THIS IS OUR FEDERATION



THE golden seal of the United Jewish Federation with its traditional seven-branched candelabra and sprig of myrtle, flower of peace, has become a familiar symbol in Pittsburgh of human welfare, for the Federation which it represents exists to improve and enrich lives at home and abroad. The Federation is an association of people who have banded together voluntarily to help others and themselves deal with the conditions of everyday living, and it is a giant undertaking. It develops and coordinates local social, educational, and health services used by thousands of persons annually in Pittsburgh. It raises more than one and one-half million dollars each year to help tens of thousands more in all parts of the world who benefit from the programs of the organizations it supports. It substitutes planned progress for haphazard growth, minimizes multi-appeal fund-raising and duplication of service and assures the most effective distribution of the philanthropic dollar.

Fifty years of hard work, good leadership, and unity of purpose have made the organization a powerful instrument for expressing the wishes of Pittsburgh Jewry and for carrying out its responsibilities. On its golden anniversary, the United Jewish Federation is a vital force for the good of the entire community. Flexible and dynamic, sensitive to shifting needs and changing ways of meeting them, the Federation embodies to the fullest the ancient Hebrew concept of Tzedakah, which is not just charity but righteousness, loving kindness, and social justice.

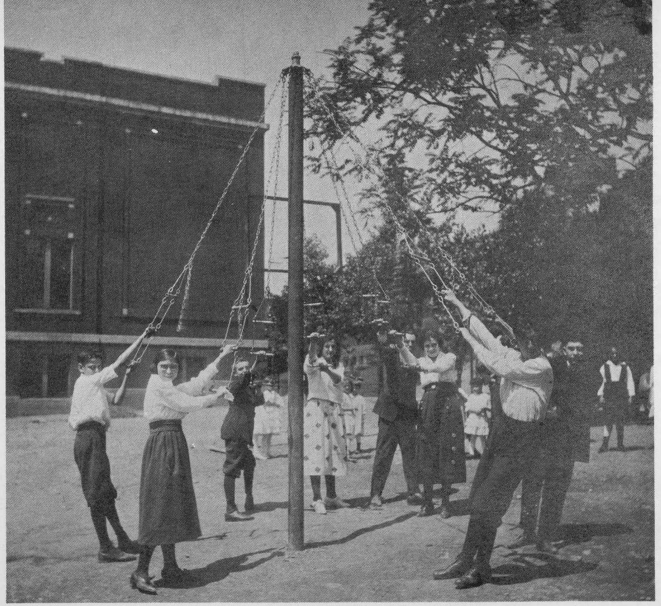
Our Federation today is a reflection of our time, and its services are as many and varied as people's needs. All of the problems that an individual faces or a family faces, the Federation deals with many times over. It encompasses a world of human experience. No wonder then that the Federation is so many things to so many people. For the Federation is people. It's a family, a friend, a partnership with the community. It's the conscience of the community. It's a life process in itself. The United Jewish Federation does not belong to any one person but to each individual who needs it and to all of the 16,000 who give to it. This is our Federation.

THE UNITED JEWISH FEDERATION OF PITTSBURGH



A HALF CENTURY OF ACHIEVEMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Remember the years of old, consider the years of many generations."



LOOKING BACKWARD

Early in the year 1911 ten men, members of the Committee on Community Cooperation of the Hebrew Relief Association of Pittsburgh, met to discuss the founding of a federated Jewish charity. They agreed that the idea was both necessary and practical, and the little group was expanded to a working committee of fifty. On January 15, 1912 it established the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies "to remove the evil of indiscriminate and unauthorized forms of solicitation; to simplify the collection of funds, to avoid the annoyance incident thereto when such collections are made by a large number of separate institutions; to secure by united action the collection of a larger amount; to give a full and detailed accounting of its distribution." Any person subscribing $10 or more to the new organization was automatically a member; any local or national Jewish charity could apply for beneficiary status. A board of trustees elected as its first officers: Aaron Cohen, president; Charles Dreifus, vice-president; Leon Falk, treasurer; Irvin F. Lehman, temporary secretary.

The Federation was successful immediately. The Hebrew Relief Association and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement sought at once to become beneficiaries, and in the first month 569 persons enrolled as subscribers. At the end of the year, there

were 1,000 contributing members and ten local and five national participating agencies. $71,694.78 had been collected and $71,516.22 disbursed, leaving a surplus of $78.56 in the treasury. Within a short time an endowment fund was started. In his first report, the president rejoiced in the fact that administrative costs had been less than the aggregate amount spent by the agencies previously and that officers of the member agencies were now free to expend their energies on their main business. "The Federation has made good all that we prophesied," he said. "The narrow spirit of rivalry that was so much in evidence between the different charitable, philanthropic organizations has completely disappeared and in its stead there reigns absolute harmony and good will."

Pre-Federation Philanthropy

Jewish communal activity in Pittsburgh dates back to 1843 when the fewer than twenty Jewish families living here organized the Hebrew Benevolent Society. This association, consisting exclusively of men, concerned itself with various charitable deeds, established the first synagogue, and bought a cemetery plot around which the Hebrew Burial Society was organized in 1853. In 1861 a Hebrew Ladies Aid Society was formed which was affiliated with the City Sanitary Commission until the end of the Civil War. It gave general relief for the Army and special aid to wounded soldiers and then turned its attention to homes touched by poverty and suffering. In 1880 the Benevolent Society and the Ladies Aid organization combined into the United Hebrew Relief Association, and they were later incorporated under this name by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The next year pogroms in the Ukraine started a tidal wave of immigration from Czarist Russia which continued for a number of years. The United Hebrew Relief Association was the chief source of help for the Russian Jews who came to Pittsburgh, and in 1881 alone it gave food, clothing, and shelter to 700 refugees who were either settling here or passing through to other cities. After that came the era when one by one, in the order in which they were needed, individual community agencies were established. The Hebrew Free Loan Association in 1886 was followed by the Ladies Aid Society, the Jewish Home for the Aged, Montefiore Hospital Association, Emma Farm Association, Irene Kaufmann Settlement and the Young Men and Women's Hebrew Association. Other organizations also appeared on the scene, attempting to meet the same needs in different ways and seeking to support their operations by soliciting funds from the same people.

