Around the JDC world...

Annual Report 1978
Dear Friend:

The year 1978 was a year of progress and achievement despite serious and growing problems in many parts of the world. In Iran the political upheaval, which was to unseat the Shah early in 1979, was growing in intensity. In Israel fragile negotiations were creeping nervously toward an eventual peace treaty. In almost every country around the JDC world the problem of inflation and mounting costs adversely affected programs and budgets, ours included.

Discounting the philosophical implications of an agency gauging its progress on the basis of human need, we can gain some personal satisfaction in that the JDC has done more for more people in 1978 than in almost any year since the days of the displaced persons camps.

As you can read in the following pages, the JDC has helped over 432,000 people in 1978 at an expenditure of some $44 million.

These are impressive figures but they do not present a total picture of JDC programs. The services vary from program to program as well as the costs and the number of beneficiaries so that at best the statistics can provide only an indistinct overview of JDC's global operations.

In the final analysis we can say that the good that JDC does is indivisible. By helping people generally JDC helps everybody and contributes to improving the condition of mankind everywhere.

As for the JDC structure itself, 1978 was a year of continued consolidation and reorganization. We streamlined our Board of Directors, brought in more young people, more women, more people from outside of New York and I am very delighted to report that they are playing a very constructive role in the affairs of the JDC.

The reports on the following pages are necessarily brief. They can hardly give you more than a brief overview of JDC work around the world.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Robinson
President
AROUND THE JDC WORLD

JDC AIDED 432,000 IN 1978
AT A COST OF $43,960,450

By Ralph I. Goldman
Executive Vice President

During 1978 the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee aided over 432,000 men, women and children in some 25 countries around the world at a cost of $43,960,450. The costs were the highest in thirty years, and were $6.2 million, or 16.5 per cent greater than 1977.

39% of Budget
About 39 per cent of the expenditures, or $17,150,000, went for general welfare. This included cash grants, parcels, food distribution, clothing, canteens, and other forms of assistance. The two major factors in this slice of the budget pie are relief-in-transit and care of transmigrants in Vienna and Italy.

Educational and religious programs accounted for another 29 per cent of the costs, about $12,750,000. It includes subsidies to Jewish schools in Europe, North Africa and Latin America, JDC's global allocations to ORT, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, the Lubavitcher and the Yeshivot in Israel.

Care of the aged, the sick and the handicapped, mostly in Israel, accounted for another 20 per cent. The remainder of the costs, about 12 per cent, provided for child care programs, miscellaneous one-time grants, and functional expenses and administration.

These funds provided help in one form or another for over 432,000 men, women and children. The number of beneficiaries is a close estimate. Calculating the actual number helped would be a statistician's nightmare. A person who benefitted from a single service has the same numerical value as a person cared for permanently in an old age home. A student in a JDC-subventioned school has the same statistical significance as a graduate student with a JDC scholarship to go on for a doctorate.

Then there is the ripple effect of JDC assistance. When an elderly parent living in crowded quarters with his children is placed in a JDC-supported home, it is not only the elderly person who benefits but also his children and whoever else is inconvenienced by his presence. In the end it is not one person who has been helped but four, six or more.
Consider also the work of such Israel agencies as ESHEL or the JDC-BROOKDALE INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY AND ADULT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. Without directly helping individual cases, the BROOKDALE INSTITUTE can influence public policy which will benefit tens of thousands of elderly people in that country.

JDC Day Care Manual
Distributed by U.N.

One highlight of 1978 was the publication of the revised Manual for Day Care Centers, prepared by our own Child Care Consultant, Evelyn Peters. The manual has been used throughout the world by the United Nations during the International Year of the Child, by childrens committees, by various early childhood education groups here in the United States, in North Africa and even in far off Nepal where the booklet was translated into Nepalese. A revised version was prepared for the INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD and has been widely distributed by the UNITED NATIONS and other groups in both English and French.

Death of Pins and Horwitz
In Israel a Grievous Loss

The JDC suffered a grievous loss in January of 1978 with the death of Dr. Arnulf M. Pins, our Associate Director in Israel and the Regional Director for Iran. Arnie was a devoted and talented staff member who had distinguished careers before joining the JDC staff and seemed destined to have an outstanding career in the JDC. We also lost our former Director-General, Louis D. Horwitz, who, even in his retirement, was developing innovative programs in Israel, programs in which the JDC was able to play a role and continue after his death.

* * * * *

The following is a brief review of some of the highlights of our work around the JDC world in 1978.
A YEAR OF EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION IN ISRAEL;
BY THE END OF 1978 JDC INVOLVED IN 95 PROGRAMS

JDC IN ISRAEL

Jewish Population: 3,059,000
General Population: 3,600,000
JDC Beneficiaries: 110,000

In 1978 JDC continued its operations in Israel and by the end of the year was providing funds and professional guidance to 95 different programs and projects aiding, in all, an estimated 110,000 men, women and children.

In Israel JDC focuses on care of the aged, the chronically ill, mentally ill, handicapped children and adults, community centers, development of comprehensive health and welfare services and manpower training for all these areas. Services to the aged accounted for $1,630,900 in 1978, second only to health services, which totalled about $2,000,000. Although JDC transferred operations of MALBEN homes to local agencies and communities, it still provided an $800,000 subsidy for care of the aged in the homes. This subsidy will continue through 1981.

ESHEL Brings Programs To All Aged in Israel

ESHEL, the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel, which was created by the JDC and the Israeli Government in 1969 to develop services and programs for all the aged in Israel, was allocated an additional $700,000.

In 1978 ESHEL expanded community services for the aged and developed programs to enable the elderly to delay seeking admission to old age homes. It planned additional homes in areas where there are no such facilities and it developed a plan for training manpower to work with the elderly. ESHEL has just completed formulation of a new five year plan which will carry its activities through 1985.

The JDC allocated $133,000 to Pardess Katz Hospital which served as a geriatric facility for the MALBEN institutions and is now utilized as a center for the chronically ill and aged by the surrounding population of about 100,000. In 1978 the hospital intensified its services to the community, particularly for the aged and chronically ill, and added new services. Health services provided medical, convalescent aid, rehabilitation and other services for close to 35,000 children and adults in 1978.

Negev Health Program, Major '78 Innovation

A major innovation in 1978 was the inauguration of the comprehensive community health and welfare demonstration project in the Negev. Designed as an integrated approach to medical practice, the
The project is sponsored jointly by the JDC, Kupat Cholim, the Ministry of Health, and the Ben-Gurion University. It seeks to offer primary health care and social and psychological services; to treat the total person and not just immediate symptoms. It is aimed at avoiding duplication of health services and ultimately improving existing health services for a region of some 300,000 people in the Negev area.

**Mental Health**

Mental health continues to be a top priority of the JDC in Israel. The JDC provides funds for the Mental Health Trust Fund for the development of mental health activities, for manpower training in mental health programs and for the development of a comprehensive network of community mental health centers to serve in areas of need and to serve as demonstration centers.

