1	ORAL HISTORY OF: Graham Orley		
2	INTERVIEWED BY: Charlotte Dubin		
3	DATE OF INTERVIEW: Wednesday, June 29, 2004		
4	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: Jewish Federation		
5	SUBJECT MATTER: Jewish community life		
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7	MS. DUBIN: Mr. Orley, do we have permission to use		
8	your words and thoughts in the future for educational and		
9	historic research and documentation?		
10	MR. ORLEY: Yes.		
11	MS. DUBIN: Let's start at the very beginning. When		
12	and where were you born?		
13	MR. ORLEY: I was born October the 9th, 1924, in the		
14	city of Detroit in what I guess would now be called Women's		
15	Hospital. At the time of my birth my mother and father lived		
16	on a street called Pingree, which is on the west side of		
17	Detroit and runs east and west off of Dexter Boulevard. It's		
18	half way between West Grand Boulevard and Davidson.		
19	MS. DUBIN: Tell me a little bit about your parents.		
20	MR. ORLEY: My father was born in Russia, and at the		
21	age of 13 he arrived in America with a widowed mother and two		
22	sisters. In order for them to come into America a distant		
23	relative who lived in Indianapolis had to sign for them so		
24	that they would not become chattels of the country.		
25	My mother was born in Lithuania. She arrived in		
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Baltimore, and I don't know the year that she arrived, but she came to Detroit because she had relatives in Detroit. My father ended up in Detroit after spending about two days in New York because it was too busy, too bustley for him. He had some friends here and finally moved to Detroit where I was born.

7 MS. DUBIN: Can you tell us a little bit about your
8 home growing up.

Backing up for just a moment with my 9 MR. ORLEY: father. One of the interesting stories that my father would 10 tell, as a young boy in Russia, was the fact that he grew up 11 12 in a little village called Krimenchak, which was right near Kiev. His father was a grain merchant. They would ride the 13 grain into the big city every weekend so that they could sell 14 the grain to the various merchants. Somehow he learned to 15 ride horses during that period of his life, and when he 16 17 entered America during the First World War, he was in the 18 calvary in the United States Army.

19 Going back to your next question, Charlotte, what 20 would you like me to answer?

MS. DUBIN: Actually, this story was pretty interesting. When he came to this country, did he start a business or work someplace?

24 MR. ORLEY: No, my father was 13 years old when he 25 came to America. When he was 18 he was in the army. After he

1 came out of the army, he looked for a job, and he was just a 2 normal person with a job. Ultimately, when he was about 20 3 something he became a real estate broker, and was a real 4 estate broker until the Depression. During the Depression 5 things were different in America, and everybody struggled to 6 get by, and he and Mother did the very same thing.

7 They got by, and during that time there were certain things that could be done and couldn't be done, but 8 nevertheless I grew up, my brother Joe, who was born three and 9 a half years prior to my birth, grew up, and subsequent to my 10 11 birth my sister Rhea was born and she grew up. Whether the 12 conditions stark or tough or whatever, Mother and Dad always managed to save. We had food on the table and we were able to 13 go to school and continue with our education without having to 14 15 quit school, so that we were able to grow up in America and become what we are today. 16

MS. DUBIN: What was it like in your home?

MR. ORLEY: Well, my mother was a very pro-Jewish 18 19 mother. And by pro-Jewish mother I mean that she was an 20 Orthodox woman. My father was not an Orthodox man; he was a Conservative Jew. Between the two they would have a very 21 22 interesting relationship. When my mother got to be Kosher, 23 and my father would say, Couldn't we just do something a little different? And the answer was no. I grew up in a 24 25 Kosher home.