Government in those days was not concerned with welfare matters, and the individual looked upon charity as a personal rather than community responsibility. By 1912 the many charitable organizations were leading a treadmill type of existence,



their various efforts and duplications never quite keeping up with their good intentions or the mounting needs to be filled. At that time, both Pittsburgh and America were urbanizing rapidly and just beginning to face the problems created by the unprecedented expansion which followed the Civil War. There were a few national regulatory measures, but the temper of the time was one of unrestricted individualism. Jewish philanthropy in Pittsburgh was like that too, and by 1912 it had grown into a state of chaos. The Federation had to be established.

Early Success and Problems for Federation

The Federation was affected by the new social ideas which were just being introduced into the thought pattern of the nation. The United Hebrew Relief Association, for example, had already hired its first trained, paid social worker, thus giving official recognition to the new concept that poverty was a social disease and that casework rather than relief was the remedy for family disorganization. When President Aaron Cohen reported on the Federation's successful activities for the year 1913, he pointed out that charity was "once more reverting to the meaning it held for our forefathers, not of giving financial aid to the needy irrespective of their finer sensibilities or of their future wants, but rather of securing for each individual member of society the justice and rights that are his throughout his lifetime." The Federation, he said, was not for doling out alms but for reconstruction and establishing independence on the firm basis of self-support.

The new organization also soon ran into serious and unexpected difficulties. The war in Europe caused tremendous dislocation of Jews in Galicia, Poland, and other countries, and there was serious consideration here of what could be done to help. 1914 was a year of business depression in Pittsburgh, and the United Hebrew Relief Association had 3,000 requests for aid, many of which came from unemployed individuals. All of the other agencies experienced a similar increased demand for service and were left with a residue of distress cases, particularly amongst the recent Russian immigrants.

At the beginning of 1918 the organization was facing a grave crisis with many of its affiliates in debt or threatened with curtailed activities. Calling for a concerted effort to obtain more members and more contributions, Aaron Cohen, still the Federation president, observed that though the world was in a state of war and chaos, everyone was living as he had in the past ten years. "I tell you," he said, "that the day has come when you must realize your obligations to those who are less fortunate or no longer be considered worthy, self-respecting members of society."

The flu epidemic came that year too. Montefiore Hospital was compelled to clear out all other patients and put itself at the disposal of the city and state for flu victims. Other Federation agencies also made their facilities available in the emergency. After the end of the war that year and of its acute domestic troubles, the Federation turned to long-range matters. The Board passed a resolution recommending an attempt to get better housing laws in Pittsburgh so that children would not have to be raised in an environment of unpaved streets, outhouses, and shanties without light or ventilation. Then it began to consider new housing for itself and its beneficiaries.

Development in the Twenties

It was after World War I that the Pittsburgh Federation, like others throughout the country, began to develop into a Jewish welfare organization in the true sense of the word. Two basic bylaw changes, one giving wider interpretation to the functions of the executive director and the other creating an Auxiliary Council, made possible a more progressive program. National problems and group problems outside the realm of charity were looked to seriously for the first time. Reporting to the members at the end of 1922, the new executive director, Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, emphasized the growth in that eventful year in the development of the Federation of social service activities as distinguished from purely relief programs. To consolidate all work being done for dependent children, a Children's Bureau had been formed. In the first attempt by any Jewish community to coordinate the work of all social agencies dealing with delin-



Builders of Federation

Presidents of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

Aaron Cohen	1912-1923
Irwin F. Lehman	1924-1929
Alfred M. Oppenheimer	1930-1932
Leon Falk, Jr.	1933-1936
Charles J. Rosenbloom	1937-1943
Stanley J. Kann	1944-1945
John H. Cohen	1946-1947
Donald S. Steinfirst	1948-1949
Frank R. S. Kaplan	1950-1952
Richard S. Rauh	1953
Irwin D. Wolf, Sr.	1954

Presidents of the United Jewish Fund

Louis Caplan	1936-1939
Gustave H. Kann	1939-1942
Richard S. Rauh	1942-1943
Frank R. S. Kaplan	1943-1944
Charles J. Rosenbloom	1944-1946
Nathan M. Katz	1946-1948
Emanuel Spector	1948-1950
Leon Falk, Jr.	1951-1952
Jacob Davis	1952-1953
Louis J. Reizenstein	1954

Presidents of the United Jewish Federation

Louis J. Reizenstein	1955
Louis Caplan	1956-1958
Herman Fineberg	1959-1961

quency, a Bureau of Preventive and Corrective Work was created, and the Jewish Big Brother Club affiliated with the Federation in order to participate. Forward steps in improving community health included establishment of a Preventive Health Center, opening of a dispensary at Montefiore Hospital, and beginning of hospital social service work by the Ladies Hospital Aid Society. In 1922 the Federation also increased the amount of its subscriptions by 75% and moved to offices in the Washington Trust Building.

The five years that followed saw a great expansion in physical facilities of the Federation agencies and innovations in service with emphasis on development of leisure time and cultural activities, employment, and vocational guidance. Reflecting its desire to help people with personal problems regardless of economic status and to give broader service to the community, the United Hebrew Relief Association changed its name to the Jewish Family Welfare Association in 1927. The United Business Service, forerunner of the United Vocational and Employment Service, became a Federation beneficiary, and the Gusky Orphanage began to take delinquent as well as dependent children. The "Y" moved from the Hill district to Oakland. There was a new Emma Farm Camp. A new hospital was built. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement acquired more land and buildings. There were plans for expanding the Home for the Aged, and a Social Service Building for the Federation and its affiliates was erected on Fernando Street.

