Good evening. Good evening and welcome to the Filson Historical Society. My name is Craig Buthod, and I'm the CEO and President of the Filson. As such, I'm proud to announce the creation of the Jewish community archive at the Filson Historical Society. I agree, this is a big deal for us and we're very excited. This landmark collection with the generous support of the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence, will be built around the archives of Jewish Hospital. These archives will be preserved and maintained by the Filson as part of its permanent collection in perpetuity. The Filson will collect additional materials from the Jewish community of Louisville, as well as from individuals, families, and businesses. In time, we expect the Jewish community dark community archive to become a major element of the Philippines Research Collection. We're very proud, just hold your hand and one will magically appear in your lap. I'm pleased to introduce the Honorable Jerry Abramson, moderator of this evening's panel discussion. Jerry, if you don't know this, Jerry is the former mayor of Louisville, lieutenant governor of Kentucky, and Director of Governmental Affairs in the Obama White House, beginning June 1, Jerry will serve as an executive in residence at Spalding University, among his many other claims to fame, and the one for which I remember him. 20 years ago, Jerry hired me and brought me to Louisville, ladies and gentlemen, Jerry Abramson.

Craig Buthod 00:00

Jerry Abramson 01:42

Craig did a great job for the Louisville system, the local library system and it continues to grow and expand. We appreciate your vision and your management and oversight for our library systems. So thank you. And then to have him here now is wonderful. Well, we're here to see literally the breaking down of barriers and the focus on Jewish Hospital hospital that was built in 1905. Hospitals was built in 1905 for to take care of immigrants who weren't having the proper health care available to them and to give aspiring physicians an opportunity to go and practice medicine at a hospital that would allow them to practice when others simply would not
make that available to them. Now, how many of you all were born in a Jewish Hospital? Not
nothing about 1905. But Jewish Hospital, okay, that's the one on Kentucky Street. Okay. And I
had the good good fortune as mayor to work with the developer. And that building still exists
and that building is affordable housing available for folks. And next to it is the same in terms of
the nursing home, actually was there for the nurses to support the hospital. Jewish
Hospital started in 1905, as I said, and you know, has become literally internationally
renowned. I was noticing the statistics the other day, some of you probably saw that, that back
in February, they had their 500th heart transplant. And back in December, they had their fives
1000s. By said there i fives, 5000, organ transplant livers, kidneys, et cetera, et cetera. So I
don't have to tell many of you who were there when the heart of the Jarvik heart and all that
going to speak approximately 10 minutes. And then that will leave us about 20 or 25 minutes
hopefuly, for question and answers. So let's begin. We're first had the great pleasure of having
Dr. Morris Weiss, better known to all this friends, colleagues and relatives as moose Weiss
mooses is a cardiologist. He's with Jewish Hospital, the Cardiovascular Institute board emeritus
Board of Directors Jewish Hospital Foundation. He has been an integral part of Jewish Hospital
for all the years that he has been practicing medicine, and I can't imagine a better person to
focus on the history of Jewish Hospital, then Dr. Moose Weiss loose Europe.