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1 I remember so vividly as we grew up that Friday 2 night dinners were very important to our family. My sister, my brother and I during that time would absolutely be there at 3 the dinner table for the Shabat dinner and we continued having 4 those dinners up until our families, after my brother was 5 married, I was married, and my sister was married, and the 6 7 families grew so large that it was almost impossible for my mother to have those dinners on Friday night, and each family 8 began a program of having their own Friday night Shabat 9 dinner, which in many instances throughout the family is 10 continued to this day. 11

MS. DUBIN: Did your family belong to a synagogue?

MR. ORLEY: Yes. I'm going to back up for a minute. My mother lived as a young girl next door to Ed Levy, Sr. Ed Levy, Sr. and I tell Ed, Jr. this story all the time, how he would not let my mother go out with my father until he -- Ed Levy, Sr. -- put the okay on my father, which he ultimately did, and they got married.

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As a young boy, because of my mother's family, we belonged to a synagogue that was located on Linwood and Blaine called Michigan Israel. I remember on the High Holy Days playing with the hazel nuts outside of the synagogue, rolling the hazel nuts against the wall of the synagogue to see who could win the most hazel nuts, which were then taken home for the High Holy Days.

Subsequent to belonging to that little synagogue we 1 2 joined Shaarey Zedek probably in 1930, prior to their building the main sanctuary at Chicago and Lawton. I remember prior to 3 the building of the synagogue, and actually while the building 4 was going on, services were held in the catering hall on 5 Twelfth Street on the second level. When Shaarey Zedek opened 6 7 over there on Chicago and Lawton, I entered in the second or third grade, and our family has been there -- this being 2004 8 9 -- for over 70 years.

We began with Rabbi Herschman. I was there when Hank Greenberg came into the synagogue and asked permission to play on the High Holy Days. I remember Rabbi Adler. In fact one of my sons was in the synagogue for one of his services prior to his bar mitzvah the day Rabbi Adler was shot. All of my children were -- my two sons were bar mitzvahed at Shaarey Zedek.

Oh, I'll back up further. I was married at Shaarey
Zedek. My sister was confirmed at Shaarey Zedek. We have
been members there ever since and are still members there to
this day.

MS. DUBIN: Besides your marriage you mentioned two other historic events that took place at Shaarey Zedek. I wonder if you could tell us a little about the two: Hank Greenberg and Rabbi Adler.

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MR. ORLEY: I was probably ten years old at the

time, and at that time it was difficult for children to really 1 2 sit in the main sanctuary but they were permitted if your parents were there. Hank Greenberg came into the synagogue. 3 At the time he was the great Jewish ballplayer for the Detroit 4 5 Tigers. He came in and had asked prior to the main service if 6 he could play on that particular holiday because the Detroit Tigers were in the playoffs at that time. The rabbi gave him 7 permission, and it was really exciting for a ten-year-old boy 8 9 to see the Jewish ballplayer come in and ask the rabbi for permission to play, which was granted. I think, if I recall 10 11 correctly, he hit a home run that day and they won the ball game. So it worked out very well. 12

On the other hand, when I was in high school and playing football, I had gone to the high school on a day that was a Jewish holiday to play ball, and I broke my elbow that day. So you never know if you're going to win.

MS. DUBIN: What was the reaction of the18congregation when Hank Greenberg walked in? Do you remember?

MR. ORLEY: The place just got up and began to clap.
20 Everybody was excited because this was a real happening.

21 MS. DUBIN: The other event, the sadder event, was
22 the death of Rabbi Adler.

23 MR. ORLEY: My son was pre-bar mitzvah. As you know 24 a bar mitzvah boy or a bat mitzvah girl to go to synagogue 25 ever so many times prior to their becoming an adult. Randy

happened to have been in the synagogue that day when a young 1 2 man walked up, a young man who Rabbi Adler was counseling, and 3 the young man walked up to the rabbi and said a few words -and this is according to my son Randy, who has mentioned it 4 ever so many times -- pulled a gun and shot the rabbi in front 5 of the congregants, and the place -- I use the word exploded, 6 7 but I mean the place became pandemonium. Police were called and the ambulance was called, and Rabbi Adler was rushed to 8 the hospital and subsequently died from the gunshot wound. 9

MS. DUBIN: You told us a little about your neighborhood, where you lived. Can you tell us a little bit more about what you did?