The Terrible Thirties

The worst depression in our history, which occurred after the stock market crash, ushered in the never-to-be-forgotten decade of the thirties, and the Federation and its agencies struggled for their own economic survival and that of the thousands who turned to them for help. The number of cases handled by the Jewish Family Welfare Association zoomed, the United Business Service had to hire extra workers to assist in its unemployment program, the number of Montefiore's free patients increased out of all proportion to those who paid. Relief expenditures went up, there were salary reductions, and Federation was forced to suspend appropriations for national agencies. The magnitude of the problem diminished somewhat when, along with other organizations with the same difficulties, the Federation joined the Welfare Fund of Pittsburgh, forerunner of the Community Chest. But for many years, even after the Roosevelt Administration passed measures to counteract the depression and government accepted responsibility for basic family relief, the Jewish Social Service Bureau, into which had been combined the United Hebrew Relief Agencies and other casework agencies, had to supplement subsistence level relief payments.

New trouble overseas began in 1933. In July of that year, the Joint Distribution Committee came into Pittsburgh to carry on the first large scale solicitation of funds to aid German Jews fleeing Hitler. The next year the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds requested the Federation to join in a "mobilization plan" to meet the needs of German Jews. Locally, the Jewish Social Service Bureau took over responsibility of handling matters connected with refugee resettlement.

By 1936, it was clear that emigration was the only hope for German Jews, and American Jews mobilized to help. To meet the swelling need for funds overseas and to support organizations not included in the Community Fund, the United Jewish Fund was organized. Louis Caplan was the first president, and the first general campaign in 1937 brought in $209,199 for nineteen local, national, and overseas beneficiaries, with the latter group receiving the bulk of the proceeds. After that, endless disaster in Europe brought endless need for funds. A new era of fund-raising for overseas relief began, and new questions of how best to aid those in flight were thrashed out on both the local and national level.

The World War II Period

During the war years, domestic social welfare needs stemmed for the first time from full employment rather than unemployment and had to do largely with recreation, service to veterans, and other home front responsibilities. Overt anti-Semitism also made it first appearance in the United States, and the ranting of

Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith at home echoed that of Hitler abroad. To cope with the first set of problems, the Federation set up a Social Planning Committee, and the Jewish War Veterans Service Council was established. To counteract the second, the Jewish Community Relations Council, which had been created in 1939, intensified its efforts. Also important at this time were the closing of the Gusky Orphanage and the recommendation by the Fund of amortization of the "Y" and hospital mortgages in a fifteen-year period.

Not until World War II ended was there full appreciation in this country of some of its horrors, nor did many Jews feel fully involved in the tragedy of the German Jews until newspapers began to disclose the awful facts of the concentration camps. At the closing board meeting of the United Jewish Fund in December, 1945 held immediately after an emergency United Jewish Appeal conference in Atlantic City, members were told that the fate of the entire remnant of European Jewry was at stake in the forthcoming campaign. There were 140,000 children to be saved, and unless food, clothing and shelter were provided immediately they could not survive. The community responded that year with greatly increased campaign contributions and again in the next and the next. It led the country in collecting tons of food and clothing in the Joint Distribution Committee's Supplies for Overseas Survivors campaign. In 1948, the year when Israel became an independent state, the United Jewish Fund raised a peak amount of $2,871,358 and, in addition, borrowed one million dollars for an advance loan to the United Jewish Appeal for use overseas.

War's Aftermath

Then began intensified persecution of Jews living in North Africa and the Middle East. Jews going to Israel needed help; Jews in Israel needed help. The DP camps in Europe had to be closed and the hard core of survivors remaining on the continent sustained. Newcomers to Israel needed houses instead of tents and houses instead of tin huts, and above all rehabilitation. Just as the rebuilding process seemed to have begun, there was a population to be transferred from Yemen and refugees to be transported from Egypt and then from Poland and Hungary and other communist countries. And the Jews of Pittsburgh knew what life-sustaining tasks would be theirs throughout the world for many years to come.

Great changes were also occurring on the domestic front. Post-war acceptance of responsibility at home was evidenced in increasing concern over intensive planning for the group as a whole. In 1955 the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Fund merged into the United Jewish Federation initiating a new era of service to the community. Laying the foundations of the organization as it is now, young leaders worked side by side with the elder statesmen of the years before, studying total need and developing long-range plans to meet it. Three years after the merger, the Federation together with four of its agencies moved into its own building in Oakland, a further step toward making it the common denominator of Jewish group life in Pittsburgh that it is today.



"Seek the welfare of the city,
for in it shall be your welfare."

FEDERATION AT WORK

PLANNING FOR THE ENTIRE JEWISH COMMUNITY

An aging parent has few years but many hours to spare. A disturbed youngster is on a waiting list for psychiatric treatment. A family in the suburbs wants Jewish association and education for its children. A man whose wife is ill struggles to keep his family together. Individual problems, yes. But Federation responsibilities too. And Federation, like a family, must plan ahead.

What is best for the community? When is it best? How much can we afford to spend to get it? These are the basic decisions the United Jewish Federation must make in tailoring the services of its agencies to fit the needs of the people who use them. It uses the latest methods of social research in collecting and evaluating data. But there are never enough funds to fill all important needs. The Federation's Social Planning and Budgeting Committee must work in an atmosphere of compromise, dealing constantly with questions of priorities, pitting costs against urgency, ever mindful of fluctuating concepts of community responsibility and of its other objective of preserving and enriching Jewish values.

Carrying out its planning function, Federation together with its agencies spends the money raised in its annual campaign and that received by its local agencies from the Community Chest. As part of the planning process, it takes these steps:

