"It is not up to you to complete the work, yet you are not free to desist from it."

_Ethics of the Fathers, 2:21_
## Contents

FROM THE PRESIDENT ..................................................... 1

INTRODUCTION ............................................................. 3

ISRAEL ............................................................................. 6

THE FORMER SOVIET UNION ............................................ 20

EUROPE ........................................................................... 28
Community Development,
Western European Countries
Transmigrants

EASTERN EUROPE ........................................................... 30
Former Yugoslavia
Hungary
Romania
Poland
Czech Republic & Slovakia
Bulgaria

AFRICA and ASIA ............................................................. 44
Morocco
Tunisia
Other Moslem Countries
Ethiopia
India
China and Myanmar

LATIN AMERICA ............................................................. 50
Regional Programs
Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Uruguay

GLOBAL PROGRAMS ....................................................... 53
JDC-International Development Program
Interfaith Hunger Appeal
Jewish Education

FINANCIAL REPORT ......................................................... 59

BUDGET DISTRIBUTION .................................................. 65

JDC WORLD MAP ................................................................ 69
In August 1914, Henry Morgenthau Sr., then United States Ambassador to Turkey, cabled Jacob Schiff, the New York philanthropist, asking for $50,000 for the relief of Palestinian Jews caught in the agony of World War I. The money was raised within a month, and shortly thereafter, in November, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was established to channel funds being raised to aid Jews in Europe and Palestine by the Orthodox Central Committee for the Relief of Jews, the American Jewish Relief Committee, and the People’s Relief Committee.

Today, almost 80 years later, JDC is still serving as the overseas arm of the American Jewish community, sponsoring programs of relief, rescue, reconstruction, and Jewish education, and fulfilling its commitment to the idea that all Jews are responsible for one another and that “To save one person is to save a world” (Mishna, Sanhedrin 4:5).

The number of people aided by JDC since 1914 reaches into the millions. There has been a JDC presence at one time or another in more than 70 countries on every continent except North America. Since 1939, support for JDC’s activities has come primarily from the United Jewish Appeal (UJA), which in turn receives its funds from campaigns conducted in 424 American communities. When men and women contribute to UJA/Federation campaigns in 161 federated communities and to UJA campaigns in 263 non-federated communities, they support humanitarian work at home, in Israel, and around the world. JDC also receives funds from CBF World Jewish Relief (U.K.), from the United States government, and from a number of foundations and international organizations.

For nearly 80 years, JDC has been working to meet Jewish needs around the globe. In Eastern European countries struggling with vast economic and political changes, JDC today provides lifesustaining assistance to elderly and infirm Holocaust survivors, even as it continues to help young and old renew their Jewish heritage. In the former Soviet Union, JDC is helping to rebuild the Jewish communal infrastructure and nourish the quest for Jewish knowledge. It has been part of the U.S. government’s non-sectarian program of food assistance to the former Soviet Union and has also been distributing food packages to the neediest members of the Jewish community. In Africa and Asia, JDC helps dwindling Jewish communities maintain essential services for their elderly and provide their children with a Jewish education. In Latin America and in Western Europe, the emphasis is on increasing communal self-sufficiency. In Israel, JDC is helping the country absorb its newest immigrants while continuing to enrich the lives of the disadvantaged and improve the quality of services for the aged, the handicapped, and the disabled. Through the JDC-International Development Program and the “Open Mailbox” campaigns, JDC also enables the American Jewish community to provide non-sectarian disaster and development assistance worldwide.

It was once the dream of JDC’s founders that the organization would be able to “go out of business” once the “emergencies” were over. That dream was shattered by the realities of twentieth century Jewish life. JDC today continues to function as a vital instrument of American Jewry, reaching out to Jewish communities in distress and improving the quality of Jewish life around the world.
Dear Friend,

It is one of the great joys of my life to have been given the responsibility of serving as President of the "Joint," and I am honored to be following in the path of some of our community's most distinguished leaders. I want to salute my predecessor, Sylvia Hassenfeld, for standing so firmly at JDC's helm throughout the past four years, a tumultuous period when so many aspects of the world in which JDC operates were, quite literally, turned upside down.