13 MR. ORLEY: My parents lived on Pingree for a short 14 period of time, subsequently moved to Calvert and then to 15 Webb, and they were always in rented units because during that 16 period of time it was the Depression, and as your fortunes 17 improved, you gradually improved your own standard of living.

I, like so many others growing up, went to 18 McCullough Elementary School, Durfee Intermediate, and then to 19 Central High School, from which I graduated in 1941. Very 20 interestingly, our class of 1941 had some very, very exciting 21 22 people, one of whom is Bill Davidson, one was Dave Mondry, one 23 was Victor Baum, the former circuit court judge. There were just ever so many young people who grew up in the same era and 24 25 became upstanding members of the Jewish community.

Fortunately, God was good to my family and I, and as time
 progressed, we also became upstanding members of the
 community.

Backing up a wee bit, during the period of growing 4 up, I played ball, I played all types of sports and just had a 5 6 regular growing up life, but we were not well-to-do; we were 7 just average Jewish people growing up in that enclave of Jewish people, which was bounded by let's say West Grand 8 Boulevard to perhaps Oakland Boulevard and from Fourteenth 9 10 Street perhaps to Homer. The area was predominantly Jewish, and everybody knew everybody, and until after the Second World 11 War when the migration north and west began to occur, 12 everybody knew everybody by their having to go to the one high 13 14 school where 95 percent of the children were Jewish, and 15 everybody knew everybody.

Subsequently that changed after the war, and during that period of time conditions in the Detroit area changed dramatically.

19 Going back, from that point forward my life changed. 20 In December of 1941, as you know, December 7th, America 21 entered the Second World War.

In 1941 my brother Joe was at the University of Pennsylvania. I was accepted to the University of Pennsylvania but never got there. Joe wanted to get into the manufacturing business. I might back up just for a moment by

saying that people to this day ask how long my brother and I
have been partners in business, and it's very interesting. We
were partners in the bedroom, sleeping in twin beds when we
were young boys, have been partners ever since, and will be
partners until the day we die. Our relationship is probably
as two close friends, notwithstanding the fact that we are
brothers, but it's a very close, familial relationship.

When Joe got out of the army he said to my father he 8 would like to go into the manufacturing business, and Dad gave 9 him a very few dollars to see what he could find, and he found 10 a very tiny manufacturing business. But when Dad gave Joe the 11 money, he said, Joe, you can't go into business unless your 12 brother is a partner, and he, meaning my father, would also be 13 a partner, and we stayed a third, a third, a third, until my 14 father turned 70, which was many, many years later, after 15 which Joe and I bought him out and remained 50 percent 16 partners each to this very day. 17

Backing up, Joe found this little business, and 18 during school I would go over there. I would type invoices, I 19 would deliver the parts, I would do whatever happened or 20 whatever was necessary because as the war came on we got 21 I remember so well delivering parts. If something 22 busier. 23 had to be at a manufacturing plant for a war effort at two in the morning, I would get into an old Hudson car and drive and 24 25 deliver the parts to the manufacturing company. The next

1 morning I would go to school. In the afternoon I would 1 make 2 sure I typed the invoice for the parts so we could get paid so 3 that we could pay our bills and continue in business. That 4 was the start of the manufacturing business.

5 Subsequently Joe was inducted into the navy, and then a year later I had a deferment for one year because 6 7 somebody had to be at the business, but subsequently I was drafted into the army and spent seven months in the army. 8 For whatever reason when I was in high school, I had filed an 9 application with a Congressman to go to the Naval Academy. 10 When you're in high school you do many crazy things, and this 11 12 was one of them. As it turned out it worked out extremely well. I was drafted into the army, and during that period of 13 time I was in the army, I went through basic training and 14 whatever other activities I was involved in. 15

Then one day the commanding officer of the base calls me in and he says, You have a congressional appointment to the Naval Academy. You're being discharged from the army tomorrow, and you have one week to reenlist in the navy. So I was discharged from the army after six or seven months, and subsequently reenlisted in the navy at Bainbridge, Maryland.