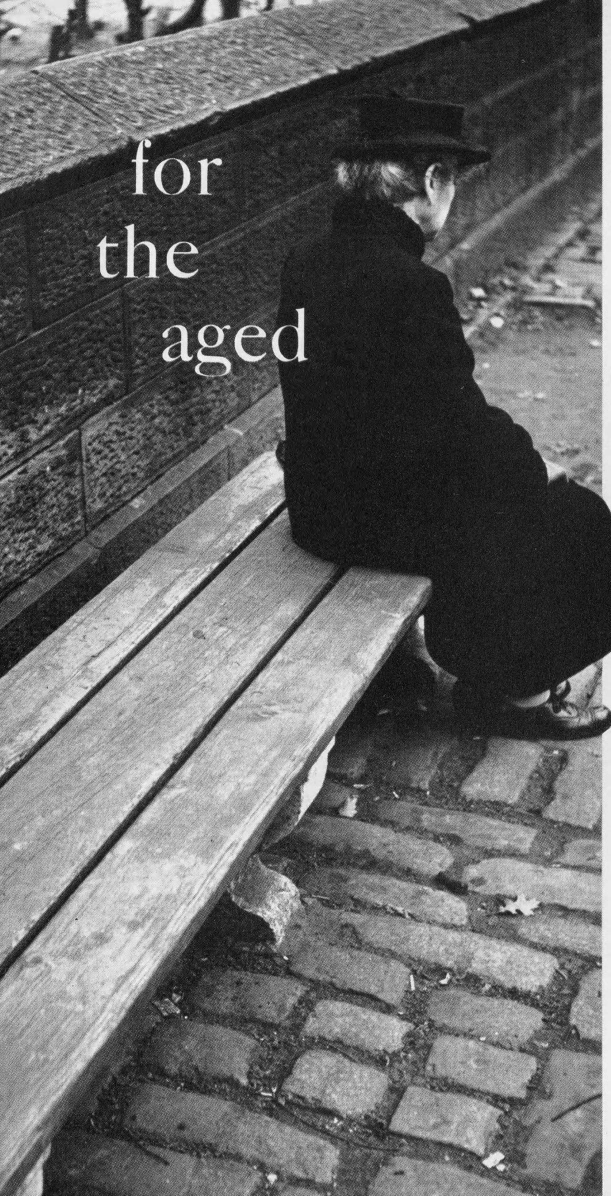
Studies the long-range needs of the community

Reviews carefully both programs and budgets of Federation-supported and Chest-supported agencies

Recommends new programs where needed, changes in directions of those already in existence as well as specific allotments for each agency and the inclusion and exclusion of campaign beneficiaries

Refers suggestions concerning the general welfare of the community to the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County

With our Jewish population becoming more homogenous and with people living longer, faring better economically, and shifting geographically, radical changes have occurred in the last few years both in the nature of the Jewish community and in notions of Jewish community responsibility. Through its careful and foresighted planning the United Jewish Federation has revamped whole areas of service so that what we do in Pittsburgh keeps up with what we are.



for the aged

None of us is getting any younger, but many more are growing much older. There are approximately 5,000 Jewish persons over sixty-five years of age in Pittsburgh. As life expectancy increases, so do the difficulties with which elderly persons, their families, and the community must cope. Care of the aged is now our number one welfare problem.

Federation planning in this vital area during the past year has already been translated into better living for our senior citizens. With supervised housekeepers available to do the shopping, heavy cleaning, and meal preparation, many more oldsters are able to remain in their own homes. With a community roster of suitable living places at hand if more physically convenient quarters are needed, a flight of stairs is no longer the arbitrary deciding line between institution and independence. For those who want to live alone but not apart, a new apartment house project to be built this year will provide both the privacy of independent living and the advantages of central eating and recreation. There's security for older people in the knowledge that there are more counsellors to help with the upsetting problems that are so much less so when discussed with someone else. In the medical home care program which makes it possible for elderly persons with certain chronic illnesses to recuperate amidst the friendly and familiar surroundings of home, there's peace of mind. For those who are so ill or so old that they must be institutionalized, there are additional comforts and strengthened services.

Preparation for retirement, job retraining, leisure time use, chronic illness—the new priority problems of the aged—along with the question of institutionalization are now subjects of intensive Federation investigation. At the same time Federation is maintaining a close working relationship with all of its agencies dealing with aged persons, so that gaps in service can be quickly discovered and filled. Underlying all of this service and study is Federation's recognition that older people, like all people, are thinking, feeling individuals with individual human needs and that these needs can best be met by keeping elderly persons interested, active, and useful members of the community as long as possible.

for leisure time

A "Y" is the family room of the neighborhood. Having fun together there teaches people how to live together; it also helps them to live with themselves. This center provides play for children, sports and a healthy social life for teens, intellectual and social activities for adults, companionship for the old. Its absorbing group activities are an insurance policy against delinquency in the transition years between childhood and adulthood and against boredom and loneliness later on.

A year ago, a special Federation committee helped the Jewish community's three recreational institutions to consolidate into a single organization so that the leisure time needs of all of the people in the city could be better served. One organization under one management has brought about better use of existing facilities, less duplication, more and better programs. In the planning is a new outdoor family recreation center that will expand winter activities and take summer ones out of doors. Under the new city-wide membership, which allows everyone to enjoy all that the combined agency has to offer, the entire family will also be able to do things together here.

When the Federation was founded, its settlement house, as it was called then, was doing exactly what the name implied. It was settling people in Pittsburgh, and unquestionably it was one of the most important forces in the Americanization of the Jewish immigrants streaming into the city. Then, as the character of the population altered, attention turned to fulfilling people's social needs. Today, through Federation's planning with its agencies, its city-wide leisure time organization is a focal point for group recreational and cultural activities for everyone—the center of things for all of the people in the community.