In fact, change continues to be very much the watchword of the nineties, and from JDC's vantage point at least, the world has become an increasingly chaotic place. Religious, ethnic, and nationalist conflicts have become the new menace, and JDC, while maintaining its apolitical, humanitarian stance, must navigate carefully through uncharted waters.

Having been involved in so many aspects of JDC's work for nearly a decade, I am confident that Michael Schneider and JDC's highly professional staff are fully equal to the task. Flexibility has always been a JDC hallmark. This attribute will be needed more than ever in the coming years as we continue to adjust to changing needs and try to take full advantage of new opportunities - in the face of difficult budgetary circumstances. At the same time, we must use part of our limited budget to prepare ourselves to help meet whatever crises or emergencies may arise for world Jewry. Already this past year, we found ourselves helping to move Jews out of one area of conflict in Moldova; we shipped food and supplies to the Jewish community in Dushanbe, Kyrgyzstan; and we continue to be engaged in rescue and relief efforts in Bosnia and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia.

Given current world conditions, we cannot foreclose the possibility that this is just the beginning, and that further operations of this nature may be required in order to ensure the safety of Jews caught in new zones of conflict, whether or not they are an intended target.

Nor can we neglect our ongoing agenda in Israel, in Africa and Asia, in Europe, and in the former Soviet Union. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that only a few years ago, JDC would have turned itself inside out in order to gain access just to the Jewish communities of Moscow and a few major cities. Today we are able to reach the entire Jewish population in the vast land mass that once was the Soviet Union, yet we are hampered by a lack of funds. Our staff is frustrated by the necessity of working within a limited budget even as it uncovers more and more areas of need - both in the social welfare field and in the miraculous undertaking that we are so proud to be part of: restoring Jewish culture to over one and a half million Jews.

It is for this reason that one of
my chief objectives as President is to help secure the additional funds that will enable JDC to meet some of these expanding obligations and responsibilities. I intend to work with my colleagues to help assure JDC’s fiscal good health, but I cannot succeed without your help.

I have just returned from leading a JDC Board Mission to Poland, where we participated in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. Amid the deep emotions evoked by this experience, one thought stood out most clearly: It is our vibrant, flourishing Jewish communities that are the greatest memorial to our six million martyrs, a living memorial that represents our ultimate victory over those who sought to exterminate the Jewish people. Thus, everything JDC does to strengthen Jewish communities overseas enables us to pay homage to those innocent victims in a most meaningful way.

Your strong support for the regular campaign of the United Jewish Appeal (UJA) and federations nationwide signifies that you have chosen to be a part of that memorial, that tribute. And by enabling JDC to continue to do its job - and do it well - you are furthering the proud tradition of the organized American Jewish community and underlining your care and concern for the welfare of Jews throughout the world. With so much to gain and so much at stake in these unsettled days, I am certain that you will once again rise to the occasion and help us to meet the challenge of our times.

Sincerely,

Amb. Milton A. Wolf
April 30, 1993
Earlier this month I was in Sarajevo with a number of JDC staff members, attending the Passover seder we had helped the community to organize, which became a demonstration of ecumenical unity in this tragically divided region. We had also made preliminary arrangements for another evacuation convoy. Community members indicated to us, however, that at this point in time they felt it important to remain in Sarajevo in solidarity with their neighbors and their beleaguered city, and in the hope of perpetuating their centuries-old community.