The reason they picked Bainbridge, Maryland, was because there was the Naval Academy Preparatory School there, which was the equivalent of a college education. The exam was given like two or three weeks after I had been discharged and

reenlisted in the navy, and I flunked the exam by .2 of a
 point. I will never forget it. The other young men that were
 there had been studying for eight or nine months.

As I had flunked the exam, I then went to basic 4 training for the navy, notwithstanding the fact that I'd 5 6 already done it for the army. I finished my training for the 7 navy and they sent me aboard ship. I was on a patrol gunship that was in the Atlantic. I was aboard ship for three or four 8 months and I was studying to be a storekeeper striker. 9 The 10 storekeeper because of my ability to type and because of my 11 having ability to know how to take care of supplies. Having had this manufacturing experience, they made me a storekeeper 12 striker, which meant that I was learning to be a storekeeper. 13

After about three or four months aboard ship word 14 came out would I like a fleet appointment to the Naval Academy 15 to go back to the school to take the test. Studied for the 16 17 whole year and take the test and so forth and so on. I said So I went back to school and spent a year at the 18 of course. Naval Academy Preparatory School, passed the examination, 19 flunked the physical, for a very innocuous reason, but 20 nevertheless it was something that kept me out. 21

I subsequently was attached to the commander of the Fifth Naval District in Norfolk, Virginia, for the balance of my naval career. Because of the training and the education that I had had, they put me on his staff. From there I was

1 discharged from the navy, and here I am today.

MS. DUBIN: I want to go back a little bit, too. You mentioned some classmates of yours at Central High School. Obviously your class was a remarkable one. Among those people did you have any special friends or those who influenced you or teachers who influenced you?

MR. ORLEY: Well, Sunday School I had a teacher who
was terrific by the name of Charles Rosenblat. He was
absolutely terrific. It's very difficult to remember, but I
do believe that he was one of my teachers at Durfee
Intermediate School. He was one that I really enjoyed.

Another interesting thing that happened, if it 12 13 wasn't for Ralph Borin sitting next to me, I'd still be in high school. I think it was Irving Panish was the physics 14 15 teacher. There was no way in the world that I understood what 16 he was talking about, but fortunately I passed the final test and that was it. But Ralph Borin was a very good friend, a 17 18 classmate of mine, and a still good friend today. He assisted me in getting through that class. 19

There was a January graduating class and a June graduation class. Bill Davidson graduated in January of '41 and I graduated in June with Dave Mondry and Vic Baum and Ralph Borin and ever so many others. Some are still here, some are not. It was interesting because when you look back -- take Irving Goldman as an example. Irving graduated in the

1 same class we did. His wife's brother, Irving Rothberg,
2 graduated in the same class. The people scattered all over
3 the country, but nevertheless it was a very, very interesting
4 class because everybody was in the same boat, and everybody
5 wanted to strive to do better in America. If you look around
6 at the names, they all have. It's very interesting.

7 MS. DUBIN: You also mentioned that you had worked 8 with your brother, but I think you worked after school earlier 9 than that.

MR. ORLEY: Yes, I did. During the Depression my 10 father had a coal yard because most of the homes were heated 11 by the use of coal. He got into that business because during 12 the Depression there was no real estate business and he had to 13 14 make a living, and he got into that business to make a living. As a young boy, I was perhaps 13 years old at the time, and I 15 16 remember jumping on the running boards of cars on a Saturday 17 with people who also were very poor, but they needed a bushel of coal. I would drive out to the pile, fill a bushel of 18 19 coal, and sell it for 30 cents and collect the 30 cents and 20 take it in, and put it in the register.