**Manpower Training**

Advanced education and manpower development surged ahead in 1978 to encompass more than 20 different programs. This includes continued support for Paul Baerwald School of Social Work at The Hebrew University, the Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz Program for Training Center Directors and Senior Personnel; a master's program in social work administration at The Hebrew University; an occupational therapy school, a master's program at the Tel Aviv University School of Social Work, a new branch of the Haifa University School of Social Work in Tel Hai in the north of Israel, Doctorate Scholarships for The Paul Baerwald School; a school of communication disorders; training of teachers for the hearing impaired; training social workers to work with immigrants; medical social workers, rehabilitation workers, occupational therapists, an internship program and other programs.

**Community Center Programs**

The community center program in Israel is another area of tremendously increased activity. As of the end of 1978, there were 91 community centers functioning in Israel with several more under construction. Many schools were turned into community centers by adding additional facilities to enable them to provide community center activities in the hours when there was no school. This has cut expenditures for construction of additional buildings.

In addition to the Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz training program, the JDC has provided funding for regional consultants, community centers, staff of the Israel association of community centers, outreach programs for the community centers and development of special programs for community centers.

**Help Soviet Immigrants**

One such program begun in 1978 was designed to help integrate Soviet immigrants into the mainstream of Israel society. Another program stressed child development. By the end of 1978 there were 30 parent-child programs for infants and toddlers functioning in community
centers stressing services to families from development towns, rural settlements and poverty neighborhoods of large cities. JDC also continued its support of a special track in the Dr. Schwartz program to train professional workers for these activities.

Also inaugurated in 1978 was a day care pilot project which places small groups of young children into selected homes and trains mothers to take care of this group. The program is being supervised by a graduate of the Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz program and if successful will be introduced into other communities.

Another important project was the development of two departments of social services in the two major Haifa area hospitals. These departments will provide services and serve as training sites for Haifa University's School of Social Work.

On JDC's initiative a new national association was formed to plan and implement services for the handicapped in Israel, with a special emphasis on children. The association's programs will be developed in close cooperation with the ministries of Health, Social Affairs, Education and Finance.

In sum, 1978 was a year of expansion and consolidation of JDC's activities in Israel.

**JDC-BROOKDALE INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY AND ADULT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ISRAEL**

The staff of the JDC-Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Adult Human Development in Israel grew to a total of 58 full and part-time members in 1978. The agency has strengthened its ties with international gerontological organizations, particularly the World Health Organization and the U.S. National Institute on Aging. Representatives of the JDC-Brookdale Institute have participated in a number of international conferences and have established ties with still more agencies concerned with the problems of aging.

In Israel, JDC-Brookdale is actively represented in the major social, health and statistical planning bodies and has begun to play an important role in ESHEL, the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel, and also with gerontological agencies and societies.

In manpower training, JDC-Brookdale has increased its programs of stipends to students from all over Israel pursuing master's and doctoral studies in gerontology. During 1978 eleven such stipends were issued. It has also expanded its sabbatical scholarship program for senior civil servants.
In the realm of research the Institute has issued a number of discussion papers in both English and Hebrew. It has also conducted a number of meetings, lectures, workshops and conferences on problems of the aging and has helped to design curricula for gerontological programs in various educational institutions.

Wide-Ranging Studies
Among the projects undertaken by the JDC-Into Problems of Aged Brookdale Institute in 1978 were studies on manpower training, pension policy, pre-retirement training, communicating with the elderly, living conditions, psychology, and other problems related to aging and care of the aged.

Further evidence of the growing reputation of the JDC-Brookdale Institute in international gerontological circles is the increased support given by outside groups such as Bank Leumi, the Ford Foundation, the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Jerusalem Municipality, ESHEL and other groups. They have awarded grants which added several million pounds to the budget of the JDC-Brookdale Institute in 1978. JDC's participation amounted to $250,000.

JDC CONTINUES TRADITIONAL PROGRAM OF AID TO YESHIVOT

JDC's traditional program of aid to yeshivot and religious institutions in Israel has continued without interruption since the founding of the agency in 1914.

In 1978 JDC expenditures totalled $1,150,000. This provided monthly subventions to 155 yeshivot with a total of 26,000 students. In addition, JDC allocated funds twice during the year, on Passover and the high holidays, to 57 yeshivot which were not included in the regular program.

Since about 95 per cent of the students live in yeshiva dormitories, JDC pays particular attention to equipment, especially kitchen equipment. In 1978 58 yeshivot, with a total enrollment of 11,000 students, received special allocations for the installation or repair of equipment. Aid to 350 refugee rabbis was provided during the year. The program also awarded 98 scholarships in 1978 to deserving students.

Yeshiva Students Get Involved; Infuse Spirit in Pioneer Areas
Special projects in 1978 included a project to develop religious and cultural activities in the town of Yerucham near Beersheba. The town is composed mainly of newcomers from India and North Africa; only 10 per cent are native Israelis. Conditions are very primitive and morale is generally low. The
program provides for married yeshiva students and their families to settle in Yerucham and infuse new spirit into the community. During the year the yeshiva students and their wives fanned out through the community organizing a network of clubs for children, junior congregations and youth services and strengthening religious services in the adult congregations.

Another project was organized in the town of Mazkeret Batya, near Rehovot, to aid drug addicts.

The JDC program supports five basic research institutes which over the past several years have produced more than 100 volumes in highly important areas of Jewish scholarship. Because many of the scholars in these institutions are elderly and are being lost through attrition, it has become necessary to recruit additional students to replace them. During 1978 JDC launched a program to enroll about 20 students in training courses for Jewish research.

Community centers give children plenty of play room, mothers a respite and teen agers and adults a full range of recreational and cultural activities.
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Arrival in Vienna</th>
<th>To Countries other than Israel</th>
<th>Departing</th>
<th>Approx. stay in Italy of those emigrating to:</th>
<th>Average Monthly Caseload</th>
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SOVIET JEWS CROWD INTO ITALY EN ROUTE TO U.S.

General Population in Italy: 56,190,000
Jewish Population: 35,000
Number of Transmigrants Assisted: 19,144

The number of Jewish transmigrants coming out of the Soviet Union in 1978 took a sharp rise - 28,742, as compared with 16,700 in 1977 and 14,000 in 1976.

Over 16,000 changed their destination when they arrived in Vienna and elected to go to the United States, Canada and other western countries. This placed a heavy burden on the JDC in Austria and Italy.

The caseload, which averaged around 3,500 through most of the year, increased sharply in the last quarter and ended the year with a figure of almost 5,500. It would have been much higher except that as a result of strenuous efforts by the JDC and other Jewish organizations, the average waiting time for transmigrants in Rome was cut down from about 5 months at the beginning of the year to a low of 70 days at the end of the year. It rose again in the early months of 1979.

JDC Develops Cultural And Religious Program

The increased number of transmigrants led to overcrowding in Rome, Ostia and Ladispoli - the latter two seaside resorts - where the JDC has been able to find low cost living quarters for the transmigrants. To take advantage of the idle time, the JDC has stepped up its facilities for recreational, educational, religious and cultural activities. It has opened community centers and libraries, brought in teachers from Israel who can speak Russian, organized classes in English for children and for the adults and has introduced a program of Jewish education for the children.

