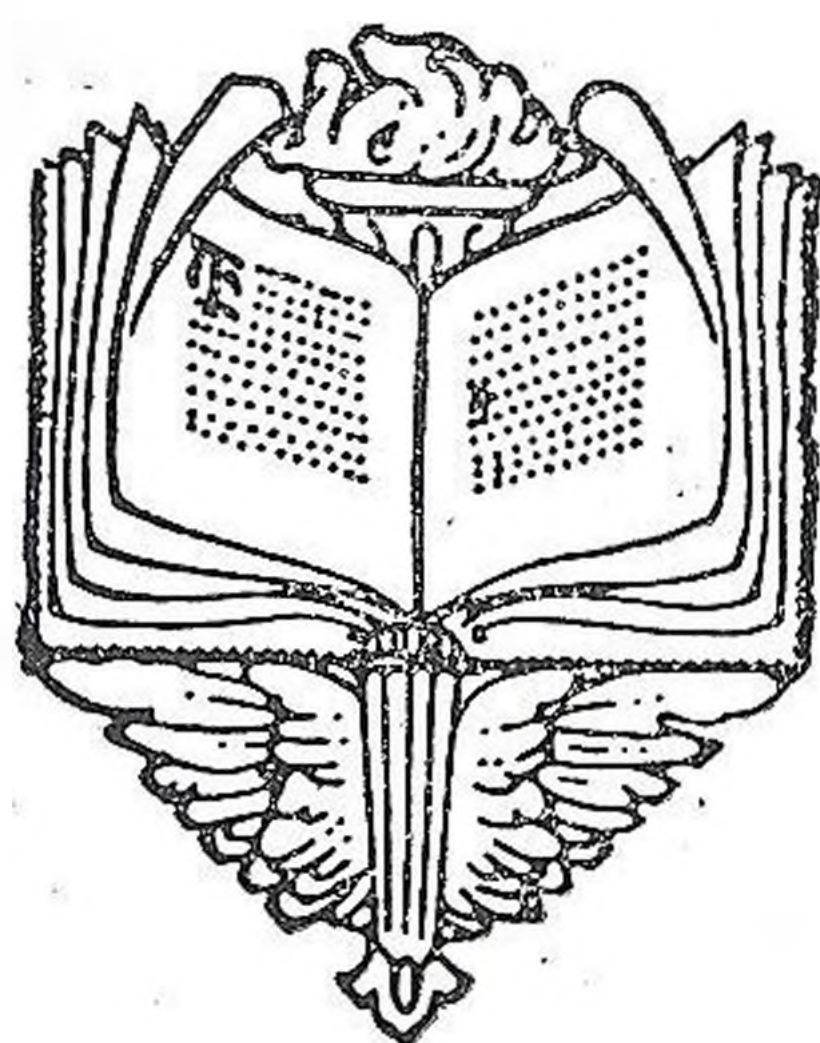


# PORTLAND JEWRY

## Supplement One



JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Portland, Maine*

*Copyright 1961 by Jewish Historical Society of Portland, Maine*

*Printed in the United States of America*

*by Maine Printing Company, Portland, Maine*

## FOREWORD

In the Foreword to the original publication, *Portland Jewry*, in 1955, the Society stated that, "Its historical interest in Jewish life will continue with the publication of future supplements to this book." Now that six years have elapsed since the first edition, the Society feels that the time is ripe for the issue of its first supplement.

Even though a period of six years is a brief one historically, it nevertheless, requires careful and understanding analysis of the available records as well as of the view of the passing parade. Mr. Benjamin Band, the Editor of *Portland Jewry* and Mr. Jules Krems, Executive Director of our Jewish Federation, collaborated in the preparation of this supplement. To them we extend our deep felt appreciation.

We can hope that future supplements will continue to record Jewish community well-being and progress.

ISRAEL BERNSTEIN, *President*  
*Jewish Historical Society*  
*of Portland, Maine*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	iii
I. PORTLAND JEWRY: 1955-1960 .....	3
<i>Benjamin Band</i>	
II. TRENDS IN JEWISH COMMUNAL SERVICE: 1955-1959 .....	11
<i>Jules Krems</i>	
A. Jewish Federation .....	11
B. Independent Campaigns .....	13
C. Aid to Israel .....	13
D. Jewish Education .....	14
E. Jewish Community Center .....	16
F. Jewish Home for Aged .....	17
G. Jewish Family Services .....	19
H. Vaad Hoir .....	20
Tables I-XIV .....	22-30
III. PRESIDENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS: 1955-1960 .....	31

## LIST OF TABLES

I.	JEWISH FEDERATION: Campaign Pledges .....	22
II.	JEWISH FEDERATION: Allocation of Funds .....	22
III.	PORTLAND, ME.: Non-Local Allocations, 1958 .....	23
IV.	PORTLAND, ME.: Local Service Allocations, 1958 .....	24
V.	JEWISH EDUCATION: Receipts .....	25
VI.	JEWISH EDUCATION: Expenditures .....	26
VII.	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER: Receipts .....	27
VIII.	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER: Expenditures .....	27
IX.	JEWISH HOME FOR AGED: Receipts .....	28
X.	JEWISH HOME FOR AGED: Expenditures .....	28
XI.	JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES: Receipts .....	29
XII.	JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES: Expenditures .....	29
XIII.	VAAD HOIR: Receipts .....	30
XIV.	VAAD HOIR: Expenditures .....	30

## PORTLAND JEWRY: 1955-1960

BENJAMIN BAND

This sketch serves as an introduction to the detailed study which follows. The latter study is an attempt to analyze the social and economic "physiology" of Jewish communal institutions in Portland during the past few years, and will no doubt serve as a significant document for many years to come. It calls attention to little-known factors of our communal life, which have exerted, and will continue to exert, a commanding influence on the development of the Portland Jewish community. In order to place this socio-economic study in its proper perspective, we offer this narrative framework.

Every historical account is selective and is an attempt to present coherently what in life often appears to lack coherence. The greater the lapse of time between the events and their narration, the easier it is to put the events in their proper perspective. Details which may seem crucial in the process of living may lack lustre and significance when viewed from a point in the future.

This is true even when reviewing a period of some six years in the life of a small community. One looks for the enduring patterns of development and must, perforce, restrict the account to those events, ideas and personalities, which have had the greatest impact on the life of the community during this period of time.

During 1955, Jewish communities throughout the land were taking note of the American Jewish Tercentenary through various programs and projects. In Portland, as well, special programs were presented by community organizations as their individual contributions to this great enterprise. The Jewish Community Center served as the hub of a general, community-wide observance.

Early in 1955, Harold J. Potter was appointed as chairman of the Tercentenary celebration, two highlights of which were lecture programs and a series of commemorative articles which appeared in four issues of the *Center Bulletin*. The articles were prepared by Israel Bernstein, president of the Jewish Historical Society of Portland, Maine. They dealt with the leading personalities and events of Jewish life in early America. Space for the articles was provided by many interested persons from Portland and nearby towns.

It is quite proper in this connection to point out that another highlight of the Tercentenary was the publication of the first comprehensive history of the Jews in Portland, in 1955, which is the basis of this supplement. The circumstances which led to its publication and the formation of the Jewish Historical Society of Portland, Maine, are detailed in the foreword to that book.

### FUND RAISING

Since no Jewish community is an entity unto itself, the impact of world events transforms the character of the community continually. The need for increasing funds for national and international, as well as local, Jewish projects during the past twenty years contributed to the growth of

Jewish federations and the central role of fund raising in the modern Jewish community.

During the early 1950's, fund raising campaigns exhibited a marked downward trend from the high levels of the late 1940's. In Portland, \$292,000 was raised in 1948, \$222,000 in 1949, and \$201,000 in 1950. By 1954, the total raised was \$131,000. This situation has been treated in greater detail in *Portland Jewry*, Chapter XIII.

Despite the sharp impact of this downward trend on the general morale, the Jewish Federation of Portland established a campaign goal of \$140,000 for 1955. The principal factor in this drive for increased giving was the emergency needs of the United Jewish Appeal in its task of facilitating the exodus of North African Jews to Israel.

In 1956, the U. J. A. Special Fund was introduced as a new feature in the Federation campaign. This was part of a national effort to raise an additional \$25,000,000 in order to relieve Israel of the burden of financing the Jewish exodus from North Africa. This Special Fund continued as a regular feature in subsequent campaigns, with Portland contributing \$32,000 in 1956, and steadily declining amounts thereafter. In 1959, \$15,000 was contributed to this fund, over and above the regular campaign.

Since fund raising will be treated in greater detail in a later section, we offer here only a brief resume of the campaigns. In 1955 and 1956, Harold J. Potter served as president of the Jewish Federation, and was succeeded by Lester M. Willis who served in that office in 1957 and 1958. Joseph Stillman was elected president in 1959.