**Dr. Moose Weiss 04:42**

Brief History of Jewish Hospital 1903 When he was whether it was one of the first spade was put
in to 1980 and 115 years in nine minutes Thanks. Can everybody hear me? Okay? Slide One.
This eye iconic photograph is probably the most important photograph ever taken to the Jewish
community. In Louisville, we see on a cold snowy February day in 1903. At the groundbreaking
the site of the new Jewish Hospital on the corner of Floyd and Kentucky streets, men, women
and children are seen these folks first Lagos first sophisticated community composed of
Western east and East German arts European Ashkenazi Jews. This group includes the first
immigrants to Louisville primarily from Germany, west of the Rhine River known as Alsace
Lorraine, and a times controlled by the French and Germans depending on the results of the
most recent war. In late 18th and early 19th century, Napoleon's campaigns created an
opportunity for education and more freedom for the Jews, and the Catholics and the gypsies.
But with his defeat at Waterloo, conservative German influence once again became reality. And
by the 1840s and 1860s, many began to sail to America. There were a few of course that came
in earlier years in the 1820s and 30s. Many of these immigrants had embraced Reformed
Judaism, the movement found in the late 1820s in this part of Germany, Louisville in America
South were attractive. Since most families did not keep kosher, and were small merchants in
Germany, they were rapidly able to succeed as businessman, businesses, especially in rural
towns and small cities in America. The founders and early benefactors of this new Jewish
hospital, had been in Louisville for 50 to 60 years, and accumulated enough wealth to fund a
Jewish Hospital. These immigrants were now lawyers, doctors, professors, merchants and
industrialists. So by 1903 These establish Louisville Jewish leaders realize they must act to care
for several 1000 recent co religionists who had come from Eastern Europe, including Russia,
many were quite poor and ill in all in some of them are clearly shown in this photograph.
Therefore, the decision was to build a hospital, a Jewish Hospital. The Articles of Incorporation
included one maintain a hospital following all Jewish ritual rules. Any co religionists admitted
free if unable to pay, and most importantly number three persons of any creed may be
admitted as free or paid patients. This new hospital in 1903 Join Louisville's five medical schools
and the hospitals Marine City Deaconess children's St. Joseph, St. Mary's and Elizabeth. This is a
new hospital. It was an impetus for the practice of scientific medicine, and anticipated in the famous Abraham Flexner Report of 1910. I was born there on July 18, 1933. Jewish doctors were not welcome at both older hospitals and even when they were better educated. Physicians who were trained in the great medical centers of Europe were not given privileges. This included Doctor two famous physicians, one Leon Salva, who was my great uncle and Nathan Blum. Louisville school Kentuckey schools are mired in the 18th century. And these gentlemen went to Europe to become scientific physicians came back to Louisville to practice. In addition, the education of young Jewish physicians was limited by an acknowledged 10% quoted for admissions to the University of Louisville School of Medicine and limited opportunity for local hospital internships. In the spring of 1903 30,000, was pledged to the building fund on the sixth of May in 1903. The lot on the southwest corner of Floyd and Shelby was purchased for $5,400.20. 5000 was raised for construction. The site was near the Preston street neighborhood where many Jewish immigrants included Madison Street which was 100% Jewish, and now the site of a current Jewish Hospital. And at that time, the home of Abraham Flexner family he was one of seven children and his parents had a home. If you go on on Abraham Flexner way now is a concrete wall right where Frazier rehab begins you go up the ramp, and on the other side is the long loading dock for Jewish Hospital. That's where the Flexner home was. The building committee wanted the best so they traveled to New York City and in hired Murphy and brother the firm that designed Churchill Downs, twin spires and they built the hospital. An additional 5000 was raised to make sure the hospital was fireproof. This four storey building, which Jerry help keep alive is Rhian was built with reinforced concrete, the newest building material that's a waste. I won't burden you with the details of the modern hospital this modern hospital but considering the costs of our current medical care, I thought this might be of some interest. For those who can afford who could afford to pay was $21 a week per room $3 A day $5 for the care of the for the use of the operating room. Emphasis on serving the poor, patients without money retreated free. Those who could pay a little were charged according to their means. The hospital thrived. But after World War One, financial problems almost close to the hospital that Dr. Lyon solving with his own large yeas and a few friends save the hospital. And that was followed by the Great Depression of the 30s and the great Louisville flood of 37. A new hospital was needed. But but after 15 years of dealing with the city and the university it was possible. And here is the groundbreaking 50 years later you see the difference. Here we have the mayor, the university president the dean of the medical school, the wealthy bankers and businessman. It's a lot different from the one in 1903. This was December 1952. It was cold but it wasn't snowing and the sun was still shining. The new Jewish Hospital was devoted to patient care, teaching and research. The Enlightened Board of Trustees maintained and nurtured the relationship with the University of Louisville medical school. There's our there's the new hospital, the new building energize institution, and the trustees set a course for nothing but the best in equipment and supplies. Spirit no research source to stay ahead of the competition. This spirit and Dr. created this slide. The best physicians and surgeons, we were the first to operate on complex heart conditions transplant the heart, lungs, kidneys and reattach limbs among other first the next chapter of the history of Jewish Hospital is now being written. Stay tuned. Thanks for listening.