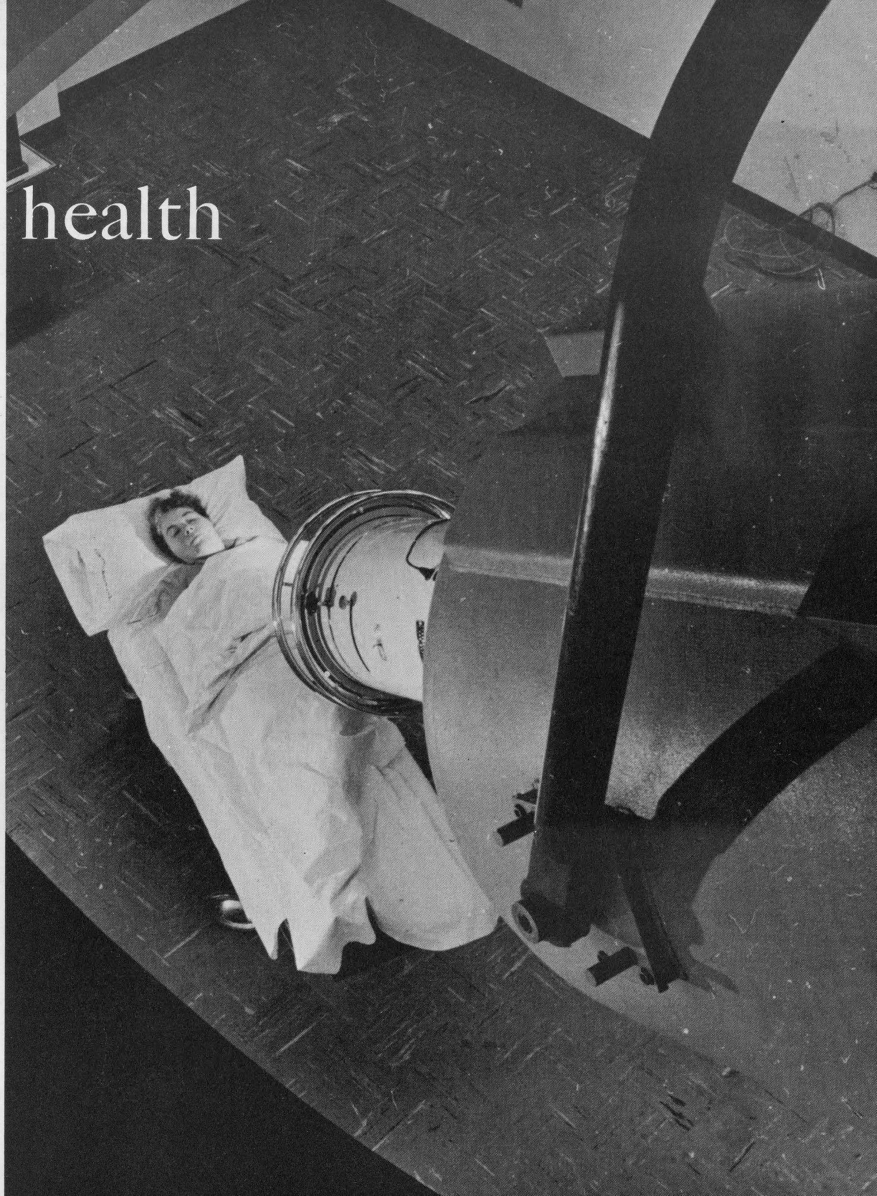
for good health

You couldn't get a prescription for a wonder drug; they didn't exist. If you contracted tuberculosis, pneumonia or a strep throat, there was little chance for recovery. Scarlet fever and diphtheria were almost as well known as the common cold.

That was in 1912. Today many of the killer diseases of that period are almost unheard of; others have been made preventable or controllable by the development of new techniques, vaccines, and modern sanitation. As in the rest of the country heart disease, cancer, mental illness, and chronic degenerative ailments are the leading health problems in Pittsburgh.

In planning for the long-range health needs of Jews in Pittsburgh, it is the function of the United Jewish Federation to make certain that its health facilities keep abreast of advances in medicine, that people here are in a position to benefit not only from scientific progress already made but also that yet to come. A study made cooperatively with Montefiore Hospital several years ago revealed that medical accomplishment was outstripping the hospital's physical ability to accommodate it. There were not enough beds, not enough space to house the new miracle machines that treat and arrest disease, not enough room for physical therapy treatments that hasten recovery, nor were facilities adequate for proper maintenance of the entire plant. Early upgrading of the whole structure of the community's health services was recommended.

A major expansion program was developed, the first phase of which was launched last November. Now under construction is the shell for three new buildings to be added to the present hospital. Ready for use in 1964 will be more beds, new chronic care and rehabilitation floors, expanded operating rooms and laboratories, and a parking garage. The hospital, which fifty years ago had 1,350 patients, is now becoming a vital factor in the health of the entire community.



for Jewish education

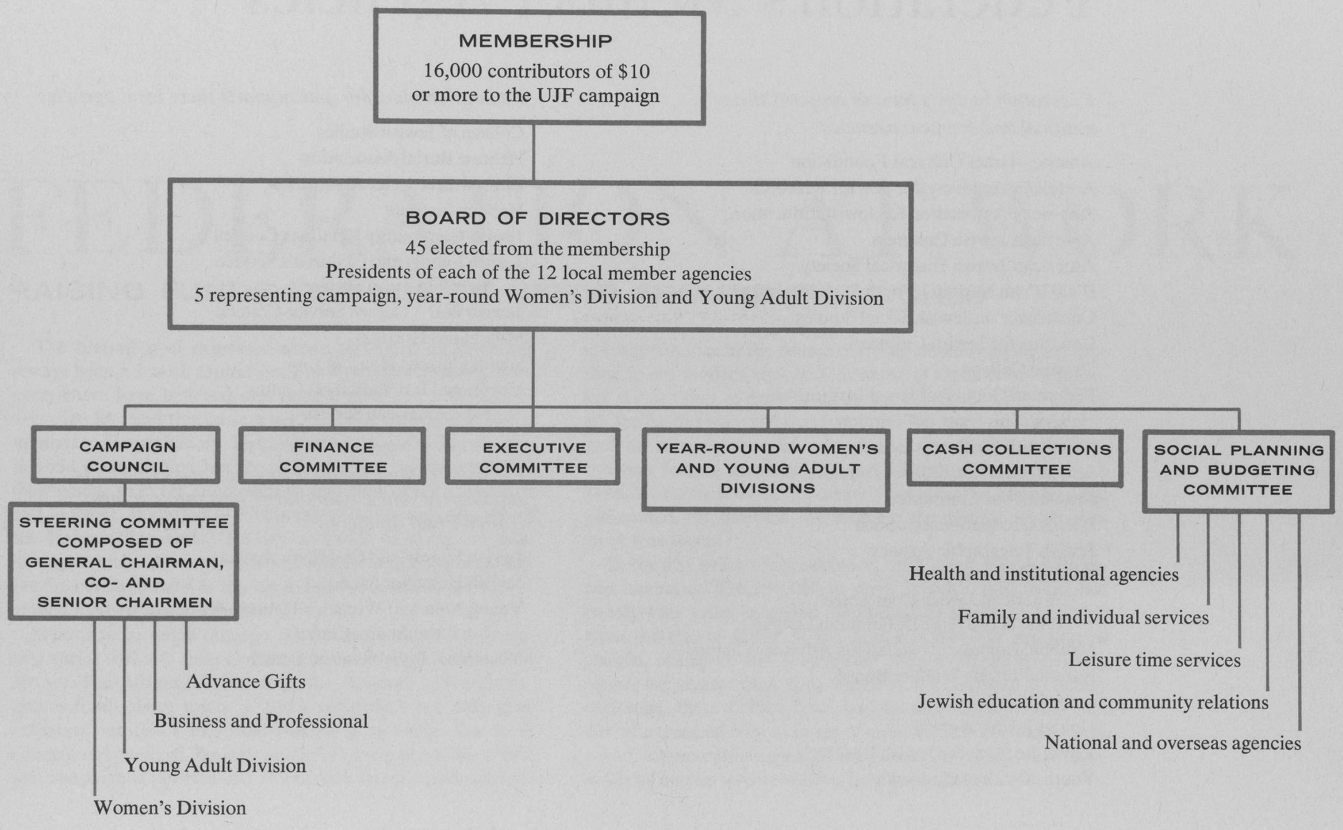
Demand for Jewish education in Pittsburgh has outrun the supply. Here, as in other parts of the country, there has been a great desire in the last few years on the parts of both parents and children for knowledge of their Jewish heritage. Federation-supported schools have grown tremendously, and enrollment in both elementary and secondary classes has continued to increase.