The JDC organized events around the religious holidays and festivals. In 1978 the JDC conducted community seders for the transmigrants with Haggadahs printed in both Hebrew and Russian. The libraries, which are open from early morning until 10 o'clock at night are very well attended. There are lectures, seminars and orientation sessions on life in America, the Jewish communities, life in Israel and Jewish history. There are visits to the Jewish quarter, the synagogue and other areas of Jewish interest so that by the time they are ready to leave for the United States the Russian transmigrants have been indoctrinated with a significant and lasting amount of Jewish learning and tradition.

USRP Reimburses JDC For Transmigrant Costs

The United States Refugee Program reimburses the Joint Distribution Committee for close to 85 per cent of its expenditures for the care
and maintenance of transmigrants. In 1978 this amounted to slightly over $7 million, which brought the net expenditure to JDC for care and maintenance of the transmigrants to about $2.5 million.

**Processing in the U.S.** Unless departures of the transmigrants from Italy are speeded up, the tremendous backlog will create overwhelming problems. An obvious answer is to permit the Jewish organizations to bring the transmigrants to the United States for processing instead of in Italy. This, they say, would be faster and effect savings of several million dollars during the year. It would also be a tremendous morale booster and it would speed integration of the transmigrants in their new homes.

This method was actually put into operation and proved effective during the uprising in Hungary in 1956 when large numbers of refugees were brought to the United States for processing. Why not the same procedure with the Soviet Jews?

**Also Support Youth And Refugee Programs** Care of the transmigrants has been the primary responsibility of the JDC in Italy. Expenditures for 1978 totalled $7,856,821. Aside from the transmigrants program, the JDC supports several programs for students and young adults and still provides care and maintenance for a small number of World War II refugees.

**JDC IN FRANCE**

General Population: 52,920,000  
Jewish Population: 700,000  
JDC Beneficiaries: 58,830

The massive influx of refugees and French nationals from North Africa has increased the Jewish population of France from about 150,000 after World War II to a current figure of about 700,000. This influx has posed severe problems for the French Jewish community and as a result it is the only country in Western Europe for which JDC continues to provide assistance in substantial amounts. In 1978 this amounted to close to $2 million which was channelled through the Fonds Social Juif Unifie, (FSJU) the central welfare organization in France and was mainly for the newcomers, not the settled population.

**A Third of Budget for France Goes for Religious Education** About one third of the expenditures were for the Ozar Hatorah and the Lubavitch schools which have a combined enrollment of about 2,500 children. The enrollment would be much greater if additional places were available.

The FSJU spends about $6 million annually in support of health, education and cultural and welfare programs conducted by a number of affiliated agencies. JDC's subvention of almost $900,000 represents about 15 per cent of FSJU's operating budget.
Although care and maintenance of transmigrants in France is managed by the agencies of the FSJU, the financial responsibility is totally the JDC's. In 1978 expenditures for transmigrants in France came to about $190,000.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Belgium

The JDC continues to maintain small residual programs in Belgium, Portugal and Spain. In Belgium, JDC aid is confined to assistance to refugees and transmigrants on a participating basis with the local community. In 1978, JDC provided $4,000 to help finance scholarship grants to a few students from Morocco. Another $3,000 was spent on family welfare assistance.

Portugal

In Portugal there is a small residual hard-core caseload left over from World War II still being cared for. The JDC also spent $6,000 in 1978 toward maintenance of a Jewish community center in Lisbon. A multi-purpose facility, the center sponsored activities for young people and adults and included pre-and post-Bar Mitzvah classes, cultural and religious activities and educational and recreational programs.

Spain

Although the Spanish Jewish community is developing and growing, JDC continues to care for a remnant of holdovers from World War II and a few refugees from former Spanish Morocco. In all, the JDC spent almost $15,000 to care for a total of 26 persons. Most of them are elderly and chronically ill and consequently most of the cost is for medical care and hospitalization.

European Council of Jewish Community Services

Following a meeting in Paris on July 6th, the JDC agreed to subsidize two-thirds of the expenditures of the European Community Council of Jewish Community Services for the next three years with the understanding that within seven or eight years, the Council will become totally independent.

JDC to Contribute $800,000

According to the agreement JDC will contribute up to $200,000 to the Council for the first year against a budget of approximately $300,000. The JDC has an option to cancel its financial participation at the end of the first year. Should the JDC not exercise its option to cancel, it will continue to provide two-thirds of the expenditures of the Council, which are estimated at $900,000 for the remaining two years. JDC's share will be $600,000. The total expenditure of the European Council for the three-year period is expected to be $1.2 million of which JDC's share will be $800,000.
A Clearing House

The Council of European Jewish Community Services represents the Jewish communities of 18 countries. It serves as a clearing house for ideas and programs in communal service and organization. A Commission on Welfare exchanges experiences and recommendations on social welfare matters and a Commission on Community Centers seeks to build and strengthen the community center movement on the continent. The Council has also organized conferences on Jewish education and helped to raise funds for flood and earthquake relief.

JDC IN EASTERN EUROPE

WELL ORGANIZED RUMANIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY
CONDUCTS PROGRAM AIDING 14,000 PERSONS

RUMANIA

General Population: 21,250,000
Jewish Population: 50,000
No. of JDC Beneficiaries: 15,370

The Jewish community of Rumania continued to exhibit strength as a viable Jewish community in 1978, even though more than half the Jewish population are over 65 years of age. Only 7 per cent of Rumania's 45,000 Jews are under the age of 20. Nevertheless there are large numbers of young people active in the community and attending classes at the Choral Synagogue and other Jewish centers in the provinces. More than 150 young people, students, take their meals in the Jewish canteens, partly for the reduced rates and partly to seek the comfort of a Jewish environment.

Two Assistance Categories, The Needy and the Needier

In all, about 15,370 Jews were helped in 1978 in a number of welfare programs in Rumania. The beneficiaries are divided roughly into three categories. The first, category A - the very needy - consists of those who get cash relief and welfare assistance - about 4,250. The monthly cash grants range anywhere from $8.00 to $56.00 and is based on strict criteria of income and need.

The second group, category B, consists of about an equal number as category A. They do not receive cash grants but they receive everything else: winter relief, clothing distribution, food packages, health services and Passover supplies. Winter assistance goes to about 8,000 and consists of cash grants of about $35.00 for the purchase of wood or coal and potatoes. Passover assistance goes to about 10,000 and consists of cash grants, free matza and matza meal and communal seders attended by about 6,000 throughout the country.
Kosher Canteens Feed 2,200 Daily, Plus 900 Home-Bound

There are 11 kosher canteens, one in Bucharest and the others in the provinces, providing hot lunches for about 2,200 people daily. For many it is their only hot meal of the day. Long before the hour for lunch, the canteens fill up with Jews from the surrounding area, not only for the food but also to keep warm and to socialize with fellow Jews.

Payment for the meals is based on the ability to pay. About half of the diners pay nothing at all. The maximum payment is about $2.00. The canteens are set up like regular restaurants and nobody knows how much the other paid.

About 900 infirm aged, many of whom are bedridden and alone, receive food daily in a meals-on-wheels program. In addition to the hot lunches, these homebound elderly also receive home visits by doctors, nurses and social workers. Cleaning women come periodically and take care of the heavier chores. There are 25 socio-medical centers throughout Rumania which are part of the home-care program and also serve as outpatient clinics.