Jerry Abramson  14:16
Nine and a half minutes that's gonna give me an extra half a minute to ask questions. We now are fortunate to have Dr. Lehmann gray executive and Medical Director of the Cardiovascular Innovation Institute at the University of Louisville Jewish Hospital Dr. Gray will discuss innovation science and research at Jewish Hospital Dr. Gray
thank you it's a privilege to be here. I'm gonna primarily focus on some of the cardiovascular things that's happened at Jewish over the years. Yeah. All right. Better Um, I think really it starts off in the bid time when al-ansi came to Louisville, which was during I think he moved to Louisville in about 6564 in that area, and now came and really started cardiovascular surgery in Louisville, though, it had been done by Alex Heller before that. And he also at the same time started doing kidney transplants and at that time a year or at time, this was a very new experimental type of procedure of helping people with chronic kidney disease. And it was a real major first in Kentucky. And it really developed the forward thinking of the cardiovascular service lions at Jewish thanks. And Allah really developed an outstanding cardiovascular service at Jewish but around 2080 Or sorry, 1980. Humana started talking to him and basically got him to go over to Ottoman hospital. That's a very interesting, complex situation, which I will not fully disgust for various reasons. So our move to Ottoman hospital and I moved to Jewish and the first thing I noticed that Jewish is what a fantastic hospital, the Jewish Hospital was. The nurses there with the best I've ever seen any the best ever worked with the operating rooms with precision, they work perfectly. And it was I was so delighted to be there. I just couldn't get over it. Well, I had very, very strong support with Hank Wagner and Hank and I became very close friends and still are today, Hank, and I had multiple conversations over a cup of coffee. And we started talking about how to advanced cardiovascular surgery at Jewish and start talking about doing heart transplants. Well, the transplants have actually been done in the 70s. But they were not very successful because in the suppression was not very good. So what had happened in between time over the 10 year period of time, is new immunosuppression protocols and drugs were made something called cyclists for in particular in Sykes porn and now become use and I had access to it. So we started looking at setting up a heart transplant program. Well, at that time in Kentucky, the only transplant programs are done with Stanford, Pittsburgh, and Medical College of Virginia had a small program. So there are only three active transplant programs anywhere in this country. Hank was very supportive. And so we started working on all the protocols. One of the first things that happened during this after about an eight month period of time putting the work together, the head or nurse at Jewish Hospital left and went to Ottoman hospital and took over protocols with us whether to Ottoman Hospital, which was sort of a little bit of a problem since a lot of work that goes on on that. Well, we had a patient available and it sort of became known we were going to do it so the night before we were doing going to do the surgery. It was interesting Humana found an injunction against the University of Louisville and went to nonconvex his house that night, the lawyers did, filing an injunction trying to stop us from doing the transplant. Very few people know the ins and outs of some of that, however, with discussion with commits, and the president of the university, they never told me about it. So we went ahead and did the transplant. And I found out the next day, and it was a good thing I found out the next day. So from that we really changed a lot in what Jewish Hospital is now again, gotta go back and think this is really wasn't the first heart transplant in Kentucky. It's the first really hard transplant in the entire Midwest. It was a big deal. Big deal. And subsequent to that, you know, other cities like Chicago Philadelphia, even New York City, they started doing transplants over the years. Okay, so this was really a huge advance for us. The next thing that came about, which was really almost a game changer, is we started getting interested in the CES devices and ventricular assist devices. And in 85, there was a young boy who was 15 years old, who had been in a, at a Boy Scout camp and gotten a virus, and got his heart was basically destroyed from the virus. And he was in severe heart failure. And matter of fact, it's hard to stop six or seven times, we took him to the operating room and put in this assist device to support his heart until we could find a heart transplant and kept him alive for approximately a week. We then found a heart did a heart transplant, and the
boy then recovered and live for over 15 years following that. Now, why is that important? Well, that is important because that's the first time ever anyone had ever been put on an Assist Device survived to a Brit to a transplant, which is now what we do every day in cardiovascular medicine is really the beginning of when all this work started. So Jewish was absolutely at the forefront of all the work, we then continue to develop. And of course, none of this could be possible without the tremendous support. The tremendous support of the paint Wagner and the Jewish hospital board, which totally support this 100% of the time always do this. As most people know, later on, we started working on a total artificial heart. And then in 2001, implanted the first total implantable artificial heart has ever been implanted. And implant actually, we planted about 10 of those hearts over the time we were doing. Those are not being done today. But you can say why not? Well, there's several reasons. They're not being done, because actually, they're too expensive. They're costing about a million dollars to put them in. And it just became not feasible to do it. However, what did we learn about that what we've learned about it, that he learned about how the right side of the heart function, and how we can control the right side of the heart. So it's actually has changed our therapy, of chronic heart therapy and what we're able to do and how we manage the right versus the left side of the heart. So it is a very major thing that was done. And currently, there are several other total artificial hearts that are being worked on, that will become standard of care in the future. And I'll stop there.

Jerry Abramson 23:06
I remember when I was on the board of Jewish hospital doctor, where I think it was the first patient Dr. Grey literally walked into the board meeting to say thank you to the board. And that was that was one of the most incredible things I'd ever experienced. We now have the opportunity to hear from Rabbi Nadia Surowiecki, who was vice president of mission for Jewish Hospital, and also a social worker, a mediator and board certified interfaith chaplain, her topic and focuses on the spiritual care at Jewish Hospital rabbi.