Subsequent to that, when I was 14 years old, an uncle of mine who had a coal yard needed some help, and he would go in the back room for whatever and would leave me out front to take care of the customers and the cash register. Weigh the trucks to make sure when they went out they had the

2000 pounds of coal or 1000 pounds or 500 pounds, whatever the
 order was for, and it was my job to take care of it.

During my growing-up period, when I spoke of my uncle going in the back room, undoubtedly he went back there to sleep because at night who knows what he did. But I would take care of the front, and that's where I got some business experience, which was very good at a very young age.

8 MS. DUBIN: Tell me about the girl you met named 9 Sally Hechtman.

10 MR. ORLEY: Very interesting story. My father and Sam Hechtman were friends. Not close social friends, but in 11 12 the Jewish community everybody knows everybody, and my father knew Sam Hechtman. I was probably 23 or 24 at the time and 13 Sally was 17, maybe even 16. I said, Dad, I'm not going to 14 15 take that girl out. He said, Do me a favor, take her out. I 16 said, No way. I had already come out of the service, had already experienced a little of life with other young ladies. 17

One day Dick and Avern Cohn -- Avern was in my 18 graduating class also, as was Dick Slok. One day Dick and 19 20 Avern decided that they're going to Europe for the very first time, and Dick, who lived on Wildemere at the time, because 21 22 the migration had already started to take place to the 23 northwest, was having a party in the basement of his father's house, and Bert Gordon brought Sally to the party, and I saw 24 her for the very first time. I said, She's too young for me. 25

1 I just can't go out with her.

I went back and reported to my father that I met the young lady, and Dad, she's not for me. He said, Well, you saw her, and I'll tell Sam that you saw her and that was it.

About a year later on Rosh Hashanah night, in other words after the first day of Rosh Hashanah I had a date with a woman of another persuasion and I went to the Statler Terrace room with this young lady, and at the next table was Harold Victor and Sally Hechtman. She looked entirely different. I said, Holy smokes, what a change.

When I got home, the next day I picked up the phone 11 12 and I called her, and we went out, and the rest is history. 13 And it so funny because I saw her at this party in the summer -- I've got to make absolutely certain I get the dates right. 14 15 I took her out first in September, and in November she was 16 going out with somebody else, and I went to the house, and I 17 had a little pinky ring. I said, I know you're going out with somebody else tonight, but you're coming back, and I'm going 18 to be in this house, and I'm proposing to you. You take this 19 20 ring and stick it in your purse, and when you come back, we'll talk to your father and mother. And she took the ring. 21 We got married the following April, and we've been married ever 22 54 years right now and counting. 23 since.

The results of that marriage are three children: Jeffrey, Randy, and Pam, and between the three of them, Jeff

1 was married, has three grown sons, Randy has two boys and a 2 girl, and Pam has a boy and a girl. So out of our marriage we 3 have eight grandchildren, and God willing, we'll have many 4 more great grandchildren if God's good to us.

One of the interesting things that happened in my 5 6 life was how I got involved in charity, philanthropy, whatever 7 you want to say. During the Depression my mother had a blue and white box in the kitchen, and I remember vividly in the 8 Depression when nobody had any money, she would take coins and 9 just drop them in that box, and make sure whatever little 10 spare change she had went into that box, and she said it's for 11 the Jewish people, it's for the Jewish people. Boy, that 12 stuck in my head ever since. Thank God God's been good to us, 13 and we're able to do what we're able to do. And that's where 14 it started. 15

MS. DUBIN: Tell us a little bit more about that charity. I know that you have been charitable in a number of areas. In fact why don't we start with the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and United Jewish Foundation. How have you been involved?