Olteniei Home Eases Pressure On Community for Care of Aged

About 200 of these infirm aged are cared for in a number of small homes for the aged. To accommodate these elderly people and to provide for the growing number of old people who will need domiciliary care, the JDC began construction of a home for the aged early in 1977. However, following the earthquake in March, the Government informed the JDC that it needed the building and the land for its own purposes and provided the JDC with another site which was equally suitable. The authorities agreed to construct a new home to the point it had already reached at the old site. The new home has been completed and a dedication service will be held July 5, 1979.

The Home will accommodate 220 elderly people and will enable the Rumanian Jewish community to shut down several smaller old age facilities which were always considered inadequate. Cost of the home was $750,000, of which the JDC contributed $520,500, World Jewish Relief (formerly Central British Fund) $40,000, and the Rumanian Federation $187,500. The JDC appropriated an additional $205,000 for furniture and equipment.

Favorable Rate enables JDC; To Get More for the Dollar

Food parcels are sent six times a year and a special parcel is sent for Passover. In all, about 45,000 food parcels are sent out each year. Although the cost per parcel is about $8.75, the actual retail value is much higher as arrangements have been made with the Government authorities to purchase the food at a special export rate. The same arrangement provides for clothing at a considerable saving. Altogether about 8,000 people receive about $35.00 worth of clothing points which they use to purchase various articles of clothing which have a designated value in points rather than in money.
Although the community is an aging one and the number of young people is disproportionately low, community leaders are confident that there will be a viable Jewish community in Rumania for many years to come.

**JDC FUNCTIONING UNINTERRUPTEDLY IN YUGOSLAVIA SINCE WORLD WAR II**

**YUGOSLAVIA**

General Population: 21,520,000  
Jewish Population: 6,000  
No. of JDC Beneficiaries: 670

Yugoslavia is the only East European country where JDC has been able to operate without interruption since the end of World War II. The Jewish population of about 6,000 is spread out over some 30 communities. The general lack of resources, especially financial, and the constant problem of inflation have compelled JDC to increase its expenditures over the years.

About 150 needy people receive cash relief each month, mainly the aged and the chronically ill but also a small number of needy students. The JDC provides help for the Zagreb Home for the Aged which has a full capacity of 100 Jewish residents. Since the home is sectarian, the government does not subsidize it. About 60 percent of the operating costs are covered by pensions and the rest by the JDC.

**A Place Where East European Youth Can Meet and Socialize**  
The balance of the JDC program in Yugoslavia is mainly for children and young people. This includes a summer camp program benefitting some 100 young East Europeans during the summer. The campsite is also used year round for cultural activities for older groups and serves as the locale for an annual gathering of Jewish teenagers from East European countries.

The JDC provides daily snacks for some 45 kindergarten children and imports various food products and medications which are either not available locally or are too expensive. Most of the medications are for use in the old age home. In all, about 670 people received some JDC assistance in 1978 at a cost of about $180,000.

**RELIEF-IN-TRANSIT PROGRAM**

**HIT HARD BY HIGHER DUTIES**

**RELIEF- IN-TRANSIT**

Relief-in-Transit is a special program cutting across national boundaries providing assistance to needy people in Eastern Europe. The program provides cash vouchers, welfare packages, Passover par-
eels and medical supplies to tens of thousands of needy families. During 1978 it is estimated that about 165,000 people benefitted from this program, at a cost to the JDC of about $8 million.

Now Lucky if they Receive A Parcel Every Three Years

The program has been severely hampered in recent years by the imposition of extremely high duties in 1976 which made it necessary to reduce the number of parcels drastically. Families which previously received a parcel every two years are now fortunate to be able to receive one every three years.

**JDC SENDS PASSOVER SUPPLIES TO EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA; 1,000 KILOS TO EGYPT**

In 1978, for the first time since the rebirth of the State of Israel, the JDC sent 1,000 kilos (2,200 pounds) of matzot into Egypt to enable the 400 Jews still living in that country to observe the Passover holiday with an ample supply of Passover food.

In all, JDC sent 367,000 pounds of matzot, 47,000 pounds of matza meal, 220 pounds of matza shmura and 31,000 bottles of sacramental wine to Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Lebanon, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, and Morocco in addition to Egypt. In other countries where Passover supplies were available the JDC issued special grants to needy families enabling them to purchase Passover supplies locally.

Special provisions were made for Soviet transmigrants in Vienna and Rome. In Vienna a Seder was conducted by JDC for 300 to 400 Soviet Jews within a day or two after crossing the border. In Rome matza was distributed to 3,500 transmigrants and Hagaddahs were printed in both Russian and Hebrew for a community seder. About 400 children took part in pre-Passover seders in the community centers.
REMNNANT OF MOROCCO JEWISH COMMUNITY
STRUGGLES TO MAINTAIN ITS VIABILITY

MOROCCO

General Population: 17,830,000
Jewish Population: 18-20,000
No. of JDC Beneficiaries: 8,700

The Morocco Jewish community continues to struggle to maintain a viable communal existence. The 18,000 to 20,000 Jews remaining in Morocco, the bare remnant of the 300,000-strong Jewish community of pre-World War II days, has old people and young people, but very few between the ages of 20 and 40.

The waves of emigration that began when Israel declared its independence in 1948 and reached its height in the 1967 War, drained the community of most of its viable and affluent families. The well-off, the professionals, the academics, the leaders, both communal and religious, all joined in the exodus from Morocco, many of them bound for Israel and an equal number to France and to Canada where similar culture and language increased the attraction.

Two Thirds of Morocco Budget

In 1978, the JDC spent $1,600,000 on a variety of programs in Morocco, about two-thirds of which went for schooling and services for children; a feeding program, school health, pre-school classes, summer camps and youth activities. The growing number of dependent aged resulting from the exodus of younger members of the family has necessitated increased services to the aged in Morocco through the years.

About 1,300 needy Moroccan Jews were provided with welfare assistance. About 4,300 children attended schools supported by the JDC. Approximately 1,700 of them benefitted from feeding programs in school canteens. Health care was extended to about 2,000 per month and about 800 elderly were cared for in several old age homes and in communal housing.

Passover Supplies

Special grants allowed the needy to purchase supplies for Passover and a food distribution center provided periodic parcels for the needy.

The Jewish community contributes about 60 per cent of the costs of the programs. The JDC provides the rest but it is still not enough.
While the educational needs are met, many of the children go back to overcrowded homes and inadequate diets. Attempts were made during 1978 to increase community responsibility to improve conditions for their needy families.

**Care of Aged**

Programs for the aged include institutional and extramural care, mainly in Casablanca but also in several smaller communities. In Casablanca homes for the aged care for 150 residents, an increase of 20 per cent over 1977. Another 375 indigent aged received home care services, including reloidgement, which takes the isolated aged from their one-room hovels in unfriendly neighborhoods and brings them to an apartment in a safer neighborhood. There five or six of the elderly live together with the assistance of housekeepers provided by the community.

**Aid to Jewish Schools**

Jewish education includes support of the schools of the Ozar Hatorah, the Lubavitch, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, community schools and ORT. Supplementary grants are provided for feeding programs in the school canteens. A special grant of $19,300 was issued in 1978 for the training of staff and the improvement of services in Morocco.

**Youth Programs**

JDC provides funds for youth programs, including youth centers with about 1,000 members and summer camps which provide recreational, cultural, educational and sports activities for about 300 youngsters. Plans are under way to double the number of children to benefit from the program in 1979.