Rabbi Dr. Nadia Siritsky 23:51
That's me. Hi, everyone. So I'm really excited to be able to be with you and to share a little bit about some of the work that I have done as vice president of mission. So the role of vice president of mission a lot of people ask what is that, and it's actually a Catholic role. So when the sisters ran hospitals, they ran the hospitals. And as hospitals became increasingly complex, we and we heard a little bit about it, the role of a vice president of mission emerged in order to preserve the Catholic heritage and identity of those hospitals. And so vice presidents of mission existed pretty much all Catholic hospitals across the world. And they're unique things that are involved. But the basic thing is to be the mission and the conscience of the organization. And of course, we have oversight over spiritual care ethics. We work doing coming into the outreach, we work to preserve our nonprofit status reporting to community benefit to the IRS. So everything that we do that is unreimbursed. And I guess I have the opportunity, the honor to be the first Jewish mission leader that has ever existed. So as Jewish Hospital, became a part of KentuckyOne health and were part of Catholic Health Initiatives, there was concern over the preservation of the Jewish identity of Jewish Hospital. And so the idea emerged to create a role of vice president of mission and the role is to be a strategic thought partner for the board and for primarily the president to ensure that the staff and the leadership are able to do things in a Jewish way. Now, what does that mean? And how do we preserve the heritage and the legacy
of Jewish Hospital in a changing environment? That's been part of what I've tried to do. So Jewish Hospital has come a long way, we were first Jewish free hospital. And I think that's an amazing mission. And it's pretty much impossible in America to have free medical care. So what does that mean, since a Jewish Hospital continues to take care of the sickest patients in the state of Kentucky. So when patients are too sick, to get care and other hospitals, they come to us, we have the highest acuity higher than any other hospital in Kentucky. And we also take care of some deeply impoverished patients. So as much as we've emphasized, academic excellence and research and innovation, we've also tried to preserve this commitment to caring for the uninsured. And Jewish hospitals were created with a goal of providing medical care for all those in need. And not only providing medical care for all those in need, but ensuring that everyone is cared for in a way that is religiously and culturally appropriate. That shows honor for who they are because Jews were being converted in other hospitals. And this isn't true. Just lowball like this is true across the world. That's why there's so many different Jewish hospitals, and Jewish doctors were not allowed to practice in other hospitals. So they were able to practice in Jewish hospitals. So one of the things that I'm really proud of is that Jewish Hospital maintain that mission, that commitment to serving all by being one of the first racially integrated hospitals in the Louisville area. And by really reaching out to ensure not only African American physicians were able to provide care, but also African American patients were able to provide care in the same hospitals receive care in the same hospitals, as others. And we do that because of that commitment to justice to social justice. That is at the core of Judaism. And not just Judaism. Obviously, that's one of the reasons, we eventually partnered with Catholic hospitals, because we share that same commitment to caring for the underserved and to working for all. And so one of the goals is to try to continue to live that mission. So we have worked very hard to try to do that by partnering with Kentucky Refugee ministries and Catholic Charities as well as Jewish family Career Services, to care for refugees and immigrants in culturally appropriate ways, but also to work to provide employment opportunities for refugees and immigrants. So one of the things that I've had an opportunity to do is, as I have helped to build and strengthen and expand kosher food services at Jewish Hospital, I've also worked to ensure that we have halal food or vegan food for Buddhist or Hindu patients to be able to eat as well. That commitment to caring for all is been a part of who I've tried to help Jewish Hospital continued to be in the four years that I've been there. We've also been able to develop policies and practices for how do we care for transgender patients? And I'm proud to say that the work that we have done at Jewish Hospital is now being looked at with the Catholic Health Association which oversees care in Catholic hospitals across the US I'm Terry. And I serve on an advisory committee to the Catholic Health Association. And they reached out to me because of the work that we did here at Jewish Hospital, and also when we were part of University Hospital, in developing policies that show respect and reverence for all people, regardless of their identity. And that's really part of how we continue to live out our identity and our vision. We do a variety of work around a variety of different things to address social determinants of health. So Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence and also Catholic Health initiatives, mission and ministry fund, partnered together to ensure that we could create new and innovative ways like Health Connect, so that if patients were coming in and out of the hospital, and they kept coming back, sometimes 810 times, we developed a wraparound services that include community health workers and peer support specialists, nurses, doctors, social workers, chaplains, and we provided care for six weeks follow up care. And we were able to show a reduction in not only healthcare costs, but more importantly, people who stopped needing to go to the hospital eight times in one year, none. And we measured their depression level, their sense of confidence, their sense of, of competence, competency on how to take care of themselves. Because if you don't understand or you can't access transportation to go to your follow up appointment, you're not going to get well. Right now, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation says that the social determinants of health affect 40% of a patient's health care outcomes. Only 20% is medical
care. So one of the things that we’ve been doing is to really re-envision the way health care is delivered. And that I think, is very Jewish. And I am really proud that we’ve also worked to with the Urban League here in Louisville to help them as they’ve been working on developing community health workers, who are people in the community that serve as a bridge. And I believe that when people receive characters hospital, even if they're not Jewish, they get a new understanding of what Judaism can be. And so as a child of a Holocaust survivor, I find that particularly meaningful to be working to address prejudices that may or may not exist. But those are some of the values of tikkun olam, the healing of the world, that Jewish Hospital has continued to build upon from the previous generations in its new incarnation as part of the KentuckyOne family. And so we've been providing, in the last four years, we've been providing additional funding support for patients with financial needs, patients who are not able, who may pass away and their families can't afford to bury them. And so we've been through Jewish Hospital St. Mary's Foundation, we've been able to provide a tremendous amount of support to them and their families. We've been able to continue to support a variety of, of services, but doing statewide advocacy, I'm in fact, our Vice President of Policy and Advocacy is here right now. And that's a really important way that we're able to be proactive, to use that prophetic voice for justice. So I'm proud to be our Kentucky when Representative on issues of human trafficking, both state and city wide. As you know, that's a growing issue. And could Jewish Hospital in partnership with Catholic Health Initiatives has really been able to do some tremendous work to combat it and to raise awareness. So those are some of the ways that we have lived out our shared values of compassion, reverence, integrity, and excellence. Those are the shared values. You know, you see in the world, sometimes, different religions can't get along. And a lot of problems seem to emerge from that. So seeing how the Catholic community and the Jewish community are able to come together, in join together with a shared values of caring for the underserved, of Advancing Excellence, and technology and doing that with compassion and integrity. That to me is one of the reasons why I'm so proud to be a part of Kentucky one, and I'm really excited for what the future will hold for Jewish Hospital as we move forward into the next chapter of our esteemed lineage.

