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## 4 *Private Foreign Philanthropy*

Private foreign philanthropy was indicated (in Chapter 2) as the smallest of the quadrants, with a total of about 0.2 per cent of GNP for the entire period.

The unique feature of this quadrant is that it shows the amounts of philanthropic funds sent abroad—personal and institutional remittances—but not their origins. In the other three quadrants, there is an attempt to present the “where-from” and “where-to” types of information. The funds which are reported as distributed around the world by individuals and private institutions in the United States come from the same sources as those for private domestic philanthropy. Thus these distributions, having been counted as part of the income of private domestic philanthropy, had to be subtracted to get a correct total.

### THE SOURCES OF PRIVATE FOREIGN PHILANTHROPY

Our classifications in Chapter 2, “person-to-person giving,” and to a lesser extent “living donors,” are the primary sources of personal remittances for private foreign aid. Most of the estimated gifts of living donors (and of corporations) are made to institutions, but some are doubtless made to individuals. Likewise, some private foreign aid by institutions originates in foundations. To this we add information, in Table 4-1, on

Table 4-1

*Private Foreign Philanthropy: Private Remittances Abroad*  
(millions of dollars)

Year	Total Remittances		Institutional Remittances (Net)				Personal Remittances		
	Gross (3)+(6) (1)	Net (3)+(7) (2)	Total <sup>a</sup> (4)+(5) (3)	Religious <sup>b</sup> (4)	Nonsectarian and International (5)	Gross (6)	Net (7)	Major Countries or Areas of Destination, with Percentage of Total for Foremost (8)	
1929	394	343	55	42	13	339	288	China (15), Italy, Canada	
1930	349	306	49	40	10	300	257	Italy (15), China, Greece	
1931	307	279	45	36	9	262	234	Italy (22), Greece, China	
1932	234	217	35	27	8	199	182	Italy (26), China, Poland	
1933	208	191	30	21	8	178	161	Italy (24), China, Greece	
1934	181	162	30	22	8	151	132	Italy (20), China, Poland	
1935	182	162	27	20	7	155	135	China (23), Italy, Poland	
1936	198	176	28	22	6	170	148	China (21), Italy, Greece	
1937	203	175	33	24	9	170	142	Italy (18), China, Greece	
1938	190	153	38	26	12	152	115	Italy (20), China, Canada	
1939	187	151	43	32	11	144	108	China (21), Italy, Eire	

1940	237	178	49	30	19	188	129	China (27), Italy, Canada
1941	223	179	83	33	49	140	97	China (24), Italy, Canada
1942	164	123	65	30	35	99	58	China (22), Canada, United Kingdom
1943	295	249	115	38	77	180	134	China (29), Mexico, Canada
1944	402	357	181	58	124	221	176	Mexico (42), China, Canada
1945	520	473	234	77	156	286	240	Mexico (21), Italy, United Kingdom
1946	678	650	300	150	150	378	350	Western Europe (56)
1947	704	669	290	211	79	414	379	Western Europe (64)
1948	715	683	309	248	61	406	374	Western Europe (65)
1949	553	521	221	180	41	332	300	Western Europe (58)
1950	474	444	196	163	33	278	248	Western Europe (63)
1951	416	386	157	132	25	259	229	Western Europe (61)
1952	449	417	175	144	31	274	242	Western Europe (64)
1953	516	476	215	175	40	301	261	Western Europe (65)
1954	527	486	242	206	36	285	244	Western Europe (65)
1955	473	444	187	163	24	286	257	Western Europe (67)
1956	562	503	250	218	32	312	253	Western Europe (69)
1957	577	535	238	199	39	339	297	Western Europe (66)
1958	573	525	252	207	45	321	273	Western Europe (68)
1959	609	563	265	219	46	344	298	Western Europe (67)
1929-59 <sup>d</sup>	12,300	11,176	4,437	3,193	1,243	7,863	6,741	

*Notes to Table 4-1*

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Geographically, Western Europe was the leading recipient area in 1946 and 1947 for institutional remittances. Since then, countries outside Europe and the Western Hemisphere grouped together are the largest recipients.