Challenges presented are not just in the matter of quantity alone. In Jewish education as in regular education it is quality that counts. To properly guide young people toward better understanding, well-trained teachers are required, as are planned curricula, high standards of scholarship and all the media, techniques and aids of modern education.

Recognizing the problems and challenges in this rapidly changing area of need, Federation has indicated its readiness to experiment with new concepts and structure. Knowing the importance of Jewish education for teen-agers, it has shown that it will support it. It has been willing to spend funds to obtain better qualified teachers. Extension of school services to suburban areas is being considered. A Federation hope for the future is enrichment of Jewish life in Pittsburgh through high-standard Jewish education that has community understanding, approval, and support.



Structure of the United Jewish Federation



Federation's Member Agencies

Federation budgets for and supports these national and overseas agencies

America-Israel Cultural Foundation
American Academy for Jewish Research
American Association for Jewish Education
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Historical Society
B'nai B'rith National Youth Service Appeal
Conference on Jewish Social Studies
Congress for Jewish Culture
Dropsie College
Federated Council of Israel Institutions
Hebrew University—Technion
Histadruth Ivrith of America
Jewish Braille Institute of America
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish Occupational Council
Jewish Telegraphic Agency
Joint Defense Appeal
    American Jewish Committee
    B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Jewish Welfare Board
United Hias Service
United Jewish Appeal
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
Youth Aliyah of Hadassah

Federation plans for and supports these local agencies

College of Jewish Studies
Hebrew Burial Association
Hebrew Free Loan Association
Hebrew Institute
Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Family and Children's Service
    New American Service
Jewish War Veterans Service Council
Montefiore Hospital
Senior Citizens Housing
Vocational Rehabilitation Center
    New American Service

Federation plans for these local agencies which are supported by the Community Chest through the United Fund campaign

Jewish Family and Children's Service
Jewish Home for the Aged
Young Men and Women's Hebrew Association—
    Irene Kaufmann Centers
Vocational Rehabilitation Center

"To give in return
as much as I have received."

FEDERATION AT WORK

RAISING FUNDS FOR JEWISH NEEDS AROUND THE WORLD

The lifetime goal expressed above by Albert Einstein has always been a Jewish aspiration. For thousands of years, Jews everywhere have believed that good deeds must be a part of everyday life, and this basic tenet has been a motivating force in modern Jewish history. Helping others began in this country in 1654 when the first Jewish settlers in New Amsterdam gave their pledge to Peter Stuyvesant to take care of their own sick and indigent. It started in Pittsburgh with the organization of the Hebrew Benevolent Society in 1843. Now the medium through which Jewish persons here assume their responsibility for the common need is the United Jewish Federation and its annual fund-raising campaign.

Who is to be aided through the campaign and to what extent varies with the time and often is dictated by accidents of history. The outstanding characteristic, however, of the Federation's fund-raising today is that it constitutes not only philanthropy but also a huge undertaking in self-help. The local educational, medical, housing and inter-group programs which are campaign-supported are all services needed and used by average families in the course of living in and bringing up children in our modern society. Our national agencies are improving the position of each of us by protecting the civil rights of all, for we have learned that freedom is for everyone or no one, and no minority can be free if all are not free. Likewise, the very fact of the state of Israel enhances the status of all Jews. When we provide opportunity there for the homeless, the persecuted, the disabled, we increase the dignity of our lives as well as theirs.

In the fifty years of its existence, the United Jewish Federation has raised $36,550,000 to serve Jewish needs. In the last twenty-four years, a period dominated by problems resulting from the rise of Hitler, it has sent $19,000,000 overseas to sustain, transport and rehabilitate Jews in flight. Bringing a return far greater than their worth as international monetary exchange, these dollars have had an incalculable value that can be expressed only in terms of countless lives that they have saved, innumerable hopes that they have rekindled, and thousands of human structures that they have rebuilt.