Jerry Abramson 35:03
Okay, now we'll close it out with our final fight with our final speaker, Richard Schultz, who was head of Jewish, the chairman of Jewish hospital years ago. And now as the vice chairman of the Kentucky, one health facility here as the group became known as he's also a current trustee on the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence that is sponsoring this program. And he's going to talk to us a little bit about the transitions that have gone on Richard.

Rabbi Dr. Nadia Siritsky 35:48
I think it fell, but you can use the you can just press the arrow on the right now the other the other air

Richard A. Schultz 36:02
so it's truly an honor and a privilege to be at tonight's panel with with Dr. Weiss excuse me, Dr. Grey and Rabbi Nadia, I've been involved with the governance of Jewish hospitals since 1990. I was previously an owner of an advertising agency where we were the hospital's agency of
record, which allowed me to better understand the competitive market landscape the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. My presentation is going to focus on the years starting around 2005 through the present. I'm going to detail the timeline of the organizational changes and explain the philanthropic opportunities that have been created by Jewish hospital through the hospital's Foundation and the hospital conversion fund known as the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence. As Jerry said, I currently serve on the JA cheffy board and I'm the Vice Chair of Kentucky one. My goal in the next 10 minutes is to go through this alphabet soup on the top of my slide, and you're gonna hear terms like JHFVJH HS, JHS MH, and I as I look around in the audience, most of you are very, very familiar with all of these terms and acronyms. So today's major theme is the impact you wish hospitals had on our community. And I like to start by going through the ownership changes since 2005. And then focus on the wonderful philanthropic opportunities that were created as a result of Jewish Hospital in 2005, Jewish Hospital was solely owned by a Jewish Hospital and Healthcare Systems. An opportunity presented itself with two Catholic Health Initiatives local hospitals, Caritas, which is also known as St. Mary's and Elizabeth and Our Lady at peace. This created a new structure of local hospitals called Jewish Hospital on St. Mary's healthcare, J. HHS held a 75% interest and ch I held a 25% interest. Jewish was still the majority partner. And at this point, we had a vision for a statewide network. So why did we ever explore murder in the first place? Jewish discovered during strategic planning that Louisville could only support three health care systems, and at the time, we felt Jewish was the most vulnerable. There was a migration to the suburbs both with patients and physicians. There was a level setting of medical technology and many of the complex and integrate intricate procedures were now being done, non invasively. As Baptists carved out their place in the marketplace, they position themselves in the suburbs. They had limited commitment to education and research and limited care for the poor, which resulted in a much higher payer mix. Norton was the largest system in the community. And the University of Louisville was the city and state local net safety net hospital and we knew that the city and the state would not let the university fail. So we wanted to remain relevant in the community. We had an excellent relationship with the university collaborating in World Class medicine with hearts, hands and others. And a partnership seemed perfect. Based on our relationship, our proximity to each other and the vision we share. We needed to do this, but it was also the right thing to do. So around 2010 JH SMH, St. Joe's and Ulo hospital began contemplating a three way merger. After almost two years of discussions and negotiations the three parties agreed to a full blown merger that would create the largest healthcare system in the state. Since University Hospital was on state owned property. The merger required the governor's approval, and on December 30 2011, the governor rejected the merger. One week later, over the holiday season, J HHS and ch agreed to the formation of Kentucky one health without the university based on a larger and few a large infusion of capital, the ownership change dynamics making CHR the majority partner and J HHS the minority partner. After the governor rejected the merger, the university recognized that there needed a partner to ensure their sustainability. The University created an RFP a request for proposal governed by state procurement laws to evaluate potential partnership opportunities. In March of 2013, the university local hospital and KentuckyOne