**CEUTA AND MELLILLA**

Jewish Population: 2,000
JDC Beneficiaries: 375

**Spanish Enclave In Morocco**

JDC continues to provide financial help to two small communities, Ceuta and Mellilla in the Spanish enclave of Morocco. In 1978 this amounted to about $7,000 divided equally between community schools and the Lubavitch School with a total enrollment of about 200 students. In addition, the Lubavitch School conducts evening classes for over 150 persons. In all, JDC-supported programs aid about 375 persons in the Spanish enclave.
SOME JEWS LEAVE, MANY REMAIN
IN FACE OF UPHEAVAL IN IRAN

General Population: 33,020,000
Jewish Population: 70,000
JDC Beneficiaries: 15,000

The JDC has been active in Iran since 1949. The intense poverty which gripped so much of the Jewish population of about 70,000 when JDC first began to function in that country eased through the years. Basic health and welfare problems soon gave way to emphasis on education and youth activities.

Emphasis on Education

In 1978 the JDC spent over $1.5 million in Iran, half on which went for education of Jewish children in 10 Ozar Hatorah schools, 10 schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle and an ORT Vocational Training School. Total enrollment in the three school systems was over 6,700. Other programs aimed at the young people were: periodic health examinations and treatment, feeding programs for the children, day care and kindergarten facilities, camping programs and other youth activities.

Because of the sharp drop in welfare needs and the ability of most of the families to pay for luncheon programs, the JDC terminated its feeding program at the end of 1978. However, arrangements were to subsidize feeding programs for needy children.

Health and Welfare

For the adult community, for the elderly and young mothers especially, JDC has established outpatient clinics in the outlying cities and a minimum welfare program in Tehran, Shiraz and Isfahan.

The emphasis in Iran is to adapt its programs to the new needs of the local Jewish population such as development of a communal structure and a stronger Jewish identity. To speed this process along, the JDC is emphasizing local operation of various programs with the JDC serving as technical advisor.

Jews Generally Unharmed As Violence Grows at Year End

As the demonstrations grew in intensity during 1978, the Jewish community proved to be in no greater danger than the general population. Whatever damage was suffered by Jewish businesses was the same as that suffered by non-Jewish business establishments. Relatively few Jews left the country in 1978 and many of those who did returned. Throughout the demonstrations and the turmoil in the streets, the JDC office remained open and its programs continued.

Although the situation was becoming more and more grim by the end of 1978, the Jewish community showed no signs of a mass exodus. The Jewish leaders were hoping that they would be able to continue to live in peace in Iran where the Jews have lived for 2,500 years.
BULK OF JDC AID IN TUNISIA
GOES FOR AGED AND EDUCATION

TUNISIA

General Population: 5,970,000
Jewish Population: 6,000
JDC Beneficiaries: 2,060

In 1949 when JDC inaugurated its operation in Tunisia, the Jewish population numbered over 100,000. Today no more than about 6,000 Jews remain.

In 1978 the JDC helped about one-third of the Jewish population at a cost of $580,000. The bulk of the program is geared toward Jewish education and social welfare for the elderly. About 400 persons, mostly aged, ill or handicapped, received cash relief in Tunis and another 56 in some of the smaller communities. Five hundred children participate in a feeding program in four schools in Tunis and Jerba. About $77,000 was spent on health services for school children and the elderly.

Aid to Jewish education amounted to $200,000 for the Tunis Jewish community school with 95 children, schools in Jerba and Zarzis with 335 children, and the Lubavitch schools with 305 boys and girls.

SYRIA

General Population: 7,600,000
Jewish Population: 6,000

There are about 6,000 Jews in Syria; 4,000 in Damascus, 1,500 in Aleppo, and about 400 to 500 in Kamishle. The JDC has been helping the Jewish communities for over 30 years but it was not until 1977 that two JDC staff members were permitted to visit the country and study the conditions of the Jewish community at first hand.

Budget Emphasizes Jewish Education

In 1978 the JDC spent about $300,000 in Syria, most of it for education programs. Other programs were medical care and welfare. Monthly cash relief went to about 200 family units in Damascus and Aleppo and a number of families in Kamishle. The community provides additional assistance for food, matzot, dowries and emergency relief.
The Damascus and Aleppo communities also provide medical care for the indigent. In 1977 a special fund of one hundred thousand Swiss francs was established by the JDC, the Swiss Jewish Community and the Sephardic World Union for medical care abroad for those cases where appropriate treatment cannot be gotten in Syria.

The Jewish communities of Damascus and Aleppo operate day schools for local children. Aleppo also provides schooling for children from Kamishle. The schools provide both Jewish and secular education and have an enrollment of about 500 children in Damascus and 350 in Aleppo. While many parents pay tuition, the schools are heavily subsidized by the JDC.

Curriculum Enrichment During 1978, the JDC allocated $16,000 for the enrichment of the curriculum, especially for courses in the English language, mathematics and science. Another $7,200 was allocated for the training of five rabbis over a five-year period to serve the Syrian community.

A BARE REMNANT REMAINS IN ALGERIA; JDC CARES FOR NON-FRENCH NATIONALS

Jewish Population: 900
JDC Beneficiaries: 40

There are fewer than 1,000 Jews left in Algeria. Most of them are French nationals and those who are in need receive financial aid from the French Government. For special hardship cases supplementary assistance is provided by the JDC, which also supports needy families who are not eligible for French welfare assistance, mainly those of Moroccan or Tunisian origin.

Cash Grants and Shelter For Needy Jewish Elderly In all about 30 elderly and handicapped Jews receive monthly cash grants. The JDC also helps maintain a shelter for a small number of destitute aged, provides some social services and distributes Pass-over supplies.

STRONGER LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION JDC GOAL IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Only three countries in Latin America required continued JDC assistance in 1978. There were Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. In all the JDC spent over $150,000 for specific programs in all three countries.

Argentina Plans Training Program Argentina, with the largest Jewish population in South America, 300,000 has a generally affluent Jewish community. The goal of the JDC in Argentina is to organize and train responsible leaders and strengthen Jewish
communal organizations and fund raising. This includes a pilot project for community center work and a director's course to train young professionals in social service. JDC also provides funds for a golden age club, Jewish schools and rabbinical seminaries.

JDC To Reassess Role in Chile In Chile, JDC spent over $3,000 in 1978 for a psychiatric pavilion, two homes for the aged, a children's home and funds to provide rabbis for the Sephardic and Ashkenazi communities. In 1979 JDC will reassess its role in Chile on the basis of a wide ranging study of the community, its organizational structure and its problems and needs.

Merger Eases Deficit in Uruguay In Uruguay, the JDC spent about $20,000 to facilitate a merger of two Jewish schools, the Sholem Alechem and Ibría schools which had a combined enrollment of 750 students. This was a one-time grant to alleviate the operating deficit of the two schools.

JDC IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Six Holdovers in China There are still six beneficiaries of the JDC in China, all of them holdovers from the World War II years when tens of thousands of Jews made their way from Europe to China, were interned by the Japanese and continued to the West when the war ended. All of them are elderly, chronically ill or mentally disturbed. JDC relief funds in the form of individual cash remittances are channelled into the country quarterly from Hong Kong with the approval of the Chinese authorities. Expenditures for this tiny remnant comes to about $5,000 per year including additional funds to cover special situations, mainly hospital care.

