2	INTERVIEWED BY: Stanley Meretsky
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4	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: Jewish Federation
5	SUBJECT MATTER: Personal and Family History,
6	Jewish Communal Involvement and
7	Leadership Roles
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9	MR. MERETSKY: Today is July 28, 2005. This is Stan
10	Meretsky and with Lauren Sherman, our videographer, we have
11	the pleasure of interviewing Alan Nachman.
12	Alan, we have your signed approval to do this
13	interview, but I also need your permission on camera to
14	conduct this oral history which will be used in the future for
15	educational and historical research. Is this okay with you?
16	MR. NACHMAN: Yes.
17	MR. MERETSKY: Thank you.
18	Let's start at the beginning. Where were you born?
19	MR. NACHMAN: Detroit, Michigan.
20	MR. MERETSKY: Tell me about your early history,
21	your life, your family, growing up.
22	MR. NACHMAN: I'll start with my parents. My dad
23	came from Poland in 1929. Met my mother in '37. She's from
24	Toronto, Canada. They met each other at a B'nai B'rith Yom
25	Kippur night dance in Detroit. She was visiting Detroit.

Alan Nachman

ORAL HISTORY OF:

They got married, I was born in '38, a year later.

We lived for a year or two on Fairfield and Fenkell. My dad was a carpenter/builder and he built a home on Kentucky Street, which was a block away from Mumford High School in the northwest area of Detroit. That whole area then burgeoned into a large Jewish community. He built the house in '40 or '41, just at the beginning of the war.

MR. MERETSKY: So you were out in the northwest area long before it became a Jewish area.

MR. NACHMAN: At its beginning stage when the Jews were just starting to move in there.

MR. MERETSKY: Were your folks very Jewishly oriented?

MR. NACHMAN: My dad came from an Orthodox family in Poland. When I began to recognize what our religion was, we were basically Conservative Jews. My dad was one of the founders of what was then known as the Northwest Hebrew Congregation which later became Adat Shalom Synagogue. It was started in 1945 right after the war. Rabbi Segal, who was our first rabbi, had been a Jewish chaplain in the war. My dad felt comfortable following tradition, not necessarily in the Orthodox sense, but certainly not in the Reform sense. So he was a Conservative Jew.

When the synagogue started, he became active and that's where I was schooled. Hebrew Schools eventually had a

branch at the Northwest Hebrew Congregation on Curtis and Livernois, and that's where I got my Hebrew education.

MR. MERETSKY: Interesting that you went right on and got very involved with Jewish education.

MR. NACHMAN: Going to Post Intermediate School, why I don't know but I wanted to get involved in AZA, and at that point AZA was very popular. There were no chapters available to join, they were all filled. A few friends and myself started a new chapter called Brandeis AZA. It's still around.

I was active in BBYO through high school. When I went to the University of Michigan for undergrad in '56, I got active in the neighborhood Hillel and quite active in Hillel on campus. Then I went to law school from '60 to '63 at the University of Michigan and didn't have much time other than to study the law, but when I came back a year or two later, I got involved in the Junior Division of the Federation, which is now the Young Adult Division and eventually became president in '69.

So I've had a continuity of Jewish involvement for a long period of time. I think a lot of it is not really related to my dad because my dad wasn't a joiner. He gave his carpentry services to the synagogue, that type of thing, but he wasn't a joiner. But my mother was very active in the sisterhood of our congregation. That might have been my role model to see the fact that you donate your time and you're

involved and help support a synagogue, non-profit, whatever. I've done that for my whole life, really.

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MR. MERETSKY: You know, reading your biography is just amazing to see how you've moved through all the organizations and all that you've accomplished, you should be very proud of yourself.

MR. NACHMAN: I don't know how much I've accomplished but I've been a member of a lot of organizations.

MR. MERETSKY: So you went elementary school where?