It is rather unusual to find oneself bringing a thousand hard-boiled eggs to a seder, but to help celebrate the Jewish festival of freedom in Sarajevo this year, it was clear that we would have to bring the necessary ingredients with us. Our efforts were facilitated by all the relevant governmental authorities, and the President of Bosnia joined us at the seder. The Passover seder is a ceremony whose every element has symbolic meaning, but this particular seder was itself a symbol - of our concern and support for all who have suffered in this conflict. That our motives were understood and appreciated was underlined by the fact that, seated next to the leaders of the Jewish community, were the heads of Sarajevo's three other religious groups. All of them were grateful for the non-sectarian relief operations mounted by the Sarajevo Jewish community with JDC's help, details of which are in the former Yugoslavia section of this report, along with a description of our evacuation efforts.

At the beginning of each geographic area in this report, we have introduced a new item this year: a succinct statement of JDC's objectives in that part of the world. JDC also continues to maintain a set of global objectives, which consist basically of four primary functions: Rescuing Jews in danger or distress; providing essential relief, food, and shelter to Jews in need, with a special responsibility for Holocaust survivors; helping to reconstruct and strengthen Jewish community life and restore Jewish cultural and religious activities; and contributing to the vitality and social progress of the people of Israel by helping the Jewish nation make the most effective use of its social resources in the face of countless pressures.

As I flew back to the United States after the seder, I wondered whether JDC's founders would be surprised to learn how much of our energies were focused this year, just two shy of JDC's 80th anniversary, on the rescue of Jews - in Bosnia, in Moldova, and in other areas of the world. They would of course rejoice at our people's deliverance, especially those whose freedom we have long sought, but they could not help but lament the turn in world events that has again put Jewish lives in peril. Rescue remains the most critical of our global functions, and JDC stands ready to respond, in concert with the Israeli government and the Jewish Agency, to whatever emergencies may arise.
Unfortunately, these recent efforts have further strained JDC’s resources at the very time that we have been struggling to cope with a significant reduction in UJA funding for the current year, a reduction made because of the sizable drop in cash collections for the 1992 campaign. Already last March, the JDC Board had decided upon a five percent across-the-board cut in 1992 program appropriations in order to begin to deal with the organization’s accumulated deficit. As always, the JDC staff has responded most diligently, working to ensure that critical needs are met and that scarce resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible.

In Israel, where JDC strives to create better opportunities for the nation’s weakest groups, important progress was made in 1992 in our year-old initiative for abused and neglected children, and new directions were pursued in existing programs for disadvantaged youth and for the handicapped.

Throughout the past year, JDC continued to be involved in Israel’s massive absorption effort, concentrating particularly on model job training and placement efforts, on various community-based activities, and on encouraging the entrepreneurial bent of all Israelis through new small business development centers.

Here too JDC has begun focusing more of its attention on the weakest groups of immigrants, including single-parent families and the disabled, while enhancing its efforts to promote the self-sufficiency of the Ethiopian population. In keeping with its traditional concern for the needs of the elderly, JDC worked to put together a five-year national program, with the Israeli government and the Claims Conference, to accelerate the expansion of available nursing home facilities. By the end of 1992, over 1,200 new nursing home beds had been established in the first phase of this program, which illustrates JDC’s ability to leverage its dollars in Israel many times over by establishing consortiums and partnerships to tackle a given problem.

In the former Soviet Union (FSU) last year, JDC added six new offices to its existing two. The Russian-speaking Israelis staffing these offices are maintaining the ongoing contact with local communities needed for community-building; they have also been able to reach out to many additional Jewish population centers. Through them and the Israel-based FSU program team, JDC activities, materials, and supplies helped enhance Jewish life in 1992 in a total of 81 cities in 14 of the 15 successor states.

JDC’s welfare and relief efforts in the FSU have been limited to emergency situations and cases of acute need, primarily among a significant population of elderly, indigent Jews; they have also been purposely designed to stimulate the development of Jewish welfare societies and expand...
the communal infrastructure. We are also proud of the role JDC played last year in distributing 6,000 tons of food in Moscow and St. Petersburg as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1992 food aid program.