<sup>b</sup>Remittances by religious groups are available for Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish groups. The amount for Protestants exceeded that for the Roman Catholic and Jewish groups during the years 1929-43. After 1943 remittances by Jewish groups exceeded those of Protestants in all the years except 1951, 1952, 1955, and 1957-59.

<sup>c</sup>This percentage was computed from gross personal remittances.

<sup>d</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Sources: 1929-39, Unpublished data from the Department of Commerce (letter September 23, 1959); 1940-45, *International Transactions of the United States During the War 1940-45*, Economic Series #65, Department of Commerce, p. 207-208; 1946-55, *Balance of Payments, Statistical Supplement, 1958*, Department of Commerce, p. 11-13, 115-116; 1956-59, unpublished data from the Department of Commerce (letter May 31, 1961).

overseas disbursements of funds derived from private domestic philanthropic sources, both institutions and individuals.

The relative smallness of the amounts does not make private foreign aid unimportant. For many decades before our period began, individuals and private institutions were sending funds overseas for philanthropic purposes, and Curti has presented a detailed and comprehensive history of this type of philanthropy.<sup>1</sup> One of the longest and proudest records has been the expenditures made in foreign countries by our churches in support of their foreign missions.

The sources permit separate presentations of the annual net amount remitted from institutions and both gross and net from individuals. Reverse remittances from institutions and persons in other countries to our private institutions are not recorded, but are presumed to have been quite small during the three decades; so net institutional remittances are called net but are assumed to equal the gross. The institutional remittances are made by private institutions in the United States to individuals and institutions in foreign countries—not to foreign governments, although some small amounts could possibly have been given without being revealed in the sources. Institutional giving in Quadrant II is classified into religious and secular remittances.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Merle Curti, *American Philanthropy Abroad, A History*, New Brunswick, N.J., 1963.

<sup>2</sup>In his double-page chart, covering both the last half of his second period and all of his third period (1919-59), Curti (*ibid.*, pp. 506-507) gives total institu-

Doubtless some of the personal remittances do not qualify under our broad concept of philanthropy. Personal remittances are payments "made by individuals to friends or relatives [abroad] for noncommercial reasons," and these "unilateral transfers" exclude payments for goods and services and transfers of capital.<sup>3</sup> Some funds for deposit in foreign banks have probably been unavoidably included, but these amounts, which do not conform to our concept of philanthropy, are apparently relatively small.

The percentages of national income aggregates are presented in Table 4-2. This arrangement facilitates comparisons with the basic tables on private domestic philanthropy in Chapters 2 and 3.

### GROSS AND NET REMITTANCES

Data are available for both net and gross individual remittances, but only the net amount is given for institutional remittances. The Department of Commerce does not compile data on gifts to us from private institutions of other countries—on the assumption that such receipts are negligible.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, the difference between the gross and the net personal remittances indicates that for some years the people of other nations have sent a considerable amount of personal remittances to the people of the United States. It is likely that some portion of these reverse personal

tional remittances (net) and divides them into four categories: nonsectarian, Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant. For our period, 1929-59, his totals are the same as the figures in column 3 of our Table 4-1. We, however, show the religious as one combined subtotal in column 4.

Curti's denominational breakdown of the total for religious institutions is made necessary by his extensive treatment of the activities of a number of institutions (and many individuals) in each of the three religious groups. We have not deemed this separation of the data for the three religious groups necessary for our purposes.

The exclusion of all personal remittances from his chart suggests that Curti excluded from his history all remittances (\$7.9 billion of our \$12.3 billion) which were not first placed in the hands of American institutions before remitting overseas. However, in his text Curti makes references to person-to-person giving from Americans to persons in other countries.

<sup>3</sup> Hal B. Lary *et al.*, *United States in World Economy*, Department of Commerce, Economic Series No. 23, 1943, p. 77. Jessie L. C. Adams, "Postwar Private Gifts to Foreign Countries Total \$6 Billion," *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, June 17, 1957, pp. 13-17, counted both personal and institutional remittances under "gifts."

<sup>4</sup> Lary *et al.*, *United States in World Economy*, p. 78.