MR. NACHMAN: Bagley Elementary, which walking from my house to the synagogue you had to go right by Bagley, which is on Curtis. We'd walk from Kentucky and Curtis to the synagogue, which is close to Livernois, and half way was Bagley. That's where my elementary school is and a lot of the people that I know in the Detroit area now all schooled at Bagley. Bagley and Hampton were the two schools that were the cradles of most of the Jewish families at that time as far as where their kids were schooled. And Mumford became the big place that everyone still remembers, I think. Post was also a school I went to as an intermediate for a couple of years. The days at Mumford were the glory years. Graduating 400, 500 kids, 95 percent of them Jewish, 94 percent of them going to colleges. It was a great time.

MR. MERETSKY: It's interesting to see how you start and follow all the way through. Who were some of your mentors

and friends in high school?

MR. NACHMAN: The first mentor was really two people in BBYO who were the professionals that ran BBYO. Harry Mervis and Paul Deutchburger (ph. sp.). These two were the professionals assigned to run AZA and BBG. I learned a lot from them, how to organize a meeting, Robert's Rules of Order, all these things. What did we know in the eighth grade about how to run a parliamentary style meeting, but I got used to going to meetings back in AZA.

After that I don't think I had any mentors. There were a lot of us that had moved out of the city. There are a few still living here. None are really my close friends now. The first mentors I really came to was when I got involved here at the Federation with Harlene Appleman's mother-in-law, who was then the professional who oversaw the Junior Division back in '65-'66. Lillian Bernstein was the professional that oversaw the Junior Division amongst other things, and that's where I really learned a little more of the professional aspects of meetings and agendas, how you handle yourself at meetings and how you persuade people, all the things that you have to do to run an agenda and get your point across and have it accepted in the spirit in which it was intended.

MR. MERETSKY: Let's talk about you were the winner of both the Boesky and the Wetsman awards.

MR. NACHMAN: The Boesky Award was supplanted by the

Florine Mark when Mr. Boesky became somewhat notorious on Wall Street. He started this award in memory of his father. When the son, Ivan Boesky got into financial difficulties, his name was sort of taken off the award and it became the Mark Family Award. People don't know now what the Boesky was but it's the same as the Mark Award. That was for people showing some leadership abilities in the Young Adult Division. A few years later I got the Wetsman award for deciding to stay on at Federation, perhaps chairing a few more committees doing a few more things.

MR. MERETSKY: Well, I think you're being very modest. What were some of those committees that you chaired? Let's start with the Boesky Award.

MR. NACHMAN: Well, I presume I got the Boesky Award shortly after I was the president of the Junior Division. As long as you did a fair job, it was sort of assumed you would get the award.

MR. MERETSKY: You're being very modest.

MR. NACHMAN: Just about that time I got involved in the Young Leadership Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, which is part of the national organization of UJA. We took trips to Israel, brought others with us and turned them on to Israel.

MR. MERETSKY: When was your first trip to Israel?
MR. NACHMAN: In 1961 while I was going to law

school. I went there on my own as part of a summer trip to I had some family there that I visited. The first trip through Federation was in '71. It was a couples mission, a Young Leadership mission. My wife and I and couples from around the country who were around our age went there for about two weeks. There was a rabbi active in the overall UJA of the United States. I can't remember his last name now, but he was assigned to get young people like myself active, who were showing some activity in our local area active on a national level. He was a very charismatic guy. If there was ever a guy as a pied piper for young Jewish people it was he. He was an amazing lecturer, knew all the answers, wonderful person to be with and very stimulating. That trip to Israel really turned me on.

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I went again in '74 on Young Leadership Mission.

That one with my wife and me was when I got captured by the Egyptians.

MR. MERETSKY: Yeah, I want to hear about that.

MR. NACHMAN: I'm going from point to point.

MR. MERETSKY: That's fine.

MR. NACHMAN: One of the few interesting things I've done in my life is getting captured by the Egyptians. There were probably 30 or 40 couples that were in Israel together for two weeks in the summer on this UJA Young Leadership Mission. The day that we decided to go down to see the Suez

Canal, and this was in February of '74, that was when the disengagement -- was right after the Six Day War in '73. The Suez Canal was in Israeli territory but there was some undisputed area still. They separated the men from the women on this trip. The women went to Hadassah Hospital, the men were flown on an Israeli Air Force plane to Refedeem (ph. sp.), which is now a land that we don't own anymore. It was in the Sinai. It was an air force base that the Israelis built in the Sinai when they won the territory from the Egyptians. They ended up giving it back in '74 when peace was made with Egypt.