agreed to a joint operating agreement, providing you Evelle a 10% virtual equity position or role in governance and infusion of capital. After four plus years, the university decided their best interest would be best served to exit the JCPOA. So at this time, KentuckyOne had to reevaluate its strategic direction and through planning it determined to divest the Louisville assets and strengthen the Central Eastern Market. JHHFJH fe, the Jewish partner determined that their focus was no longer managing hospitals and ch I purchased their position, making them the sole 100%, owner of KentuckyOne. So now I'd like to focus on the impact Jewish hospitals had on our community by leaving a legacy of philanthropic opportunities that were created as a result of Jewish Hospital. Jewish Hospital began its own foundation that was
merged with the keratitis Foundation, creating the Jewish Hospital and St Mary's foundation. When JHJH fe exited the partnership earlier this year, Kentucky one established the Kentucky One Health Foundation LLC and they are now in the process of filing for a separate 501 C three foundation that will be named the foundation for Kentucky One Health. This public charity currently has over about $135 million dollars in assets very significant. The granting guidelines focus around patient care, medical research, education of caregivers and bringing leading edge technology to the patients we serve. The unrestricted funds will be Unison utilized in the six county region including Jefferson County while honoring previous donors intent. Recently, the Foundation supported the much needed emergency room at St. Mary's and Elizabeth. I see someone smiling. At the time of the formation of Kentucky one j HHS the Jewish partner changed its name to the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence, which is known in the industry as a hospital conversion fund. This public charity is in addition to the previously discussed foundation, this is incremental philanthropy that occurred in this community. The mission and vision are driven by excellence characterized by improved health and fostering a strong Jewish community. Our values focus on our strong heritage by respecting the wisdom of our predecessors to be trustworthy in all we do encourage risk taking in the pursuit of excellence as we look for results oriented and passionate partners. The JH Fe provides grants for medical research community health initiatives and the Jewish community with over $250 million in assets, these derived these assets were derived at different milestones over the last several years. During the JH s MH era, sponsorship payments were made that totaled approximately $7 million. During that time period, we sold four courts that generated a million dollars. At the time of the formation of Kentucky one there were retained assets of of $70 million. And as JH eight JH Fe exited the Kentucky one partnership recently, there was an additional $150 million that were put towards JH Fe over the last five years JHJH Fe has made. Over $19 million of grants to the Jewish community medical research and community health projects. Some of the examples include $2 million investment with U of L to build a stem cell unit to extend cardiovascular research. ongoing medical research for bridge grants which have earned NIH funding a million dollars to U of L to help endow the chair of JH, Fe Judaic Studies, and most recently a $279,000 grant to the Filson Historical Society to create the Jewish community archives. So have you ever heard from Dr. Weiss, there was a long and wonderful history at Jewish Hospital. Dr. Grey describe the world class medicine practice a Jewish and Rabbi naughty discussed the spiritual impact of Jewish Hospital. Our position today is a lot different than we all expected. We were a great organization that did great things. We are hopeful that KentuckyOne will finalize the transaction that will bring forth a partner that will re energize Jewish Hospital. And you now know that Jewish Hospital has left behind over $380 million of philanthropic dollars. We've gone from great to great. So before I take a seat during the evaluation of the formation of the JH Fe Foundation, Jerry Thomas, Dr. Thomas, who many of you know when I he chaired and I vice chaired the organization, and we needed to gain a lot of knowledge and do a lot of research on the foundations and how things operated from a governance perspective. And there was one individual that really stood out and really was a champion. And that is Carl Thomas, who is now the board chair of the Filson Historical Society. And at that time, was the executive director of the Gates Foundation. And his support and help have been tremendous and I wanted to recognize you Carl and say thank you.

