated by action of the General Assembly, it should have the support of the communities.

### REASSESSMENT

With a strengthened board and new personnel, the NFJC has undertaken a thorough reassessment of its operations and development. Its board has outlined some very far-reaching plans, all designed to enhance the work of the Jewish cultural agencies and the total program of cultural activity. These include new emphases on the inter-relationship among the cultural agencies, improved financing for the field, local community cultural planning, and services to colleges and universities which have programs of Judaic studies.

LCBC believes it important for NFJC to continue to explore the most effective ways of achieving these ends, and to proceed with implementation as feasible methods and funds are found. In LCBC's opinion, to be able to discharge these responsibilities, the NFJC requires the staff of two full-time professionals as budgeted for 1967.

Going beyond NFJC's 1967 budget, LCBC regards it as urgent and important that there be progress along the lines of the reassessment proposals, and specifically further exploration of the NFJC's proposal for a joint appeal to welfare funds on behalf of the national Jewish cultural agencies. LCBC therefore suggests further discussion of these points at the first LCBC Steering Committee meeting by which the NFJC will be ready to present more fully developed specific proposals, and continuing discussions thereafter as required between the agency and the LCBC Committee on the NFJC. Such discussions should examine NFJC's specific plans, projects, and

priorities for implementation of its reassessment recommendations, in the perspective of the total national and nation-wide Jewish cultural needs, activities, services, and developments.

#### FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE

NFJC estimates expenditures of \$108,800 for both service and grants in 1966, conforming to available funds. This is approximately the same as in 1965. Projects and grants, in the form of scholarships and fellowships, and grants to agencies, have been kept well below budgeted amounts, because of lack of income. Income from sources other than welfare funds, at \$28,000, is only about a third of the amount sought for the year.

On an allocations basis, income totals \$119,000 but cash is barely sufficient to cover expenditures, and the agency has maintained a bank loan throughout the year. Earlier payments by communities are being sought to eliminate money spent on interest which could be used to better advantage.

#### BUDGET FOR 1967

The 1967 NFJC budget as presented, of \$184,900, provides for only the beginning steps towards the continuation and implementation of the reassessment process. The agency's policy is to live within available income. Towards the total, \$109,900 is sought from welfare funds, and \$75,000 from contributions and other sources. LCBC finds the NFJC's 1967 request of \$109,900 from welfare funds to be required for its operations and necessary further progress.

Adopted November 16-20, 1966

This report is based on examination by community representatives of detailed information from NFJC and the CJFWF Budget Research Department, and discussions with NFJC representatives on November 16, 1966. L. W. Neumark, Cleveland, is Chairman of the LCBC Committee on NFJC.

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## LARGE CITY BUDGETING CONFERENCE

### NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

#### Notes for 1967 Review

#### Summary of Current Factual Material

ESTABLISHED: 1959, following a major study and action by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, "to encourage, support, and maintain the study and growth of Jewish culture."

AFFILIATIONS: NFJC has established and maintains a Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies, with 16 participating organizations.

PROGRAM: NFJC's principal functions are: interpretation of the field of Jewish culture and its needs; strengthening the existing Jewish cultural agencies; bringing about greater inter-relationship among these agencies; assisting federations and welfare funds in estimating the needs of the field of Jewish culture; initiating programs by direct grants in areas not currently being served by the existing agencies, such as scholarships and publications.

#### FINANCES (in thousands of dollars; compiled from NFJC data)

	<u>Actual</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1967</u>
<u>Income - total</u>	<u>111.0</u>	<u>175.8</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>184.9</u>
Welfare funds#	87.9	100.8	91.0	109.9
Other	23.1	75.0	28.0	75.0
 <u>Expenses - total</u>	 <u>109.6</u>	 <u>175.8</u>	 <u>108.8</u>	 <u>184.9</u>
Projects and grants	50.4	89.6	47.1	82.3
Aid to agencies	13.2	37.2	14.4	28.0
Interpretation	12.4	14.3	13.7	12.1
Planning and coordination	4.7	9.0	5.5	24.3
Community consultation	6.1	5.5	9.4	18.5
General*	22.8	20.2	18.7	19.7

# As allocated. Cash receipts were lower in each year.

\* Budgets include for each year \$2,500 towards a cash operating

fund; no sums were actually available for this purpose in 1965 or 1966. Includes in 1965 \$5,000 for non-recurring staff relocation item.

The NFJC's assets exceeded liabilities by \$678 at December 31, 1965; this however represented \$6,954 in funds designated for specific purposes, and a deficit of \$6,276 in the general fund. In addition, there were receivables, not accounted as assets, of approximately \$20,000 previously allocated by welfare funds but not as yet paid in cash by the end of 1965. Because of its accumulated cash deficiency, NFJC owed \$12,500 to banks throughout 1966.

The amounts sought for grants are regarded as required for the progress of Jewish cultural work. Amounts actually spent are limited in accordance with available funds.

The Foundation's Board has undertaken a thorough reassessment of its program, emphases, and budget, in cooperation with its new Executive Director, who assumed the position on November 1, 1965. The 1966 NFJC budget was presented as a projection through that year of the necessary costs of conducting the same program as in 1965. For 1967, the reassessment process is continuing, but first findings are reflected in the budget. These include new emphases on inter-relationship among the Jewish cultural agencies, improved financing for the field, local community cultural planning, and service to colleges and universities with programs of Judaic studies. To advance these new emphases, the 1967 budget provides \$15,000 to enable NFJC to employ a new full-time assistant for greater emphasis on interagency planning and coordination and for consultation with communities. Additional funds are sought also for increased grants for projects and to aid cultural agencies.

The NFJC is considering plans for joint fund-raising on behalf of the Jewish cultural agencies, which NFJC's representatives plan to discuss with community representatives.

November, 1966

8747LCBC/10-66

## LARGE CITY BUDGETING CONFERENCE

### NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

#### Notes for 1967 Review

#### Summary of LCBC Reviews for 1966 and Earlier Years

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Entered joint budget review: 1961, as the Foundation initiated the development of plans for financing its operations at the conclusion of its initial three-year underwriting by special community grants.

#### For 1965 and earlier years: LCBC has found:

- 1) A welcome increase has occurred in interest in Jewish cultural matters since the establishment of the NFJC. The need for the Foundation's work has been demonstrated.
- 2) NFJC's continuance and strengthening are necessary for the welfare of the Jewish community and American Jewry's cultural contribution to the total community, and NFJC deserves continuing financial participation by welfare funds.
- 3) NFJC is continuously adapting its operations to carry out the responsibilities for which welfare funds welcomed its establishment. Further reports would be welcome from NFJC of the reassessment of its first years of experience in relation to its initial program objectives, especially regarding a process for regular reports on the Jewish cultural agencies' priorities and needs.

Further clarification would also be welcome of such points as: NFJC's relationship with the Jewish cultural agencies; its services to federations, and its role in regular reporting of the needs for Jewish cultural work; and the relative responsibilities of welfare funds and of other income sources, such as foundations and individual gifts, in financing its work.

- 4) The NFJC's role as consultant to welfare funds, donors, Jewish cultural agencies, and academic and other beneficiaries of gifts has assumed increasing importance, with much of its operating cost required for services of this nature. With regard to financing, NFJC's role has become more that of a catalyst than that of a direct financial resource for Jewish cultural purposes. Development of income from other than welfare fund sources as the prime

NFJC

support for grants, projects, and awards, as anticipated at the time of the NFJC's establishment, is still in process of development.

For 1966:

Reassessment of program emphases: LCBC found that since its formation as a result of action at the CJFWF General Assembly in 1959, the NFJC has achieved wide recognition as the central address for Jewish cultural programs. It has stimulated cultural agencies and communities to undertake pilot and demonstration projects, and has been called upon extensively, by universities and by donors of funds as well as by agencies and communities, to serve as consultant in programming. It has received and disbursed in recent years \$200,000 in grants to 102 fellows and scholars in fields of Jewish learning.

Other objectives sought at the time of NFJC's establishment still required fuller implementation, such as the achievement of more extensive coordination and joint planning among the Jewish cultural agencies, and the development of analytical reports to welfare funds on the cultural agencies. In particular, the Foundation had yet to raise large gifts from sources other than welfare funds for Jewish cultural work, a major expectation at the time it was established.

LCBC welcomed the NFJC's thorough examination of its role in implementing its objectives, and looked forward to the fresh impetus to the entire field of Jewish culture that NFJC's self-study process may bring about.

Budget for 1966: NFJC sought \$75,833 for its basic service program, including the costs of operating its office. The sum of \$100,000 was sought for grants. Grants are made only as funds are made available for the purpose. Amounts received beyond those budgeted for operations are applied to grants. As compared with allocations for 1965 of \$86,545, NFJC sought an amount which would cover service and administrative costs of \$75,833 and would also make \$25,000 available for grants and special program. The remainder of the sum budgeted was to be sought from sources other than welfare funds. LCBC regarded it as reasonable for the NFJC to seek \$100,833 from welfare funds towards its operations in 1966, pending completion of its reassessment.

October, 1966

8724LCBC/10-66

# Budget Digests

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.  
315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

May 1967  
No. 22

1967 Allocation \$		NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE
1967 Request \$		315 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10010
1966 Allocation \$		
1965 Allocation \$		

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	1965	1966	Change + or -
Expenditures			
Operating Fund	\$ 64,407	\$ 68,267	+ \$3,860
Special Purpose Funds	45,280	39,304	- 5,976
Total	\$109,687	\$107,571	- \$2,116
Income			
Operating Fund	\$ 61,281	\$ 69,667	+ \$8,386
Special Purpose Funds	42,586	36,958	- 5,728
Total	\$103,967	\$106,625	+ \$2,658
Welfare Fund Allocations			
Operating Fund	\$ 60,272	\$ 69,667	+ \$9,395
Special Purpose Funds	20,527	11,500	- 9,027
Total Reported*	\$ 80,799	\$ 81,167	+ \$ 368
Total - Estimated*	\$ 87,635	\$ 92,492	+ 4,857
Number of Welfare Funds Contributing* (including Canada)	72 of 208	76 of 208	+ 4

Goal for 1967 has been set at \$184,947.

The NFJC received 19/100 of one per cent of total non-local allocations in 1965 in communities where it was included by the Welfare Fund.

Financial reports of the NFJC were revised from a cash to an accrual basis in 1966 with expenditures defined functionally and known

\* The difference is accounted for by allocations which become known to the agency in a later period.

C 30 (1967)

"Budget Digests" is a factual series of reports on the programs and finances of national and overseas agencies which seek Jewish communal support.

Welfare Fund allocations payable, as reported by communities, reflected among the assets. On this revised basis assets exceeded liabilities by \$25,849 at December 31, 1966.

Total assets were \$63,411 of which \$52,717 were assets of the Operating Fund and \$10,693 assets of the Special Purpose Funds. Among the total assets were \$24,461 of Welfare Fund allocations receivable of which \$5,276 were for 1965 and prior years, the balance were for 1966. The Operating Fund had cash of \$11,442 and Special Purpose Funds cash of \$9,093. There were also \$17,365 in interfund loans.

Total liabilities were \$37,561 of which \$17,365 were the balancing interfund loans, \$12,500 a bank loan, \$5,374 a reserve for staff relocation costs and minor accounts payable of \$2,323.

Special Purpose Funds are donor earmarked grants from individuals and organizations for specific Jewish cultural programs as approved by the NFJC. These programs have been scholarships and fellowships, or grants-in-aid for significant research, Jewish histories, bibliographies, dictionaries, monographs and other publications, either for their preparation or for assistance in their final publication. Welfare Funds have participated in this grants program in addition to providing operating funds. Approved grants have exceeded available Special Purpose Funds; some were financed by transfers of \$17,365 from General Funds.

## LARGE CITY BUDGETING CONFERENCE

The NFJC entered the cooperative budget review process of the Large City Budgeting Conference in 1961.

The LCBC noted that with a strengthened board and new personnel, the NFJC has undertaken a reassessment of its operations and development. Plans designed to enhance the work of Jewish cultural agencies and cultural activity include new emphasis on the interrelationship among cultural agencies, improved financing of the field, local community cultural planning, and services to colleges and universities which have programs of Judaic studies.

The LCBC regarded it as urgent that there be progress along the lines of the reassessment proposals, and specifically further exploration of the NFJC's proposal for a joint appeal to Welfare Funds on behalf of the national Jewish cultural programs.

The 1967 budget of \$134,947 provides the beginning steps and personnel towards the continuation and implementation of the reassessment process. Towards this total, \$109,947 is sought from Welfare Funds, and \$75,000 from contributions and other sources. LCBC found the NFJC's 1967 request of \$109,947 from Welfare Funds to be required for its operations

and necessary further progress. Earlier cash payments of allocations by communities are recommended to eliminate NFJC short-term loans and interest costs.

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The National Foundation for Jewish Culture was founded in 1960 following a survey by the CJFWF which examined the status of national Jewish cultural programs, and the need to find new processes for integration of these programs among agencies in the field. The report recommended the establishment of a Jewish Cultural Foundation for these purposes and in order to provide information and aid for the cultural programs of these agencies.