overseas

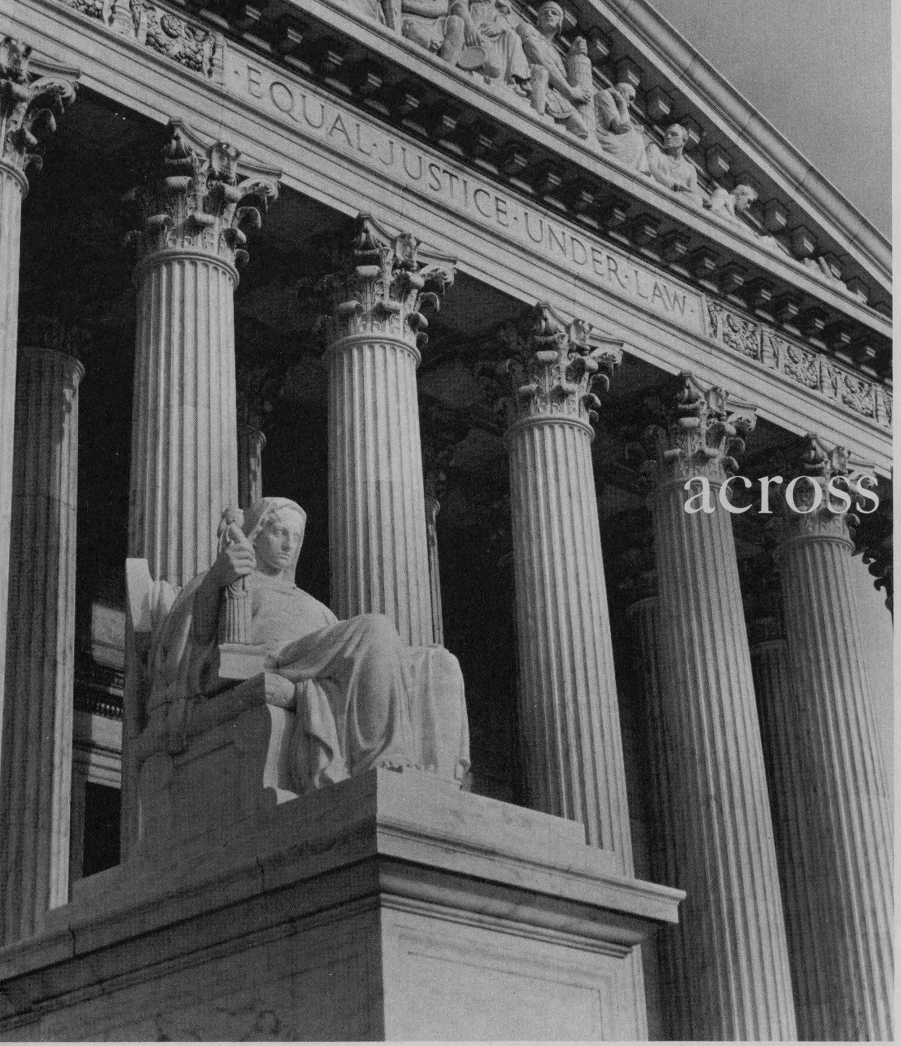
In Israel we could not plan history. Last year we helped to bring the millionth penniless, homeless immigrant into Israel. To 600,000 of those who had come since the establishment of the state, we had given homes and jobs, and we had started them on their way to becoming positive participants in the life and the economy of their new country. Our goal was to finish the job by providing houses, tools, training for the 400,000 still in need—to speed these people and Israel towards self-sufficiency. But history would not wait. Immigrants—thousands of them—are again pouring in through Israel's ever open gates. Rescue is still our task.







In other countries preparedness has been the byword. Day after day, year after year, Federation-supported efforts have sustained Jews in countries where they are unable to earn a decent living and have helped them manage to exist in places where they are not welcome but are not free to leave. Hot meals for youngsters, medical care, instruction in a useful trade improve their lot now and prepare them for a hoped-for better life there or elsewhere.

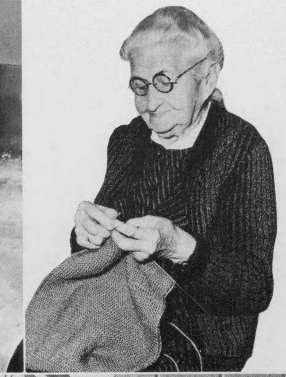


across the nation

In the United States we work to make freedom work. American Jews are the freest and most prosperous in history. Today in this country we have opportunities in business, in science, in education, in government that we neither possessed nor contemplated before. But none of this has happened by itself. Behind the ever-widening horizon of favorable circumstances have been the constant, calculated, and sometimes heartbreaking efforts of Federation-supported national civil rights agencies. They do important research upon which to base the efforts to establish equality. They lead in the struggle for the passage of federal laws that will help. Deeply concerned with the preservation of our constitutional guarantees they are sometimes party to court action when violation of fundamental principle is involved. Much of what they do, such as their work with representatives of other religions to remove anti-Semitism from church teaching literature, is intangible and unpublicized and accomplished behind the scenes on a person-to-person basis. Results can be experienced by the individual when he looks for a job, rents a house, or runs for public office. Within the memory of us all, the barriers of prejudice and inequality have been slowly breaking down.







at home

In Pittsburgh people want the best of everything. Although we live in an age of centralization, our social well-being begins at the community level and depends to a great extent upon the excellence of individual local services and institutions. Completing the planning process which precedes it, the annual Federation fund-raising campaign is the means by which we create the kind of environment we want. It means good medical care in Pittsburgh, experimentation in education, pioneering in new methods of social service. It makes possible better relations with other groups in the community, helps new Americans among us get a good start. It assures availability of traditional programs of information and aid. People here know that all of these are equally important, for building a good community means building a whole community. Building a better local community also helps to create a much better world.





"What could be done more
to my vineyard
That I have not done with it?"

LOOKING FORWARD

A golden anniversary is a strategic vantage point for looking back into the past at deeds to be remembered and cherished and preserved and for choosing goals to be sought and attained in the future. Any consideration of the future of the United Jewish Federation leads immediately to the question of its survival and is inseparable from it.

For our Federation, survival is not merely a matter of physically continuing to exist; it is growth and progress and community equanimity. Social change was the impetus for the Federation's creation fifty years ago during the period of American urbanization and industrialization. The ability to keep pace with the changing aspects of atomic age society and to meet new needs as they develop will be the test for its survival now. One thing is certain, however. The future does not take care of itself. If the Federation is to survive, it must work at it. For the Pittsburgh Jewish community this will mean accepting certain realities, expending energies, and making fundamental decisions forced upon it by the evolution of both American and Jewish culture.