We flew down there, we got on a bus, and the bus starts going towards the Suez Canal, maybe 15, 20 miles away. We got stuck in the road. There had been a sand storm and we had to take shovels out of the bus and shovel the road clean so we could continue on the road. As we were doing it, we saw over a small sand dune a half track coming towards us with a red flag with a white crescent. It turned out to be Egyptian soldiers claiming that we were in Egyptian territory.

They forced us to get on the bus, blindfolded us, took all the film out of our cameras, told the bus driver to sit in the back. The Egyptian captain took control of the bus, drove us down the road over a pontoon bridge over the Suez Canal. We ended up in Ismalia, which is an Egyptian city. We were taken to the courthouse, fed and then for 24

hours each of us were interrogated by Egyptian army interrogators as to what we'd seen, what kind of planes, what kind of armament, why were we there, were we spies, et cetera. None of us got hurt except the naval air force guy who was on the plane who decided to take our tour. He didn't stay with the plane. Because he was military they roughed him up pretty good.

Twenty-four hours later they put us back on a bus, drove us back over the bridge to Ismalia, we got in a plane and flew home. Home was Tel Aviv. Every news service in the world was waiting for us at the hotel and interviewing us about what happened. We made Time Magazine.

Meanwhile, the women the night before were told the husbands were not going to come back because they were captured, none of them believed it. They thought it was a trick or whatever. We were none of the worse for wear. It was a tough 24 hours, but one thing I've got a lot of talking out of it. I've told that story for years. I tell that story every night at Passover. Needless to say we bonded with those guys, people I never really knew until that trip around the country, guys our age.

An interesting piece of information is that Rabbi Fred from Cherry Hill, New Jersey, was on that trip and we got to know him very well. Turns out years later this is the rabbi that took up with one of his congregants and then ended

up killing his wife. You may have read about it in the paper. This happened just a few years ago. 2004 he was finally sentenced. We went to Yad Vashem with him, cried with him as we said the prayers and everything, and here this guy turns out later to have an affair with a congregant and is charged and found guilty of killing his wife. That was one of the soft under bellies of that trip.

MR. MERETSKY: Who were some of the other people in the group with you?

MR. NACHMAN: The other person from Detroit was

Irwin Alterman, who's been a good friend for many years, who's

now president of the Jewish Community Center. He was the only

other Detroiter on that trip. His wife is now deceased. If I

saw a list, I'd remember all the names, I can't remember them

now. People from all over the country.

MR. MERETSKY: How did your wife take it when you were captured?

MR. NACHMAN: She didn't get upset at all because she knew that I would make the best of it. Everyone had the sense that the Egyptians were not going to hurt Americans. That was the underlying premise I had and my thought process and I think the wives had, too. I'm sure the wives were upset, but if you asked my wife, I'm sure she would say, I really wasn't worried that something would happen to Al, he'd find some way out of it.

MR. MERETSKY: Tell me how you met your wife. Did you meet her through BBYO?

MR. NACHMAN: No. I used to live in Lafayette Park in the mid to late '60s. I lived in the Lafayette Towers. A woman lived there who had been my wife's counselor at a Jewish camp around the area and had invited my wife down to a party that I was attending. That's how we met each other. Turned out my wife had gone to Bagley School many years later. She's eight and a half years younger than I am. She'd gone to Mumford. We were never there at the same time because of the age difference.

MR. MERETSKY: Very interesting. What about the Wetsman Award, what was that won for?

MR. NACHMAN: I think what it is meant to do is award young people who have demonstrated some level of leadership in the community, let them know that the community thinks positively about people that continue on to show leadership let's say after the Junior Division. It's a pat on the back saying thank you for what you've done and we want to recognize you. I guess in a way a pat on the back is nice every once in a while, let you know you're recognized. I don't know that that would have made any difference whether I'd have continued on with my involvement with Federation.

MR. MERETSKY: Going through your background information it seems one of the key areas you've been involved

with is education, various committees and whatnot. Through the course of the years with the changes and how kids receive Jewish education in this community, I'd like to hear some of your thoughts on that and your various committee involvements.