The objectives of the Foundation were defined as follows:

- a. To encourage, support and maintain the study and growth of Jewish culture.
- b. To provide assistance to cultural agencies and activities.
- c. To cultivate and support cultural projects.
- d. To advise and inform Jewish communities, organizations and individuals in matters pertaining to Jewish culture.
- e. To organize and maintain a general clearing house of information in this field.

In 1965 a Special Committee on Future Planning was created by the Board of the Foundation for reassessment of its organization, experience, and emphasis. This included clarification of the objectives of the Foundation in order to determine future priorities, directions and goals in the cultural field and development of additional sources of financing.

## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Foundation is governed by a Board of Directors of 50 persons elected at the annual meeting, including six members designated by its affiliated agencies in the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies (see below). The Board elects the officers (President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer) and appoints five members to serve on the Executive Committee together with the officers and chairmen of standing committees (Finance, Administrative, Nominating, Grants, Endowment-Development, and College Jewish Studies Committees).

The Foundation budget includes two professional and two clerical staff members. There was a vacancy in each category during part of 1966-67.

In 1966 the Federal Government of Canada issued a charter for a Canadian Foundation for Jewish Culture which is to operate in close relationship with the NFJC. It is anticipated that the Canadian organization will broaden the support for expanded Jewish cultural programs in Canada. The Board of the Canadian Foundation is represented on the NFJC Board.

## RELATED AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

A "Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies" (CJCA) consists of sixteen agencies\* each with two representatives. The CJCA has committees on publications, on scholarships and on archives. Proposals for NFJC grant-supported projects in these three areas are reviewed by the respective committees as a basis for recommendations by the CJCA to the NFJC.

NFJC has recently identified a possible additional role for the CJCA in integrating related activities of CJCA member agencies, in joint functional program planning, and in approaches to joint fund raising for cultural agencies.

Other Jewish Cultural Programs - Formal Jewish elementary and secondary education and adult education were excluded from the initial objectives of the NFJC and are the concern of the American Association for Jewish Education. Preparation for the rabbinate and teacher training remain the responsibilities of the major seminaries and congregational bodies and are outside the formal scope of the NFJC.

Membership organizations such as the B'nai B'rith, youth-serving agencies such as the National Jewish Welfare Board, and community relations agencies such as the American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress and others, conduct Jewish cultural programs which are directed to their constituents or to individuals. The major emphasis of these agencies are in fields other than Jewish culture but their cultural activities are substantial and varied.

While the NFJC has no responsibility for the operations of financing of these programs, there is continuing contact between the NFJC and these agencies. The grants program of the NFJC has occasionally included individuals and projects which are related to the Jewish cultural activities of these other agencies.

\* American Academy for Jewish Research, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Historical Society, Canadian Jewish Congress, Conference on Jewish Social Studies, Congress for Jewish Culture, CJFWF, Dropsie College, Histadruth Ivrit, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jewish Publication Society, Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, Leo Baeck Institute, National Jewish Welfare Board, Yeshiva University, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

## PROGRAM

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
<u>Planning and Coordination Expenditures</u>	\$4,743	\$6,442	\$17,834
Per Cent of Operating Fund Expenses	7%	9%	21%

A major priority defined by a recent NFJC self-study of specialized areas of activity and service in the Jewish cultural field, including services and activities of the non-affiliated agencies, in order to define immediate and long range needs and goals. A "Master Plan" of priorities for a co-ordinated program is to be sought for the entire Jewish cultural field. It is hoped that this approach will result in the clearer definition of projects in each area, and the estimated need of funds for these projects.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
<u>Grants Program Expenditures</u>			
Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants	\$45,280	\$39,304	\$100,000
Grant Service and Administration	<u>15,760</u>	<u>13,508</u>	<u>14,205</u>
Total	\$61,040	\$52,842	\$114,205
Grant Service expenses as per cent of Operating Fund expenses	25%	20%	17%

A program of grants for Jewish studies was initiated in 1961-62. Grant funds are donor earmarked for special purposes. Funds available for this purpose have not permitted financing of all desirable projects. A newly designated Endowment-Development Committee of the NFJC will seek additional financing for this program. Grants are limited by available funds for these purposes.

One hundred and nineteen awards involving Jewish studies have been made totalling over \$230,000 in the six years of the program, to scholars to write or conduct research or to students to aid in preparing for the doctoral degree. In addition to its grants to individuals the NFJC has also awarded grants to Jewish agencies to assist in special projects.

Interpretation and Information Services

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
Expenditures	\$12,420	\$11,811	\$12,120
Per cent of Operating Fund Expenses	19%	17%	14%

Information on the Jewish cultural field, the agencies within the field and their needs has been a major activity of the NFJC. This has been done largely through participation by representatives of the Foundation in meetings of Jewish Federations, major national Jewish membership organizations, and local Jewish groups. NFJC assists local Jewish organizations with reference to various aspects of local Jewish cultural programming. Among the aims of this reporting and consultation are greater knowledge, encouragement, increased use, and support of existing Jewish cultural resources. The NFJC publishes an occasional Bulletin mailed to a select list of 5,500 key individuals.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
<u>Community Consultations</u>			
Expenditures	\$6,125	\$9,663	\$11,245
Per Cent of Operating Fund Expenses	10%	14%	13%

Information is provided on request to Welfare Funds on the work of specific Jewish cultural agencies. The NFJC is concerned with reporting on all agencies in this field. It is currently considering a format for regular reporting. Five such reports on cultural agencies have been prepared to date. In 1966 the NFJC prepared individual reports on various agencies and their need for twelve Welfare Funds.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
<u>Services to Cultural Agencies</u>			
Expenditures	\$8,322	\$8,590	\$10,465
Per Cent of Operating Fund Expenses	13%	13%	12%

The CJCA has brought together agencies whose major concern are Jewish cultural problems for continuing consultation on matters of mutual interest. In addition to financial grants to agencies for specific projects under its grants program (above) the NFJC provides a variety of consultation services, upon their request. These involve such matters as planning of conferences, setting up new programs, planning interpretation to communities, seeking financial sponsorship for particular projects, suggesting ways of making national agency materials available for local community use and assistance with agency administrative matters.

Program Innovation and Demonstration

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Budget 1967</u>
Expenditures	\$7,172	\$8,590	\$9,253
Per Cent of Operating Fund Expenses	11%	13%	11%

The NFJC prepares demonstration and pilot projects in the field of Jewish cultural activities for its affiliated agencies and for local communities. Eight communities were assisted in 1966 in developing plans for local Jewish cultural programs.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research courses for teachers in the New York City Public Schools were developed with the cooperation of the NFJC. Tape recordings and guidelines are being developed for similar programs in other communities.

The NFJC aided in developing scholars-in-residence programs at the Universities at Syracuse, N. Y. and at Richmond, Va.

Courses in Judaic Studies at Colleges and Universities

The Foundation has also assisted in the establishment of Courses of Judaic Studies in some universities and colleges. It has helped recruit instructors for such courses, advised individuals in establishing permanent trusts for some permanent Chairs of Judaic Studies, and advised college and university administrators about curriculum, financing and personnel. Most of this activity involves individual courses which may be given in several related departments (i.e. History, Philosophy, Religion, Linguistics, Foreign Languages and the like) of one school rather than endowed and independent Chairs of Judaic Studies. Former recipients of Foundation grants currently occupy about 15 such university faculty positions. It is hoped that such courses will stimulate more students to enter a career in some phase of Jewish work, and will encourage a greater interest among college students in Jewish learning.

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation had created a few similar Chairs of Judaic Studies prior to the organization of the NFJC which the Hillel Foundation still maintains in addition to such courses and Chairs which have since resulted from NFJC activities.

Representatives of various Jewish national agencies doing related work with college youth met with the NFJC in 1966 for future planning on the purposes and operation of programs of Judaic studies on the campus.

## FUND RAISING

Fund raising staff was utilized during parts of 1962 and 1963 for activities in New York City but this was discontinued with greater emphasis intended on use of volunteers. In other cities, members of the professional staff as well as the officers interpret the financial needs of the NFJC to Welfare Funds, to Foundations and to individuals.

Requests for support which are made to Welfare Funds are based on levels related to such factors as amounts raised, amounts allocated to national agencies and Jewish population. Welfare Funds are also asked for special grants earmarked for support of specific cultural projects.

The NFJC is currently exploring the feasibility of a joint fund raising approach for the Jewish cultural activities and services such as represented in the CJCA. This would involve a composite appeal based on a process of overall planning within the Foundation and the distribution of the proceeds by the Foundation in relation to agreed-upon programs and priorities.



NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE  
Income and Expenditures ~~(Audited)~~

	1964	1965	Actual - 16 1966	Budget 17 1967	ACTUAL JAN-APR 1967
<u>Income</u>					
Operating Fund					
Contributions					
Welfare Funds <i>allocations</i>	\$ 66,166	\$ 60,272 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 69,667 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 85,000	22,387
Other Income	-	1,009	-	-	
<del>Sub Total</del>	<del>\$ 66,166</del>	<del>\$ 61,281</del>	<del>\$ 69,667</del>	<del>\$ 85,000</del>	<del>22,387</del>
Special Purpose Funds (Including Grants)					
Contributions					
Welfare Funds (a)	\$ 14,883	\$ 20,527 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 11,500 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 24,947	
Individuals	12,989	9,855	11,148	75,000	2,325
Foundations	9,600	7,275	6,125		
Organizations	5,000	5,000	8,185		2,600
Other Income	172	29	25		
Sub Total	\$ 42,644	\$ 42,686	\$ 36,958	\$ 99,947	4,925
Total	\$108,810	\$103,967	\$106,625	\$184,947	27,312
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Operating Fund					
Grant Services & Administration	\$ 12,325	\$ 15,760	\$ 13,508	\$ 14,205	
Interpretation & Information Services	19,562	12,420	11,811	12,120	
Community Consultations	5,778	6,125	9,663	11,245	
Services to Cultural Agencies	8,465	8,322	8,590	10,465	
Program Innovation & Demonstration	5,825	7,172	8,590	9,253	
Planning and Coordination	5,732	4,743	6,442	17,834	
General Administration	10,118	9,865	9,663	9,825	
Sub Total	\$ 67,805	\$ 64,407	\$ 68,267	\$ 84,947	17,214
Special Purpose Funds & Grants					
Scholarships	\$ 24,048	\$ 22,594	\$ 13,308	\$	
Fellowships	7,695	8,669	9,686		5,270
Grants-in-Aid (b)	3,930	5,417	9,080	100,000	5,980
Publications	7,680	5,000	3,000		1,750
Special Projects	10,582	3,600	4,230		
Sub Total	\$ 53,935	\$ 45,280	\$ 39,304	\$100,000	13,000
Total	\$121,740	\$109,687	\$107,571	\$184,947	30,214

a) Reflects allocations for current year as known and audited at January 15 of subsequent year. Later information indicates allocations to both funds were \$87,635 in 1965 by 72 communities and from at least \$87,442 by 76 communities, estimated to rise to \$92,492 by 84 communities in 1966. At January 15, 1967 eight communities whose 1965 allocations totalled \$5,050 had not yet reported the amount of their 1966 NFJC allocations and are not included in the preceeding \$87,442 reported for 1966.

b) Usually grants to significant studies, histories, bibliographies, dictionaries and like publications completed by other Jewish cultural agencies.

c) In Budget 1967 apportionment of Special Purpose Funds among programs depends upon Board action during the year related to available funds and approved current requests.