As Eastern Europe continued on its uneven path of economic and political change, JDC implemented new welfare policy guidelines last year to guarantee that the elderly Holocaust survivors who depend on us for support will have the modest minimum income they need to maintain acceptable living conditions. At the same time, we continued to help advance the process of Jewish renewal under way in the region by facilitating the rebuilding of communal services and cultural and educational activities for young and old.

During the past year, JDC completed its phaseout of institutional subsidies in Western Europe, thereby freeing funds for other pressing needs. Henceforth JDC will concentrate there, as it does in Latin America, on providing technical assistance for community development. JDC continues to help shrinking Jewish communities in North Africa and Asia maintain essential services, especially Jewish education, and we have succeeded in expanding Jewish cultural programming in India, particularly for the young.

The JDC International Development Program continues to provide the American Jewish community with the means to respond to natural and man-made disasters and contribute to development efforts in Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia. In November 1992, a number of JDC leaders attended the opening of the Children's Rehabilitation Center in Gyumri, Armenia. The center's completion, despite the difficulties caused by ongoing conflict in the region, was a triumph of determination on the part of all concerned; its inception was a testament to the imagination of the man whose name it now bears. All of us were saddened by the sudden and untimely death, early this past February, of IDP's founding Executive Director, Aryeh Cooperstock, one of JDC's most creative staff members. The center exemplifies the principles that underlay Aryeh's work and should prove a fitting memorial, as will IDP's continuing efforts, in countries as disparate as China, Zimbabwe, and Hungary, to make this world a better place.

JDC's worldwide program is made possible by the support it receives from the organized American Jewish community via the United Jewish Appeal. UJA provided JDC last year with $60.7 million toward its 1992 budget of $65.4 million. Additional amounts were received for various programs from the United States government, from charitable foundations and international organizations, and from CBF World Jewish Relief (U.K.), which has also been a partner in our 1992 rescue efforts.

To ensure that communal resources are put to the best possible use, JDC works to coordinate its global activities with the Jewish Agency for Israel, with ORT, and with other organizations in the field. In this regard, we value our strengthened partnership with UJA, the United Israel Appeal, and the Council of Jewish Federations as well as our continuing consultations with federation executives around the nation.

Finally, I know I speak for the entire JDC family in thanking Sylvia Hassenfeld for the inspirational leadership that she has provided throughout the past four years to staff and lay leaders alike. In 1992, the JDC staff was called upon to prove its professional mettle in a number of difficult situations, and the strong support of our lay leaders was critical to our success. Ambassador Wolf is already continuing in this tradition, and I look forward to working with him in the years ahead.
Introduction

The massive immigration of the past few years has had a decisive impact on the lives of all of Israel's citizens, subjecting the fabric of society to great risks and opportunities and putting the country's basic economic and social systems to the test. Studies carried out by the JDC-Brookdale Institute in 1992 brought to light the success of a significant number of immigrants in obtaining employment after a period of two or more years in the country. At the same time these studies focused attention on the immigrants being left behind: the one-parent families, those aged 50-65, the elderly, and the disabled. All these groups face great difficulties. Severe economic hardship, temporary caravan sites, soup kitchens, substandard housing conditions, and a burgeoning homeless problem have been the result. JDC is focusing its attention more and more on the special difficulties faced by these weakest groups.

JDC-Israel also maintains a special commitment to the Ethiopian population, and with the arrival of over 22,000 more Ethiopian Jews in the last two years, it has enhanced its efforts to promote their full self-sufficiency. A JDC-Brookdale study showed the remarkable success of many of the earlier Ethiopian olim (immigrants), but the newest ones are facing particular difficulties because of the disruption caused by their multiple moves from villages to transit centers to their current, still temporary, housing at caravan sites. Special efforts are being made by JDC to secure employment for them and to accelerate their move into permanent housing.