In 1955, with Harold P. Nelson as campaign chairman, the Jewish Federation raised \$142,865. In subsequent years the totals were much larger, but these totals included the U. J. A. Special Fund. Maurice B. Kane served as campaign chairman in 1956, when the Federation raised \$178,795. In 1957, with Harold J. Potter as campaign chairman, \$165,888 was raised. Under the leadership of William Cohen, in 1958, the Federation campaign resulted in a total of \$151,596. In 1959, under the leadership of Harmon Hugo, the amount raised was \$160,535. The 1960 drive, chaired by Irving E. Small, raised \$142,606.

On the local scene, the great effort to bring about increased contributions was influenced by the expanding needs of Jewish educational institutions in Portland.

## JEWISH EDUCATION

In November, 1955, the Bureau of Jewish Education voted to accept the Portland Hebrew Day School "as an integral part of the Portland Hebrew School," although without financial support. In 1957, however, the Jewish Federation recognized it as an integral part of the Jewish educational system of Portland and made a token financial contribution to its program. The Day School was authorized to continue efforts to finance its program through tuition payments and contributions from interested individuals. Serving as president of the Bureau of Jewish Education during the period under review were Dr. David Davidson, 1955 and 1956, and Samuel J. Cohen from 1957 to the present.



Although elementary Jewish education was marked by great success in increased school enrollments, the financial burden on the community for the support of three schools was becoming a serious problem. From 1955 to 1959, the combined budgets of the three schools increased from \$51,000 to more than \$65,000.

In 1956, the Jewish Federation set up a committee under the leadership of Israel Bernstein, to explore the possibility of a merger of all Hebrew schools, in the interest of economy and an improved program. A fact-finding sub-committee, headed by Judge Sidney W. Wernick, completed its work in 1957 and presented its findings to the committee for study and evaluation. The report was then submitted to Morris Benathen, educational specialist of the Jewish Education Committee of New York, who served as a consultant for the local Bureau of Jewish Education. Benathen reported favorably on the plan, although he pointed out that there might be objections if it was felt that a unified school "would infringe upon the autonomy and ideological motivations of the groups sponsoring the schools." No further action was taken on the school merger plan.

A new development in the field of elementary Jewish education was the organization of a Sunday School in Temple Beth El, in 1957, for children less than eight years of age. During the first year, 46 children were enrolled in this program, and in 1958 there were 48. During the subsequent two years the attendance has dropped to 29.

Adult education which was well-organized in the late 1940's and early 1950's, never recovered from the ensuing slump. Apart from occasional lectures offered in the Jewish Community Center and the synagogues, there have been no sustained and expanded programs of classes and institutes comparable to those offered in the Jewish Community Center during the earlier period. This is in sharp contrast with the great efforts to expand and improve educational facilities for the very young.

In former years, organized adult education was the result of a unified community effort, and the revival of such an effort may be the prerequisite of a rebirth of educational activities for the mature members of the community.

## RELIGIOUS LIFE

In 1956, the new Portland Hebrew School-Synagogue on Noyes Street was completed. Ground had been broken in December 1954, and at a large fund raising dinner held in February 1955, Rabbi Mendell Lewittes, who served in Portland from 1936 to 1942, was the guest speaker. On May 29, 1955, the cornerstone for the new structure was laid, the honor being conferred on Abraham S. Levey. The previous year, in November 1954, Levey had been elected president of the Portland Hebrew School-Synagogue Association, and William Goodman, chairman of the board.

In May 1956, the board of directors of Shaarey Tphiloh Synagogue voted to affiliate with the new synagogue, and thereby establish two branches for the congregation. Irving Rothstein served as president of Congregation Shaarey Tphiloh from 1955 to 1959, and was succeeded by Bertram H. Silverman, a grandson of one of the founders. In 1958, Rabbi Morris Bekrisky was honored at a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his tenth year in Portland. The Shaarey Tphiloh Synagogue will

soon expand its facilities on Noyes Street. To this end it has acquired additional land nearby, through a fund set up by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Levey, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodman and Judge and Mrs. Louis Bernstein.

Temple Beth El, the Conservative synagogue, acquired a new spiritual leader, Rabbi Lewis H. Grossman, in 1955. He served the congregation until the summer of 1959, when he was succeeded by Rabbi Raymond Leiman. Serving as president of the Temple during this period were: Joseph Stillman, from 1955 to 1957; Carl Zolov, from 1957 to 1959; and Dr. Albert Aranson, from 1959 to 1960. In 1960, Maurice Elowitch was elected president of Temple Beth El.

A significant innovation in the religious life of the Portland Jewish Community was the establishment of the Beth El Memorial Park, as a burial place for members of the Conservative congregation. Although the idea of an independent cemetery for Temple Beth El was discussed for many years, it was finally implemented in 1959 with the purchase of land at the junction of Congress Street and Johnson Road. On September 18, 1960, the Beth El Memorial Park was formally dedicated.

The Memorial Park is managed by a board of trustees, with Edward I. Sacknoff as chairman, with provision for a regular change of trustees to ensure democratic management. A significant feature of the Memorial Park is the use of simple, uniform markers on all graves. There will be no distinction of one space from another by means of ostentatious tombstones or other monuments.

## RECREATION

In May 1955, the Jewish Community Center embarked on a program of expansion for its day camp. Although the camp had been in existence for seven years, it had never been formally dedicated. In order to develop the area into a beautiful and modern camp for the children and adults of the community, funds were needed to complete purchase of the grounds, and additional installations were required.

These goals were already achieved when, on June 26, 1960, the Portland Jewish Community Center Day Camp was officially dedicated to the memory of its first executive director, Norman I. Godfrey. A unit shelter had been erected in 1955 by the Center Women's Club, which also added more recently an Administration and Infirmary Building, to be dedicated in 1961. A recreation house, the David Novick Memorial Building, was planned in 1959 and completed for the dedication ceremony in 1960.

The Jewish Community Center serves as the principal recreation agency of the Jewish community, with activities for young and old, from its Sunday Playcenter program, youth groups, adult classes, to the Friendship Group for the elderly members of the community. The latter program is carried on jointly with the Council of Jewish Women. Serving as president of the Jewish Community Center during the period under review were: Morris Cox, from 1954 to 1956; Arnold Goodman, from 1956 to 1958; and Harold E. Ross, from 1958 to 1960. Donald J. Nelson was elected to that office in 1960.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

The principal social welfare agency in the community has been the Jewish Family Services. It offers counsel and aid to needy families, aid to transients, and a free loan service. The latter service has been used infrequently in recent years. This may be an indication of an improved economic status for members of the Jewish community.

Professional guidance for the Jewish Family Services is provided by Jules Krems, executive director of the Jewish Federation. Mrs. Ben Troen served as president of the agency from 1955 through 1957, and was succeeded in that position by Mrs. Barnett I. Shur, in 1958, and Jesse M. Rosenberg in 1960.

A significant innovation in the case work procedure of the Jewish Family Services was the referral of special cases to public welfare agencies. In 1957, the Jewish Federation approved the agency's proposal that it be permitted to make use of relief as well as medical services provided by the Portland Welfare Department.

For years the Jewish Family Services had been making use of federal and state welfare services. These were programs created in the wake of the Depression of the 30s. They included social security, veteran's services, aid to dependent children, aged, blind and disabled. The agency, and its predecessors, had also referred medically indigent Jews to the City Hospital. However, local leaders balked at referring the indigent to the Portland Welfare Department for financial relief. Jews, they said, should take care of their own. This led to counter claims of double taxation; others considered it to be a form of ghettoization. When the inconsistency between accepting some public welfare services and rejecting others was pointed out, agreement was reached on a policy of full utilization of all tax-supported public assistance programs.

In addition to its assistance programs, the Jewish Family Services has been a force for more equitable legislation, together with other local organizations, such as the Council for Jewish Women and the B'nai Brith. In 1955 and 1956, this agency worked successfully in appealing to the Maine Legislature for the extension of old age assistance to citizens and non-citizens alike. In 1958, it voted to endorse low cost public housing for families displaced as a result of the city slum clearance and redevelopment program. In 1959, it supported bills in the Maine Legislature for the creation of a Bureau of Mental Health. These would provide state funds to match the aid given by local communities in the development of mental health services.

An important social welfare service to the Jewish communities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont is the Jewish Home for Aged. While it has grown in population in recent years, its greatest claim to distinction lies in its change in program emphasis. For many years it had served primarily as a custodial institution for the well aged. Now, as a result of the impact of social security and public assistance, it has become essentially transformed into a nursing center for the chronically ill and infirm aged. In 1960, the Home was certified by the Maine Department of Health and Welfare as meeting all of the requirements of a licensed nursing home.

In recognition of the growing national importance attached to nursing home programs, the Jewish Home for Aged sought and obtained, in

1960, confirmation of a grant of \$110,000 from the federal government to build a twenty bed unit. Construction is expected to begin shortly.