BOOKS PUBLISHED WITH NFJC ASSISTANCE

#5

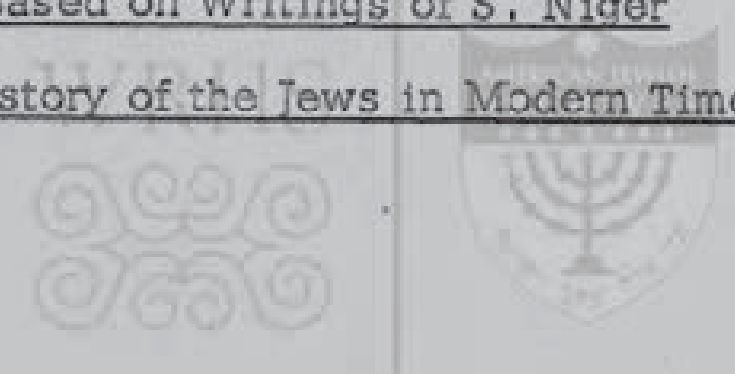
<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
Bickel, S. (Ed.)	<u>Studies in Yiddish Literature and The Yiddish Press</u>	Congress for Jewish Culture, 1965
Davidowicz, Lucy	<u>The Golden Tradition</u>	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967
Elazar, Daniel J.	<u>Classification System for Jewish Libraries</u>	
Epstein, Melech	<u>Profiles of Eleven</u>	Wayne State Univ., 1966
Grade, Chaim	<u>The Well</u> - Translated from the Yiddish by Ruth Wisse	Jewish Publication Society 1967
Jofen, Jean	<u>A Linguistic Atlas of East European Yiddish</u>	University Microfilm, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1964
Johnpoll, Bernard K.	<u>The Politics of Futility</u>	Cornell Univ. Press, 1967
Katz, Eliezer	<u>A Classified Concordance of the Torah</u>	Jerusalem, 1964
Malin, Irving	<u>Jews and Americans</u>	Sou. Ill. Univ. Press, 1965
Neusner, Jacob	<u>History and Torah</u>	Vallentine-Mitchell, 1965
Rosenthal, Erich	<u>Studies of Jewish Inter-marriage in the U.S.</u>	American Jewish Yr. Bk, 1966
Rothman, Jack	<u>Minority Group Identification and Intergroup Relations</u>	Research Institute for Group Work in Jewish Agencies in cooperation with American Jewish Committee, 1965
Sack, B. G.	<u>History of the Jews in Canada</u>	Harvest House, 1964
Szajkowski, Z.	<u>Franco-Judaica: 1500-1788</u>	American Academy for Jewish Research, 1962
Weinreich, Uriel	<u>College Yiddish</u>	YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1962
Yiddish Dictionary Committee, Inc.	<u>Great Dictionary of the Yiddish Language, Volumes I and II</u>	1961 and 1966

B. G. RUDOLPH LECTURES IN JUDAIC STUDIES - SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

1963	Moshe Davis	"The Jewish People in Metamorphosis"
1964	Lou S. Silberman	"American Impact: Judaism in the United States in the Early Nineteenth Century"
1965	Robert Gordis	"Jewish Tradition in the Modern World: Conservation and Renewal"
1966	Leo W. Schwarz	"Mutations of Jewish Values in Contemporary American Fiction"

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS WITH NFJC ASSISTANCE

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
Dershowitz, Zachary	<u>Influences of Cultural Patterns on the Thinking of Children in Certain Ethnic Groups</u>	
Dinnerstein, Leonard	<u>Leo Frank - An American Dreyfus</u>	Columbia Univ. Press, 1968
Glanz, Rudolph	<u>A Bibliography of the German Jews in America</u>	Hebrew Union College, 1968
Goldstein, Sidney & Goldscheider, Calvin	<u>The American Jew</u>	Prentice-Hall, 1968
Goodman, Saul	<u>The Faith of Contemporary Jewish Humanists</u>	
Halperin, Irving	<u>Literature of the European Holocaust</u>	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1968
Knox, Israel & Silberberg, I.	<u>Yiddish Literature in America - Based on Writings of S. Niger</u>	
Mahler, Raphael	<u>History of the Jews in Modern Times</u>	MacMillan, 1968



Basic  
Considerations

Past efforts by the NFJC to carry out its responsibilities to the welfare funds and to the national cultural have

shown the need to take into account a number of considerations as well as the need to clarify the Foundation's role in the light of these various elements: A few of these are listed below:

The nature of the Jewish cultural field does not lend itself to annual assessment or even inventory. Developments are much more gradual and should be viewed in longer range terms. This is accentuated by the seriously inadequate operating budgets of most of the agencies which prevents minimal implementation of the highest priority programs. For the most part the conditions in the field at the time of the establishment of the Foundation still prevail. Similarly, most of the priority needs and programs suggested by the Foundation in the various areas more than eight years ago remain unchanged due to lack of funds. It would be unproductive and even wasteful, therefore, for the Foundation to engage in an annual inventory of the individual areas and agencies.

The reconstitution at this time of the Council of Jewish Cultural Agencies as a vehicle for planning and coordination would not be constructive. In light of the past experience in which the Council's recommendations of priorities and programs were not implemented because funds were unavailable, it would not be advisable to reactivate this body until such time as there is evidence of financial resources to support specific recommendations that would emerge from a planning process.

The basis of the Foundation's relationship with the national cultural agencies needs re-examination and clarification. At the time of the Foundation's formation the national agencies had high expectations that the NFJC would be able to help them financially. But as time went on and the Foundation's resources proved to be insufficient even for its own limited internal operations, so that it could make only the most modest and occasional grants to the agencies, it is not surprising that some of them have lost hope in the Foundation as a source of help with their fiscal problems. As for the Foundation's role as advisor and counsellor to the agencies in matters of program and planning, this is not regarded with much enthusiasm by the agencies since in the final analysis improvement of program almost invariably requires more funds. And unless the Foundation can convince the agencies that increased funds will be available, its effectiveness in this sphere is insignificant.

Moreover, the Foundation has not been viewed by the agencies as a means of obtaining increased allocations from the Jewish welfare funds. Some of the agencies even regard the Foundation as competing with them for the very limited amount allocated for cultural purposes by the local welfare funds. Although the facts do not bear this out, it may appear to some of the national agencies that the welfare funds allocate \$100,000 to the NFJC which might have gone to them. Some feel that the Foundation has become another "functional agency," devoting considerable time and funds to its own projects, such as the Grants Program. The fact is that the Foundation has merely endeavored to discharge one of its mandates to initiate programs required by the field not being provided by the existing agencies. It has innovated and developed demonstration programs which it urges others to take over. It continues to operate some programs until such time as a better arrangement can be made. Nevertheless, in the eyes of some national agencies this may appear to be competitive,

...ant as regards the solicitation of financial support for such programs  
...the organized Jewish community.

For a number of national agencies the absolute amounts as well as  
...tionate amounts of their operating budgets received from Jewish welfare  
...are insignificant. The Foundation's undertaking to examine their fiscal  
...tions, therefore, would evoke little interest and might even provoke  
...resistance. If the Foundation is viewed as an agent or intermediary  
...the welfare funds, the agency response may be in direct ratio to the  
...stance which it attaches to the potential for appreciably financial  
...stance by the welfare funds.

In view of the above it would seem that the following approaches may  
...consideration:

- a) A specific request by the LCBC that the NFJC provide data on  
the work of the individual agencies, including their fiscal  
operations and the relationship of each agency's program to  
the needs of the cultural field as a whole;
- b) A request by the LCBC that the NFJC serve as its consultant  
for the cultural field, including fiscal matters pertaining to  
the various national cultural agencies;
- c) An expression by the LCBC or a representative group of welfare  
funds indicating an intention to channel annual allocations for  
all national cultural purposes to the NFJC for its distribution  
among the individual agencies (to be effective, this would have  
to assure more funds than currently allocated);
- d) Request by the LCBC and/or other grouping of local welfare funds  
that the NFJC present annually the collective requirements of  
the various national cultural agencies; or present a roster of  
high priority extra-budgetary projects for special allocation.

None of the above is without problems. Each approach requires close study and discussion between the Foundation and the welfare funds on the one hand, and between the Foundation and national cultural agencies on the other (and perhaps three-way consultation between the welfare funds, NFJC, and the cultural agencies.)

Immediate Plan  
and Time-Table

As the Foundation proceeds with its inventory and evaluation, its primary perspective will be that of the larger cultural field or one of its areas rather than of the individual agencies. This field-centered approach will not disregard the agencies, but since most of the agencies are concerned with more than a single area, their roles will be seen in the first instance as part of the larger entity. An appraisal of a particular area, therefore, will delineate the roles of a number of agencies -- including those whose cultural activities are not central to their primary functions.

In the study of each of the four cultural areas of the Foundation's responsibility (Archives, Research, Scholarship and Research) a representative number of knowledgeable individuals will be consulted (including those associated with national agencies), followed by an intensive discussion of needs and priorities by a selected group of specialists, area by area. The Foundation will formulate a report on each area, setting forth the salient facts regarding the current status, needs, future plans, and recommended priorities.

Since the Foundation staff cannot devote all its time to this review and analysis, it is suggested that the following tentative time-table be set up subject to modification in the light of experience:

Archives -- Report ready by June 15, 1969

Publications -- Report ready by October 1, 1969

Research -- Report ready by January 15, 1970

Scholarship -- Report ready by March 15, 1970



NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

- R E P O R T -

DECEMBER 31, 1971



**LOEB & TROPER**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

LOEB & TROPER  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

February 1, 1972

National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc.  
122 East 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10017

We have examined the accompanying financial statements of National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1971. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements and the notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc. at December 31, 1971, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

*Loeb & Troper*  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1971

POLICIES AND PRACTICES

I. General Fund

Income:

1. Community Commitments

Community commitments are recorded on the accrual basis with income being reflected in the year for which it was designated by the community. Pledges received between the period January 1, 1972 to January 15, 1972 specifically designated by donors for 1971 have been included as income for the year ended December 31, 1971.

Expenditures:

2. Expenditures are charged on the accrual basis and allocated by function. The functional classification of expenditures and the percentage estimates allocated thereto were submitted by management.
3. (a) Insurance premiums, hospitalization and medical care, employee benefits, office supplies, postage, subscriptions, etc. are not pro-rated over the periods affected.  
(b) Office equipment is expensed in year of purchase.

II. Grant Fund

Income:

4. Income received from communities is recorded on the accrual basis. Donations from individuals, foundations and organizations are recorded on a cash basis, with the exception that pledges received between the period January 1, 1972 and January 15, 1972 specifically designated for 1971 have been included in income for the year ended December 31, 1971.

Expenditures:

5. Expenditures are generally recorded on a cash basis.

III. General Notes

6. Independent confirmations of allocations and payments received from Communities for general fund purposes and from Federations for Grant purposes have been prepared and mailed. Replies, as received, will be reconciled with office records.

LOEB & TROPER  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018

February 1, 1972

National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc.  
122 East 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10017

We have examined the accompanying financial statements of National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1971. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements and the notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of National Foundation for Jewish Culture, Inc. at December 31, 1971, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

*Loeb & Troper*  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

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DECEMBER 31, 1971

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"	"A-1"	- Reconciliation of Fund Balances - For the Year Ended December 31, 1971.
"	"A-2"	- Reconciliation of Agency Allocation Funds - For the Year Ended December 31, 1971.
"	"B"	- Statement of Operations - For the Year Ended December 31, 1971.
"	"C"	- Detailed Statement of Functional Allocations of Budgetary Expenditures - For the Year Ended December 31, 1971.
"	"D"	- Detailed Statement of Budgetary Expenditures - Compared with Budget - For the Year Ended December 31, 1971.

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1971

POLICIES AND PRACTICES

I. General Fund

Income:

1. Community Commitments

Community commitments are recorded on the accrual basis with income being reflected in the year for which it was designated by the community. Pledges received between the period January 1, 1972 to January 15, 1972 specifically designated by donors for 1971 have been included as income for the year ended December 31, 1971.

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III. General Notes

6. Independent confirmations of allocations and payments received from Communities for general fund purposes and from Federations for Grant purposes have been prepared and mailed. Replies, as received, will be reconciled with office records.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.III. General Notes - Cont'd.

7. In those instances where income has been derived from public contributions from individuals practical consideration precludes the verification of such contributions by direct communication with contributors.
8. Management has reported that there are no pending lawsuits or claims in which the Foundation is involved.
9. In 1971, \$21,500.00 of subsidies were made from the General Fund as follows:  
    \$15,500.00 to the Grand Fund.  
    6,000.00 to the Research Study Fund.

This expense was charged as a non-budgetary expenditure of the General Fund for the year ended December 31, 1971.

10. In 1969, a number of federations in intermediate-sized cities requested the NFJC to accept "lump sum" allocations in behalf of national Jewish cultural agencies which are beneficiaries of these federations. It is the desire of the federations that the Foundation decide upon the specific allocations for those agencies and make the actual disbursements.

Several federations in the large cities have set aside extra allocations for high priority cultural projects as recommended by the Foundation. These earmarked allotments have been accounted for together with the "lump sum" allocations. The receipts and disbursements, however, are enumerated separately (Exhibit "A-2").

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - ALL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 1971

	Total	General Fund	Grant Fund	Research Study Fund	Agencies Allocation Fund
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash in banks.....	\$40,461.24	\$17,064.96	\$6,787.61	\$125.24	\$16,483.43
Petty cash.....	50.00	50.00			
Allocations receivable - 1971.....	47,114.00	29,724.00	2,000.00		15,390.00
Allocations receivable - 1970 and prior.....	1,529.00	1,529.00			
Deposit - American Airlines, Inc.....	425.00	425.00			
Interfund receivables.....	907.30	907.30			
Miscellaneous receivables.....	12.04	12.04			
<u>Total Assets.....</u>	<u>\$90,498.58</u>	<u>\$49,712.30</u>	<u>\$8,787.61</u>	<u>\$125.24</u>	<u>\$31,873.43</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>					
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Payroll taxes payable.....	\$ 1,041.23	\$ 1,041.23			
Accrued expenses payable.....	3,076.44	3,076.44			
Amounts held for other agencies and special cultural projects (Exhibit "A-2").....	30,966.13				30,966.13
Interfund payables.....	907.30				907.30
<u>Total Liabilities.....</u>	<u>\$35,991.10</u>	<u>\$ 4,117.67</u>	<u>\$ - *</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$31,873.43</u>
Fund Balances (Exhibit "A-1").....	54,507.48	45,594.63	8,787.61	125.24	-
<u>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances.....</u>	<u>\$90,498.58</u>	<u>\$49,712.30</u>	<u>\$8,787.61</u>	<u>\$125.24</u>	<u>\$31,873.43</u>

\* Program commitments existing as of December 31, 1971 are not reflected as expenditures in the year in which disbursed. Management advised that there were total commitments as of December 31, 1971 in the amount of \$14,810.00.