21 MR. ORLEY: May I back up a moment? You had asked 22 on a previous occasion how we had gotten into the real estate 23 business, and it was very interesting. The manufacturing 24 business grew and grew and grew, and there can't be two bosses 25 in one business. My father was able to accumulate some

property over time after the Depression and after the war, and I said to him one day, Dad, why are the two of us running business when the two of us can be running two businesses? And he said, That's a very good idea. I said, Well, I'd like to do real estate. And that was the start.

6 Going into the real estate business I didn't know very much. I had a little experience, but it just grew and 7 grew and grew and grew. One of the interesting thing in the 8 real estate business is here and there you acquired a partner, 9 a part-time partner, a partner in the deal, or whatever the 10 case may be. One of our early partners was Phil and Max 11 Stollman. And as you know, Phil and Max were very charitable. 12 And Phil would always say to me, Graham, what you give away 13 14 will come back in spades. Just keep earning and giving and 15 earning and giving. And it was absolutely the truth.

Over time I became a solicitor for the Allied Jewish 16 17 Campaign. Subsequent to that I then got involved in the Real Estate Division for the United Jewish Charities, which is what 18 it was called at that point, and I was on that committee --19 20 they didn't have term limits at that time -- for well over 21 ten years. Then as time went on I became a treasurer, vice president, and then ultimately the president of the United 22 Jewish Foundation, and I was the president for three years, 23 which was term limited. 24

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Ever so many things happened during my time as

president of the Charities Foundation, the most notable of 1 which was the acquiring of the Max M. Fisher Federation 2 3 Building, which is the building we're presently in, which happened by a quirk. Bob Aronson -- and by the way I was on 4 the search committee that hired Bob Aronson, and if you ever 5 talk to Bob, he will tell you that I sold him on Detroit. 6 7 That was in De Modesto Restaurant on Northwestern. And as we 8 all know, Bob has proven to be an absolute gem for the city of Detroit. 9

Backing up for just a moment, Bob was at my house to 10 11 discuss something in regard to Federation and charities, and he said, I have to go over and see Bruce Politzker about a 12 building, and he said, Do you know him? I said, I know him 13 14 very well. I know his sister, I knew his father. I know him 15 very well. He said, Do you have anything planned right now? I said, Yeah, I can call my office and change whatever I have 16 to, but let's go over to Bruce's office. 17

We go over to Bruce's office, and he sees me walk in 18 with Bob Aronson, and walks up to me and puts his arms around 19 Graham, I'm glad you came. And we sat down and worked 20 me. out a transaction where Bruce was able to donate the building 21 that we are presently in to the United Jewish Foundation. 22 In 23 the very first week of ownership of the building there were more meetings held in this building than were held at the old 24 25 Butzel building in a year because it was the center of the

Jewish community. And it's proven to be a wonderful building
 for the Jewish community.

3 MS. DUBIN: The other positions that you have held
4 with Federation, I know in the campaign, are numerous.

MR. ORLEY: I don't even remember.

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6 MS. DUBIN: Tell us then a little bit about your 7 other philanthropies within the Jewish community, not just 8 Federation.

MR. ORLEY: One of the interesting things that has 9 10 occurred between my brother and I -- and I should include my 11 sister also -- is the fact that we are very family oriented. 12 By that I mean simply that his family and my family get along extremely well together, and in fact one of his sons was born 13 14 on October 8th, I was born October 9th, my son Randy was born 15 October 15th, and there's just a blending of the families, a 16 very close relationship.

17 That led us, when Bob Aronson came talking about the gift to Jewish Family Service, it almost fit in perfectly to 18 what our beliefs were. And when I say almost, I mean there 19 20 are so many different things that they do and we being family oriented -- I mean the family orientation doesn't relate to 21 how the immigration and the resettlement of the Russian Jews 22 23 through Family Services occurred, but nevertheless what has happened is adoption, family problems, marriage problems. 24 I 25 mean there are so many things that Family Service that fits

into our mode of thinking -- my brother and I -- that it just
 fit right into where we wanted to put some money.