Marginal and Disadvantaged Youth

Disadvantaged youth who have dropped out or are in danger of dropping out of all educational or employment frameworks are a major concern in Israel, and JDC has been developing effective programs to help them realize their potential. Starting with the MIFNE (Hebrew for turnabout) project for high school dropouts, programs developed by JDC now reach a wide range of young people with special needs. At the MIFNE center in Nazareth for example, the first one-year program for Arab dropouts was completed and 30 additional teenagers joined the program. The MIFNE center in Jerusalem was utilized in the evenings by adolescent Ethiopian girls who completed a basic computer course, with similar courses currently being planned. At three Youth Aliyah villages, young Ethiopian men used MIFNE materials to develop their
basic cognitive skills; this program is expanding to 11 classes in 1993.

The focus today is on thwarting the drop-out phenomenon before it arises by improving the performance of underachievers in the classroom. This is being done through the design of open, individualized learning environments based on modern, computerized information technologies, with teachers providing each youngster with personal attention.

Youth Aliyah schools are among the first beneficiaries, starting with the 300 pupils at Kanot, which will serve as a model for the 40,000 pupils of this network. Open learning environments will also be implemented in 1993 at regular junior high schools in Ma'aleh Yosef on the northern border and in Beersheba where, with the help of grants from the Rashi and Bader Foundations, a citywide program will be developed to respond to the needs of disadvantaged pupils.

After research conducted by JDC showed that girls within the marginal youth population have distinct needs, a three-year program was initiated to show what could be done at vocational high schools to train them for jobs with a real future. Using the Mishlav School in Jaffa/Tel Aviv as a pilot site, JDC completely revamped the secretarial track, training an initial group of 20 girls to become capable computer-literate secretaries. All are now employed in good jobs at a bank while they continue their studies.

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**ISRAEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population:</th>
<th>5.2 million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Population:</td>
<td>4.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC Appropriation:</td>
<td>$21,867,100</td>
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**JDC's Objectives in Israel**

- JDC aims to ensure that the human and economic resources devoted to social services by the public and private sectors in Israel are applied as effectively as possible.
- JDC-Israel's budget is applied strategically for greatest impact on broad national policies, so that every dollar spent has the widest ramifications.
- JDC's efforts have combined a focus on rescue, as reflected in its shelters for abused children; relief, through its basic community and institutional services for the disabled elderly and the handicapped of all ages; and rehabilitation, through its programs of training, placement, and small business development.
- JDC works both with individuals and communities, seeking citizen involvement and communal mobilization in addressing social problems in the weakest neighborhoods and regions. It promotes the integration of the ever-changing ethnic composition of many communities.
- JDC works with the full range of organizations, helping to engage them in complex processes of change and working to bring unaligned groups together around a new consensus.
- JDC responds quickly and flexibly to new situations. It has always chosen to relinquish long-term operation of services in order to focus on innovation and development, and to maintain its non-partisan and non-political status. Its influence is based on innovative ideas, expertise, creativity, and new data that change perceptions and priorities.
- JDC emphasizes partnerships to ensure others will carry on a given project with their own funds after JDC's withdrawal.

**In Pursuit of these Objectives:**

- JDC-Israel works to identify problems and develop better solutions, testing them in the field and promoting their broader application.
- It helps existing service-providing organizations to deliver their services more effectively by helping to train their staffs and improve their decision-making process.
- It provides short-term funding to meet critical needs that the system has not yet recognized or is not ready to respond to. This is particularly important in emergency situations when a rapid response is required. JDC also provides seed money in order to accelerate the pace at which organizations adopt new ideas.
- JDC contributes to the development of new social institutions to address a broad range of social needs.
- It emphasizes high-quality applied research, knowing that policy studies, planning, and evaluations of existing programs can directly contribute to improving social legislation, regulations, and practices. This has a material impact on how resources are used and on the lives of every Israeli citizen.
- Its two national centers for applied research, the JDC-Brookdale Institute and the Center for Social Policy Studies, are unique vehicles for collecting and providing the data required to deal with the social challenges facing Israeli society.
Twice as many girls began the program in the fall, and 40 more will enter in 1993. The program is proving so successful that the Amal Technical High School network will be replicating it this year.