MR. NACHMAN: I've been involved in allocation committees of the Federation, which they allocated monies to Jewish education, whether it be day schools, Yeshiva, United Hebrew Schools. The community realized 10, 15 years ago that we could not, as we had for many years, continue to support United Hebrew Schools. These were schools that were lodged within synagogues. And basically somewhat run by an amalgam of talent from the synagogue as well as the United Hebrew Schools which was then an agency of the Federation. We thought it would be better if we gave the money directly to the synagogues and let them run their own schools. One of the most difficult things I did.

So I had, for lack of a better term, put out of business United Hebrew Schools. That wasn't accepted well by some of the teachers, wasn't accepted by the community, but those of us at Federation felt strongly that synagogue based education run by the synagogue was probably more effective than if run by the central agency, in this case being the United Hebrew Schools as an agency of the Federation.

Eventually we phased out the support to each of the synagogues to run their school but instead changed that to a

scholarship for those kids that would go to each of the synagogue or temple schools that could not necessarily afford, we'd give scholarships. I think that's still what's done now.

I guess my philosophy is that if you don't have an educated Jewish populous, we'll eventually whither away. Even if you help out the Jewish agencies by raising funds for the Allied Jewish Campaign, which is what it was then called, now it's called the Annual Campaign. If you go to people who have no knowledge of their Judaism or very little knowledge, they won't necessarily respond. How do Jews take care of other Jews? How do you do it if you're not going to get funding from the Jews that care? You have to care right here. You have to care in the pit of your stomach and in your heart. Part of it is learning about your heritage, learning about your history, knowing a little bit about your Hebrew roots, going to Israel, all of which Jewish education supports and it's important to support Jewish education.

We're grappling currently as we speak with one educational institution that can't meet its budget or pay its teachers on a monthly basis, have become perilously close to having payless paydays. We're grappling with that as we speak. Jewish education is always on the front burner. It's our highest priority in the community. A lot of our money goes to Jewish education. Doesn't seem to be enough. If there's one mantra that's been heard over the years from the

'60s to 2005 it's we never quite have enough to do everything that we have to do. The Jewish agenda is a large and varied one. We work hard on our campaign every year. I just left a meeting where we talked about the goal for our 2005-2006 campaign and how it has to increase from the last year's goal which was \$35 million. We're going to hopefully raise a little more. A lot of money goes to education. We all feel strongly about that as a top priority.

We're always grappling with the priorities. You have the Home for Aged, Jewish Vocational Service, Jewish Family Service, people out of work coming to Jewish Family Service and burdening the social workers way beyond their capacity. You have to run your schools. You have a finite budget of dollars you raise by the campaign. How do you allocate that?

A very difficult decision was made a few years ago, we used to fund Israel 53, 54 percent, local agencies maybe 46, 47. We took some millions of dollars out of Israel support and threw it into our local needs. It's maybe 51-49. There's those in the community that don't agree with it. I could mention names of people who are so supportive of Israel that say, without a strong Israel, you can't have a strong Detroit, you can't have a strong Jewish community here. Israel is paramount. Others say Israel can take care of itself. It's got high tech industry, et cetera. There's not

an outgoing war anymore, they certainly have a terrorist war going on. We really have to take care of our own. It's that constant battle. Every time we allocate dollars in May or June of every year there's different echelons of people that will argue both ways.

MR. MERETSKY: Which came first, the chicken or the egg. If you have educated Jewish people here, they'll help to support Israel.

MR. NACHMAN: And that debate will continue to go on. There's no answer.

MR. MERETSKY: Forever.

MR. NACHMAN: As long as they're around to debate it, that's good.

MR. MERETSKY: You've been involved with a lot of other groups in the Jewish community. Talk about some of the other things.

MR. NACHMAN: Until the late '70s all of my volunteer time was really Jewish community related. I've been an officer of my synagogue for many, many years.

MR. MERETSKY: Which one?