President of the Home during this period of its growth was William Goodman in 1955 and Charles Rosenbloom from 1956 to the present. Goodman and the late Israel Tabachnick also constituted with Rosenbloom a three-man praesidium in 1959.

In the field of social welfare, but as a service to the community at large, we may mention the activity of Jewish organizations in hospitals and among the handicapped. The Portland Section, National Council of Jewish Women provides a volunteer service for the Maine Medical Center and the Mercy Hospital, and the B'nai Brith Auxiliary provides such a service for the Portland City Hospital. Members of these organizations participate in these programs.

The Council of Jewish Women, furthermore, sponsors the Beacon Club, a non-sectarian organization for blind people, which provides them with social contacts and entertainment. The Council played an important role in the organization of Friends of the Blind, Inc., which is concerned with legislation and appropriations for this group of citizens. In addition, its Sarah Bernstein Scholarship Fund has, through its outright grant and loan program, enabled many deserving Jewish students to pursue a higher education.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Mention must be made of a highly significant effort of the Jewish community to achieve unity of purpose in its dealings with the community-at-large. Faced by attacks which appeared in the local press upon the State of Israel and upon the loyalty of American Jews, the Jewish Federation, in 1958, established a Community Relations Committee, headed by Mrs. Israel Bernstein. The committee promptly undertook a program of public education in matters pertaining to the State of Israel. It offered speakers to local civic organizations, held meetings with the editorial staff of the local papers, arranged for the publication of newspaper articles and letters to the editor, and worked with church authorities.

The success of its united effort in this area led it to enlarge the scope of its activity to include such matters as religion and the public schools, and shechita. Many hours of study and discussion have been devoted by the committee to the subject of religious practices in the schools, but as yet no conclusions have been reached as to the position which the Jewish community should take in relation to them. More immediate and positive results were produced by a conference of state leaders called on February 26, 1961 to consider means of safeguarding Jewish ritual slaughtering in connection with the introduction of a humane slaughtering bill into the Maine Legislature.

In the field of legislation, special attention should be given to the successful culmination, in 1959, of a six-year struggle by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith. Under the leadership of Dr. Benjamin Zolov, chairman of the Maine Equal Opportunities Committee, the organization assisted in obtaining passage by the Maine Legislature of a law banning discrimination by hotels and resorts for reasons of race, creed or color. For this Dr. Zolov was rewarded with the chairmanship of the Federation's Community Relations Committee in 1960.

## PUBLIC LIFE

The role of Portland Jews in public life was described in two chapters of the book, *Portland Jewry*. We now offer additional data on the activities of Jews in the areas of government, social welfare and civic affairs.

Barnett I. Shur has served as Corporation Counsel for Portland since 1946, and Morris Cox has been Clerk of the U. S. District Court since 1948. Sidney W. Wernick was Judge of the Municipal Court from 1956 to 1960, and Col. William Berman has been Associate Justice in Westbrook since 1956.

Since 1955, Sumner T. Bernstein has been a member of the Portland City Council, and serves on its Finance Committee. Mitchell Cope was a member of the Portland City Council from 1957 to 1960, and was Chairman of the City Council from 1959 to 1960. He is now serving as an alternate member of the Planning Board. Nathan Cope is Chairman of the Portland Housing Authority, and Arthur M. Waterman is a member of the Civil Service Commission and the Citizen's Tax Committee.

Arnold W. Briggs has served in the House of Representatives of the Maine State Legislature since 1958, and is a member of the Committee on Legal Affairs. In 1960, Edward I. Bernstein was Supervisor of the Census, First Congressional District. Later in the year, he was appointed Acting Postmaster of Portland.

In 1960, Rabbi Morris Bekritsky was appointed a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth. Dr. Ralph Heifetz and Judge Sidney W. Wernick are members of the Maine Committee on Children and Youth. Representative Briggs is Vice-Chairman of the Citizens Committee on Aging, which includes Mrs. Israel Bernstein, Mrs. Harry Geller, and Jules Krems. Krems is also a member of the Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief. Serving on the Citizen's Housing Committee are Mrs. Israel Bernstein and Mrs. Louis Black. Mention should be made again of Dr. Benjamin Zolov's chairmanship of the Maine Equal Opportunities Committee.

Several Jews have served as directors and incorporators of prominent financial institutions in Portland. Israel Bernstein is a founding director of the Casco Bank and Trust Company, and a director of the Home Savings and Loan Association. Sumner T. Bernstein is a director of the Cumberland Savings and Loan Association. Barnett I. Shur, Judge Louis Bernstein and Abraham E. Elowitch are incorporators of the Maine Savings Bank, and Judge Sidney W. Wernick and Sumner T. Bernstein are incorporators of the Portland Savings Bank. The late Saul H. Sheriff was also a corporator of the Portland Savings Bank.

Jews also figured prominently in the field of social welfare. In 1960, the late Harold J. Potter was elected President of the New England Region, National Jewish Welfare Board. Barnett I. Shur was General Chairman of the United Fund Campaign in 1957, and Harold P. Nelson served in that position in 1960. Dr. Henry Pollard was Chairman of the Council of Social Agencies of the Community Chest, and served from 1958 to 1960 as president of the United Community Services. Mrs. Israel Bernstein was Chairman of the Public Welfare Services Committee of the United Community Services from 1958 to 1960. Morris Cox has served as Chairman of

the Committee on Scholarship and Recruitment, and Barnett I. Shur, as Chairman of the Committee on Criteria for Admission, of the United Community Services. Too numerous to mention are the many men and women who are serving with distinction as officers and directors of a host of civic organizations of a non-sectarian nature.

In various professional organizations, Jews have played a prominent role. Israel Bernstein was President of the Cumberland Bar Association for two terms, in 1956 and 1957. In 1961, Edward J. Berman was elected to that position. Israel Bernstein has also served as a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Mrs. Lewis H. Kriger has served as President of the Portland District Nursing Association. In 1960, Jules Abramson was elected President of the Toiletry Merchandisers Association, an international trade organization. Arthur M. Waterman served from 1948 to 1961 as President of the Maine Used Car Dealers' Association and from 1950 to 1960 as Vice-President and State Director of the National Independent Automobile Dealers' Association. Robert Silverman assumed the presidency of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1960.

Judge Louis Bernstein is a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and in 1959 was elected President of the Higher Educational Assistance Foundation of Maine. Mrs. Israel Bernstein is a trustee of Westbrook Junior College. Among the trustees of the Portland Public Library are Judge Sidney W. Wernick and Israel Bernstein. Jules Krems is President of the Central Council of PTA's in Portland.

# TRENDS IN JEWISH COMMUNAL SERVICE:

1955-1959

JULES KREMS

Jewish community life is not static; it changes in response to influences exerted upon it from within and without. This is true even for the brief five-year period of our study. For the information of present and future generations, an effort has been made to record these shifts in emphases in Jewish community life in Portland, 1955-1959.

The basic source material for the study was derived from the annual financial reports of the major communal organizations, exclusive of the synagogues. From these, statistical tables were compiled, categorizing receipts and expenditures in accordance with standard practice. An explanatory text was then prepared, highlighting major trends, as revealed in the tables. Because the report was written in the fall of 1960, it was not possible to include data for the year 1960.

The material presented in the study has been checked for accuracy by the organizations. We are grateful to them for their cooperation.

## JEWISH FEDERATION

### CAMPAIGN

The Jewish Federation is the central campaign, budgeting and planning agency of the Jewish community. Almost three million dollars have been raised and disbursed in eighteen campaigns since its organization in 1942. Its peak drive of 1948, which followed the creation of the State of Israel, produced \$292,000 in pledges. Since then the fund raising fortunes of the Jewish Federation have declined in keeping with the national trend, campaign proceeds varying largely in response to the overseas situation.

The year 1956 marked the advent of the United Jewish Appeal Special Fund, whose purpose it was to channel added funds to Israel through a special appeal conducted within the framework of the annual community campaign. The sum of \$32,902 was pledged to it in its first year, boosting total campaign receipts from \$142,865 in 1955 to \$178,795 in 1956 (Table I). Since then contributions earmarked for the Special Fund have declined each year to \$16,345 in 1959, a loss of 50 per cent. The decline in Special Fund gifts has not resulted, however, in a corresponding reduction in total campaign pledges. In most instances the Special Fund contribution has been incorporated into the pledge to the annual drive. As a result, total campaign receipts of \$160,535, in 1959, still reflected a substantial gain over receipts of \$142,865 in 1955.

In 1959, contributions of \$144,190 to the Jewish Federation represented 89.8 per cent of total campaign receipts, while \$16,345, earmarked for the Special Fund, made up the remaining 10.2 per cent.

### COLLECTIONS

Cash receipts in Jewish Federation drives during this period were as follows: 1955, \$137,914 (96.5 per cent); 1956, \$173,496 (97.0 per cent);

1957, \$162,501 (97.9 per cent); 1958, \$145,480 (96.6 per cent); and 1959, \$150,211 (93.6 per cent). It is anticipated that additional payments on balances outstanding on 1959, 1958 and 1957 drives will boost collections further.

## ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The United Jewish Appeal is the major beneficiary of the Jewish Federation. With the creation of the Special Fund, the UJA's share of total campaign proceeds increased from 47.7 per cent in 1955 to 56.5 per cent in 1956 (Table II). Since then it has declined or increased in accordance with amounts raised. In 1959, UJA received 52.1 per cent of the drive. Local services, namely, Bureau of Jewish Education, Jewish Family Services and Vaad Hoir, netted 23.5 per cent of the 1955 campaign and 20.3 per cent in 1959. Local operating expense, overseas and national agencies, and shrinkage and reserve remained fairly constant percentage-wise through the years and account for the remainder of funds distributed.

Comparison of allocation of funds by other communities is of limited value because conditions vary from community to community. Nevertheless, interesting insights may be gained. In 1959, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds analyzed the Jewish Federation's pattern of 1958 support to non-local beneficiaries. It grouped Portland's non-local allocations by fields of service and compared these with allocations made by (1) 65 federations of all sizes, and (2) 23 communities allocating less than 100,000 for non-local purposes (Table III).

From the Council's study, the following conclusions may be drawn: (1) Portland allocates to the United Jewish Appeal approximately the same percentage of non-local funds as do other cities (85.2 per cent); (2) excluding the United Jewish Appeal, Portland allocates about twice as much to other overseas agencies (66.2 per cent); (3) Portland grants to community relations (8.2 per cent), cultural (2.1 per cent), and service agencies (6.6 per cent) fall far below those of other communities. Only in the field of religious agencies (16.9 per cent) does Portland exceed other communities.

The 1960 *American Jewish Yearbook* contains still another report prepared by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. This lists the percentage distribution of federation allocations for local services for the years 1954 and 1958 by (1) 78 communities of all sizes and (2) 26 cities with under 5,000 Jewish population. Included in the federation allocations are grants for local services by united funds. In 1958, the Jewish Federation allocated \$32,527 for local services; the Jewish Community Center received \$29,442 from the United Fund. Comparing these grants with those of the 26 smaller communities (Table IV), we note the following: (1) Portland allocated no funds for aged care (institutional), refugee care, and community relations, in contrast to the other communities, nor did the Federation receive any Chest or United Fund monies for local administration. Grants to Jewish education were triple those of the smaller communities, to recreation and social service considerably less.

In this latter connection, it should be noted that the Jewish Federation staff serves the Bureau of Jewish Education and Jewish Family Services gratis, and the percentages listed are, therefore, not altogether valid for



purposes of comparison. For all local services the Jewish Federation bears a lesser and the local United Fund a greater share of financial responsibility than the average of 26 smaller communities.

## INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGNS

While major funds are obtained by local, national and overseas agencies from the Jewish Federation and United Fund, they are not the sole avenues of deficit financing of Jewish communal agencies in Portland. The synagogues, which are excluded from the scope of this study, engage in fund raising activities. The Jewish Community Center and Jewish Home for Aged supplement income from other sources by fund raising projects conducted by the parent organizations and their women's groups. In 1957, the Portland Hebrew Day School was accepted as a beneficiary of the Jewish Federation. Because of the special nature of its program, it has been granted Federation permission to campaign for funds and does so through a state-wide drive.

It should be noted that the Jewish Federation is somewhat unique in its inclusion of women's chapters of overseas organizations in its annual campaign. In almost all other communities, they conduct their own separate fund raising activities. The participation of organizations, such as Hadassah, Council of Jewish Women, Pioneer Women, Mizrahi Women and B'Nai Brith Chapter, as beneficiaries of Federation accounts in great measure for the substantially larger percentage distribution of funds for overseas and national agencies, noted previously in Table III.

Declining campaign receipts and allocations during the past decade have compelled Federation to grant permission to women's chapters to conduct limited drives for supplementary funds. These have generally taken the form of annual donor functions limited to membership. They have been deplored by some on grounds that they constitute a threat to the annual drive. Federation, on the other hand, views them as actions which have enabled it to maintain the primacy of the annual campaign, while recognizing both the legitimate financial requirements of the organizations and the limitations of the annual drive.

In 1958, the Jewish Federation established a fund out of its allocation for religious and cultural institutions to relieve the pressure on local synagogues by meshaluchim (fund raisers for national and overseas religious institutions). It was hoped that, in return for a token grant from the Federation, they would forego synagogue appeals. When this did not materialize, Federation, in 1960, discontinued the practice of direct grants to meshaluchim and instead made arrangements with the three orthodox synagogues to disburse the funds.

Other independent appeals include the annual Moes Chitim mail campaign for Passover funds for the local needy, sponsored by the Vaad Hoir, and the fund raising dinner of the men's Mizrahi organization.

## AID TO ISRAEL

In addition to channeling aid to Israel through the United Jewish Appeal and through overseas organizations which are beneficiaries of the annual Jewish Federation drive, Portland Jewry aided Israel through loans to the United Jewish Appeal and by purchase of State of Israel bonds.

## UNITED JEWISH APPEAL LOAN PROJECT

In 1954, the United Jewish Appeal embarked upon a Special Loan Project to enable the State of Israel to convert its short-term indebtedness at high interest rates to medium and long-term notes at lower interest rates. Under the plan, \$62.8 million was borrowed by federations throughout the United States and Canada, repayable to local banks over a five-year period. Payment of the notes was guaranteed by the UJA. The Jewish Federation borrowed \$150,000 in 1954 and advanced the money to UJA against future allocations. Loan refundings to meet recurrent financial crises in Israel took place in 1956 (\$250,000), 1958 (\$200,000), and 1960 (\$150,000).

## STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

Sale of State of Israel bonds, initiated in 1951 with the Israel Independence Bond Issue, continued during the period under study to provide Israel with funds needed for development purposes. Portland Jewry participated with bond sales, as follows: 1955, \$47,050; 1956, \$36,000; 1957, \$22,450; 1958, \$39,500; and 1959, \$40,900.

## JEWISH EDUCATION

Factors affecting the development of Jewish educational services from 1955 to 1959 included the following: (1) the movement of the Portland Hebrew and Day School, in 1955, from outmoded quarters on Pearl Street to its centrally located and modern facilities on Noyes Street; (2) acceptance by the Jewish Federation, in 1957, of the Portland Hebrew Day School as a beneficiary of the annual campaign; and (3) establishment by Temple Beth El Hebrew School, in 1957, of a Sunday School program for children of pre-Hebrew school age.

## ENROLLMENT

Hebrew school enrollment increased almost one-fourth from 243 in 1955 to 302 in 1959. During this period the Portland Hebrew Day School doubled its enrollment to 75 in 1959, while Temple Beth El Hebrew School declined from 167 in 1955 to 148 in 1959. Portland Hebrew School enrollment increased from a low of 37 in 1955 to 48 five years later.

In 1959, the 302 children in attendance at the several schools were divided, as follows: Temple Beth El Hebrew School, 148; Portland Hebrew School, 48; Portland Hebrew Day School, 75; and Temple Beth El Sunday School, 31.

## RECEIPTS

Total income available to the Hebrew schools and the Bureau of Jewish Education rose from \$53,601 in 1955 to \$67,921 in 1959; an increase of 30 per cent (Table V). While Temple Beth El Hebrew School income remained fairly level during this period, Portland Hebrew and Day School receipts rose sharply. An almost three-fold increase in tuition fee income accounted for most of the gain.

Portland Hebrew and Day School rise in tuition fee income reflected largely the doubling of the day school population and increases in day

school fees. In 1955, day school fees were \$100 for one child and \$200 for two or more children. In 1959, they rose to \$200 for one child and \$300 for two or more children. Tuition fees in the afternoon schools climbed during the five year period from \$85 for one child and \$100 for two or more children to \$115 for one child and \$175 for two or more children.

Portland Hebrew and Day School income from state-wide fund raising on behalf of the day school program remained constant. While Temple Beth El Hebrew School grants from the Bureau of Jewish Education declined slightly during the period of study, Bureau allocations to the Portland Hebrew and Day School increased a little.

Total income of \$67,921 available, in 1959, for Jewish education was derived from the following sources: tuition fees, 45.4 per cent; Jewish Federation, 40.4 per cent; and sponsoring institutions, 14.2 per cent. Tuition fees provided Temple Beth El Hebrew School with more than half of its total income; the remainder of its revenue came from the Federation. Portland Hebrew and Day School derived two-fifths of its receipts from tuition fees, more than one-third from the Federation, and almost one-fourth from its own fund raising efforts.

It might be well at this point to make comparisons of local sources of income for Jewish education with figures made available for the year 1958 by the National Study of Jewish Education, sponsored by the American Association for Jewish Education. These estimate that the cost of Jewish education is met nationally, as follows: by parents (tuition fees), 53 per cent; by sponsoring congregations or institutions (from membership fees and fund raising events), 40 per cent; and by Federations, 7 per cent. While the parents' share of the cost of Jewish education in Portland falls a bit short of the national average, the local Jewish Federation carries the burden of financing reserved elsewhere for sponsoring congregations and institutions.