Table 4-2

*Relation of Private Foreign Philanthropy to National  
Income Aggregates*  
(per cent)

Year	Total Net Remittances as Per Cent of GNP (1)	Institutional as Per Cent of GNP (2)	Personal Net as Per Cent of	
			GNP (3)	Disposable Personal Income (4)
1929	.328	.053	.276	.346
1930	.336	.054	.282	.346
1931	.366	.059	.307	.367
1932	.371	.060	.311	.374
1933	.341	.054	.288	.352
1934	.249	.046	.203	.254
1935	.223	.037	.186	.231
1936	.213	.034	.179	.223
1937	.193	.036	.156	.200
1938	.180	.045	.135	.175
1939	.166	.047	.119	.153
1940	.177	.049	.128	.170
1941	.142	.066	.071	.104
1942	.077	.041	.037	.049
1943	.129	.060	.070	.100
1944	.169	.086	.083	.120
1945	.221	.110	.112	.160
1946	.309	.142	.166	.218
1947	.286	.124	.162	.223
1948	.263	.119	.144	.198
1949	.202	.086	.116	.158
1950	.156	.069	.087	.119
1951	.117	.048	.070	.101
1952	.120	.050	.070	.101
1953	.130	.059	.071	.103
1954	.134	.067	.067	.095

Table 4-2 (concluded)

Year	Total Net Remittances as Per Cent of GNP (1)	Institutional as Per Cent of GNP (2)	Personal Net as Per Cent of	
			GNP (3)	Disposable Personal Income (4)
1955	.112	.047	.065	.094
1956	.120	.060	.060	.086
1957	.121	.054	.067	.096
1958	.118	.057	.061	.086
1959	.117	.055	.062	.088
1929-59 <sup>a</sup>	.166	.066	.100	.139

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>See note b, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 4-1 and Table 2-2.

remittances actually found their way into the income of some private institutions in the United States. Although the net is more important in some respects, both the gross and net values are presented in Table 4-1.

During the early years of the twentieth century, personal remittances were commonly called "immigrant remittances," a term which reflects the composition of the remitters, who were believed to be almost entirely foreign-born persons in the United States. The history of personal remittances prior to 1929 would show a fairly close relationship with the stream of immigration.

In the years just prior to World War I, personal remittances were probably in the neighborhood of \$200 million to \$250 million a year according to Williams.<sup>5</sup> There are no similar data available for institutional remittances in the same period. There was a decline in personal remittances during World War I to an average of about \$150 million annually. Personal remittances in 1919 exceeded \$700 million, a figure which has not since been surpassed.

<sup>5</sup> John H. Williams, "The Balance of International Payments of the United States for the Year 1920," *Review of Economic Statistics, Supplements & Advance Letters, Preliminary Volume III, 1921*, p. 197.



Institutional remittances began to assume significant proportions during World War I. Of the total of \$711 million reported as "net private remittances" for the period from July 1, 1914, to December 31, 1918, in the balance-of-payments data, \$600 million was personal remittances and the remaining \$111 million was the amount expended abroad by the American Red Cross. Bremner estimated that 130 private agencies were participating in some form of war relief by 1917.<sup>6</sup> The data available do not include expenditures by other agencies, such as Near East Relief, the American Friends Service Committee, Hoover's C.R.B., the Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Perhaps a total of \$200 million to \$250 million was remitted by private institutions during the World War I period.

### GOODS AND CASH

One of the features of our private foreign aid activities not set forth in Table 4-1 was the rapid increase in the importance of goods transmitted to the people of other countries in the years immediately after World War II. In 1946, 42 per cent of the net institutional remittances was goods, mostly food and clothing, and 38 per cent of the gross personal remittances; in 1947, 46 per cent of the institutional remittances was in the form of goods and 50 per cent of the gross personal remittances. The percentages were still high in 1948 (36 and 38, respectively); then the decline began as the food and clothing shortages in the war-torn countries lessened. By 1952 the percentages of net institutional remittances in the form of goods had declined to 25 per cent, and of gross personal remittances, 23 per cent; in 1959 the percentages were 21 and 16, respectively.