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCESFOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Grant Fund</u>	<u>Research Study Fund</u>
Balances - January 1, 1971.....	<u>\$61,505.80</u>	<u>\$46,482.95</u>	<u>\$8,072.61</u>	<u>\$ 6,950.24</u>
Additions and (Deductions) during the year ended December 31, 1971:				
Allocations for 1970 received during the year 1971.....	<u>\$ 8,562.50</u>	<u>\$ 8,562.50</u>		
Net (Decrease) or increase in income over expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1971 (Exhibit "B").....	<u>[(15,560.82)]</u>	<u>[(9,450.82)]</u>	<u>\$ 715.00</u>	<u>[(6,825.00)]</u>
Net Increase or (Decrease) in Fund Balances.....	<u>[(6,998.32)]</u>	<u>[(888.32)]</u>	<u>\$ 715.00</u>	<u>[(6,825.00)]</u>
Balances - December 31, 1971 (Exhibit "A").....	<u>\$54,507.48</u>	<u>\$45,594.63</u>	<u>\$8,787.61</u>	<u>\$ 125.24</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

[ ] denotes red figures.

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

## RECONCILIATION OF AGENCY ALLOCATION FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lump Sum Allocations</u>	<u>Special Cultural Allocations</u>
<u>Amounts Held for Other Agencies and Special Cultural Projects - January 1, 1971</u>	\$36,280.63	\$15,327.50	\$20,953.13
<u>Allocations Received in 1971:</u>			
For 1970 .....	6,925.00	\$ 6,925.00	
For 1971 .....	<u>55,313.00</u>	<u>36,775.00</u>	<u>43,700.00</u>
	\$98,518.63	\$59,027.50	\$39,491.13
<u>Payments made in 1971 .....</u>	<u>67,552.50</u>	<u>42,264.50</u>	<u>25,288.00</u>
<u>Amounts Held for Other Agencies and Special Cultural Projects - December 31, 1971 .....</u>	<u>\$30,966.13</u>	<u>\$16,763.00</u>	<u>\$14,203.13</u>

(Exhibit "A")

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

( ) denotes red figure.

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Grant Fund</u>	<u>Research Study Fund</u>
<u>Income</u>				
Community Welfare Funds.....	\$117,190.00	\$115,190.00	\$ 2,000.00	
Contributions.....	12,225.00		12,050.00	\$ 175.00
<u>Total Income.....</u>	<u>\$129,415.00</u>	<u>\$115,190.00</u>	<u>\$14,050.00</u>	<u>\$ 175.00</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Functional expenditures (Exhibit "C").....	\$104,214.74	\$104,214.74		
Grants:				
Scholarships and fellowships.....	20,460.00		20,460.00	
Grants-in-Aid.....	7,875.00		7,875.00	
Publications.....	500.00		500.00	
Research study expenditures.....	13,000.00			\$13,000.00
<u>Total Expenditures.....</u>	<u>\$146,049.74</u>	<u>\$104,214.74</u>	<u>\$28,835.00</u>	<u>\$13,000.00</u>
<u>Increase or (Decrease) of Current Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 1971.....</u>	<u>[\$16,634.74]</u>	<u>\$ 10,975.26</u>	<u>[\$14,785.00]</u>	<u>[\$12,825.00]</u>
<u>Non-Budgetary Income and Expenditures</u>				
Direct Subsidy from General Fund (Note #9).....		[\$21,500.00]	\$15,500.00	\$ 6,000.00
Interest income from Agency Allocations Fund.....	\$ 1,073.92	1,073.92		
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,073.92</u>	<u>[\$20,426.08]</u>	<u>\$15,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,000.00</u>
<u>Net (Decrease) or Increase in Income Over Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1971</u> <u>(Exhibit "A-1").....</u>	<u>[\$15,560.82]</u>	<u>[\$ 9,450.82]</u>	<u>\$ 715.00</u>	<u>[\$6,825.00]</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

[ ] denotes red figures

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.DETAILED STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL ALLOCATIONS OF BUDGETARY EXPENDITURESFOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

Servicing of Grants Program.....	\$ 3,960.17
Service to Cultural agencies.....	7,816.13
Interpretation and information services.....	15,840.68
Consultation with communities.....	18,133.41
Planning and coordination.....	44,499.54
Program innovation and demonstration.....	2,918.02
General fund administration.....	<u>11,046.79</u>
<u>Total Allocated Budgetary Expenditures</u> <u>(Exhibit "B") (Note #2).....</u>	<u>\$104,214.74</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE, INC.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES

## COMPARED WITH BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

	Total Budget	Actual Experience	(Over) or Under Expended
Salaries.....		\$ 66,167.92	
Employee benefits - retirement and health.....	\$ 89,916.00	4,544.34	\$ 17,662.21
Payroll taxes.....		1,541.53	
Rent and office services.....	8,800.00	10,035.00	[ 1,235.00]
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,800.00	2,187.97	612.03
Stationery and supplies.....	1,000.00	1,221.64	[ 221.64]
Printing and public information.....	9,000.00	6,536.75(B)	2,463.25
Postage.....	1,700.00	1,236.50	463.50
Travel and in-town expenses.....	6,000.00	1,802.76	4,197.24
Repairs and maintenance - office equipment and furniture.....	2,000.00	294.83	1,000.89
Office equipment.....		704.28	
Books, periodicals and dues.....	600.00	394.42	205.58
General insurance.....	450.00	271.75(A)	178.25
Meeting and conferences.....	4,000.00	2,997.68	1,002.32
Audit.....	1,350.00	1,250.00	100.00
Consultant fees.....	1,500.00	1,476.27	23.73
Relocation and moving costs.....	-	1,367.10	[ 1,367.10]
Miscellaneous expense.....	1,000.00	184.00	816.00
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>\$130,116.00</u>	<u>\$104,214.74</u>	<u>\$ 25,901.26</u>
		(Exhibit "C")	

NOTES: - "A" - Includes disability insurance.

"B" - Includes purchase of offset duplicator

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

[ ] denotes red figures

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

122 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

490-2280

October 7, 1974

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Daniel:

The enclosed document is a draft of the Reassessment Committee's Report prepared by the Staff for consideration by the Committee at its meeting on October 13, 1974.

Inasmuch as you have indicated that you will be unable to attend the October 13th meeting, I would very much appreciate your going over the draft and letting me have the benefit of your views so that they might be taken into account when we are reviewing the document before submitting it to the Board at the Annual Meeting. If you can get your comments to me before the October 13th meeting that will be ideal, but if not, we shall be grateful to receive them by the early part of next week.

You may be sure that your help will be much appreciated. Kindest regards.

Cordially,

*Mike*

G. M. Zeltzer,  
Chairman  
Reassessment Committee

Enc.

REPORT  
of  
REASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

(Preliminary Draft)



National Foundation for Jewish Culture

October, 1974

[Oct 1974]

## INTRODUCTION

At the 1973 Annual Meeting of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture the newly installed President, Mr. Earl Morse, called for a re-evaluation of the objectives and activities of the Foundation as an aid to formulating future program and direction. He appointed Mr. G. M. Zeltzer, Vice-President of the NFJC, as Chairman of the Reassessment Committee, whose other members included Graenum Berger, Amos Comay, Donald Day, Joseph Hurwitz, Marvin E. Klitsner, Janet Lowenstein, Mendell M. Selig, Daniel Jeremy Silver, Saul Viener, Sidney Z. Vincent, Paul H. Vishny and Maynard I. Wishner.

The Committee met four times since its inception, and each of the sessions was well attended. At its meetings it discussed the relationship between the Foundation and the Joint Cultural Appeal, the grants program, publications, scholarship, local cultural planning, the cultural arts, and research. In each of these areas it reviewed the original responsibility of the NFJC, what it has been doing, what the present needs are, and what the future activity of the NFJC should be. To facilitate the work of the Committee, the Staff prepared outlines and papers for discussions, and these are available upon request.

### 1. THE REASSESSMENT COMMITTEE INTERPRETED ITS PRIMARY FOCUS TO BE THE PROJECTION OF FUTURE PROGRAM RATHER THAN THE EVALUATION OF PAST PERFORMANCE.

At its first meeting, the Reassessment Committee decided that its major objective is to assist in delineating a program for the NFJC to pursue in the immediate future, rather than to evaluate the Foundation's initial mandate or to assess the way in which the agency carried out its original responsibilities. While it agreed that the past record would be reviewed to understand the conditions influencing the way the NFJC was able to function, it was felt that current conditions, needs and resources and those likely to obtain in the immediate future, are more significant considerations for projecting a program for the next few years.

The Committee reviewed some of the needs and expectations that led

[Oct 1974]

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to the establishment of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture in 1960. In the late 1950's the organized communities were making more manifest the need for greater cultural activity and expressed the need to assure that American Jewry play its required role as the largest Jewish community surviving the Holocaust. The Board of the CJFWF authorized the survey of national Jewish cultural services, and the recommendation which emerged from that study resulted in the creation of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture.

The NFJC was called on to meet a variety of general and specific needs. It was to serve as a clearinghouse for information in the cultural field and provide guidance to communities on cultural needs and programs. It was to plan for meeting unmet needs, help strengthen the existing agencies in the field, plan for and stimulate joint projects, and help upgrade cultural services through the recruitment of personnel and the setting of standards in a number of specific cultural areas. It was to serve as a central address to which questions regarding the Jewish cultural enterprise in America could be addressed.

2. EXTREMELY LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES COMPELLED THE NFJC TO RESTRICT ITS ACTIVITIES.

Though the organized communities had approved the establishment of an agency to carry out an ambitious program as the central address for Jewish cultural life, they did not provide for the necessary financial structure to enable it to perform the assigned tasks. The initial budgets of the Foundation barely covered the administrative costs of a small staff and did not allow it to play the active role originally contemplated.

Faced with the necessity of setting priorities, the NFJC in its early years selected a number of areas in which the needs were most pressing and apparent, where the opportunity existed for significant results with relatively small investment, and in which no other organization was involved.

The areas in which the National Foundation made its most extensive efforts were in grants and scholarships, libraries and archives, Jewish Studies in colleges and universities, and in the strengthening of national

[Oct 1974]

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cultural agencies. It also provided guidance and information on cultural developments to communities, studied some aspects of the field of publications, and served as an information center for enquiries concerning the Jewish cultural field.

The Reassessment Committee reviewed each of the areas in which the Foundation has played an active role. It also reviewed the needs in some of the areas where the NFJC has not been able to devote intensive effort, but which are related to its general range of responsibility.

Presented below is a summary of the Committee's discussions on the major area, and the prevailing views of the Committee regarding the direction the Foundation should take.

#### THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION AND THE JOINT CULTURAL APPEAL

One of the original responsibilities of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, and one which it has consistently tried to meet was to strengthen the national agencies and organizations providing cultural services to the Jewish community. Though there are a large number of agencies involved in cultural "production" and services, there is a smaller number of groups in which cultural activity is the sole concern. Thus, though organizations such as the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, and the National Jewish Welfare Board all conduct active cultural programming, there are a number of agencies which work exclusively in the cultural field. It is with this group of agencies (now joined together in the JCA\*) that the National Foundation has been involved.

The National Foundation was able to work closely with these agencies over the years, but mostly on an ad hoc, project-by-project basis. The responsiveness of these agencies to the needs of the communities was often viewed as insufficient, but it reflected the totally inadequate level of support of these agencies by the communities. The Foundation knew that an

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\* The member agencies of the JCA are: American Academy for Jewish Research, American Jewish Historical Society, Congress for Jewish Culture, Conference on Jewish Social Studies, Histadrut Ivrit, Jewish Publication Society, Leo Baeck Institute, YIVO-Institute for Jewish Research, and the National Foundation for Jewish Culture.

[Oct 1974]

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absolute condition to greater responsiveness by these organizations to the need of the communities was greater financial support. The communities, in turn, were eager for guidance about and interpretation of the work of the cultural agencies.

The National Foundation over the years sponsored a variety of programs to strengthen the cultural organizations, particularly in the financial sphere. Finally, at the 1971 CJFWF General Assembly, nine agencies joined together in the Joint Cultural Appeal with the NFJC as its administrative arm. It was hoped that a unified approach to the organized communities on behalf of all nine agencies would stimulate a new level of community support.

3. THE NFJC EFFORT ON BEHALF OF THE JCA HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL AND THE FOUNDATION'S COMMITMENT TO THE JCA SHOULD BE VIEWED AS A MATTER OF PRIORITY.

The JCA is completing its third year of operation in 1974. These first three years were viewed as a pilot period, and if the simple test of increased funding were applied, the arrangement has been markedly if not totally successful. In 1971, prior to the JCA, all the agencies together were receiving a total of \$266,000 in allocations from Welfare Funds. In 1974, the total will be in excess of \$480,000, an increase of approximately 80 per cent. However, it is still well below the \$620,000 minimum that had been validated by the LCBC in 1972.