## EXPENDITURES

Jewish education expenditures rose from \$52,391 in 1955 to \$65,342, an increase of 24.7 per cent (Table VI). Increases in salaries (teachers, secretaries, maintenance staff) accounted almost in toto for the gain. While salaries paid to Temple Beth El Hebrew School staff increased a little, salaries paid by the Portland Hebrew and Day School rose more than half. The addition of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes of the day school during the years 1955-57, with the resultant need for additional Hebrew and English teachers, together with increments in teachers' pay, explain the rise in the salary account. Expenditures for program (books), administration (supplies, insurance, social security taxes) and maintenance (utilities, fuel, equipment) reflected no important changes.

The salary item, in 1959, constituted 84.8 per cent of total expenditures, 88.7 per cent of the Portland Hebrew and Day School budget, and 79.1 per cent of Temple Beth El Hebrew School spending.

Bureau of Jewish Education expenditures fluctuated somewhat. During 1955-57 the Bureau spent \$300-350 per annum on program (teachers' seminar) and sums ranging from \$219 to \$1,026 on administration (consultation service, library, supplies, telephone). During 1958 and 1959 the

Bureau was without the services of an educational consultant, hence the decline in administrative expense for these years.

## COORDINATION AND PLANNING

In 1956, the Jewish Federation embarked upon a study of Jewish education in Portland. Major focus of the study was the feasibility of a merger of the schools in the interest of efficiency and economy. The study continued for two years, then ground to a halt because of a change in the rabbinate and basic lack of enthusiasm among leadership of the schools for the implications of merger and consolidation.

## JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

### MEMBERSHIP

Three out of every five Jewish families and single adults in Portland are members of the Jewish Community Center. Six hundred and sixty-one of an estimated 1,100 family units belonged to the Center in 1955; in 1959, the membership stood at 654. In keeping with the national trend toward emphasis on family membership to assure a sound basis for participation and financial operation, four out of every five Center memberships fall into this category. There were 554 such memberships in 1955 and 567 in 1959. Total membership in the Center has remained constant during the period under study.

### DAY CAMP

A significant program development has been the rapid growth of the Center Day Camp in Windham. Its physical plant, enrollment and popularity have expanded sharply. A Center Women's Club unit shelter was added to the camp's facilities in 1955. In 1959, funds were raised for the David Novick Memorial Building; the unit was built and dedicated in 1960.

From 25 campers in 1947, the first year of its operation, enrollment grew to 94 campers in 1955 and 176 in 1959. The season was extended from six to eight weeks in 1955; fees were raised from \$80 to \$100. At the same time the facilities of the Day Camp were opened to family use on Sunday afternoons under staff supervision.

### RECEIPTS

Center income is derived from several sources: membership dues, program activities, other (publication and rentals), and the United Fund. Although the net basis of reporting program income and expense for the years 1955 and 1956 limits the usefulness for purposes of comparison of figures for these years, it is nevertheless clear that total Center income has risen steadily to a peak of \$76,526 in 1959 (Table VII). Membership receipts during this period rose 40 per cent with an increase in family membership fees from \$18 to \$22. Day camp revenue tripled, while United Fund receipts rose a third.

United Fund income constituted 40.7 per cent of total receipts in 1959; program 31.9 per cent; membership dues, 17.4 per cent; and other income, 10.0 per cent.

Statistical reports provided by the National Jewish Welfare Board shed additional light on the percentage distribution of center income from principal sources by centers with memberships of less than 1,500. The *JWB Yearbook for 1957-1958* reveals, for example, that national center income was derived percentage-wise, in 1957, as follows: membership, 18.7; program, 23.7; other, 9.4; and central funds, 48.2. Local Center experience, in 1957, varies only slightly from these figures, except for the lesser percentage received from central funds. However, of the national figure of 48.2 per cent from central funds, 35.1 per cent was obtained from Jewish federations and 13.1 per cent from community chests or united funds. The Portland Jewish Community Center, in contrast, derived 40.1 per cent of total receipts, in 1957, from the United Fund, and nothing from the Jewish Federation.

## EXPENDITURES

Jewish Community Center expenditures rose to \$73,297 in 1959 (Table VIII). Major gain was recorded by the Day Camp with a three-fold increase in disbursements for operational purposes only. Payments for salaries, administration and maintenance increased dollar-wise, though percentage-wise they bore a similar relationship to total outlays. Expenditures for "other" purposes dropped with a changeover by the Center Bulletin from a weekly to bi-weekly publication.

Again the National Jewish Welfare Board's statistics for 1957 on composition of aggregate costs in Centers of under 1,500 membership are of interest. Percentage-wise, expenditures are distributed as follows: salaries, 50.1; program, 24.9; administration, 12.4; maintenance, 10.8; and other, 1.8. These figures correspond reasonably closely with the local Center's operation for the same year.

## PLANNING

In order to provide a sound basis for planning for the recreational and cultural needs of its membership, the Center board of directors in 1957 authorized a comprehensive survey of the Center's operation. However, the United Fund embarked upon its own ten-community survey of health and welfare needs, and by agreement the Center project was held in abeyance pending completion of the Fund study.

## JEWISH HOME FOR AGED

### PUBLIC WELFARE

The program of the Jewish Home for Aged has been markedly affected in recent years by developments in the field of public assistance. In 1956, the Maine Legislature: (1) removed the citizenship requirement as a prerequisite for Old Age Assistance; (2) increased grants for OAA and liberalized requirements for relative responsibility; and (3) expanded the Hospital Pool program to provide for nursing home care. Removal of the citizenship requirement enabled aged non-citizens to qualify for public assistance; the increase in monthly OAA grants to \$65 furnished added income; and the expansion of the Hospital Pool program to OAA recipients provided grants of up to \$165 per month to aged persons requiring nursing home care.

## NURSING CARE

The Jewish Home for Aged had for some years been called upon increasingly to serve the needs of the ill and the infirm aged. The well aged had been enabled by social security and old age pension programs to live in the community, if they so desired. The ill and infirm, unable to care for themselves, had little recourse but to seek institutional placement. Thus, in 1950, the Jewish Home for Aged constructed an infirmary wing and installed a round the clock nursing staff. Several years later, it opened the infirmary to persons of all ages requiring short term nursing home or convalescent care. With the expansion of the State Hospital Pool program to include nursing home care, the Jewish Home for Aged sought accreditation as a qualified nursing home and received such certification in 1958. The subsequent increase in the Home's population, and particularly its nursing home care program, led to plans for further expansion of the Home's facilities. In 1960, the Home received confirmation of a federal grant of \$110,000 under the Hill-Burton Act. Plans are currently being readied for the construction of an additional wing housing twenty bed units and other needed facilities.

## POPULATION

Jewish Home for Aged population as of the end of the institution's fiscal year was as follows: 1955, 28; 1956, 21; 1957, 31; 1958, 34; and 1959, 40. These figures do not reflect total Home population but only population on a given day. In 1959, for example, 29 new residents were admitted, and 23 either were discharged or departed as a result of death, leaving a net gain of only six. The turnover during the course of the year is not apparent. Nevertheless the figures do reveal a steady increase in population, approaching the Home's capacity of forty-four.

## COST OF CARE

The Jewish Home for Aged computes the average cost of care per resident by dividing total expenditures by the average number of residents and convalescents on the last day of the fiscal year. The average weekly cost per resident during the period of study was as follows: 1955, \$32.00; 1956, \$46.89; 1957, \$28.52; 1958, \$34.56; and 1959, \$33.25.

## RECEIPTS

Jewish Home for Aged receipts rose 50 per cent from \$57,030 in 1955 to \$85,947 in 1959 (Table IX). Payments for service doubled dollar-wise during this period, while contributions, including membership dues, and receipts from federations declined. While payments by residents out of their own or family resources increased almost one-fourth, public assistance receipts quadrupled and income from convalescents more than doubled.

It should be noted at this point that payments by residents or relatives for service may include donations to the building reserve fund or may provide for future care; they do not necessarily reflect payments for a single year's care.

In 1959, payments for service constituted 71.7 per cent of total income; contributions, 19.3 per cent; and other (bank interest, rentals), 7.6



per cent. Federation income from Bangor, Lewiston, Waterville and several other smaller communities constituted 1.4 per cent of total receipts.

## EXPENDITURES

Expenditures during the period of study rose from \$47,780 in 1955 to \$69,167, an increase of 44 per cent (Table X). There were no appreciable percentage changes in salaries, food institutional operation and depreciation over the years. The dollar changes resulted largely from increases in resident population and in cost of services.

Salaries, in 1959, constituted almost half the Home's expense (45.7 per cent). Institutional operation followed with 24.2 per cent; food, 20.6 per cent; and depreciation, 9.5 per cent.

## JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES

### PUBLIC WELFARE

Major shift in the program of the Jewish Family Services occurred, in 1957, when the Jewish Federation approved the agency's recommendation that local city relief services be utilized by the Jewish needy. Prior to that time, the Jewish community had made use of federal and state public assistance programs for dependent children, the aged, the blind and the disabled. It had also referred the medically indigent to the Portland City Hospital. However, it avoided use of the relief program of the Portland Welfare Department, providing financial aid instead out of Jewish community funds. The shift to city welfare was accomplished without disturbance. The agency's function is now one of supplementation, rather than duplication of existing public assistance programs on all levels of government.

### PROGRAM

The agency's policy of avoiding overlapping of services in the sphere of public assistance extends to its relationship with voluntary, as well as tax-supported health and welfare agencies. The Jewish Family Services makes use of basic case work services provided by United Fund agencies. Under its own auspices, it provides emergency or supplementary relief, counselling, refugee resettlement, transient and free loan services not otherwise provided or of a religious nature. More than one hundred families or single individuals benefit from the agency's programs during the course of a year. Roughly 60 per cent are transients; the remainder are local residents.

The Jewish Family Services also represents the Jewish community in the planning councils of the United Community Services and other local, state and national bodies.

### RECEIPTS

The Jewish Family Services derives its income from the Jewish Federation and occasional donations. Federation grants declined almost half during the period of study as relief needs diminished (Table XI).

## EXPENDITURES

Agency expenditures also declined sharply from \$4,183 in 1955 to \$1,697 in 1959 (Table XII). Administration and transient costs, including rental of a transient shelter on Newbury Street, remained largely fixed. The overall decline resulted from a reduction in relief expenditures to a low of \$526, in 1959, occasioned by the new use of city relief services.

Free loans were granted by the Hebrew Free Loan Fund in the following amounts during the five year period: 1955, \$1,070; 1957, \$1,075; 1958, \$600; and 1959, \$1,100.

Note should be made of the fact that professional and clerical service is provided gratis by the Jewish Federation to the Jewish Family Services. Agency expenditures, as listed above, do not, therefore, provide a true reflection of the cost of maintaining a professionally oriented social service program.

## VAAD HOIR

The City of Portland's urban renewal program led to demolition of the Vaad Hoir's chicken slaughtering house on Middle Street. In 1958, new facilities were erected on Hampshire Street. A third kosher meat market opened in Portland in 1957.

### PROGRAM

The Vaad Hoir, or Jewish Community Council, has three major functions: (1) it supervises the engagement of the Orthodox rabbi and arranges with the synagogues for the payment of his salary; (2) it supervises the slaughter and sale of kosher meat; and (3) it sponsors a mikvah (ritualarium). The first of its functions, namely the engagement of the rabbi, is the responsibility of the Vaad in conjunction with the orthodox synagogues. The remaining services, kashruth and mikvah, have traditionally been viewed as community obligations and have received Jewish Federation support. It is to these latter programs that attention will be directed in this review of trends.

### RECEIPTS

The Vaad Hoir receives income for its kashruth program from three sources: (1) fees paid by the public for the slaughter of chickens and by the butchers for the slaughter of cattle; (2) a weekly charge levied by the Vaad upon the butchers for inspection of meat on store premises; and (3) deficit financing by the Jewish Federation.

Total receipts remained fairly constant from 1955 through 1959 (Table XIII). However, income from slaughter of chicken and cattle declined one-third, while inspection receipts increased almost one-third as a result of the opening of the new butcher shop. Only a very small portion of the kosher meat supply is slaughtered in Portland, the figures reveal. The bulk of meat is brought into the city from out-of-state.

In 1959, inspection fees provided almost half the Vaad's income, while slaughter fees netted one-third, and the Jewish Federation one-fifth.



## EXPENDITURES

Expenditures increased 12 per cent during the five-year period (Table XIV). Salary increases accounted in large measure for the rise in costs. Salaries are paid by the Vaad to two slaughterers and to the Orthodox rabbi for kashruth supervision.

Salaries constituted 84.6 per cent of Vaad expenditures in 1959. Program (mikvah) followed with 7.6 per cent, administration 4.2 per cent, and maintenance 3.6 per cent.

TABLE I  
JEWISH FEDERATION  
CAMPAIGN PLEDGES

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$160,535	100.0	\$151,596	100.0	\$165,888	100.0	\$178,795	100.0	\$142,865	100.0
Jewish Federation	144,190	89.8	131,661	86.8	138,947	83.7	145,893	81.6	142,865	100.0
United Jewish Appeal Special Fund	\$16,345	10.2	\$19,935	13.2	\$26,941	16.3	\$32,902	18.4	....	....

TABLE II  
JEWISH FEDERATION  
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$160,535	100.0	\$151,596	100.0	\$165,188	100.0	\$178,795	100.0	\$142,865	100.0
United Jewish Appeal Overseas and National <sup>a</sup> (excluding UJA)	83,589	52.1	78,603	51.8	90,523	54.6	101,102	56.5	68,200	47.7
Local Services <sup>b</sup>	16,012	9.9	14,777	9.8	16,009	9.7	16,620	9.3	16,620	11.6
Local Operating Expenses <sup>c</sup>	32,527	20.3	32,527	21.5	33,035	19.9	34,137	19.1	33,609	23.5
Shrinkage and Reserve	21,872	13.6	21,236	14.0	21,386	12.9	19,143	10.7	18,758	13.2
	\$ 6,535	4.1	\$ 4,453	2.9	\$ 4,935	2.9	\$ 7,793	4.4	\$ 5,678	3.2

<sup>a</sup> Includes American Association for Jewish Education, American Jewish Congress, B'Nai Brith Chapter, B'Nai Brith Youth Services, Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, Histadruth Jewish War Veterans, Joint Defense Appeal, Leo Levi Memorial Hospital, Maine Hillel Foundation, Mizrahi Women, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Jewish Welfare Board, Pioneer Women, Poale Zion, United Hias Service, and Religious and Cultural Organizations.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Bureau of Jewish Education, Jewish Family Services and Vaad Hoir.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Federation administration, campaign, collections expense. Also administration of Bureau of Jewish Education and Jewish Family Services.



TABLE III  
 PORTLAND, MAINE, NON-LOCAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 1958  
 COMPARED WITH ALLOCATIONS OF 63 FEDERATIONS  
 OF ALL SIZES AND 23 FEDERATIONS REPORTING  
 NON-LOCAL ALLOCATIONS UNDER \$100,000

	63 Federations	23 Federations (Under \$100,00)	Portland
TOTAL OVERSEAS AND NATIONAL	\$ 33,359,282	\$ 1,190,488	\$ 91,360
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Including Survival Fund) Per Cent	28,930,806 86.7	1,035,851 87.0	78,303 85.7
TOTAL OVERSEAS AND NATIONAL (excluding UJA) Per Cent	4,428,476 100.0	154,637 100.0	13,057 100.0
OVERSEAS (excluding UJA) Per Cent	1,708,328 38.6	48,649 31.4	8,639 66.2
NATIONAL Per Cent	2,664,968 60.2	105,388 68.2	4,418 33.8
Community Relations Per Cent	1,635,325 36.9	39,428 25.5	1,073 8.2
Health and Welfare Per Cent	41,405 0.9	8,915 5.8	.... ....
Cultural Per Cent	278,674 6.3	13,892 9.0	277 2.1
Religious Per Cent	135,788 3.1	24,973 16.1	2,203 16.9
Service Program Per Cent	573,776 13.0	18,180 11.8	865 6.6

TABLE IV  
 PORTLAND, MAINE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERATION ALLOCATIONS<sup>a</sup> FOR LOCAL SERVICES IN 1958  
 COMPARED WITH 78 FEDERATIONS IN COMMUNITIES OF ALL SIZES AND 26 UNDER 5,000 JEWISH POPULATION

	78 Total	26 Under 5,000	Portland
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health	24.0	****	****
Family and Child Services	22.3	14.5	5.5
Recreation and Culture	22.9	56.8	47.5
Aged Care	7.5	6.8	****
Employment and Guidance	3.4	****	****
Jewish Education	11.5	14.7	44.4
Refugee Care	2.8	1.2	****
Community Relations	2.5	1.8	****
Other	1.8	4.0	2.6 <sup>b</sup>
Chest to Federation			
Local Administration	1.4	0.1	****
SOURCES OF INCOME			
Federations	58.4	63.5	52.5
Community Chests	41.6	36.5	47.5

a. Includes Federation and Community Chest grants.

b. Kashruth

TABLE V  
JEWISH EDUCATION  
PORTLAND HEBREW AND DAY SCHOOL, TEMPLE BETH EL  
HEBREW SCHOOL, AND BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION  
SOURCES OF OPERATING RECEIPTS