### THE CHANGING ROLE

During our period of study, the total gross and net private remittances were lowest in dollars (\$164 and \$123 million) and as a percentage of GNP (0.103 and 0.077) in 1942, under the severe wartime restrictions

<sup>6</sup> Robert H. Bremner, *American Philanthropy*, Chicago, 1960, p. 128.

—not during the Great Depression. The high point of \$715 million was in 1948, not 1959; the peak year for total net remittances of \$683 million was also 1948, and it was 1947 for gross and net personal remittances (Table 4-1). The major countries receiving personal remittances before World War II were Italy and China; column 8 of Table 4-1 indicates that the leading country received about one-fifth of the total. Since 1946, the countries of Western Europe have received about two-thirds of the total.

The religious portions exceeded two-thirds of the institutional remittances prior to World War II. Institutional remittances have adapted quickly to changes in human needs. Remittances by the nonsectarian institutions exceeded those by religious institutions only in the war years, 1941–45. Since 1947 the religious groups have again dominated institutional remittances, about 80 per cent as compared with 72 per cent for the thirty-one years; aid to the people of Israel, a new independent state, has been an important factor. The continued progress of the missionary movement by the Protestant and Catholic churches has been a remarkable feature during even the late 1950's. The maintenance of this missionary effort and the number of missionaries maintained in Africa stand as an important monument to the long history of religious institutional remittances in our period and for many decades earlier.

The grand total for the thirty-one years of all types of private foreign aid (net) was \$11,200 million, 0.17 per cent of GNP. Of this over-all total, \$6,741 million, or 60 per cent, was net personal remittances. Net institutional remittances were \$4,437 million, or 40 per cent, and religious remittances (\$3,193 million) were 72 per cent of the institutional total.

#### PERCENTAGES OF GNP AND DPI

In Table 4-2, net institutional and net personal remittances are expressed as percentages of gross national product. Since personal remittances may be more closely related to disposable personal income, they have been expressed as percentages of DPI in column 4—0.14 for the thirty-one-year period.

The lowest percentages of GNP and DPI were for 1942, a year of severe restrictions on foreign exchange and foreign trade. The percent-

ages were higher in the Great Depression than in the 1950's, indicating a downward trend in private foreign aid in relation to GNP (column 3) and DPI (column 4). This decade decline reflects, we believe, the emergence of the substitute programs of public foreign philanthropy (Chapter 9). The sharp temporary rises in the percentages of the national income aggregates in 1945-49 to prewar levels also reflect the ability of private institutional foreign aid to respond quickly to the aftermath of a great war; government programs for civilian foreign aid came more slowly and continued longer. In general, private and public foreign philanthropy are broadly supplemental rather than competitive.

### CHOICE BETWEEN GROSS AND NET MEASURES

A pair of tables grouping the data from Tables 4-1 and 4-2 by five-year intervals may provide some perspective and a dilemma. Table 4-3 sets the total gross from Table 4-1 equal to 100 per cent; Table 4-4 sets the total net from Tables 4-1 and 4-2 equal to 100 per cent. (As noted, the difference between net and gross reflects "reverse" personal remittances; no reverse institutional remittances are recorded.)

The total net was 87.1 per cent of the total gross in 1929, 90.3 per cent in 1930-34, 85.1 per cent in 1935-39, and only 82.2 per cent in 1940-44; it remained above 90 per cent in each of the last three five-year periods. Total net institutional remittances rose from 14.0 per cent in 1929 to 14.8 per cent in 1930-34 to 17.6 per cent in 1935-39 to 37.3 per cent in 1940-44, and to a peak of 42.7 per cent in both 1945-49 and 1955-59. This upward trend is a noteworthy feature of the changing role of institutional aid in the field of private foreign philanthropy during our period. The complementary percentages for both gross and net personal aid decreased apace. This five-year grouping also sharpens the rising trend in the religious portion of institutional giving in the total gross of private foreign aid—from 10.7 per cent in 1929 to 36.0 per cent in 1955-59. Only in the five-year period 1940-44 did nonsectarian institutional giving exceed one-fifth of the total gross.