The JCA has found widespread approval within the organized Jewish community. The member organizations of the JCA have all expressed satisfaction with the JCA and its results. The local communities feel that the JCA permits them to take a more rational <sup>and convenient</sup> approach to the allocating <sup>of funds</sup> for cultural services. Greater attention has focussed on the field of service and has been demonstrated in increased allocations.

Though the way the JCA funds are presently distributed imposes constraints on the ability of the NFJC to expand its program, and though there is lack of clarity regarding the respective planning roles of the NFJC and the JCA, the Reassessment Committee views the commitment of the NFJC to the JCA as essential.

[Oct 1974]

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4. THOUGH THE JCA ALREADY MAKES HEAVY DEMANDS ON NFJC STAFF RESOURCES  
THE FOUNDATION SHOULD SEEK TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS ON ITS BEHALF.

While it is difficult to provide accurate data, it is estimated that slightly more than one-half of NFJC professional time is devoted to JCA activities. This involves contact with communities, preparation of budgeting materials for the LCBC, development of promotional materials, and a limited number of joint planning efforts.

In each of these areas a great deal remains to be done. Though the JCA has had some success in raising the level of community support, most of the increased allocation has come from the larger cities which often lead the way in meeting new priorities, rather than from the intermediate and smaller cities, whose record of support for cultural programs has been far below what can reasonably be expected. Far more intensive efforts need to be made with these communities.

Essential to successful fund-raising is a promotional effort that can adequately present the needs and programs of the agencies. This in turn necessitates that programs be formulated in ways which are "promotable". The JCA has been able to make minimal progress in this respect, and more intensive work is required.

Moreover, the organized communities through the LCBC are demanding closer review of the efforts of the JCA member organizations to better understand the priorities in the cultural field. This review process is essentially a function of the NFJC but will involve the JCA structure. It has already begun to involve considerable staff time, and as more agencies become involved staff involvement will increase.

There are two alternative ways in which the NFJC can undertake the required intensified efforts. It could devote more of its present staff resources to JCA, at the expense of its other programs and responsibilities. Or, it could augment its present staff. Though this appears the more attractive alternative, it raises the problem of financing the new position, as the present distribution formula of the JCA, in which each agencies share appears to be fixed and in which the rate of increase might well stabilize at about 10% annually, imposes a severe restriction on the growth

In income of the NFJC, which is dependent on the JCA for 95% of its funds.

#### CURRENT AREAS OF EMPHASIS

In addition to the JCA, the National Foundation is active in a number of other functional areas. Most of these programs are in areas which were assigned to the Foundation at its inception. These programs might be divided into two categories: those which are ongoing and structured, usually through a committee or advisory council, and those which are ad hoc, in response to specific situations. In each of these categories, the Foundation attempts to work within the conceptual framework it believes marked much of the thinking at the time of its formation. Principally, it is that the National Foundation is responsible for seeing that certain cultural resources be preserved and made available to the Jewish community, and that it can best meet this responsibility by acting as a catalytic agent, rather than attempting to perform all the many functions itself. In acting as a catalytic agent the Foundation brings together all those actively involved in each of the functional fields and helps to plan coordinated programs which will best provide the required resources. In this effort, the Foundation also acts as a conduit between those who might be considered the "producers" of cultural services and the community whose needs are to be met and whose support is necessary. It conveys the needs of each to the other, and attempts to bring together the resources that will lead to the cultural achievement. While the Foundation finds that at times it is required to assume a more active operational role than it prefers, it feels that it is most effective in its role as a catalytic agent. The functional areas are presented below.

#### 5. THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION SHOULD CONTINUE ITS PLANNING AND COORDINATING EFFORTS IN THE AREA OF ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES.

The National Foundation for Jewish Culture has been involved since its inception with the field of research libraries and archives. For a number of years prior to 1972 the NFJC had as part of its structure an Archives Advisory Council, and the soon to be published Directory of Jewish Archival Institutions is one of the results of its efforts.

This Council was superseded in 1972 by the formation of the Committee for Archives and Research Libraries in Jewish Studies, formed under the

Impetus of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal governmental agency, which sought an appropriate vehicle through which it might receive grant applications from institutions with Jewish collections, presented in a planned and coordinated manner. The National Foundation for Jewish Culture appeared to the National Endowment as the natural instrumentality for this effort. Over the course of the last two years the Foundation has performed this role and provided the necessary leadership so that one proposal worth nearly \$2,000,000 has already been submitted, with a reasonable prospect that at least part of the program submitted within the proposal will be funded, and a second set of programs, at least as large in scale, will be prepared in the next few months. At times it has been difficult to get the cooperation by all participants necessary to the successful functioning of the Committee, but it is now acknowledged that the Committee has been successful in its role as a planning and coordinating instrument. This success extends over and above the Committee's activity in preparing the proposals to the NEH. It is expected that this role can and will be expanded, and it is quite possible that the Committee will serve as the central mechanism in its field - a role that had been contemplated when the Foundation was first founded.

The Foundation's investment in providing the leadership for this Committee has been large in terms of staff resources. Though it can look forward to a marked decrease in the scale of its uncompensated allocation of staff-time, continued efforts will be required. However, this function is clearly one with which the National Foundation must be concerned, and the mode of its functioning is perhaps typical of how the Foundation ought to proceed in other fields. These efforts need to be continued.

6. THE FOUNDATION'S GRANTS PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL AND WITH SOME MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

The NFJC has long been actively involved in a grants program and it is the activity with which the Foundation is probably most closely associated in the public mind. With the primary intent of recruiting promising potential scholars to the field of Jewish Studies or related fields the National Foundation has over the years awarded more than 200 grants. More than 90% of the recipients are involved in teaching Judaica or related studies at

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the College level, which is merely one indication of the program's success. A very large proportion of those currently in teaching these subjects are former recipients of Foundation grants. It is particularly rewarding that through these grants the National Foundation was able to play a significant role in providing the human resources necessary to lay the foundation for the burgeoning College Jewish Studies programs which are such a significant part of the American Jewish scene.

Since 1967 the grants program has been channeled through an Academic Advisory Council composed of distinguished academicians who set policies for the program and who review all applications for grants and make recommendations for awards. The Chairman of the Academic Advisory Council and former President of the Foundation, Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, reviewed with the Reassessment Committee the operations of the grants program and some of its problems. Among his recommendations were <sup>that</sup> the post-doctoral grants be discontinued, since senior scholars have other resources for obtaining assistance, that a new form of pre-doctoral awards be provided through summer grants for those preparing for their comprehensive examinations, and that the National Foundation encourage the Association for Jewish Studies to issue a scholarly journal for the field. The Committee accepted these recommendations, with the understanding that certain facets of the program, especially those dealing with post-doctoral grants and the support of research leading to publication will be discussed in the context of its review of the areas of scholarship and publications.

The Reassessment Committee also considered it advisable that close coordination be maintained between the Academic Advisory Council and the lay leadership of the Foundation in the interest of promoting a greater understanding of policies and programs.

#### ADDITIONAL AREAS OF PRIMACY

The areas described above, which include the JCA, libraries and archives and the grants program all operate through an ongoing structural framework such as a committee or council to assist in the program implementation. The Foundation is also involved in a number of other functional activities which are conducted on an "as need" rather than on a continuing programmatic basis. These, as well as other areas, will be discussed in the section below.

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7. THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION NEEDS TO COORDINATE WITH OTHER AGENCIES IN  
PLANNING FOR THE FIELD OF SCHOLARSHIP.

Scholarship as a highly creative activity cannot be made-to-order. There are, however, sufficient areas relating to scholarship in which the availability of resources are critical or which involve the cooperative efforts of a number of different groups to make manifest the need for planning and coordination. More importantly, there are needs and interests of the community at large which call for a planned and organized effort.

Among these is one with which the National Foundation has long been concerned. This is the need to plan for the orderly development of the Jewish Studies program on the American campus. For more than a decade there has been a proliferation of Jewish Studies programs in the colleges and universities of the United States. Though much of this growth is welcome, problems have arisen which often accompany periods of accelerated activity. There are virtually no standards; there is need to clarify what a viable Jewish Studies program should be in different settings; there are communities and institutions of higher learning who undertake activity in the field without adequate understanding and without a well-conceived program; it is difficult to match needs and the resources available to meet them, and what is available is not being used most efficiently.

The Foundation is closely associated with the growth in Jewish Studies programs and through its grants program and through its consultative services to communities, universities and individuals has played an important and positive role in this area. The time is now at hand when the whole field should be assessed and evaluated and a sound program for the future should be formulated. The Foundation presently meets on an adhoc basis with various groups that are closely related to this field. With due recognition that certain aspects must be left exclusively to the academic institutions, there are still areas in which the Foundation, due to its long involvement in this field and to the responsibilities originally assigned to it, can play an active role in helping to clarify in what ways

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the field can benefit from cooperative consultation and planning. Representing a wide spectrum of interests, the Foundation should call together those presently active in this field, and work out with them a course of future action which is concrete and implementable. If a special mechanism is necessary, the National Foundation should play an active role in seeing that it is created, even if the Foundation is not itself that appropriate mechanism.

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In addition to helping plan for effective development of the field of Jewish Studies, the National Foundation also has an interest in seeing that specific areas of scholarship, particularly the classical disciplines, are not neglected. This, too, would be one of the functions of a group established to consider the problems in the area of scholarship.

8. RESEARCH AS THE BASIS FOR SOUND PLANNING IS A LEGITIMATE CONCERN OF THE FOUNDATION.

Among cultural areas specified as falling within the purview of the NFJC when it was created was that of Research. Research in the area of the social sciences is involved quite often in other activities of the NFJC, particularly in its grants program and in the work of the JCA. Many of the grants awarded by the Foundation are in the social sciences, especially in sociology. And in the JCA several of the agencies concern themselves with the field of social research, particularly such groups as the Conference on Jewish Social Studies and YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

Many areas of concern to the Jewish community could benefit from sound research. Such matters as the scope of intermarriage and its implications, patterns of Jewish commitment, demographic data, and mobility all need careful study. Though individual aspects are being researched, they are often fragmentary, reflecting the particular interest of an individual scholar, and not necessarily geared to meeting the needs of the Jewish community.

The professional expertise and the techniques necessary to perform large-scale research projects are certainly available to the American Jewish community. What is necessary is to establish a process in which the priority needs can be identified and the available resources mobilized to meet them.

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It is a responsibility of the National Foundation to see that this process takes place. It needs to bring together those interested in the field and help move the process forward. It is obvious that once areas for research are identified, a way will need to be found to support them, and this too is something which has a legitimate claim on the Foundation's attention. However, it should not be viewed as an exclusive responsibility of the Foundation; rather the NFJC should seek to invite the participation of other appropriate groups.

9. THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION SHOULD UNDERTAKE THE INITIATIVE IN DEVELOPING AN APPROACH TO THE FIELD OF PUBLICATIONS.

The field of Publications is one which is integral both to the world of scholarship and to the capacity to present important Jewish material to a larger readership. At the inception of the Foundation Publications was considered to be one of the priority fields for the new organization. The Foundation was expected to provide guidance as to the kinds of publishing programs which should be supported by the Jewish community, and it was assumed that the Foundation would also see that publishing projects which were needed but had not been undertaken might be carried out.

The National Foundation has from time to time become involved in various publishing projects, but not in a consistent, planned fashion. It has supported a number of specific publishing efforts through grants, and when it could not provide direct financial assistance it has attempted to find other sources of support for projects it considered worthwhile. It has studied on an informal basis specific aspects of the problems of publishing, most recently in regard to the need for scholarly journals. The National Foundation has also worked with the agencies involved with publication, such as the American Jewish Historical Society, Conference on Jewish Social Studies, Histadruth Ivrit, American Academy for Jewish Research, etc.

The NFJC feels that a more serious and sustained effort should be undertaken in the field of Publications. The need for this effort, though long apparent, is intensified by changing conditions within the scholarly and publishing fields. With the growth of Jewish Studies programs a large number of scholars have entered the field and need to have outlets for

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their scholarly publishing efforts. At the same time, the university presses which have been a major vehicle for scholarly publications have been facing severe economic pressures so that a number have discontinued operations while others have had to curtail their production. This has, of course, had a serious effect on the ability of the scholar to publish his work.

The precise scope of the problem on Publication has not been thoroughly explored, and there is very little reliable data available as to how serious the problem is. Several aspects need to be reviewed: Is the scholar able to get his work published? Are there worthwhile projects and efforts that are not now being published because it is difficult to find a publisher? Is the marketplace a sufficient test of the worth of a work in terms of publishing? Are there major combined research-publishing efforts that should be undertaken but are not due to lack of sponsorship?