MR. NACHMAN: Adat Shalom. It occurred to me it's really important to give something back to the secular community, and my choice basically for the reason that United Way gave money to our Jewish agencies, I felt it was important for Jews to show a level of activity in the United Way. So I

got active in that and got to chairing a budgeting panel that budget a number of the United Way agencies, reviewed their budgets, allocated monies to them. I was active for maybe six or seven years at the United Way, and then as I got more active in the Federation, I sort of phased out of that.

I'm currently quite active in the Hospice of Michigan. It's my current secular foray, so to speak, and I'm involved the investment committee, the finance committee of Hospice and I take that seriously. It's important for the general community. The reason I'm involved with hospice is it's the only non-profit hospice around that will take anyone who needs the help and not turn away because they can't pay for hospice needs. I think that's important.

In a year and a half when I'm done with my

Foundation presidency I then have a decision to make, where am

I going to put my volunteer time. Right now I'm putting in

probably a good 20 hours a week in my presidency of the

Foundation. When you're done, you're done. Someone else

takes over and you're old news. I'm already thinking about

what do I want to do in a year and a half from now, whether

for the secular or Jewish community. I haven't quite figured

it out, but I have some time.

MR. MERETSKY: I heard that one of your hobbies is wood working. When you mentioned your dad being a carpenter, was that kind of an outgrowth of that?

MR. NACHMAN: My dad taught me, not an outward lesson but just an intuitive thing, the beauty and grains of wood. It's natural art. Just gorgeous. I just resonate with My dad passed away back in the mid '60s, younger than I am now. But in the '80s I got exposed to some galleries that were selling vessels made out of turned wood. Beautiful vessels made out of mahogany, cocoa bolo and beautiful exotic I started buying some of these vessels to start a collection. Then at a certain point I decided I'd like to learn how to do it, so I went down to a well known vessel turner down in Kentucky, in the boonies of Kentucky, and took lessons with him for three or four days in his shop. Came back, bought a lathe, put it in my basement and started making wood vessels.

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We had a lot of fun a couple years ago. At the Jewish Community Center we had a show of all my vessels. Some of the ones I've made and more importantly some of the 300 that I've collected.

MR. MERETSKY: Wow, that's quite a collection.

MR. NACHMAN: It was really well received. I felt good because I wanted to expose people in the community to a form of art that maybe they didn't know about. We had a lot of fun with it. I was there for a month, month and a half. A couple other members of the community also collected and had their wood vessels.

Last thing I made on my lathe was when my daughter got married in December I made her a Kiddish cup out of wood. Since that time I've been so busy with Foundation I haven't even gone back to my shop. Probably some time in the next few months when the weather gets cooler again.

MR. MERETSKY: Is your art collection mostly wood vessels?

MR. NACHMAN: It's a vessel collection. Glass, ceramic pieces, a lot of ceramic pieces, woven baskets, and mostly wood bowls in artful designs. There are people around the world that do that. The latest bowls I collected were carved not really turned on a lathe but carved by people in Australia. They're wonderful with the tactile sense of the wood. It gives me a lot of fun and good feelings to play with wood and collecting it and to turn it, to look at it and show it to people.

Tomorrow I've got the executive staff of Federation Foundation is coming to my home and we're going to spend an afternoon just to lay back and shmooze a little bit, socialize. I'm sure some of those people haven't seen the collection. I'm excited to show it to them.

MR. MERETSKY: I've heard it's very beautiful.

MR. NACHMAN: Thank you.

MR. MERETSKY: As an attorney you must still be very involved with your career. That's a great way to relax.

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MR. NACHMAN: Coming back from a Federation meeting also I need a little relaxation. Actually my law practice I'm cutting it back. I probably practice half time now. volunteer activities are the other half time. I also do a lot of world travel with my wife. We just came back from Berlin, Barcelona. Every place we go we try to find the Jewish piece of the city. In Berlin we went to the Jewish museum which was opened a few years ago, a Jewish music festival at a synagoque We take our Jewishness with us when we travel. In New Delhi, 12 million people, and we sought out in India. a Jewish service at a shul. There's only one shul left. There were only 25 or 30 people there for a service.

MR. MERETSKY: Fascinating.