Table 4-4 sets the total net equal to 100.0 per cent, instead of the total gross as in Table 4-3. The percentages for the total net institutional in this is, therefore, higher than in Table 4-3 because the dollars involved are expressed as a percentage of a lower total; the totals are lowered by

Table 4-3

*Distribution of Gross Private Foreign  
Philanthropy by Five-Year Periods, 1929-59*  
(per cent)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Total		Institutional (Net)			Personal	
	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Total (3)	Religious (4)	Nonsectarian (5)	Gross (6)	Net (7)
1929	100.0	87.1	14.0	10.7	3.3	86.1	73.1
1930-34	100.0	90.3	14.8	11.4	3.4	85.2	75.5
1935-39	100.0	85.1	17.6	12.9	4.7	82.4	67.5
1940-44	100.0	82.2	37.3	14.3	23.0	62.7	45.0
1945-49	100.0	94.5	42.7	27.3	15.4	57.3	51.8
1950-54	100.0	92.7	41.4	34.4	6.9	58.6	51.4
1955-59	100.0	92.0	42.7	36.0	6.7	57.3	49.3
1929-59	100.0	90.9	36.1	26.0	10.1	63.9	54.8

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 4-1.

the amount of the excess of the gross personal remittances above the net, \$7,863 million above \$6,741 million for the three decades. The percentages in column 5 for personal net (in the second table) lie between the percentages in columns 6 and 7 for personal gross and personal net (in the first table). But the trends are not altered.

The reader is free to make his own choice—to decide whether gross or net personal remittance plus institutional remittances should measure private foreign aid here.

There is also a question about including personal remittances in philanthropy. One's purpose will probably determine one's choice. Obviously, one way out of this dilemma would have been to restrict our concept of philanthropy to giving through institutions—not \$11,176, but

Table 4-4

*Distribution of Net Private Foreign Philanthropy  
by Five-Year Periods, 1929-59  
(per cent)*

Year <sup>a</sup>	Total Net (1)	Institutional (Net)		Personal Net (5)	
		Total (2)	Religious (3)		Nonsectarian (4)
1929	100.0	16.0	12.2	3.8	84.0
1930-34	100.0	16.4	12.7	3.7	83.6
1935-39	100.0	20.7	15.2	5.5	79.3
1940-44	100.0	45.4	17.4	28.0	54.7
1945-49	100.0	45.2	28.9	16.3	54.8
1950-54	100.0	44.6	37.1	7.5	55.4
1955-59	100.0	46.4	39.2	7.2	53.6
1929-59	100.0	39.7	28.6	11.1	60.3

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 4-1.

only \$4,437 million for the thirty-one years. The records are better, but the concept is too narrow to quantify the generosity of the American people to people in other countries.

### ABROAD AND AT HOME

As noted, one of our purposes was to reveal the portion of the income of private domestic philanthropy, \$184.1 billion, used for private foreign philanthropy. Consider the gross amount, \$12.3 billion, as the sum sent abroad during the relevant period. It was only 6.7 per cent of the entire income of private philanthropy, and 8.6 per cent if person-to-person

giving is excluded. Clearly, more than 90 per cent of the income of private philanthropy was devoted to philanthropic endeavors within the United States.

The annual percentages of gross remittances to the entire income of private domestic philanthropy sent abroad are presented in column 3 of Table 4-5. A steady downward trend rather than fluctuations above and below the 6.7 per cent level for the thirty-one-year totals dominates this series. (The percentages—not shown—were higher, of course, in relation to the total income of private philanthropy less our estimate for person-to-person giving.) The percentages declined rather steadily from 14.8 for 1930-34 to 4.2 for 1955-59, with the exception of a secondary peak of 10.5 per cent for 1945-49.

Gross personal remittances of \$7.9 billion for the three decades were 19.1 per cent of our estimate of person-to-person giving, \$41.1 billion. The annual percentages are set forth in Table 4-6. Again, the percentage declines rather steadily from 78.1 in 1929 to 10.1 in 1959. For five-year periods gross personal remittances as a percentage of person-to-person giving did rise slightly, to 26.3 per cent in 1945-49, an interruption in the steady downward trend. This trend is so definite that we doubt it could be attributed to the problems of estimation and the limitations of the data already described. Rather, the downward trend probably results from a number of factors, with the declining relative importance of new immigrants very significant.