The Federation must, above all, display the quality of leadership, making things happen rather than waiting for something to happen to it. It must point the way, as it has in the past, in community planning, moving with the trend in social service, providing in advance for situations likely to arise rather than waiting until the last moment when circumstances force haphazard action. The leadership that it exerts must be flexible and imaginative, approaching problems with objectivity and reasonableness, ready to solve them with any appropriate techniques, welcoming new ideas and experimentation in new directions.

Like an individual, an organization shows maturity by accepting responsibilities, and in this connection the United Jewish Federation must recognize two important facts. The first is that the need for help overseas will exist for many years to come.

There will be years of rescue emergency like the present one, and there will be the years in between of building and consolidation. Crisis will ebb and flow in a pattern over which we here have no control, but the fact of the total need will remain constant. If the Federation believes in the right of all Jews to live where they wish in freedom and if it is committed to supporting that right wherever it is violated, then it must acknowledge responsibility for refugees when tragedy comes.

The second fact has to do with the local scene where there is a large scale commitment of essential needs and services from year to year. If the Federation does not raise the money, the agencies cannot spend it and will have to curtail their services and abandon plans to improve and develop them. It is as simple as that. This second area of responsibility is as ongoing and as complete as the first, and there is a corollary to it. Although most of those who use community services are able to pay for them, there are some who cannot. The Federation must reaffirm the principle upon which it was founded that its services are for whoever in the community has need regardless of financial status.

In the future certain problems will confront the Federation that will be common to all other federations because they stem from the circumstances amidst which we all live. Their solutions, however, must be sought on an individual and local basis. For example, as need for various kinds of psychiatric services for both adults and children becomes more pressing, should not Federation's agencies be moving forward to meet it? Certainly, too, questions will arise concerning continued support of agencies which no longer have any sectarian character. Should the Federation maintain them? If they are used by the whole community should not the whole community be responsible for their support?

As the government continues to help provide for the welfare of its citizens by making funds available for social services and as many more non-sectarian organizations realize the value of social planning, the Federation's external relations will increase. To best carry out its obligations, it must investigate whatever possibilities arise of entering into a fuller partnership with both government and non-sectarian agencies in regard to both services and costs. As a leader and innovator in social welfare in the city, it has an obligation to cooperate with the Community Chest and the Health and Welfare Federation in planning for the needs of the community as a whole.

Of even greater importance and more definite in description are the future tasks of the Federation which are more internal in nature. The Federation's most pressing imperative is still that of broadening the base of leadership and involvement in its affairs. It must continue to train young people, maintaining its policy of rotating board and committee members so that new members with fresh ideas can see at first hand the growth of the community and develop an identification with it. It must encourage participation of all groups in the community, social as well as religious and philanthropic. And it must have more and better contributors. This imposes upon the Federation the necessity of giving the community a better understanding of what it does.

The goals and values of our United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh are the goals and values of generations of Jews. Our Federation will survive as long as we preserve our Jewish heritage and at the same time contribute to the main stream of American life pursuing these ends with decency and justice. On its fiftieth anniversary, there is opportunity for our Federation not only to commemorate the achievements of a golden past but also to begin those of a golden future.



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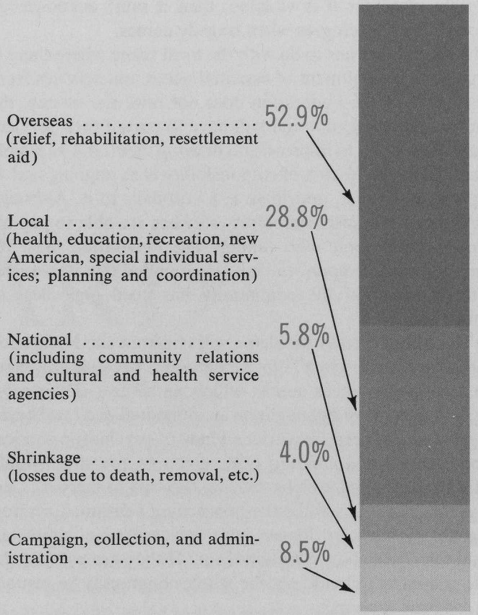
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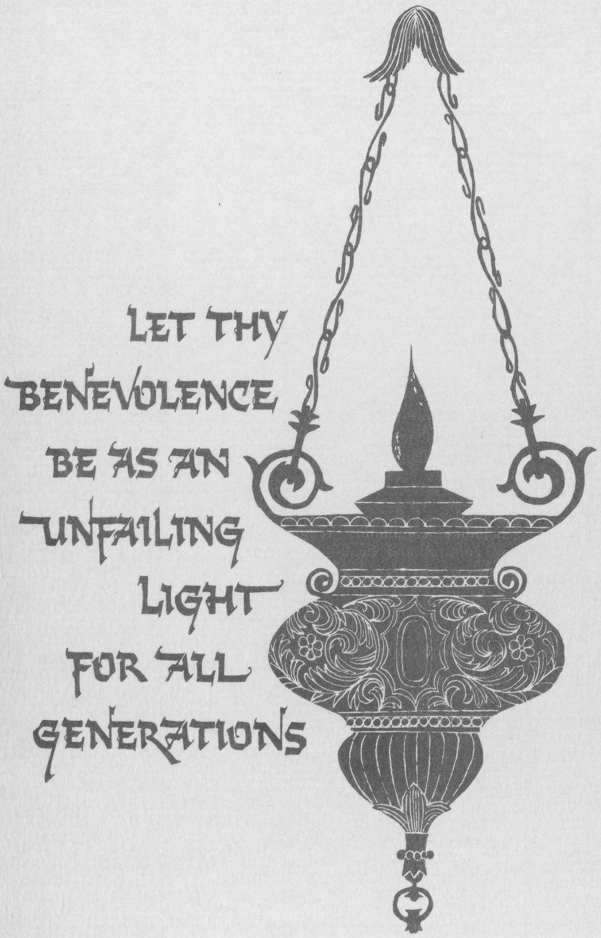
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*The Federation was created in 1955 as successor to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Fund. Since that time it has raised a total of $11,201,308.

Executive Director, Robert I. Hiller

This booklet was written and prepared by Adele H. Nusbaum, Public Relations Director



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