It is a legitimate concern and responsibility of the National Foundation to see that these questions are answered, and in the light of the information derived appropriate action will be initiated. As in other areas, the NFJC should not attempt to meet these demands by itself, but does have the obligation to work with other agencies and groups to identify the problems and help arrive at feasible solutions. It is, however, the Foundation's responsibility, as representing the organized community, to initiate and set the agenda for these discussions, and to see that they move forward. In the area of Publications, there is a special responsibility to work with the Jewish Publication Society, a JCA affiliate, which has been active for more than 80 years in publishing work of importance to the Jewish community. The National Foundation should also consult with a number of other organizations and institutions, including selected university presses and commercial publishers. The forum for these discussions might range from ad hoc informal meetings to the convening of a full-scale, formal conference.

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10. THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION SHOULD FORMULATE A POSITIVE PROGRAM TO  
ENCOURAGE JEWISH EXPRESSION THROUGH THE ARTS.

The cultural arts such as music, dance, poetry, drama and cinema, were not considered in the initial mandate of the NFJC, though not expressly excluded. Over the past fifteen years the NFJC has as a matter of practicality avoided dealing with this field. It has received many requests, for assistance from those wishing to undertake projects using the various media of the arts, but it has uniformly turned them down on the basis that it had neither the mandate nor the financial resources. Whenever possible it has tried to find other sources of support for particularly significant projects. This policy, however, needs to be reconsidered. Artistic expression can be as much a reflection of Jewish cultural values as scholarship. And in the present condition of American Jewish life, the arts can release creative energies in a positive way of many, and particularly the young, who are not now expressing any form of Jewish commitment.

The role of a planning agency is perhaps more complex and difficult in the arts than in any other area. The arts are the product of individuals whose talents and creativity cannot be called into being merely on the basis of someone else's perception of need. On the other hand, it is in this area of unleashing creativity that it bears some resemblance to the world of scholarship. And that is the sphere in which the Foundation has had marked success in providing an opportunity for individuals who are motivated to engage their talents in ways related to the Jewish interest. This motivation exists in the field of the arts, too, and needs to be encouraged.

There are a number of organizations which have an interest in working in this area, particularly the National Jewish Welfare Board representing the Jewish Community Center movement. There has, however, been no sustained effort in undertaking a concerted, national program in this field. It is the function of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture, together with those others who have an interest in this field, to identify what needs to be done in this area and how this can best be accomplished. A variety of efforts might be called for which could range from the convening of a national

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conference to the establishment of a consultative body or some combination of approaches. These initial efforts might result in an expression of the need for an ongoing apparatus to serve this field. Though in no case are these efforts to be the National Foundation's alone, it should play a leading role in bringing together the various groups functioning in this area in the service of the community.

11. IT IS IMPORTANT TO BRING CULTURAL SERVICES TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES.  
THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION DOES NOT NOW HAVE THE RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT A  
PROGRAM FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICING OF LOCAL CULTURAL COUNCILS.

It is an obligation of all national agencies to try to make their services as available as possible to the local communities. This is especially true of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture which was established by the organized communities and which maintains a special relationship with them. It is obvious that one important measure of success of a national agency is how well it can affect the lives of the people it is meant to serve. In terms of the cultural agencies this means finding ways for people in their own communities to participate in meaningful cultural activity and to avail themselves of national cultural resources.

Although there are many cultural activities on the local level in which individuals can participate, there are few cities which plan on a community-wide basis to meet the broad spectrum of cultural needs of their population. In many cities the Jewish Community Centers conduct a strong cultural program, but may not be able to secure the broad cooperation of the various groups within the community. It is usually the Federations which can play the central role, and the NFJC has attempted to see if local cultural councils under the auspices of the Federations would be a suitable mechanism to meet this need.

First attempt was made to establish such a local council with the Jewish Federation in Columbus, Ohio. Though a mechanism was established, and is functioning, there are so many difficulties in relating national service to local needs that it has demonstrated to the NFJC staff that a successful effort in this area demands resources far beyond the Foundation's present capacities. The Foundation might therefore find it more productive at this time to set up a joint consultative process with appropriate

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national agencies to pool their resources and services for helping local communities undertaking this type of cultural planning.

12. A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CULTURAL MATTERS IS AN URGENT NECESSITY.

In all the functions described above it is obvious that the gathering and dissemination of information is a primary need. This is a prerequisite condition to better coordination of cultural activities -- both local and national.

The National Foundation has performed this clearinghouse role on an ad hoc basis but not in the comprehensive manner that is required. The resources in staff-time that would be required to perform this task adequately are beyond the present capacity of the Foundation. If additional resources became available, the NFJC would still need to choose whether its priorities are in seeing that the need in the specific functional areas described above are met, or in utilizing its personnel in areas such as serving as a clearinghouse or in interpretation.

One approach that will address this dilemma is for the Foundation to serve as a clearinghouse in the areas in which it is performing its functional responsibility. Inasmuch as a function of the Foundation is to see that efforts in specific areas are coordinated, it would become a simpler matter to perform a clearinghouse function not only among those performing these activities but also for the purposes of dissemination to the community at large.

IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is obvious that all the recommendations discussed above call for a major expansion of NFJC activity. The Foundation staff of two professionals and clerical support is fully committed to present activities and could not absorb any substantial increase in its responsibilities. It is also obvious that though the Foundation has been working effectively in a limited number of fields, more is demanded of it both to meet real needs which are not now being met and which will not be met by anyone else and to demonstrate to the community that the Foundation is willing to assume the responsibilities for which it was established.

13. ADDITIONAL STAFF IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE CAPACITY FOR EXPANDED ACTIVITY.

Even if only several of the recommendations are accepted for immediate implementation, the National Foundation will need to expand its staff beyond the present level. To intensify efforts on behalf of the JCA and perhaps combine this function with that of working with the local communities, would alone require an additional professional. At least one other professional would be necessary to develop programs in some of the areas described above, such as publications or the arts. Based on current salary levels for competent individuals, such augmentation might increase the present budget of the NFJC by \$60,000-70,000.

14. THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION FORMULA OF THE JCA WILL NOT PERMIT SUFFICIENT GROWTH IN FOUNDATION RECEIPTS TO COVER THE NEW EXPENDITURES.

Under the present distribution formula the National Foundation receives 39.1 percent of all allocations to the JCA, plus out-of-pocket costs entailed in administering the Appeal. Given the present situation in the JCA, it is unlikely that the formula can be substantially modified to the benefit of the Foundation. And given present patterns of community allocations, funding of the JCA will probably not grow at an annual rate exceeding 10%. This will barely meet the cost of operating at the present level.

However, it should be pointed out that some of the increased expenditures being considered are for the operation of the JCA itself and these will be compensated in part by the Appeal as an out-of-pocket reimbursement, separate from the regular distribution. Thus, limited expansion of effort for the JCA can take place even within the present arrangement.

15. NEW PROGRAMS WILL INVOLVE SUBSTANTIAL COSTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE FOR STAFF AUGMENTATION.

It is expected that many of the new programs that are suggested will involve the Foundation in expenditures beyond those for personnel. These other expenses will be in the area of subsidization, for no matter what program will be put forward there is little doubt that implementation will call for the outlays of relatively substantial sums. One basis for estimating these costs might be to use the grants program as a point of

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reference. This program currently amounts to approximately \$60,000.

It is likely that expenditure on a similar scale would ultimately be required for new programs such as Publications, the Arts, Research, etc.

16. A SPECIAL COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO FIND NEW WAYS FOR THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION TO FINANCE ITS PROGRAM.

Inasmuch as it is necessary for the NFJC to expand its program, and inasmuch as it appears that the present method of depending almost exclusively on community allocations to the JCA is not adequate for this expansion, new ways of financing the operation of the Foundations need to be found. Among the possible new sources for funding might be

- private foundations
- endowment funds
- the solicitation of a capital fund
- contributions by individual supporters in a membership structure.

If the Foundation is not to stand still, it will need to begin undertaking some of the tasks outlined above, and a committee should be established immediately to see how this new program could be financed.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE  
PRE-DOCTORAL GRANTS AWARDED 1961-1978

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Joy Abrahams (Land) 1973-74	UCLA Near Eastern Studies	An Urban Study of Jerusalem Under the British Mandate, 1917-1947	Ph.D. not received
Dr. Phyllis Albert 1969-70	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Structure & Institutions of the French Jewish Communi- ties, 1815-1852	Lecturer-History of Judaic Studies Clarke U.
Dr. Abraham Avri 1962-63	U. of Wisconsin Comp. Lit.	The Impact of the Bible on the French & German Romantic Poetry	Prof. of English Calif. State U. Long Beach
David S. Ariel 1976-77	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	A Critical Examination of the Teachings of Shem Tob ibn Shem Tob, a Fifteenth Century Kabbalist	Teaching assistant at Brandeis
Dr. Leila R. Avrin 1971-72	Michigan U. History of Art	Illuminations of the Moshe Ben Asher Codes	Lecturer-Grad. Library School Hebrew U.
Gershon C. Bacon 1973-74	Columbia History	Agudath Israel in Poland 1919-1939	Instructor--Jewish History Jewish Theological Seminary
Dr. Warren K. Bargad 1968-69 & 1969-70	Brandeis U. Hebrew Lit.	Philosophers & Fools: A Study of Fictional Characters and Techniques of Characteriza- tions in the works of Hayyim Hazaz	Asst. Prof. Mod. Hebrew Lit. HUC-Cinci.
David A. Barish 1977-78	HUC-JIR Cinc.	Historical Parallels to Josephus	
Dr. Sidney Berger 1962-63	U. of Kansas Speech & Drama	The Theme of Persecution in Selected Dramas in the Yiddish Art Theater	Dept. of Drama U. of Houston
Jay R. Berkovitz 1978-79	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Ideological Development of French Judaism Under the Impact of Emancipation & Reform 1808-1860	

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Dr. David Biale 1975-76	U. of C. History	The Demonic in History: Gershon Scholem & the Revision of Jewish Historiography	Coordinator of Jewish Studies SUNY - Binghamton
Dr. J. David Bleich 1961-62	Columbia Med. Jewish Philcs.	The Translation, Annotation and Critical Exposition of the Philosophy of Gersonides' Milchamoth Hashen	Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary Yeshiva Univ.
Dr. Gerald Blidstein 1963-64	Yeshiva U. Rabbinics	Talmudic Legislation on Idolatry and its Persian and Hellenistic Background	Prof. Rabbinics-Ben Gurion Univ. Beer Sheva, Israel
Dr. Baruch Bokser 1973-74 (Rabbi)	Brown Religious Studies	Samuel's Commentary on the Mishnah: Its Nature, Form and Contents	Asst. Prof. Rabbinic & Judaic Studies-Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley
Dr. Stuart A. Borman 1969-70	U. of Chicago History	A Study of Student Zionist Organizations in Prague, 1893-1914	Archivist Ben Gurion Research Inst. S'de Boker, Israel
Roman S. Brackman 1970-71	NYU History	Stalin's Policy Towards Foundation of the State of Israel	Ph.D not received
Ross I. Brann 1978-79	NYU Dept. of NE Languages & Literatures	Structure and Meaning in the Secular Poetry of Moshe ibn Ezra	
Dr. Jay Braverman 1961-62 & 1964-65	Yeshiva U. Jewish Philosophy & History	Jerome as Biblical Exegete in Relation to Rabbinic and Patristic Tradition as Seen in his Commentary on Daniel	Principal - United Talmud Torah - Montreal
Dr. Chaim Brovender 1966-67	Hebrew U. History & Lit.	The Syriac Massora	Dean-College of Jewish Studies Jerusalem
David M. Bunis 1977-78	Columbia Linguistics	Judezmo and Yiddish: A Comparative Study	
Dr. Ivan Caine 1966-67	U. of Pa. Semitics	Redaction of the Book of Numbers	Professor - Biblical Civilization & Chairman, Dept. of Biblical Studies Reconstructionist Rabbinical Coll. Philadelphia

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Dr. Robert Chazan 1965-66	Columbia Jewish History	A Study of the Archival Materials for a History of 13th Century Jewish Life in Royal France and in the County of Champagne	Prof. Jewish History Ohio State U.
Dr. Bernard Choseed 1961-62	Columbia Language & Linguistics	Jews in Soviet Lit. 1928-1948	Prof. English as a foreign lang. & Russian- Georgetown U.
Dr. Mark R. Cohen 1973-74	JTS of America-Inst. of Advanced Studies in the Humanities	Jewish Territorial Leadership in Fatimid Egypt & Syria: The Period of the House of Nevorakh ben Saadish	Prof. Near Eastern Studies Princeton
Dr. Norman J. Cohen 1974-75	HUC Jewish Inst. of Religion	Critical Edition of Midrash Pesikta Rabbati	Asst. Prof. Rabbinics HUC - N.Y.
Adrienne J. Cooper 1976-77 (Gordon)	U. of Chicago History	American Immigrant Men of Letters: Yiddishists & Hebraists, 1890-1940	Teaching Fellow - Max Weinreich Center
Dr. Alan M. Cooper 1975-76	Yale Religious Studies	Biblical Poetics: A Linguistic Approach	Asst. Prof. Bible McMaster U.
Dr. Arnold Dashefsky) 1969-70	Univ. of Minn. Sociology	Changing forms of American Jewish Identity: A Study of the St. Paul Community	Assoc. Prof. Sociology Univ. of Conn.
Dr. Howard Shapiro ) 1969-70	Univ. of Minn. Sociology		Assoc. Prof. Sociology Univ. of Mass.
Dr. Leonard Dinnerstein 1964-65	Columbia American History	The Leo Frank Case	Prof. - History Dept. Univ. of Arizona
Dr. Lester Eckman 1962-63 & 1963-64	Columbia Hebrew Lit. & Jewish History	The Life & Works of Rabbi Israel Meier Kagan-Hafets Hayyin, 1828-1933	Prof. - History Dept. Touro College
Dr. Albert Ehrman 1973-74	NYU Languages & Linguistics	Black Judaism in New York	Social Studies - DeWitt Clinton H.S., NYC