Institutional remittances of \$4.4 billion for the entire thirty-one years were more than one-third of private gross foreign philanthropy (\$12.3 billion), and might be compared with the subtotal of \$143.0 billion, the income of private philanthropy which excludes the estimate \$41.1 billion for person-to-person giving—about 3 per cent for the three decades. We present no table showing this percentage relationship annually because, among other reasons, some of the charitable bequests, totaling \$8.3 billion, were not made to institutions.

We submit, however, that a direct comparison of religious funds sent abroad with the income received each year by religious institutions is meaningful for the entire period. The percentages sent abroad are set forth in Table 4-7. The total income of religious organizations, excluding income to parochial schools, was \$48.3 billion (Table 3-4). Of this income, \$3.2 billion, or 6.6 per cent, was sent abroad. Conversely, 93.4 per cent was used in the United States. The percentage sent abroad was

Table 4-5

*Private Foreign Philanthropy: Gross Remittances  
Compared with Total, 1929-59*  
(millions of dollars)

Year	Total Private Philanthropy (1)	Total Gross Remittances (2)	Percentage of Total Sent Abroad (3)
1929	2,221	394	17.7
1930	2,123	349	16.4
1931	1,869	307	16.4
1932	1,715	234	13.6
1933	1,518	208	13.7
1934	1,721	181	10.5
1935	1,761	182	10.3
1936	2,041	198	9.7
1937	2,194	203	9.3
1938	2,165	190	8.8
1939	2,396	187	7.8
1940	2,494	237	9.5
1941	2,934	223	7.6
1942	3,557	164	4.6
1943	4,359	295	6.8
1944	4,696	402	8.6
1945	5,043	520	10.3
1946	5,438	678	12.5
1947	6,196	704	11.4
1948	6,797	715	10.5
1949	6,834	553	8.1
1950	7,569	474	6.3
1951	8,746	416	4.8
1952	9,573	449	4.7
1953	10,505	516	4.9
1954	10,705	527	4.9
1955	11,776	473	4.0
1956	12,703	562	4.4
1957	13,497	577	4.3
1958	14,023	573	4.1
1959	14,930	609	4.1
1929-59 <sup>a</sup>	184,099	12,300	6.7

<sup>a</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 2-1, column 8; Table 4-1, column 1.

Table 4-6

*Private Foreign Philanthropy: Gross Personal Remittances Compared with Person-to-Person Giving, 1929-59*  
(millions of dollars)

Year	Person-to-Person Giving (1)	Gross Personal Remittances (2)	Percentage of Person-to-Person Giving Sent Abroad (3)
1929	434	339	78.1
1930	388	300	77.3
1931	322	262	81.4
1932	300	199	66.3
1933	280	178	63.6
1934	316	151	47.8
1935	331	155	46.8
1936	394	170	43.1
1937	423	170	40.2
1938	400	152	38.0
1939	471	144	30.6
1940	502	188	37.5
1941	608	140	23.0
1942	778	99	12.7
1943	980	180	18.4
1944	1,027	221	21.5
1945	1,105	286	25.9
1946	1,235	378	30.6
1947	1,424	414	29.1
1948	1,559	406	26.0
1949	1,586	332	20.9
1950	1,744	278	15.9
1951	2,020	259	12.8
1952	2,208	274	12.4
1953	2,414	301	12.5
1954	2,486	285	11.5
1955	2,694	286	10.6
1956	2,927	312	10.7
1957	3,094	339	11.0
1958	3,231	321	9.9
1959	3,418	344	10.1
1929-59 <sup>d</sup>	41,099	7,863	19.1

<sup>a</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 2-1, column 7; Table 4-1, column 6.