**Programs for Gifted Children in Peripheral Areas**

JDC seeks to provide challenging educational experiences for gifted children, especially those from disadvantaged families, who live far from the metropolitan areas in communities with limited resources. This often leads to a “brain drain” in search of better educational opportunities elsewhere. Today, more than 700 students take part in JDC-initiated regional “projects for excellence” in Sderot, Eilat, the Upper Galilee, and Sde Boker. In addition, talented immigrant children from the former Soviet Union are benefiting from special programs at Sde Boker and Givat Olga. The ultimate intention is to develop regional “centers for excellence” that will improve the education of all children in these disadvantaged areas.

**Neglected and Abused Children**

In response to the growing alarm in Israel over the neglect and abuse of young children, JDC launched a new program in 1991. Given that some 20 percent of Israel's children are estimated to fall within the “children-at-risk” category and about 40,000 are already in treatment within community-based or institutional programs, this program affects the life chances of a significant number of Israelis. Although the focus has been on developing and evaluating innovative models, together with partners who

will eventually expand the projects, 650 children have already benefited from JDC’s direct intervention. JDC aims to strengthen efforts to rescue these children from danger, enhance their prospects for a better future, and help avoid institutional placement unless absolutely necessary.

In cooperation with the Rashi Foundation, three new residential buildings were completed at existing institutions in 1992. Plans are in progress for developing a center for children with special problems in the northern Negev. In addition, new standards are being set that will enhance the quality of life in institutions, based on research undertaken by the JDC-Brookdale Institute.

With not enough known about the full extent and nature of the problem or the effectiveness of various services, the first “State of the Child” report, published together with the National Council for the Child, is helping to fill the gap. It is an invaluable tool for policymakers and will be issued annually.

Meanwhile, in order to develop solutions to the problem, JDC is engaged in several model projects, including an Emergency Center for Children-at-Risk located in Jerusalem that opened in temporary quarters in 1992. The first of its kind in Israel, it combines a shelter with diagnostic and outpatient treatment services. Last year also saw the conversion of the Arazim special education school in Jerusalem into a model framework.
for such schools around the country.

New projects being developed in 1993 include a pilot program to instruct health workers in their crucial role in identifying and assessing children-at-risk. Together with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, JDC will also develop a model center to address the problem of family violence. JDC's present emphasis is on community services, with comprehensive services planned for three communities and already started in Beersheba, in the first attempt to get various ministries and organizations to work in coordination at the local level.

### The Handicapped

JDC has long worked to improve services for Israel's physically and mentally handicapped citizens and to give them an opportunity to participate in and contribute to community life. A countrywide network of Child Development Centers for early diagnosis of developmental disabilities was completed in October 1991. JDC also created a complementary model, implemented in three communities, that demonstrates how agencies can combine resources to provide the services needed for children to realize their full potential.

A major national effort launched last year by JDC is making some of Israel's main historical and natural sites accessible to the severely handicapped. Included are recreation sites in the north, the Jewish Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem (in particular the area of the Western Wall), and the Neot Kedumim Biblical Gardens. The Ministry of Tourism is promoting these new possibilities for handicapped visitors, and the program has captured the imagination of the media, helping to project a more positive image of the handicapped and their needs. The long waiting list for services for the mentally retarded prompted JDC in 1987 to establish a special program emphasizing community-based alternatives. In the last three years, about 100 young adults have moved out of institutions into community housing, another 200 await appropriate housing, and more will be identified. In 1992, JDC was a partner in five new community-based residences for 80 moderately retarded individuals, and it is promoting pilot programs emphasizing regular employment for the retarded to facilitate community living.