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Dr. Judith Eisenstein 1964-65	HUC - JIR Sacred Music	The Music of the Liturgy of Provencal Jewry in the Papal Provinces	Instructor (retired) School of Music - HUC-JIR New York City
David H. Ellenson 1977-78	Columbia Religion	Continuity & Adaptation: A Study of 19th Century German Neo- Orthodoxy as Reflected in the Work of Rabbi Esriel Hildesheimer	
Israel Elpern 1970-71	U. of Wisconsin History	The Jewish Delegations at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919	Ph.D. not yet received
Mark A. Epstein 1976-77	U. of Washington History	The Jewish Communities and Their Role in the Ottoman Empire, 1421-1566	Ph.D not received
Florence Faerstein 1963-64 & 1964-65	Brandeis U. Hebrew & Yiddish Lit.	The Works of Isaac Bashevis Singer	Free-lance writer, Translator, Instructor
David J. Feder 1975-76	U. of Chicago Political Science	The Jewish Question Viewed Through the Prism of Early French and German Socialism	
Dr. Esther Feldblum 1970-71 <u>Deceased</u>	Columbia History	The American Catholic Church and the Jewish State	
Dr. Richard J. Fein 1977-78	Columbia-Max Weinreich Center for Jewish Studies	Retraining to teach Jewish Lit.	Coordinator of Jewish Studies English Dept. - SUNY New Paltz
Dr. Marvin Feuerwerker 1975-76	Harvard Dept. of Govt.	Foreign Policy & Domestic Politics: The Role of American Jewry in the Definition of American Interests and Policies Regarding the Middle East and Israel	Visiting Scholar Brookings Institute
Dr. Lawrence B. Fine 1973-74	Brandeis Judaic Studies	The Influence of Prophetic Kabbalah on Sixteenth Century Kabbalah in Safed and Jerusalem	Univ. of British Columbia
David F. Fink 1977-78	Yale Religion	The Hebrew Grammar of R. Moses ben Maimon	Asst. Prof. - Dept. of Oriental Studies - Univ. of Maryland

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Rivkah D. Fishman 1977-78	Hebrew U. Comparative Religion	The Second Temple Period in Byzantine Chronicles	
Dr. Samuel Z. Fishman 1968-69	UCLA Hebrew Lit.	The Social & Literary Criti- cism of M.Y. Berdichevsky	Program & Resources Dir. Nat'l. Hillel Foundation
Dr. Paul R. Mendes-Flohr 1969-70	Brandeis Jewish Philosophy	Martin Buber & German Social Thought	Lecturer-Modern Jewish Thought Hebrew U.-Jerusalem
Dr. Everett F. Fox 1972-73	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Back to the Spoken Word: Buber and Rosenzweig on the Bible	Assoc. Prof. of Religion Dept. of Religion-Boston U.
Richard W. Fox 1974-75	Stanford History	Jews & Gentiles in the San Francisco Elite, 1880-1920	Grant withdrawn.
Mark Friedman 1977-78	Columbia History	The Lithuanian Kehillah, 1919-1926	
Dr. Mordechai Friedman 1967-68 & 1968-69	U. of Pa. Oriental Studies	The Jewish Marriage Contract Found in the Cairo Geniza, Pre- dominantly from the 10th to the 13th Centuries	Sr. Lecturer-School of Jewish Studies & Talmud Dept. Tel Aviv Univ.-
Marcus Fuchs 1964-65 & 1965-66	U. of Pa. Oriental Studies	Study of the Mari Cuneiform Tablets	Ph.D not received
Benjamin Gampel 1978-79	Columbia History Dept.	History of the Jews in Medieval Navarre	
Stephen Garfinkel 1978-79	Columbia M.E. Languages & Cultures	Akkadian Influences on the Book of Ezekiel	
Dr. Harold Gastwirt 1967-68	Columbia Jewish History	Fraud, Corruption & Holiness	Administrator-Center for Jewish Education in the Diaspora Hebrew U.
Dr. M. David Geffen 1969-70	Columbia Philosophy	Elijah del Medigo and his <u>Behinat ha-Dat</u>	Temple Beth Sholem Wilmington, Del.
Dr. Irving Gersh 1963-64 & 1964-65	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Moshe Leib Lillienblum: An Intellectual Biography	Dept. of Hebrew CUNY

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Dr. Neil Gillman 1961-62	Columbia Philosophy	The Gradual Shift from Literal Truth in Religious Propositions Toward Symbolic or Metaphorical Truth	Dean of Academic Affairs: Asst. Prof. of Philos. of Judaism Rabbinical Dept. Jewish Theological Seminary
Dr. Seymour Gitin 1975-76	HUC - JIR	A Ceramic Typology of the Late Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic Periods at Tell Gezer	Instructor - Archeology-HUC Jerusalem
Dr. Joseph Gitman 1961-62	Yale History	The Jews & Jewish Problems in the Polish Parliament, 1919-1939	Dept. of History St. John's Univ.
David L. Gold 1972-73	Columbia Linguistics	A Comparative Examination of Yiddish & Ladino	Sr. Lecturer - U. of Haifa - Israel
Dr. Peter B. Golden 1969-70	Columbia History	The Khazars: Their History & Language	Dept. of History Rutgers
Dr. David M. Goldenberg 1976-77	Dropsie Post-Biblical History	The Halacha in Josephus and in Tannaitic Literature: A Comparative Study	
Eric A. Goldman 1977-78	NYU Cinema Studies	A Study/ History of Yiddish Cinema	Director-Jewish Media Service National Jewish Welfare Board
Dr. Perry M. Goldman 1964-65	Columbia History	American-Jewish Men of Letters 1918-39	Educational Director Larchmont Temple Larchmont, N.Y.
Edward S. Goldstein 1978-79	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Jewish Labor Committee, 1934-67; an Analytic History	
Dr. Martin L. Gordon 1972-73	Yeshiva U. Philosophy	Exposition of the philosophic theological system of Jacob Anatoli's Malamad Hatalmidim	Asst. Prof. Judaic Studies Stern College
Dr. Arthur Goren 1972-73	Columbia American & Jewish History	The New York Kehillah, 1908-1922	Assoc. Prof. History Hebrew U.
Dr. Moshe Gottlieb 1963-64 & 1964-65	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Anti-Boycott Movement in the United States for the Period 1933-41	Adjunct Prof. - Judaic Studies SUNY - Binghamton

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Nancy Green 1978-79	U. of Chicago History	Jewish Immigrant Workingclass Organizations: Paris, 1880-1920	
Rabbi Wallace Greene 1974-75	Yeshiva U. History	Life & Times of Judah Ben Asher	Hebrew Teacher - Stern Coll.
Dr. Gershon Greenberg 1966-67	Columbia Philosophy of Religion	The Impact of Hegel. on Samuel Hirsch's Religious Philosophy	Director -Jewish Studies Prog Washington U. Washington, D.C.
Elinor J. Grumet 1974-75	Iowa U. English	The Fabrication of Culture: The Criticism of Jewish Literature in America	English Dept.-Xavier U. Cincinnati
Dr. David J. Halperin 1972-73 & 1974-75	U. of Calif. -Berkeley N.E.Studies	Development of the Exegesis of the Book of Ezekiel in Judaism and Early Christianity	Assoc.Prof. Dept. of Religion U. of North Carolina
Mordecai M. Hauer 1963-64	New School for Social Research Political Science	Hungarian Jewry Under the Horthy Regime, 1910-1914	Principal-Bay Terrace Jewish Center-Easy side, N.Y.
Moshe Havivi 1961-62	Dropsie Education	The Role of the Teacher in the Schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, 1862-1914	
Jonathan Helfand 1971-72	Yeshiva U. History	The Jews of France Under the Second Republic and Second Empire, 1848-1870	Instructor Judaic Studies Brooklyn College
Deborah S. Hertz 1975-76	U. of Minnesota History	The Literary Salon in Berlin, 1780- 1829; The Social History of an Intellectual Institution	Ph. D. not received
Martha Bimmelfarb 1973-79	U. of Pa. Religions Studies	Visions of Hell in the Pseudepigrapha	Teaching at Princeton Univ. (declined 6/19/78) award
Dr. Frances M. Hoffman 1967-68	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Sephardic Jewish Community in France Biography of Abraham Furtado	Asst.Prof. of History U. of Mass.
Carmi Horowitz 1973-74 & 1974-75	Harvard N.E.Languages & Cultures	Derashot of Joshua Ibn-Shu'eib: A Literary Historical Analysis	Teaches at Maimonides School in Brookline-also instructor at Harvard

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Dr. Paula Hyman 1972-73, & 1973-74	Columbia History	The French Jewish Community: From Post-Dreyfus Days to World War II (1905-1939)	Assoc. Prof. History Columbia
Dr. Ruth Hyman 1971-72 & 1972-73	City U. History	Gustav-Landauer, Jewish Populist and Cosmopolitan	Visiting Professor SUNY - Binghamton
Dr. Alfred Ivry 1962-63	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	A Super Commentary Based on Averroes's Middle Commentary of Aristotle's Treatise De Anima	Asst. Prof. - Philosophy Ohio State U.
Dr. David Jacobson 1975-76	U.C.L.A. N.E. Languages & Lit.	The Portrayal of Hasidism in Modern Hebrew Fiction, 1880-1920	Asst. Prof. - Hebrew Studies-U. of Michigan
Dr. Charles L. Jaret 1975-76	U. of Chicago Sociology	Residential Mobility & Local Community Organization of Chicago Jews	Asst. Prof. Sociology Georgia State U.
Dr. Bernard Johnpoll 1963-64	Rutgers U. Pol. Science	The General Jewish Workers Bund of Poland, 1897-1943	Prof. - Political Science SUNY - Albany
Jenna W. Jcselit 1976-77 & 1977-78	Columbia History	Crime in the Jewish Quarter of New York, 1880-1930	
Dr. Noel Kaplowitz 1968-69	Columbia Pol. Science	Israel Foreign Policy	Asst. Prof. Pol. Science UCLA
Aaron L. Katchen 1973-74	Harvard N.E. Languages & Classics	The Dutch Rabbis & the Christian Hebraists: Jewish Public Relations	Asst. Prof. - N.E. & Judaic Studies-Brandeis
David S. Katz 1976-77, 1977-78	Oxford History	The Jewish Readmission Question in England, 1603-1660	
Dr. Steven T. Katz 1969-70	Cambridge (England) Philosophy & Religion	Critical Analytic Study of Martin Buber's Philosophy	Assoc. Prof. - Religion Dartmouth
Kay Kaufman (Shelemay) 1972-73 & 1974-75	U. of Mich. Music History & Musicology	Liturgical Music of the Falashas of Ethiopia	Asst. Prof. - Music Columbia

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Dr. Thomas Kessner 1974-75	Columbia History	The Golden Door: Jewish and Italian Mobility in New York City, 1880-1916	Asst. Prof. CUNY Kingsbridge
Dr. Reuvan Kimelman 1973-74	Yale Religious Studies	Rabbi Yochanan & 3rd Century Palestinian Judaism	Asst. Prof. Rabbinic Lit. Brandeis
Dr. Aaron S. Klieman 1967-68	Johns Hopkins History	Palestine: The Politics of Partition	Asst. Prof. Internat. Rel. & M.E. Studies Tel Aviv Univ.
Dr. David H. Kranzler 1970-71	Yeshiva U. History	The Jewish Community of Shanghai, 1937-45	Asst. Prof. & Chief of Social Science Div. of Libraries Queens Community Coll. NY
J. Lee Kreader 1978-79	U. of Chicago History	A Biography of Isaac Max Rubinow	
Isaiah Kuperstein 1976-77	Columbia History	The Origins & Development of Secularization among Galician Jews, 1772-1815	Ph. D. not received
Jerome M. Kutnick 1976-77	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Felix M. Warburg & the American Jewish Community, 1929-1937	(Ph.D. not received) teaching at McGill Univ.
Dr. Anne Lapidus Lerner 1967-68	Harvard Comparative Lit.	A Study of Jewish Poetry Written in the United States in English, Hebrew from 1880-1948	Acting Assoc. Dean & Asst. Prof. Hebrew Lit. Jewish Theological Seminary
Shmuel Lapin 1961-62 (deceased)	Columbia Yiddish Lit.	Yiddish Lit. in America	
Dr. Daniel J. Lasker 1973-74	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Philosophical Arguments of Jewish--Christian Polemics	Asst. Prof. Ben Gurion Univ.
Dr. Allan Lazaroff 1970-71	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	A Study of Abraham ben Sem Bibabo, a 15th Century Spanish-Jewish Philosopher	Asst. Prof. Religion Boston U.
Dr. Sid Z. Leiman 1967-68	U. of Pa. Biblical Studies & Assyriology	History of the Formation of the Biblical Canon	Dean - Yeshiva U.