Table 4-7

*Proportion of Religious Giving Sent Abroad, 1929-59*  
(millions of dollars)

Calendar Year	Total Religious Giving (1)	Religious Giving Abroad (2)	Percentage of Total Sent Abroad (3)
1929	838	42	5.0
1930	787	40	5.1
1931	696	36	5.2
1932	579	27	4.7
1933	505	21	4.2
1934	516	22	4.3
1935	534	20	3.7
1936	569	22	3.9
1937	593	24	4.0
1938	605	26	4.3
1939	598	32	5.4
1940	612	30	4.9
1941	680	33	4.9
1942	736	30	4.1
1943	809	38	4.7
1944	889	58	6.5
1945	1,009	77	7.6
1946	1,186	150	12.6
1947	1,335	211	15.8
1948	1,589	248	15.6
1949	1,811	180	9.9
1950	1,962	163	8.3
1951	2,175	132	6.1
1952	2,391	144	6.0
1953	2,650	175	6.6
1954	2,905	206	7.1
1955	3,166	163	5.1
1956	3,497	218	6.2
1957	3,778	199	5.3
1958	4,036	207	5.1
1959	4,271	219	5.1
1929-59 <sup>a</sup>	48,307	3,193	6.6

<sup>a</sup>See note a, Table 2-1.

Source: Table 3-4, column 7, total religious giving excluding parochial schools classified as education; Table 4-1, column 4.

about 5 per cent at the beginning and at the end of our three decades, except for a noticeable peak during the period 1945–49, when the proportion sent abroad was 12.5 per cent. In the annual data the peak percentages were, for 1947 and 1948, 15.8 and 15.6, respectively. It is clear, therefore, that religious institutions in the United States did respond to the enormous demands for assistance abroad in the years immediately following World War II; the complementary percentage of the income of these institutions used within the United States declined sharply, following the cessation of hostilities, to lows of 84.2 and 84.4 per cent in 1947 and 1948. As Curti and others have pointed out, the response of religious and sectarian philanthropy in the United States during World War II was hampered by the political and transportation problems during the conflict, but the expansion after hostilities ended was very rapid.

*DIRECTOR'S COMMENT*—Willard L. Thorp

While Dickinson is certainly correct in suggesting that this quadrant is the smallest of the four, the data upon which he relied probably understate the generosity of Americans in the foreign field. To be sure, the estimates of person-to-person giving are much too high if one excludes transfers within the family, as is done in the estimates for domestic person-to-person giving. Probably the bulk of the personal remittances are either from immigrants or their descendants to members of their families still abroad or from Americans to American relatives abroad, including soldiers, diplomats, students and the like. One can only guess about proportions, but I suspect that remittances to nonfamily members not involving some sort of *quid pro quo* would be relatively small, say one-quarter of the total included in the estimates.

On the other hand, the estimate for giving by private institutions appears to be too small. Recent reports are that there are some 500 such nonprofit institutions providing technical assistance abroad. Remittance data are quite inadequate to measure their activity. They do not cover the actual contributions by givers, much of which are spent in the United States for overhead, recruiting and the like—costs which are included in the corresponding domestic figures. The cost of travel for their American personnel sent abroad is often a substantial part of the budgets of these

institutions and is not included when paid in the United States. Furthermore, many Americans when abroad arrange to have some part of their compensation deposited in their home banks or otherwise paid in the United States. Thus part of their actual compensation never appears as a remittance. Finally, since many persons involved are volunteers themselves or may be members of some group providing only minimum subsistence payments, the real contributions made in services may far exceed the cash flow.

A survey made about 1960 by the State Department's Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid estimated that the volume of foreign assistance given annually by foundations and voluntary agencies was about \$700 million and this is the figure which was used by the U.S. Government in making its annual report to the Development Assistance Committee in Paris. This suggests that recorded remittances represent no more than one-third of the amount which should properly be credited to institutions engaged in foreign philanthropy.

If one applies the two modifications which are suggested above, they tend largely to offset each other. The total for this quadrant, 1929-59, would be increased from \$12,300 to \$15,300 million. Using Dickinson's approach, the grand total for all four quadrants would not change, since the quadrant for private domestic philanthropy would have to be reduced correspondingly. Domestic institutional giving would be reduced by \$8,900 million and domestic person-to-person giving would be increased by \$5,900 million. These figures make no allowance for any undervaluation of the services actually rendered.