	Total Income		Tuition Fees		Sponsoring Institution		Jewish Federation	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1959								
TOTAL	\$67,921	100.0	\$30,866	45.4	\$9,563	14.2	\$27,492	40.4
PH&DS	41,277	100.0	17,146	41.6	9,563	23.2	14,568	35.2
TBEHS	25,724	100.0	13,720	53.3			12,004	46.7
BJE	920	100.0					920	100.0
1958								
TOTAL	66,748	100.0	29,317	43.9	8,982	13.5	28,449	42.6
PH&DS	41,654	100.0	17,094	41.0	8,982	21.6	15,578	37.4
TBEHS	24,174	100.0	12,223	50.5			11,951	49.5
BJE	920	100.0					920	100.0
1957								
TOTAL	60,519	100.0	23,997	39.6	9,615	16.0	26,907	44.4
PH&DS	37,263	100.0	13,820	37.1	9,615	25.8	13,828	37.1
TBEHS	22,286	100.0	10,177	45.7			12,109	54.3
BJE	970	100.0					970	100.0
1956								
TOTAL	56,678	100.0	19,087	33.7	9,016	15.9	28,575	50.4
PH&DS	30,714	100.0	10,137	33.0	9,016	29.4	11,561	37.6
TBEHS	24,639	100.0	8,950	36.3			15,689	63.7
BJE	1,325	100.0					1,325	100.0
1955								
TOTAL	53,600	100.0	17,450	32.6	9,033	16.8	27,117	50.6
PH&DS	26,650	100.0	5,945	22.3	9,033	33.9	11,672	43.8
TBEHS	25,625	100.0	11,505	44.9			14,120	55.1
BJE	\$ 1,325	100.0					\$ 1,325	100.0

TABLE VI  
JEWISH EDUCATION  
PORTLAND HEBREW AND DAY SCHOOL, TEMPLE BETH EL  
HEBREW SCHOOL AND BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

EXPENDITURES										
	Total		Salaries <sup>a</sup>		Program		Administration		Maintenance	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1959										
TOTAL	\$65,342	100.0	\$55,225	84.8	\$1,589	2.4	\$3,674	5.3	\$4,854	7.5
PH&DS	39,468	100.0	34,968	88.7	894	2.3	1,830	4.6	1,776	4.4
TBEHS	25,632	100.0	20,257	79.1	695	2.7	1,602	6.2	3,078	12.0
BJE	242	100.0					242	100.0		
1958										
TOTAL	65,972	100.0	55,668	84.7	1,286	1.9	4,077	5.9	4,941	7.5
PH&DS	41,083	100.0	36,462	88.7	887	2.2	1,933	4.7	1,801	4.4
TBEHS	24,670	100.0	19,206	77.9	399	1.6	1,925	7.8	3,140	12.7
BJE	219	100.0					219	100.0		
1957										
TOTAL	62,622	100.0	52,064	83.1	1,827	2.9	3,803	6.1	4,928	7.9
PH&DS	37,918	100.0	33,060	87.2	964	2.5	1,912	5.1	1,982	5.2
TBEHS	24,023	100.0	19,004	79.1	540	2.2	1,533	6.4	2,946	12.3
BJE	681	100.0			323	47.4	358	52.6		
1956										
TOTAL	66,091	100.0	54,024	81.7	3,018	4.6	4,419	6.7	4,630	7.0
PH&DS	39,935	100.0	33,059	82.8	2,387	5.9	2,065	5.2	2,424	6.1
TBEHS	25,128	100.0	20,965	83.4	281	1.1	1,676	6.7	2,206	8.8
BJE	1,028	100.0			350	34.0	678	66.0		
1955										
TOTAL	52,391	100.0	41,569	79.4	2,293	4.4	4,186	7.9	4,343	8.3
PH&DS	27,243	100.0	22,415	82.3	1,074	3.9	1,887	6.9	1,867	6.9
TBEHS	23,822	100.0	19,154	80.4	919	3.8	1,273	5.4	2,476	10.4
BJE	\$ 1,326	100.0			\$ 300	21.9	\$1,026	78.1		

<sup>a</sup> Includes English teachers in Portland Hebrew Day School

TABLE VII  
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER  
SOURCES OF OPERATING RECEIPTS

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$76,526	100.0	\$71,461	100.0	\$64,654	100.0	\$59,087	100.0	\$48,272	100.0
Internal Income										
Membership Dues	13,295	17.4	11,253	15.8	12,271	19.0	11,551	19.5	9,710	20.1
Program	24,438	31.9	22,041	30.8	17,883	27.7	12,471 <sup>a</sup>	21.1	5,644 <sup>a</sup>	11.7
Day Camp	(16,618)		(14,210)		(11,135)		(9,510)		(5,580)	
Other	(7,820)		(7,831)		(6,748)		(2,961)		(64)	
Other <sup>b</sup>	7,671	10.0	8,725	12.2	8,568	13.2	9,250	15.7	10,418	21.6
Central Funds										
United Fund	\$31,122	40.7	\$29,442	41.2	\$25,932	40.1	\$25,815	43.7	\$22,500	46.6

<sup>a</sup> Receipts for program activities reported on a net, rather than gross basis.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Center Bulletin, rentals.

TABLE VIII  
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER  
EXPENDITURES

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$73,297	100.0	\$66,954	100.0	\$61,460	100.0	\$56,043	100.0	\$47,112	100.0
Salaries	32,385	44.2	30,128	45.0	27,810	45.3	25,210	45.0	24,843	52.8
Program	24,926	34.0	20,277	30.3	18,417	30.0	14,731 <sup>a</sup>	26.3	8,589 <sup>a</sup>	18.3
Day Camp	(15,725)		(13,094)		(11,090)		(9,027)		(5,319)	
Other	(9,201)		(7,183)		(7,327)		(5,704)		(3,270)	
Administration	4,541	6.2	4,277	6.3	3,566	5.8	3,714	6.6	3,516	7.5
Maintenance	8,595	11.7	8,036	12.0	7,825	12.7	7,832	14.0	6,011	12.8
Other <sup>b</sup>	\$2,850	3.9	\$ 4,236	6.4	\$ 3,842	6.2	\$ 4,556	8.1	\$ 4,153	9.6

<sup>a</sup> Expenditures reported on a net, rather than gross basis.

<sup>b</sup> Center Bulletin.



TABLE IX  
JEWISH HOME FOR AGED  
SOURCES OF OPERATING RECEIPTS

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$85,947	100.0	\$71,111	100.0	\$60,932	100.0	\$53,053	100.0	\$57,030	100.0
Payments for Service	61,617	71.7	45,833	64.5	36,985	60.7	28,819	54.3	30,796	54.2
By Residents or Relatives <sup>a</sup>	(22,048)		(21,811)		(22,831)		(14,911)		(18,024)	
By Public Assistance	(24,213)		(17,735)		(6,980)		(6,427)		(6,235)	
By Convalescents	(15,356)		(6,287)		(7,174)		(7,481)		(6,537)	
Contributions <sup>b</sup>	16,590	19.3	18,894	26.6	18,073	29.7	17,858	33.8	19,812	34.6
Public Funds										
Other <sup>c</sup>	6,540	7.6	4,989	7.0	3,974	6.5	4,876	9.1	4,713	8.2
Central Funds										
Jewish Federations <sup>d</sup>	\$ 1,200	1.4	\$ 1,395	1.9	\$ 1,900	3.1	\$ 1,500	2.8	\$ 1,709	3.0

a. Includes donations to building reserve fund and payments for future care.

b. Includes donations, dues, annual affairs, tablets.

c. Includes rentals and bank interest.

d. Bangor, Lewiston, Waterville.

TABLE X  
JEWISH HOME FOR AGED  
EXPENDITURES

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$69,167	100.0	\$61,096	100.0	\$55,169	100.0	\$51,202	100.0	\$47,780	100.0
Salaries	31,640	45.7	25,760	42.2	23,254	42.1	23,084	45.1	20,273	42.4
Food	14,280	20.6	12,926	21.2	9,708	17.6	8,594	16.8	9,738	20.4
Institutional Operation	16,677	24.2	15,983	26.1	15,717	28.5	13,987	27.3	12,213	25.6
Depreciation	\$ 6,570	9.5	\$ 6,427	10.5	\$ 6,490	11.8	\$ 5,537	10.8	\$ 5,556	11.6

TABLE XI  
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES  
SOURCES OF OPERATING RECEIPTS

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$3,427	100.0	\$3,442	100.0	\$3,740	100.0	\$4,064	100.0	\$5,067	100.0
Jewish Federation	3,427	100.0	3,427	99.5	3,726	99.6	3,992	98.2	4,992	98.5
Donations			\$ 15	0.5	\$ 14	0.4	\$ 72	0.8	\$ 75	1.5

TABLE XII  
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES  
EXPENDITURES

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$1,697	100.0	\$2,993	100.0	\$3,075	100.0	\$4,399	100.0	\$4,183	100.0
Salaries <sup>a</sup>										
Program	1,431	84.4	2,698	90.2	2,854	92.8	4,094	93.1	3,869	92.5
Relief	(526)		(1,698)		(2,194)		(3,264)		(2,839)	
Transient	(905)		(1,000)		(660)		(830)		(1,030)	
Administration	\$ 266	15.6	\$ 295	9.8	\$ 221	7.2	\$ 305	6.9	\$ 314	7.5
Maintenance										

a. Professional and clerical service provided gratis by Jewish Federation.