We are really excited about the fact that probably 3 4 in the fall of 2004 or no later than the spring of 2005 the 5 Family Service will move into the absolutely magnificent 6 building opposite the Jewish Community campus on Maple Road, 7 and it should be an absolutely perfect blend to what has been done on the campus itself. Our families are very excited 8 about what we have done and hopefully what we are able to do 9 10 in the future.

If you say what other philanthropies, I could give you Technion, Bar Ilan, Weitzman Institute, B'nai Brith. I could go on and on and on and on. But what difference does it make? It doesn't. I thank God whatever we're able to do we do.

MR. ORLEY: Oh, I forgot two very important ones by the way; they're local. We are major contributors to Ford Hospital and Beaumont. I learned that lesson from Sam Hechtman, my father-in-law. Sam used to go to Florida and spend his winters there. To him the winter was six weeks.

One day he walked into Sinai Hospital in Florida, in Miami, and said, Who's in charge of philanthropy? This was maybe 20 years ago. They didn't know Sam Hechtman from a hill of beans. He walked in and he said, I'd like to give some money so if I ever die in Florida, you'll know who I am. I

1 will never forget this. He found the people that he had to 2 talk to. Right there on the spot he wrote them a check for 3 \$50,000. They remembered his name, and would you believe, he 4 died in Florida.

5 I learned from him also that giving to the community 6 locally, which he and my mother-in-law Lillian did -- well, 7 actually Sam was the first president of Federation Apartments and was one of the proponents of the fact that the Jewish 8 9 community needed two types of apartments: they needed those 10 for low income families and second, needed some apartments for those who were able to afford a little better service. And he 11 12 was president of Federation Apartments, donated a substantial sum of money there. 13

Subsequently, he gave money to Sinai Hospital, and third but not least has just given a substantial sum of money to the Jewish Community Center for the Hechtman Gymnasium.

So running through the gauntlet of both sides of the family, we are involved in the hospital. I learned that little quirk from Sam of doing the hospital bit because we're Detroiters, and my brother and I want to make sure the two hospitals are aware of who we are.

22 MS. DUBIN: I think also the symphony has benefitted 23 from you.

24 MR. ORLEY: Oh, yes. And the opera house. One day 25 Peter Cummings picked up the phone and said, I have to see Joe

1 and you. I said, Okay, come on over. At the time I don't 2 think I had been to the symphony five times in my life. He said, we're doing this and this and this and this, and I have 3 to have some money, and we gave him some money. Then he came 4 back, and I said, well, we really aren't symphony-goers, but 5 we'll give it to you. But let us think about it, and come 6 back in another year. He marked it down, and sure as anything 7 he came back a year later, and we gave him some more money. 8

9 At the time we thought, what are we doing this for? 10 And finally it was decided we're doing this for the city of 11 Detroit and for where we grew up.

One day I was at the Pine Knob outdoor facility and the then director of the symphony, I believe his name was Emil King, came over to say hello. I said to him, Emil, if you'd have told me a year ago that we would have done what we did, I would have said you were out of your mind, but it's done and I'm happy.

The same situation occurred with David DiChiera at the Opera House, when he was having his big fund-raiser over there, came over to see us, and the same thing occurred. I guess you have no choice. You do what you have to do, or want to do.

MS. DUBIN: Some of the philanthropies you mentioned are Israel based. What about Israel in your life? Why do you support Israel as generously as you do?

1 MR. ORLEY: Oh, I'm a firm believer that the Jewish 2 people need a state. I am very unhappy with what's going on in Israel right today, but I am a firm believer that we need a 3 homeland. We have a homeland and it must be protected and it 4 must be preserved for the benefit of the Jewish people. When 5 6 you look around the world, there are only 16 million people of Jewish faith in the world, we're outnumbered by God knows how 7 many people, and we have to stay strong and we have to stay 8 with a state of our own, and we have to protect that state any 9 and every way we possibly can. 10

MS. DUBIN: Have you passed on some of these feelings to your children?