Aid Young and Old in India In India the JDC-supported programs aided about 1,000 people in 1978, most of them students in ORT schools. This included support for two ORT schools with an enrollment of about 500 students, a feeding program in the school canteens benefitting over 300 children and a program for the aged including a day-care center for 40 elderly persons, most of them homeless. JDC also provides funds for an ORT hostel for about 65 boys in Bombay including a feeding program, and support for an education fund for the B'nei Israel group. In all, expenditures for these programs came to about $50,000 in 1978.

Some Programs Hindered By Violence in Ethiopia Conditions in Ethiopia continued to be chaotic in 1978 and, along with the general population, the Falashas, the black Jews, suffered continued depredation and deprivation. The JDC allocated $150,000 for aid to the 28,000 black Jews. Hostilities and generally hazardous conditions prevented the JDC from implementing some of the assistance programs.
JDC assistance goes for the care and maintenance of synagogues throughout the country and also a number of schools providing elementary education for about 1,500 children. The program also included two clinics which provided health care for about 1,000 Falashas monthly.

Special Global Allocations

ORT Trains 100,000 in 1978,
Two-thirds of them in Israel

ORT, (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) received $3,800,000 from the JDC in 1978 to support world wide vocational training programs involving nearly 100,000 students in 24 countries in Western Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and South America.

Two-thirds of the ORT students, 67,750, are enrolled in 88 schools throughout Israel. ORT schools in France had a total enrollment of over 7,500 students, the overwhelming majority of them Jewish young people of North African origin.

English and vocational classes for Soviet Jews

The trainees also included large numbers of Soviet Jews learning English in Italy and industrial skills in the United States. Over 6,000 Soviet Jews took part in the language program in 1978 in Italy alone.

Close to 34,000 students completed their training in 1978 and entered the industrial world as skilled craftsman and mechanics. In Israel alone ORT schools graduated 25,863 into the country's generally undermanned labor force.

To step up training for the Soviet Jews coming to the U.S. ORT opened a training center in Ostia, near Rome, which has a high concentration of the transmigrants waiting for visas and other travel arrangements to enable them to continue to the U.S. and other western countries. ORT continues to help the Soviets adjust to the American industrial mainstream by additional training in the Bramson training centers in New York.

ORT Dedicates Bramson II

An ORT highlight of the year was the dedication of the Second Bramson ORT Training Center in 1978. The school specializes in Electric Technology and Business Administration, with courses in Accounting, Computer Programming, Secretarial Studies and Word Processing. Technological courses include: Electronics, Electro-mechanical Technology, Computer Technology and Electrical Engineering Technology. The school found jobs for fifteen of their graduates in 1978.
JDC AID TO JEWISH EDUCATION

ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE
OPERATES JEWISH SECULAR SCHOOLS

The Alliance Israelite Universelle, a French Jewish secular educational organization, received $900,000 from JDC in 1978.

The Alliance operates a total of 30 schools in Morocco, Iran, Syria, Israel, and France. This includes two schools in Spain and one in Belgium that are affiliated with the Alliance. The total enrollment in all Alliance schools in 1978 was 12,905. The Alliance also had a program going in Lebanon but had to suspend it during the Civil War. The building was recently sold and the agency has no plans to resume its program in Lebanon in the foreseeable future.

* These figures reported by the Alliance Israelite Universelle for the 1978-79 academic year.

OZAR HATORAH CONDUCTS WIDE PROGRAM WITH HELP FROM JDC

Ozar Hatorah, a French educational organization, operates Jewish religious schools in France, Iran, Morocco, and Syria with a total enrollment of about 7500 students.

In France Ozar Hatorah has 22 grade schools with an enrollment of about 3100 students. It also operates two teachers' colleges.

In Iran Ozar Hatorah has 20 schools, all open and functioning. Estimated enrollment is about 2500. There was some decline as a result of the demonstrations, but there were no specific figures available.

In Morocco Ozar Hatorah operates 13 schools with a total enrollment of about 1800 students. Ozar Hatorah also conducted a teachers' seminar in 1978 which held daily classes for some 40 teachers from both Ozar Hatorah and Lubavitch schools.

The JDC appropriated $508,700, about 70 per cent of the total budget, for Ozar Hatorah in Morocco; $350,000 to Ozar Hatorah in France; and $647,400 for the Ozar Hatorah schools in Iran.

* These figures reported by Ozar Hatorah for the 1978-79 academic year.

25
In 1978 the JDC provided $427,000 to the Lubavitcher schools in Morocco and Tunisia. It also provided an additional $75,000 for construction of the Lubavitch girls' school in Yerres, France. The 1978 subvention also supported a number of day schools, Talmud Torahs, kindergartens and students centers in France with a total enrollment of about 2800.

In Morocco the Lubavitch maintains a yeshiva, a teachers seminary and a primary day school for girls, all of them in Casablanca. The total enrollment is about 550 students.

In addition to $123,100 allotted for Lubavitcher schools in Morocco the JDC provided an additional $3,500 for a day school in Ceuta and Melilla in Spanish Morocco. The school has an enrollment of 70 all day students and another 120 who come for evening classes.

Lubavitch schools in Tunisia provide Jewish and secular education for a total of about 325 boys and girls; there is a girl school on the island of Djerba. The Lubavitch also participates in a school feeding program in Tunisia.

WHERE THE FUNDS CAME FROM

CLOSE TO TWO THIRDS OF JDC COSTS PROVIDED BY UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Of the $43,960,450 spent by the JDC in 1978 on a broad range of services and programs aiding over 430,000 men, women and children in some 25 countries overseas, $29,000,000, or 66 per cent, came from the campaigns of the Jewish federations and welfare funds through the United Jewish Appeal. The JDC also received $7,000,000 in remuneration from the United States Refugee Program for expenditures on behalf of Soviet transmigrants.

Other contributions came from Jewish communities in Canada, Europe and South America, from the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization and from other sources including governmental and non-governmental agencies. This includes substantial contributions during the year by World Jewish Relief (formerly the Central British Fund), for specific programs in several countries, and $48,000 contributed by the Norwegian Refugee Council.
April 11, 1979

Board of Directors
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

We have examined the following financial statements of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as maintained at its executive offices in New York:

Exhibit
A - Balance Sheet - All Funds - December 31, 1978 and 1977
B - Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures - All Funds from October 1914 through December 31, 1978

Schedule
1 - Summary Statement of Expenditures of the Undesignated Fund from October 1914 through December 31, 1978 by Countries, Groups of Countries, Territories, Programs, etc.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Field examinations of the principal J.D.C. European, North African and Iranian branch offices, of certain committees completely or substantially subsidized by J.D.C. (including ORT) and J.D.C. Israel are made annually by our overseas staff.