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Dr. Edward R. Levenson 1968-69	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Translation and Annotation of the <u>Or La-Netivah</u> - Moses Mendelssohn	Assoc. Prof. Hebrew & Semitic Studies U. of Wisconsin
Dr. Hillel E. Levine 1973-74	Harvard Sociology & N.E. Langs. (Jewish History)	Menahem Mendel Lefin: Socio- logical Studies in Judaism & Modernization	Asst. Prof. Sociology & Religion Yale
Dr. Lee Levine 1969-70	Columbia Jewish History	History of Jewish Community of Caesarea (Falestiné) Under Roman Rule	Asst. Prof. Archeology Hebrew U.
Dr. Robert E. Levinson 1965-66	U. of Oregon History	History of the Jews in the Mother Lode Country of California, 1849-1880	Assoc. Prof. History San Jose State Coll.
Dr. Benjamin N. Levy 1961-62	NYU Sociology	Patterns & Processes of Integra- tion of a Selected Minority Group in a Small Community	Prof. of Ed. & Dir. of Center for Urban Studies So. Conn. College
Dr. Aaron Lichtenstein 1964-65	NYU N.E. Studies	The Seven Noahide Laws & Their Mosaic Counterparts	
Dr. Jacob Litman 1962-63 & 1966-67	NYU Hebrew Lit. & Culture	Yitzhak Schipper's Contribution to the Economic Role of the Jews in Medieval Poland	Lecturer - Jewish Studies Fairleigh Dickinson U.
Dr. Peter Loewenberg 1963-64	U. C. Berkeley History	Walther Rathenau and German Society: An Historical, Social Psychological Study	Assoc. Prof. History UCLA
Shulamith Magrus 1978-79	Columbia History	Jewish Emancipation in Cologne 1814-1848	
Joel Manon 1976-77	Harvard N.E. Langs. & Civil.	A Grammatical Analysis of Krimchak: A Judeo-Turkic Language from the Crimea	Ph. D. not received
Dr. Ivan G. Marcus 1968-69	JTS Jewish History	Eleazar's Hokhmat Ha-Nefesh	Dean of Seminary Coll. of Jewish Studies-Teachers Inst.-JTS

<u>Grantee &amp; Year</u>	<u>School &amp; Field</u>	<u>Title of Dissertation</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Dr. Baruch Margulis 1965-66	Brandeis Biblical Studies	A Study of the Prophecies Against Foreign Nations as Found in the Books of Prophets	Prof. of History & Biblical Studies Ben Gurion U. Beer Sheba, Israel
Michael Mashberg 1972-73	CUNY History	The State Department and the Jewish Refugee, 1928-1945	
Dr. Daniel C. Matt 1976-77	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Sefer Mare'ot ha-zove'ot: A Critical and Textual Analysis	Univ. of Texas
Dr. Ezra Mendelsohn 1965-66	Columbia Jewish History to 1905	The Jewish Labor Movement in Czarist Russia, from its Origins	Assoc. Prof. History Hebrew U.
Chaim Milikowsky 1976-77	Yale Religious Studies	Seder Olam Rabbah: A Study of Rabbinic Chronology	Ph.D. not received
Stuart S. Miller 1978-79	NYU- Languages	Sepphoris Under Roman Rule	
Dr. Eric M. Meyers 1967-68	Harvard Philosophy	A Study of Pseudo-Philo	Prof. of Religion Duke
Dr. Alan L. Mintz 1975-76	Columbia & Harvard Lit.	George Elliot & the Novel of Vocation	Assoc. Prof. Dept. Middle Eastern Langs. & Culture Columbia
Dina D. Miraglia 1976-77	Columbia Anthropology	A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Ethnicity and Ethnic Identity Among Yemeni Jews in the United States.	Ph.D. not received
Dr. Vera B. Moreen 1976-77	Harvard N.E. Langs. & Civil.	Status of Minorities in 17th Century Iran with Special Emphasis on the Status of Jews	Reconstructionist Rabbinical Coll.
Dr. Stanley Nash 1966-67	Columbia Semitics	The Life & Works of Micha Joseph Berdichevsky	Assoc. Prof. Hebrew Lit. HUC- JIR-New York
Dr. Sheldon Neuringer 1966-67	U. of Wisconsin History	American Jewry & United States Immigration Policy, 1881-1952	Chairman, History Dept. Warren Wilson College

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Dr. Janet S. O'Dea 1968-69	Columbia Sociology of Religion	Religion & Ethnicity: Situational Factors & Value Conflict in Modern Jewish History	Research Asst. Van Leer Foundation Jerusalem
Dr. J. Michael Orlan 1968-69	Yeshiva U. Jewish History	Sefer HaGan: A Critical Study of the Biblical Exegesis, Sources and Methodology of the French Tosaphists	Hebraic Studies Yeshiva U.
Jordan Penkower 1972-73	Hebrew U Biblical Studies	Analysis of the Approaches of the 19th Century Maskilin Towards Massoretin Studies & Biblical Textual Transmission in Light of Rabbinic Literature	Ph. D. not received
Dr. Bezalel Porten 1971-72	Columbia N.E. Langs.	Elephantine: A Jewish Community in the 5th Century BCE	Sr. Lecturer in Jewish History Hebrew U.
Theodore Primack 1964-65	Columbia Jewish Philosophy	The Impact of Hermann Cohen on the Philosophy of Judaism	Visiting Instructor Dept. of Religion Kenyon College
Dr. Charles Primus 1974-75	Brown Religious Studies	Legal Traditions Attributed to Rabbi Akiba in Mishnah & Tosefta	Asst. Prof. Theology Notre Dame
Eliezar Rafaelli 1961-62 *	Columbia History	A Demographic Study of the Population in Palestine Between the Destruction of 70 and the Revolt of 132 A.D.	Ph.D. not received
Dr. Sanford Ragins 1967-68	Brandeis History of Ideas	The Jewish Response to Anti-Semitism in Germany 1870-1914	Assoc. Prof. History HUC-L.A.
Dr. Benjamin C.I. Ravid 1972-73	Harvard History	The Legal & Economic History of Levantine and Pontine Jews in Venice 1541-1640	Assoc. Prof. Near Eastern Langs. & Judaic Studies Brandeis
*Charles M. Raffel 1978-79	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Maimonides Theory of Providence	

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Dr. Jehuda Reinharz 1971-72 & 1973-74	Brandeis N.E. Langs. & Lit.	Anti-Zionism in Germany and England, 1897-1939	Assoc. Prof. History U. of Michigan
Dr. Sol J. Resnikoff 1966-67	Washington U. Sociology	Patterns of Affiliation in Contemp- orary American Jewish Community: The Attitudes and Behavior of San Francisco Jewry	Systems Analyst Data Processing Board of Ed. Newburgh, N.Y.
Dr. Paul Ritterband 1962-63 & 1965-66	Columbia Sociology	The Non-Returning Israeli Students, Trainees and Professionals in the United States	Chairman, Jewish Studies CUNY
Dr. Robert Ruckaway 1968-69	U. of Michigan History	A History of the Jews in Detroit	Assoc. Prof. Jewish History Tel Aviv Univ.
Murray J. Rosnan 1977-78 & 1978-79	JTS-Institute For Advanced Studies in the Humanities	Jews and the Polish Nobility: Economic & Social Relations in the Sieniawsky-Czartoryski Latyfundia, 1650-1772	
Dr. Marc Rotstein 1976-77	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	The Ironic Sub-Structure in the Short Stories of S. Yizhar	Teaching at Hebrew Coll Brookline, Mass.
Dr. Herbert F. Rothfeder 1962-63	U. of Michigan History	A Study of Organization for the Supervision of the Ideological Training & Education of the Nazi Party	Assoc. Prof. History East Carolina U.
Marsha L. Ruczenblit 1976-77 & 1977-78	Columbia History	The Effects of Urbanization on the Jews Coming to Vienna, 1867-1914	Asst. Prof. Jewish Studies Univ. of Maryland
Gary Rubin 1975-76	Columbia History	Professional Social Work in Sectari- an Surroundings: the Development of Family Casework under Religious Auspices in the U.S., 1925-1955	Asst. Prof. Sociology Yeshiva U.
Dr. Israel Rubin 1961-62	U. of Pittsburgh Sociology	Contemporary Satmar: A Study in Social Control and Chance	Assoc. Prof. Sociology Cleveland State U.

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Bezalel Safran 1975-76	Harvard N.E. Languages	Azariah de Rossi as an Exegete of Aggadah	Instructor Harvard
Jonathan D. Sarna 1978-79	Yale History	Mordecai M. Noah: Jacksonian Political & American Jewish Communal Leader	
Dr. Karl Schleunes 1964-65	U. of Minn. Sociology & European History	Nazi Policy Toward German Jews, 1933-1939	Asst. Prof. History U. of Illinois-Chicago
Dr. Israel Schepansky 1968-69	Yeshiva U. Judaica	The Works and Life of Rabbenu Ephrayim from Kaliah and North African Jewry in 11th-12th Centuries	Asst. Prof. Ferkau Grad. School Yeshiva U.
Daniel R. Schwartz 1978-79	Hebrew U. of Jerusalem History of the Jewish People	Priests, Temple & Cult: Opposi- tion & Spiritualization in the Late Second Temple Period	
Dr. Melvin Scult 1967-68	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Conversion of the Jews & Origins of Jewish Emancipation in England	Asst. Prof. Judaic Studies Bklyn. Coll.
Dr. Ralph Segalman 1964-65	Texas Western Coll. Sociology	A Test of the Lewinian Hypothesis on Self-Hatred Among the Jews	Asst. Prof. Sociology U. of Texas
Ellen J. Seidman 1974-75	Princeton N.E. Studies	The Socio-Economic Significance of Jewelry & Domestic Furnishings in the Medieval Judeo-Islamic Mediterranean	Ph.D. not received
James M. Senior 1968-69	U. of Pittsburgh Social Work	Role Analysis of Community Organiza- tion Executive	Ph.D. not received
Dr. Bernard Septimus 1971-72	Harvard. N.E. Languages	Meir b. Todros ha-Levi Abulafia	Assoc. Prof. Religious Studies Yale
David G. Shapiro 1972-73	Harvard N.E. Langs. & Lit.	Profile of Rabbi Jacob Imden	Assoc. Principal Maimonides School Brookline, Mass.
Robert M. Shapiro 1977-78 & 1978-79	Columbia History	Jewish Self-Government in Poland: Lodz, 1915-1939	

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Dr. Laurence J. Silberstein 1970-1971	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Ezekiel Kaufmann's Conception of Jewish History	Moritz & Josephine Berg Asst. Prof. Judaic Studies U. of Pa.
Dr. Michael Silverman 1966-67	Brandeis N.E. & Judaic Studies	Jewish Personal Names in the Elephantine Documents: A Study in Onomastic Development	Asst. Prof. Linguistics U. of Texas
Dr. David Singer 1966-67	Brown History	Study of Ludwig Lewisoohn	Prof. of History Spertus Coll. of Judaica
Dr. Susan A. Slotnick 1976-77	Columbia Linguistics	The Novel Form in the Works of Bergelson	Asst. Prof. Ohio State U.
Dr. B. Zvi Sabel 1960-61	New School for Social Research Sociology	Hebrew Christianity: A Study in the Legitimation of Religious Conversion	Prof. Sociology Haifa Univ.
Dr. Eugene P. Sofer 1974-75	UCLA History	Eastern European Jewish Social Social Mobility in Gran Buenos Aires, 1890-1945	Preparing book based on dissertation. On staff of CONEG Policy Research Center in Washington (Coalition of North Eastern Govern- ors)
Jacob J. Staub 1977-78	Temple U. Religion	The Approach of Levi ben Gerson to the Doctrine of the Creation of the World	Lafayette Coll.
Dr. Kenneth W. Stein 1973-74	U. of Michigan History	The Land Question in Palestine 1918-1936	Asst. Prof. History Emory
Dr. Richard C. Steiner 1970-71	U. of Pa. Oriental Studies	Waw-Adjunction, Aspect & "Specification" in Biblical Hebrew & Semitic	Asst. Prof. Semitics Yeshiva U.
Dr. Kenneth R. Stow 1970-71	Columbia U. Public Law & Govt.	An Analysis of Marquardus de Susannis' De Iudaeis et Aliis Infidelibus (Venice, 1558)	Assoc. Prof. History Queens College
Dr. Bernard A. Susser 1969-70 & 1970-71	Columbia Public Law & Govt.	Martin Buber - A Study of Jewish Political Thought	Teaching Pol. Science Tel Aviv & Bar-Ilan