MR. ORLEY: Well, it's very interesting that you say that. Randy, our second son, is on the Real Estate Committee. He has been on the Real Estate Committee for Federation now for probably four or five years and is working his way up the ladder over there. He and my nephew-in-law Larry Lax are the two members of our family who are overseeing the construction of the Jewish Family Service building.

My grandson Adam Orley is involved with the Junior Division, and has just returned from Israel on the Grossfeld mission, where he was the youngest of all the participants in the Grossfeld mission. Hopefully he will continue becoming more involved. He graduated George Washington University, and he's working locally at a company called Marcus Millichap.

Assuming he stays in the Detroit area, he should become very
 involved as time goes on because he has been indoctrinated in
 the Young Adult Division and his trips to Israel. In fact his
 mother, who is divorced from his father, lives in Israel.

5 MS. DUBIN: You've talked about how your descendants 6 are taking after you, and I wondered if you would also add 7 perhaps the legacy that you would like to leave them, a 8 message perhaps that you would want them to have.

9 MR. ORLEY: When I grew up, things financially were 10 not what they are now, and my children and many other children in the same circumstances have not known what need and desire 11 12 and want is. And it's my hope and prayer that I and my wife 13 have instilled in them a work ethic that will permit them to 14 become upstanding, viable, contributing Jewish citizens to not 15 only Jewish causes, but to American causes and Israel causes. 16 The truth is that you have to pound it into them because 17 there's no other way they can learn that there is a need beyond themselves, and that need covers a multitude of things, 18 19 whether it be Israel or local needs or whatever. We want them 20 to become involved so that they can continue to preserve the Jewish faith. 21

MS. DUBIN: Is there anything I haven't asked you that you would like say?

24 MR. ORLEY: My brother. That will conclude, and 25 then you can edit it any way you want.

MS. DUBIN: We have a photograph. Go ahead.

1

2 MR. ORLEY: I appreciate very much the fact that you have asked me to come here because of my involvement in the 3 Jewish community, but I must tell you that involvement has 4 involved more than just me alone. It has involved my brother 5 Joe, who has been my partner from day one, and will continue 6 7 until we both pass away. I have to say the involvement in charities that have been done have been done by both of us and 8 both of us have the same belief, both have the same feeling 9 10 and both have the same desires, not only for what we have 11 done, for what we hope our children and grandchildren do.

12 Joe and I have talked ever so many times about the future, the future of our children. One of the interesting 13 14 things we did is we didn't bring them into our businesses 15 other than letting them know what we do, but we wanted them to become their own people, and fortunately because of that 16 decision, my children have done and become their own people, 17 18 financially sound. Joe's children the same, have become their own people and financially sound. And today, each family has 19 20 appointed one person to represent their family in our 21 businesses. From Joe's family Robert Orley has been anointed as the intermediary, Randy Orley has been appointed the 22 intermediary for my family, and the two boys are working 23 together to become more involved and more acquainted with what 24 25 Joe and I have done over the years, so it can continue for the

1 benefit of the families.

2	How'	s that?	
3	MS.	DUBIN:	Thank you very much.
4 5	MR.	ORLEY:	Did that answer your question?
5	MS.	DUBIN:	Yes, beautifully. Now, we have a
6	photograph of	you.	

MR. ORLEY: My brother Joe is right here, and as you 7 know, I am to his left. This picture was taken outdoors of a 8 600,000 square foot complex which we built in the city of 9 10 Troy, Michigan, which Joe and I are partners in, and it was at 11 the dedication of the second building, which was a very happy 12 event for both him and me. If you drive down Big Beaver, just past the Somerset Mall, opposite the Troy Marriott and the 13 Troy City Hall, you will see these two 14-story office 14 15 buildings of which we are very major partners in, and I am 16 very happy to be a partner with my brother.