For record keeping purposes, the U.S. Dollar equivalents of the local currencies included in reports received from J.D.C. branch offices, subsidized agencies, and cooperating committees, were calculated either at the actual rates of exchange realized or at an average of the rates obtained during the year.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1978 and the results of its operations for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Loeb & Troper
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXHIBIT A

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 1978 AND 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT FUNDS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unrestricted</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>$2,901,704</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments - at cost (market or redemption value 1978 - $4,712,431, 1977 - $4,544,647)</td>
<td>4,692,261</td>
<td>4,479,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivable from U.J.A., Inc. - estimated</td>
<td>12,809,621</td>
<td>12,715,086</td>
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<td>Receivable from Jewish Agency - sale of Malben Building</td>
<td>623,260</td>
<td>836,066</td>
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<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>378,778</td>
<td>158,228</td>
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<td>Merchandise - Operation Inventory</td>
<td>97,519</td>
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<td>Advances on account of 1979 programs</td>
<td>620,181</td>
<td>626,337</td>
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<td><strong>Total Current</strong></td>
<td>$21,926,371</td>
<td>$21,717,283</td>
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<td><strong>Restricted</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$66,387</td>
<td>$63,169</td>
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<td>Investments - at cost (market or redemption value 1978 - $433,568, 1977 - $440,013)</td>
<td>258,562</td>
<td>346,108</td>
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<td>Due from Current Unrestricted Funds</td>
<td>179,041</td>
<td>81,596</td>
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<td>Loans receivable</td>
<td>828</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Restricted</strong></td>
<td>$503,990</td>
<td>$491,701</td>
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continued
## BALANCE SHEET (continued)

### LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1977</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>$17,223,032</td>
<td>$13,658,334</td>
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<td><strong>Fund balances</strong></td>
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<td>Operation Inventory (Exhibit B)</td>
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<td>Designated by the Board (Exhibit B)</td>
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<td>5,103,642</td>
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<td>Undesignated (Exhibit B)</td>
<td>(837,860)</td>
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<td><strong>Total fund balances</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Restricted</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund balances (Exhibit B)</td>
<td>$ 503,990</td>
<td>$ 491,701</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ 503,990</td>
<td>$ 491,701</td>
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</table>
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 1978 AND 1977

### ASSETS

#### ENDOWMENT FUND

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1977</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$355,712</td>
<td>$354,582</td>
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<td>Time deposit</td>
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<td>Deposit with Israel treasury</td>
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<td>1,466,664</td>
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<td>Investments - at cost (market or redemption value 1978 - $149,422, 1977 - $162,963)</td>
<td>180,466</td>
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<td>Due from Current Unrestricted Funds</td>
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<td>Accounts receivable</td>
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<td>Building leasehold - Israel</td>
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<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,400,341</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,798,284</strong></td>
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### LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>1978</th>
<th>1977</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fund balances (Exhibit B)</td>
<td><strong>$3,400,341</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,798,284</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES

The foregoing statement does not include:

Long-term loans and investments for reconstruction purposes, credit and producers' cooperatives outside of the United States, etc.

Furniture, fixtures, vehicular equipment and other fixed assets.

The undistributed balance of supplies donated by the United States and Swiss Governments. During 1978, about $234,400 worth of such supplies was shipped to overseas programs.

Cash balances in J.D.C. branch offices in Europe, Israel and North Africa aggregating approximately $1,235,800 committed for appropriations.
### THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS**

**FROM OCTOBER 1914 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1978**

**Undesignated:**

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>$27,439,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>$26,069,383</td>
<td>$26,276,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>$27,922,436</td>
<td>$25,687,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>$28,054,456</td>
<td>$29,681,214</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>$26,479,064</td>
<td>$24,820,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>$25,104,152</td>
<td>$23,465,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>$21,831,343</td>
<td>$21,164,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>$20,951,799</td>
<td>$18,851,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>$25,081,920</td>
<td>$20,259,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>$31,815,455</td>
<td>$36,565,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>$49,006,695</td>
<td>$53,820,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>$71,993,040</td>
<td>$63,210,109</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>$63,284,375</td>
<td>$68,985,844</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>$58,320,364</td>
<td>$53,933,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>$20,499,865</td>
<td>$25,523,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$15,062,408</td>
<td>$15,209,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$9,993,762</td>
<td>$8,420,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$7,385,725</td>
<td>$6,114,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$6,078,770</td>
<td>$5,528,801</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$6,308,343</td>
<td>$6,129,299</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$8,138,160</td>
<td>$8,447,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$4,021,779</td>
<td>$3,799,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$2,952,185</td>
<td>$2,683,759</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

-continued-
### Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures - All Funds

**From October 1914 Through December 31, 1978**

#### Undesignated: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (continued)</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$2,340,386</td>
<td>$1,904,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>917,749</td>
<td>983,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,402,198</td>
<td>1,382,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1,151,728</td>
<td>665,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>385,226</td>
<td>340,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>741,706</td>
<td>958,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,175,734</td>
<td>1,387,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,632,289</td>
<td>1,645,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3,522,660</td>
<td>2,812,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>4,553,761</td>
<td>4,987,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4,481,985</td>
<td>4,892,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>206,195</td>
<td>1,966,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>579,078</td>
<td>3,856,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4,956,953</td>
<td>6,071,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,081,039</td>
<td>9,635,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,006,979</td>
<td>5,023,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>13,840,701</td>
<td>11,189,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>13,574,593</td>
<td>11,606,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>5,813,750</td>
<td>5,894,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4,603,153(A)</td>
<td>2,827,785</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>113,002</td>
<td>4,249,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>6,167,092(B)</td>
<td>1,904,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total undesignated**

1,194,529,817 1,195,367,677

#### Prior years' net balances

- Designated by Board: 3,403,520
- Restricted: 428,297
- Endowment Funds: 221,975

**1975**

- Designated by Board: 646,373
- Restricted: 74,491
- Endowment: 528,104

**1976**

- Designated by Board: 407,166
- Restricted: 80,658
- Endowment: 573,661

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-continued-
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS

FROM OCTOBER 1914 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Designated by Board</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Endowment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>$946,215(c)</td>
<td>$31,900</td>
<td>$1,578,933(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operation inventory</td>
<td>1,376,163</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Designated by Board</td>
<td>314,835</td>
<td>3,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>64,408</td>
<td>52,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endowment</td>
<td>692,642</td>
<td>90,585(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total other funds: $11,369,341
Total income: $1,205,899,158
Total expenditures: $1,197,291,488

Fund balances - December 31, 1978

| Current Funds | Undesignated: $(837,860) |
|              | Operation inventory: 126,163 |
|              | Designated by Board: 5,415,036 |
|              | Restricted: 503,990 |
|              | Endowment Funds: 3,400,341 |