Jerry Abramson 47:10

Okay, we have about 15 minutes, give or take, depending on the number of questions. For anybody who would like to ask a question, I'll bring you the microphone. And you can either specifically ask it of one of the speakers or to the group as a whole? Yes, sir.
The tradition of Jewish Hospital and its successor organizations is very well known for those of us in medicine as a newcomer to medicine here and at the University of Louisville medical school. Your past is amazing. It's wonderful. What are you doing for public health epidemic? We have now substance abuse, what are your plans for the future?

Jerry Abramson 47:57

Anyone? Anyone? Diversity?

Dr. Laman A. Gray, Jr 48:09

I cannot specifically answer the question. But the problem with the drug abuse that's going on in this country and in Louisville is so staggering that it has to be recognized as one of the most major problems that exist right now. And how that has to be dealt with. I think it has to be dealt with on a multi facet basis. But I think the University of Louisville will be a major part of how it's dealt with. I cannot say how Jewish Hospital will deal with it in the future, because we really don't know what's going to happen there. But I think the point of the problems with opioid abuse is so staggering that we cannot be overlooked rabbi.

Rabbi Dr. Nadia Siritsky 48:57

So Jewish Hospital at one point took care of people who had heart attacks were maybe 85 years old, and now we see increasingly 20 year olds who have endocarditis, and stage heart disease as a result of their drug use. So we really are at the epicenter of this issue. We are excited to have a partnership with our Lady of Peace. That is the largest freestanding psychiatric hospital in the country. And that has tremendous innovations when it comes specifically to working with patients with addiction. And just this afternoon, I was at the health department working in partnership with Baptist Hospital Norton Hospital and the University of Louisville hospital and a variety of other leaders in the community to see how we can push for a better integration of mental health and physical health. Currently, the health care system has a bifurcation of services so that patients with ventricular assist devices or not, and a variety of other complex cardiac conditions are not able to go in patient. So I've been working in partnership with healing place, and with Senator Stone and a variety of other partners, to all come together to try to address this issue that we are on the forefront of. And luckily, we have some great community support. And in my mind, that's part of how we live our Jewish values is working together with other people to get the best bring the best minds forward. And I really hope that with our new owners, we will have an infusion of cash that will be able to benefit us and I also trust that Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence, which provides tremendous funding for all of these services like healing place, and others will be able to continue to support our innovations moving forward to integrate health care, and mental health so that we can care for those patients in that moment of in that moment. So right now we have healing angels who come to us, those are people, it's peer support specialists, people who have gone through addiction and mental health and recovered. And we have developed a partnership, so that when there's a patient with addiction, who thinks it's impossible to recover, and wants to use even while
they’re in the hospital waiting for a heart transplant, that we are able to have someone in recovery come and partner with them and build that recovery. Research done at the University of Louisville shows that that can double adherence and willingness to go forward to take that courageous first step towards recovery, which is inherent towards the addressing the underlying issue of the cardiovascular disease. That’s now the plight of so many in our city.

Jerry Abramson  52:03
Question. Yes, sir. That's the last row, of course.

Question  52:12
Thank you. Can you hear me? Yes. I was waiting for the review of the last 20 years. And sure enough, it came. And the the hospital wars that occurred during the last 20 years. And all that shell games that were going on, created a pretty obviously complex situation. The big players seem to be you have L. Norton and ch AI. And somehow, in the process of all that complex, shuffling it, it sounded to me like Jewish Hospital is no longer materially under the control or our management of anyone in the Jewish community. It sounds like, basically, the consequence of all that complex maneuvering in the last 20 years, has separated Jewish Hospital almost completely from the Jewish community. And it sounds like that new foundation is the default, a rescue of Jewish interests and Jewish capital. And I'm curious if, if, if that could be clarified. That is, does does the Jewish community still have any capital stake or are part of the of Jewish Hospital and is the default position what it sounds like that is basically Jewish community has withdrawn its capital from the, from the physical plant from the from the hospital wars, and now is on a happy position of being able to better control assets and where that money goes and, and the default program has been the support of research and other valid community interests. Richard,