MR. NACHMAN: Fascinating and interesting in the sense. Bombay has a fair Jewish population. But here 12 million in New Delhi where they used to be a lot of synagogues, there's one left that meagerly has a minyan once a week. Sign of the times I guess.

MR. MERETSKY: Are your children involved in the Jewish community and your wife?

MR. NACHMAN: Traditionally after bringing up our kids, who are now 28 and 31, my wife went back to school and got a masters in psychology. She's a psychologist and quite actively practices that. She's currently the chairperson for Stewardship which is overseeing those people who have given

major gifts to our millennium fund supporting education, supporting the aged. It's important that there be a Federation representative who meets with them, talks with them, let's them know how their money is being used. Makes them feel good that their money is being put to good use. It's called Stewardship and she's overseeing that. She really enjoys that opportunity.

My son David lives in Dallas. He's not active in Jewish things at this time. When he settles down with a family, he may be but he's still foot loose and fancy free as a single 28 year old.

My daughter Ilana is 31. She got married in December. She's quite active in APAC. Not active in the Young Adult Division. She sees herself as a little different than the typical young adult active person. She's got a mind of her own, very independent. She supports Israel and she's gone with me to conferences. I think she'll get more actively involved as she gets a family together.

MR. MERETSKY: What do you feel has been your greatest accomplishment in your profession and in the Jewish community?

MR. NACHMAN: I can't pick out one accomplishment in my law practice. I'm a real estate attorney. It's not like a litigator where you have one major case that hit the papers. I represent builders, developers, investors in real estate.

It may take a month, it may take six months to represent them in buying or selling or financing or developing something.

Then I move on to something else.

MR. MERETSKY: You teach.

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MR. NACHMAN: I did some teaching at Wayne when I got out law school. Taught legal research. I think one wonderful thing that came out of the law practice is the long established relationships I've had with my clients. They tend to come back over and over. You go to their weddings, they come to your bar mitzvahs, whatever. I've been in two law firms, one from getting out of law school until '87. I became a partner in the firm of Hyman, Gerwin, Nachman, Friedman & Winkleman. That firm disbanded in '87. An active Jewish I went to the Butzel Long firm where I am now. camaraderie of practicing with the guys at each firm. Butzel Long, which when I joined had fewer Jews than it does today, but they're still in the minority there. We've had a convivial and supportive atmosphere in both law firms.

What is my more important thing in Federation? I think from '65 to '67 when I got involved in the Junior Division through until a couple years ago I chaired almost every chairmanship you could have and every allocation division. Did a lot of different things. I can't pull out one and say I did the best job in the world. What I was aiming for was the chance to be a president of either the

Foundation or the Federation. I'm the president of
Foundation. I think because I was so active on the Federation
side, which is the agency side and allocation side and
programming side, and then coming into the Foundation, which
is the asset holding arm and investment arm of our Jewish
community, I think I've been able to put my experience in both
of them together. I feel like I'm doing a fair job as
president. My view is a 360 degree view, not just the assets
and dollars of the foundation and investing endowments, but
everything we do as a Foundation to support our agencies and
all the programs. It's a mixture of things. I'd like to
think I'm doing a fair job.

I don't know that anyone walks away and says I've been the best president or the worst president. Every generation is like a link. If you pick up where the last person left off and you do a fair job and preserve that organization and let it continue a little. We're already in the process of nominating my successor and hopefully he'll pick up where I left off. As long as the chain doesn't break and everyone does their piece to keep the Jewish community stable, I feel good about it. I don't have a heavy duty ego. I just want to support the community and make sure it sustains itself. I think so far we are.

MR. MERETSKY: Before every interview I do a little research, read, talk to people, ask questions. What I learned

about you is you're kind of the quiet, you're there, doing a great job, but you're there quietly. Your thought processes, the points that you add are always some of the very best that are ever put on the table.

MR. NACHMAN: When you've been around for years, there's nothing new under the sun. Maybe some of my thoughts are bringing up things that I've heard of or done in the past. You can't help, you have things you've learned and get more and more over the years. I don't believe that being loud and boisterous is going to get you anywhere. Hopefully I'm the voice of reason.