Total fund balances: $8,607,670

NOTES

(A) Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.
(B) Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1914.
(C) Adjusted for transfers and other changes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$2,442,493</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,442,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria and Germany</td>
<td>45,711,384</td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
<td>47,461,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>15,402,664</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>15,409,664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,417,007</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,417,007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central and South America</td>
<td>7,919,310</td>
<td>183,300</td>
<td>8,102,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7,427,975</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,432,975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1,541,498</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,541,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>8,696,124</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,696,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>77,512,380</td>
<td>2,105,000</td>
<td>79,617,380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,155,467</td>
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<td>2,155,467</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>3,776,153</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,776,153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>51,390,312</td>
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<td>51,390,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>239,120,939</td>
<td>7,750,000</td>
<td>246,870,939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>35,939,218</td>
<td>7,856,821</td>
<td>43,792,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1,708,681</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,708,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa and other Moslem countries (Algeria, Iran, Morocco, Syria, Tangiers, Tunisia, etc.)</td>
<td>111,005,592</td>
<td>5,152,730</td>
<td>116,158,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Sweden and Denmark</td>
<td>3,611,471</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>3,650,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>57,790,787</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,790,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2,002,219</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2,013,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>39,816,513</td>
<td>3,372,175</td>
<td>43,188,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>26,384,418</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,384,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4,225,534</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>4,258,534</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>11,215,988</td>
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<td>11,215,988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,186,739</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,186,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>4,558,871</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>4,738,871</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other countries (Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Philippines, India, etc.)</td>
<td>8,421,803</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>8,471,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified geographically</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigration and relief in transit</td>
<td>168,413,377</td>
<td>7,050,000</td>
<td>175,463,377</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural and religious aid, Passover relief</td>
<td>34,939,763</td>
<td>1,290,311</td>
<td>36,230,074</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction aid (including ORT)</td>
<td>70,318,084</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>74,118,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating organizations and miscellaneous items (unclassified geographically)</td>
<td>29,117,813</td>
<td>399,713</td>
<td>29,517,526</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating and service costs - New York and overseas</td>
<td>76,235,650</td>
<td>2,925,400</td>
<td>79,161,050</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,151,407,227</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,960,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,195,367,677</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Board of Directors

Mrs. Sylvia Hassenfeld, Providence
Samuel Hassman, New York
Jerold C. Hoffman, Baltimore
Joseph Hofheimer, New York
Daniel M. Honigman, Detroit
Moses Horowitz, Hollywood, Fla.
Moses Lea, Horace, New York
Mrs. Ellis Jablonow, St. Louis
Max W. Jacobs, Buffalo
Eliot L. Jacobson, Kansas City, Mo.
Saul Kagan, New York
Sidney J. Leiwant, South Orange, N.J.
Samuel Lemberg, New York
George M. Levine, Columbus
Morris, L. Levinson, New York
Harry A. Levy, Surfside, Fla.
Rabbi Isaac Lewin, New York
Mrs. Judith Linde, Westmoreland, Md.
Frank K. Lipschutz, Louisville, Ky.
Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, New York
Hon. Stanley H. Lowell, New York
William Lowenberg, San Francisco
Joseph J. Lubin, New York
Harry R. Mancher, New York
Jack N. Mandel, Cleveland
Morton L. Mandel, Cleveland
Mrs. Herbert Manning, Wilmette, Ill.
Ben S. Marcus, New York
Joseph M. Mazier, New York
Joseph Meyehoff, Baltimore
Mervin G. Morris, Hayward, Calif.
Stanley C. Myers, Miami
William Netzky, Philadelphia
Mrs. Raquel H. Newman, Los Altos Hills, Calif.
James H. Nobil, Akron
Neil J. Norr, Rochester, N.Y.
Ivan J. Novick, Pittsburgh
Mrs. Marjorie Palley, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Albert Parker, New York
Mendel Piser, South Bend, Ind.
Sol Pogoriler, St. Paul
Norman S. Rabb, Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Laeh H. Raskas, St. Paul, Minn.
Max Ratner, Cleveland
Arthur L. Riklin, San Antonio
Edward A. Ring, Titusville, N.J.

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Walter A. Haas, San Francisco
Dr. Leo Jung, New York
Irving Kane, Cleveland
Max H. Karl, Milwaukee
D.E. Koshland, San Francisco
Jacob M. Lowy, Montreal
Israel A. Maisels, Johannesburg
Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia
Charles Mayer, New York
Philip M. Meyers, Cincinnati
Philip F. Newman, Philadelphia
Jay Phillips, Minneapolis

Mrs. Esther Leah Ritz, Milwaukee
Donald M. Robinson, Pittsburgh
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Mrs. Sherry Rodman, Bethesda, Md.
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H. Paul Rosenberg, Kansas City, Mo.
William Rosenwald, New York
Mrs. Blanche Ross, New York
Howard Rubin, Boston
Robert Russell, Miami
Richard D. Salpeter, Wilmington
Edward Sanders, Los Angeles
Bernard Schaenken, Dallas
Herbert H. Schiff, Columbus
Irving Schneider, New York
Max Robert Schrayer, Chicago
Samuel J. Semel, Elmira, N.Y.
Stephen Shalmon, New York
Saul F. Shapiro, Pittsburgh
Irving H. Sherman, New York
Leonard H. Sherman, Chicago
Alan L. Shulman, Palm Beach, Fla.
Morton Silberman, Miami
Mrs. Val Silberman, Miami
Martin Simon, Virginia Beach, Va.
Herbert M. Singer, New York
Harry B. Smith, Miami Beach
Boris Smolat, New York
Mrs. Carl Specter, Brookline, Mass.
Albert A. Spiegel, Los Angeles
Jack J. Spitzer, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Peggy Steine, Nashville
Joseph I. Lubin, New York
Samuel Strohm, Seattle
Melvin M. Swig, San Francisco
Henry Taub, Tenafly, N.J.
Hon. Herbert Tenzer, New York
Mrs. Billie Tisch, New York
Laurence A. Tisch, New York
Jerome I. Udell, New York
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Vare, Riverdale, N.Y.
Mrs. Claire Vogelman, New York
Edward M.M. Warburg, Westport, Conn.
Jack D. Webber, New York
James L. Weinberg, Harrison, N.Y.
Mrs. Barb Weinberg, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Marshall M. Weinberg, New York
Elaine K. Winik, N.Y.
Judge Nochem S. Winnet, Philadelphia
Robert I. Wishnick, New York
Charles Wolf, New York
Raymond Zimmerman, Nashville
Louis I. Zorensky, St. Louis
Henry L. Zucker, Cleveland
Paul Zuckerman, Franklin, Mich.

Philip Belz, Memphis
Louis Berry, Detroit
Walter H. Bieringer, Canton, Mass.
Mrs. Rena Cohen, Los Angeles
Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis
David Dubinsky, New York
Herman Fineberg, Pittsburgh
Max Firestein, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Max L. Friedman, New York
Myron E. Glass, Cleveland
Murray Goodman, Allentown, Pa.
Ike Greenberg, Los Angeles

Fred P. Pomerantz, New York
Theodore R. Racoosis, New York
Samuel Rothberg, Peoria, Ill.
Maurice H. Saltzman, Cleveland
Lawrence Schacht, So. Orange, N.J.
Simon H. Scheuer, New York
Charles E. Schwartz, Akron
Arnold Seagonood, Cincinnati
Morris Senderowitz, Allentown, Pa.
Joseph D. Shane, Beverly Hills, Calif.
George Shapiro, Boston
Julius Waldman, Atlantic City, N.J.
Ma Nishtanah—Russian Jewish children learn about Passover at a Seder in Italy. While the transmigrants wait for travel arrangements to be completed they are cared for by the JDC. There are English classes, holiday celebrations and other activities to give them a sense of Jewish religion and tradition.

Coaxing life into sleeping muscles—The JDC supports close to 100 programs in Israel including aid to handicapped children and adults, the chronically ill, the aged, mental health programs, community centers, manpower training and religious and cultural programs.