Richard A. Schultz  54:24
so going through the timeline, at one time, the hospital was owned 100% by HHS. The next step is when St. Mary’s came in and they were still the majority partner, and ch AI was the minority partner. And then when KentuckyOne was formed, it switched where ch AI became the majority partner, and JH Fe became the minority partner. And after the university exited the joint operating agreement, the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence board determined that they wanted to x At the partnership, and it because of that they received $150 million. So, the Jewish Hospital entities in Louisville right now are 100% owned by Catholic health initiatives. The board of directors of Kentucky one has 16 people, there are six people that are still on the board that are representing the Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence. At the time the assets are divested that board will change. So you are correct that there is currently not any direct ownership of the Jewish hospitals by any of the Jewish organizations.

Rabbi Dr. Nadia Siritsky  55:43
So, but I'd like to say that, in a sense, what the question is, is what is Jewish and actually the word Jewish, that that name Jewish Hospital is owned by Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence. And in the same way, as St. Mary Elizabeth Hospital has a sponsoring congregation, which is
And in the same way, as St. Mary Elizabeth Hospital has a sponsoring congregation, which is the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, that support St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, Jewish hospitals, ownership of the title, Jewish Hospital Jewish heritage of excellence is ownership of Jewish Hospital is part of how you can ensure whether or not it's Jewish. One of the things that I believe as a rabbi is true is that in many, many ways, Jewish Hospital has become more Jewish in the last several years, not less, not so much in terms of the number of people who are Jewish, who work there, or receive care there. But in terms of the way that it seeks to live out its values, in the same way as Jewish family Career Services and Jewish Community Center. Both were started initially as places where Jews could go because no one else would let them be. Well, being Jewish now looks different. And what being Jewish means in 2018, thankfully, because there is less anti-semitism is that we are now called to be a light unto others, and to do tikkun olam to do healing. That is something that Jewish Hospital continues, and is part of our, the commitment of our new owners that we're negotiating with to ensure that they will continue that legacy and commitment to the community. And that is something that now Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence is able to expand upon in creative new ways, for example, supporting healing place, which does amazing work in the community to combat the opioid epidemic and supporting other initiatives that represent Jewish values but are not necessarily biologically Jewish. So it's about the expansion of how Judaism lives into the next century.

Question 58:08
Thank you very much, somewhat along that same line, but when when the Jewish Hospital is taken over by the new entity, will that take us out from the umbrella of Catholic overseeing, so that we have to know that a lot of research and beginning of minimally invasive surgery began at Jewish Hospital, starting with working with sterilization procedures, which now cannot be done at your hospital. And so hopefully, that we'll be able to again, return to, to know overseeing on on sterilization procedures and such.

Rabbi Dr. Nadia Siritsky 58:59
So, and I know that you yourself played an important role in that and that we all owe a debt to for that, for the ways in which medicine is advanced through a variety of ways. The role that Catholic and Jewish, that the new identity and how Catholic and Jewish it is, is part of the current negotiations. So I personally place my trust in God to help us advance that legacy however God suits but whether it's through Jewish Hospital specifically or through Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence.

Question 59:42
Richard have any decision been made yet about whether the name Jewish Hospital will be retained? So

Richard A. Schultz 59:52
It's been pretty publicized that KentuckyOne is in exclusive negotiations with a company called Blue Mountain Capital and And they're in the process of doing their due diligence. I think as Rabbi Nadia said before, the name and the mark Jewish Hospital is owned by the Jewish
Heritage Fund for Excellence. So that's going to have to be a discussion between Blue Mountain Capital and the J Jewish Heritage Fund for Excellence board.

Jerry Abramson 1:00:20
Last question, anybody? Jerry, yes, most of

Dr. Moose Weiss 1:00:27
again, one thing. There once over 100 and about 150 Jewish hospitals in America, only a few survive. Now the only ones that have survived are ones that have stayed with Univer with universities. And one of the negotiations going on now with Blue Mountain. And ch AI is the role of the University of Louisville medical school. For example, Jewish Hospital owns four licenses for the transplant, kidney, liver, pancreas, and heart and they can't be transferred to the University and the University has to manage this with their faculty and their research positions. So part of this is active negotiations in across America, those Jewish hospitals that have been able to maintain a university affiliation and maintain their name and their tradition, otherwise, almost all of them have disappeared.

Jerry Abramson 1:01:34
Okay, folks, so about a round of applause for the distinguished panel. And a thank you to the Filson Historic Society for allowing us to have this wonderful panel. Thank you to the Jewish Heritage Foundation for its Financial Committee.