TABLE XIII

## VAAD HOIR

## SOURCES OF OPERATING RECEIPTS

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$8,027	100.0	\$8,292	100.0	\$8,417	100.0	\$8,213	100.0	\$8,102	100.0
Fees	2,849	35.4	3,044	36.7	3,035	36.1	3,388	41.2	3,866	47.7
Chicken	(2,560)		(2,672)		(2,672)		(3,078)		(3,188)	
Cattle	(289)		(372)		(363)		(310)		(678)	
Inspection	3,570	44.4	3,640	43.9	3,640	43.3	2,960	36.1	2,736	33.8
Jewish Federation	\$1,608	20.2	\$1,608	19.4	\$1,742	20.6	\$1,865	22.7	\$1,500	18.5

TABLE XIV

## VAAD HOIR

## EXPENDITURES

	1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL	\$9,342	100.0	\$8,826	100.0	\$9,094	100.0	\$8,680	100.0	\$8,297	100.0
Salaries	7,907	84.6	6,902	78.2	7,200	79.2	6,725	77.5	6,500	78.4
Program	704	7.6	620	7.0	649	7.2	885	10.2	722	8.8
Administration	394	4.2	446	5.0	585	6.4	284	3.3	529	6.4
Maintenance	\$ 337	3.6	\$ 858	9.8	\$ 660	7.2	\$ 786	9.0	\$ 546	6.4
Other	....		....		....		....		....	



## PRESIDENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

1955 - 1960

ANSHE SFARD: 1960, Jacob Lamport; 1959, Myer Cope; 1958, Hyman Finkelman; 1957, Hyman Finkelman; 1956, Hyman Finkelman; 1955, Lewis Lerman.

B'NAI BRITH CHAPTER: 1960, Mrs. Sewall Goldberg; 1959, Mrs. Myer Goldberg, Mrs. Samuel Brynes, Mrs. Howard Silverman; 1958, Mrs. Milton Burke; 1957, Mrs. Howard Silverman; 1956, Mrs. Maurice Drees; 1955, Mrs. Maurice Drees.

B'NAI BRITH LODGE: 1960, Dr. Samuel Fineberg; 1959, Dr. Benjamin Zolov; 1958, Harry Kaplan; 1957, Harry Kaplan; 1956, Louis Drogin; 1955, Dr. Robert Weinstein.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION: 1960, Samuel J. Cohen; 1959, Samuel J. Cohen; 1958, Samuel J. Cohen; 1957, Samuel J. Cohen; 1956, Dr. David Davidson; 1955, Dr. David Davidson.

CENTER WOMEN'S CLUB: 1960, Mrs. Charles A. Cohen; 1959, Mrs. Morris Cox; 1958, Mrs. Morris Cox; 1957, Mrs. Morris Cox; 1956, Mrs. Bertram H. Silverman; 1955, Mrs. Bertram H. Silverman.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: 1960, Mrs. Maurice Drees; 1959, Mrs. Maurice Drees; 1958, Mrs. Sumner Bernstein; 1957, Mrs. Martin Clenott; 1956, Mrs. Lester M. Willis; 1955, Mrs. Lester M. Willis.

ETZ CHAIM SYNAGOGUE: 1960, Solomon Turesky; 1959, Solomon Turesky; 1958, Solomon Turesky; 1957, Solomon Turesky; 1956, Herman Sivovlos; 1955, Herman Sivovlos.

ETZ CHAIM SISTERHOOD: 1960, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky; 1959, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky; 1958, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky; 1957, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky; 1956, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky; 1955, Mrs. Jacob Levinsky.

HADASSAH: 1960, Mrs. Robert Reef; 1959, Mrs. Maurice Levine; 1958, Mrs. Maurice Levine; 1957, Mrs. Robert Sax; 1956, Mrs. Robert Sax; 1955, Mrs. Joseph Modes.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER: 1960, Donald Nelson; 1959, Harold Ross; 1958, Harold Ross; 1957, Arnold Goodman; 1956, Arnold Goodman; 1955, Morris Cox.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES: 1960, Jesse M. Rosenberg; 1959, Mrs. Barnett I. Shur; 1958, Mrs. Barnett I. Shur; 1957, Mrs. Benjamin Troen; 1956, Mrs. Benjamin Troen; 1955, Mrs. Benjamin Troen.

JEWISH FEDERATION: 1960, Joseph Stillman; 1959, Joseph Stillman; 1958, Lester M. Willis; 1957, Lester M. Willis; 1956, Harold J. Potter; 1955, Harold J. Potter.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED: 1960, Charles Rosenbloom; 1959, Charles Rosenbloom, William Goodman, Israel Tabachnick; 1958, Charles Rosenbloom; 1957, Charles Rosenbloom; 1956, Charles Rosenbloom; 1955, William Goodman.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED AUXILIARY: 1960, Mrs. Russell Mack; 1959, Mrs. Russell Mack; 1958, Mrs. Benjamin Lerman; 1957, Mrs. Benjamin Lerman; 1956, Mrs. Benjamin Lerman; 1955, Mrs. Samuel H. Schatz.

MIZRACHI: 1960, Rabbi Morris Bekritsky; 1959, Irving Rothstein; 1958, Irving Rothstein; 1957, Irving Rothstein; 1956, Irving Rothstein; 1955, Irving Rothstein.

MIZRACHI WOMEN: 1960, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz; 1959, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz; 1958, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz; 1957, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz; 1956, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz; 1955, Mrs. Michael Moscovitz.



PIONEER WOMEN: 1960, Mrs. Alfred Waxler; 1959, Mrs. Alfred Waxler; 1958, Mrs. Alfred Waxler; 1957, Mrs. Seymour Nathanson; 1956, Mrs. Julius Brinn, Mrs. Stanley Goldberg, Mrs. Benjamin Lerman, Mrs. Harold Lerman, Mrs. Abraham Stolkner; 1955, Mrs. Julius Brinn, Mrs. Stanley Goldberg, Mrs. Benjamin Lerman, Mrs. Harold Lerman, Mrs. Abraham Stolkner.

PORTLAND HEBREW SCHOOL: 1960, Gerald Boxstein; 1959, Gerald Boxstein; 1958, Seymour Nathanson; 1957, Maurice Rubinoff; 1956, Maurice Rubinoff; 1955, Dr. Daniel Kornetsky.

SHAAREY TPHILOH SYNAGOGUE: 1960, Bertram Silverman; 1959, Bertram Silverman; 1958, Irving Rothstein; 1957, Irving Rothstein; 1956, Irving Rothstein; 1955, Irving Rothstein.

SHAAREY TPHILOH BROTHERHOOD: 1960, Max Fleischer; 1959, Nathan Cope.

SHAAREY TPHILOH SISTERHOOD: 1960, Mrs. Harold Romanow; 1959, Mrs. Harold Romanow; 1958, Mrs. Benjamin Glick; 1957, Mrs. Benjamin Glick; 1956, Mrs. Samuel Kates; 1955, Mrs. Samuel Kates.

STATE OF ISRAEL BOND DRIVE: 1960, William Cohen; 1959, William Cohen; 1958, William Cohen; 1957, William Cohen; 1956, Harold J. Potter; 1955, Harold J. Potter.

TEMPLE BETH EL: 1960, Maurice Elowitch; 1959, Dr. Albert Aranson; 1958, Carl Zolov; 1957, Carl Zolov; 1956, Joseph Stillman; 1955, Joseph Stillman.

TEMPLE BETH EL BROTHERHOOD: 1960, Melvin Stone; 1959, Samuel Silverman; 1958, Edward I. Bernstein; 1957, Joseph Cohen; 1956, William Perlin; 1955, Simon Glaser.

TEMPLE BETH EL SISTERHOOD: 1960, Mrs. Milton Mack; 1959, Mrs. Joseph Sclar; 1958, Mrs. Joseph Sclar; 1957, Mrs. Maurice Elowitch; 1956, Mrs. Maurice Elowitch; 1955, Mrs. Harry Turitz.

TEMPLE BETH EL HEBREW SCHOOL: 1960, Joseph Chandler; 1959, Joseph Chandler; 1958, Dr. Albert Aranson; 1957, Dr. Albert Aranson; 1956, Ernest Braun, Dr. David Berlowitz; 1955, Dr. David Berlowitz.

VAAD HOIR: 1960, Meyer Lerman; 1959, Meyer Lerman; 1958, Meyer Lerman; 1957, Meyer Lerman; 1956, Louis Weinman; 1955, Louis Weinman.