I just came from a weekly presidents meeting of the Foundation and Federation presidents. Very vociferous debate today about a major communal issue. Peter and I looked at it a little different way but we respected each other. I don't know that we came up with an answer right now, but sometimes one of us or the other is the loyal opposition and it takes two sides, and hopefully from his position and my position, we'll come up with a position that makes sense for the community. But where I'm coming from is do your job, stable, don't have any big ups and downs, just roll the endowments, roll the campaign, make some sound decisions and keep the Federation here for the future. That's what I'm doing.

MR. MERETSKY: I think you're doing a great job of it.

MR. NACHMAN: Thanks.

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MR. MERETSKY: Is there anything you'd like to add, other thoughts, something for the future generation.

MR. NACHMAN: I'll add one more thing. Every succeeding generation is less linked and less knowledgeable of what the past has been. I remember a little bit about the Holocaust, the next generation remembers less and the next generation remembers less. We shouldn't necessarily be bound to our Jewish future based on what the Holocaust taught us but it did teach us a major lesson. We have to take care of No one else will take care of us unless we take ourselves. care of ourselves. As I see the numbers of givers to our campaign getting a little less every year, although campaign numbers are still stable, but fewer and fewer people are giving, it's an indication to me that we maybe have to do a better job in Jewish education, a better job in letting people know we have an organized Jewish community that takes care of those who can't take care of themselves and to continue with our campaign. I think it's going to be a bigger challenge as years go on. All the more reason to have vigorous Jewish education, all the more reason to keep up our Jewish educational institutions, the Hillel day schools, the new Jewish academy, whatever.

The other thing I wanted to mention is sort of interesting to me. My wife's family, the Orley family in

Detroit, we just realized there's a confluence of things happening just about this time, my brother-in-law, Larry Lax, who's married to my sister-in-law Melissa, this year is chairman of the annual campaign. I'm president of the Foundation. My other brother-in-law, Rob Orley, is chairing the Fisher Mission to Israel coming up this year. He was president of Hillel Day School. My other brother-in-law, Greg Orley, just became president a few weeks ago of Shaarey Congregation of Shaarey Zedek. We look and say isn't it interesting that in this family I married into, all of us in our upbringing felt the need to be involved Jewishly and here in one fairly good size family we're all actively involved and have major positions in the community. We feel good about it.

MR. MERETSKY: Do you have any siblings?

MR. NACHMAN: I have two sisters. The oldest -- a couple years younger than me -- is Delores Kreal. She at one point was married to a Venezuelan and lived in Venezuela for many years. She now lives here. She has two children, one is getting married out in California, who is actively Jewish and a daughter who is marginally Jewish a this point, Nora.

And I have another sister, Linda Goodwin, who's very, very active in our congregation, Adat Shalom. She has two children, David, who just graduated from Michigan Law School, moving to New York, active Jewishly, and Rebecca, who lives in New York, graduated U of M and will be active

Jewishly. She's single right now and doing what single people tend to do. Both my sisters are active in my synagogue I guess. Delores is active in Jewish study at the Federation, as does my other sister. I guess the apple doesn't fall far from the tree. My dad cared a lot about it, my mother cared at lot about it, we were exposed to synagogue at a young age and we've continued.

MR. MERETSKY: That's what will keep the Jewish community strong, in my opinion, as we help our children to learn and grow into it and they their children.

MR. NACHMAN: The issue I continue to have is the inter-marriage issue, which no one has an answer to that. My daughter is inter-married although I have great confidence from her Hillel Day School education. The Jewish ceremony, being married by a rabbi, going to Shabat services periodically, will be important to her. I know she will bring up her children Jewishly. She will have a Jewish home. Hopefully my son will, too. Jury's still out on that one because I don't know who he's going to marry yet.

But that's of some concern to me and many of us as to what the inter-marriage rate will have as far as the effect on our Jewish community. I don't want to leave it on a low note. Maybe it could be on a high note and things will turn around and get better. All the more reason for Jewish education.

MR. MERETSKY: I agree. Unless you have other comments I think that we've finished.

MR. NACHMAN: I enjoyed the opportunity to be part of the archives.

MR. MERETSKY: Very glad to have you. Thank you very much.

MR. NACHMAN: Thank you.