Thus, the mentally handicapped are now proudly working as gardeners for the Knesset (Israel's Parliament), as aides for the elderly or for kindergarten children, and in dog-training at special kennels. Sheltered workshops, wherever possible, are being steered towards more marketable and competitive products.

JDC has also been working to
address the needs of disabled immigrants, most of whom are further handicapped by the poor quality of rehabilitation services, if any, in their countries of origin. Making up for this gap is imposing significant demands on the service system, which JDC is helping to meet. In the coming year, Soviet immigrant children with learning problems will benefit from assessment and guidance at three units established by JDC in cooperation with the Feuerstein Institute. Also in 1993, a new Law for Treatment of the Retarded, drawn up by a JDC-coordinated committee, will be presented to the Knesset. It will update legislation to ensure better services, in keeping with modern standards.

The Falk Institute for Mental Health and Behavioral Studies is a research arm of JDC-Israel. In 1992, the Institute carried out mental health studies on aspects of immigration, service utilization, and children- and adolescents-at-risk, and it provided consultation services to other JDC programs.

The Elderly

JDC helped develop the country's network of services for the elderly in the early years of the state, while responding to the emergency needs of elderly immigrants. Although it has long since turned over the provision of direct services to the government and voluntary sectors, JDC plays a leading role in the system's continuing development and adaptation to meet rapidly growing needs. In performing this role, JDC developed a unique association, ESHEL, which pools the resources of all major organizations and has become the predominant force in planning and developing services. ESHEL develops and publishes national guidelines for managing, constructing, and equipping facilities for the aged.

Demands on ESHEL have grown dramatically with the mass influx of immigrants. Once again JDC is responding to emergency needs, this time helping to accelerate the expansion of the system to serve the more than 56,000 elderly immigrants who have recently arrived. Working with the government and the Claims Conference, which distributes German reparations, JDC developed a national program that will create 3,000 new institutional beds between 1991-96, with 1,265 completed by December 1992.

Many elderly olm face severe financial difficulties unless they live in some form of subsidized public rental housing, which is in short supply. ESHEL is working with the Housing Ministry to develop cost-effective options, including shared and sheltered housing; 25 different sheltered housing projects are already planned, eight of them linked to ESHEL day care centers. Five of these projects will be completed in 1993, providing 450 efficiency apartments. Under discussion with the Absorption and Housing Ministries are a range of possibilities for converting the surplus of new housing units into sheltered housing.

A network of 15 social clubs for Soviet olm and five for Ethiopians, using ESHEL day care centers in the afternoons, is helping to rescue elderly newcomers from their isolation, while providing them with Hebrew language instruction, educational and social programs, and...
access to JDC’s Russian-language Judaica libraries. In three communities, innovative employment programs are being developed which boost self-esteem and supplement the low incomes of the elderly. These pioneering efforts are being replicated by other communities with the support of municipalities and the Ministry of Absorption.

A 70-bed institution, the first designed exclusively for the Arab population, was opened at the end of 1992 in Dabburiya. Two additional comprehensive day centers have been established in Arab cities as part of ESHEL’s ongoing program for the elderly Arab population.

One of ESHEL’s principles is the expansion of opportunities for the elderly to remain at home, while ensuring their quality of life. Day centers and the expansion of supportive community services are therefore key components of ESHEL’s program, as is the encouragement of new technology and innovative devices to help the elderly maintain their independence.

Health promotion for the elderly, through special seminars, publications, and videos, and developing new volunteer roles for them are important parts of this effort.

Ethiopian Jews in Israel

The past year was one of transition for the more than 22,000 Ethiopian Jews who have arrived in Israel since the beginning of 1991 as they moved from hotels into still-temporary housing at caravan (mobile home) sites. These pose severe obstacles to the Ethiopians’ successful integration and threaten to permanently harm their prospects for self-sufficiency. JDC is helping to address immediate needs at the caravan sites and is working with the Absorption Ministry to train the personnel in charge of absorption there, sensitizing them to the Ethiopians’ special needs. It is also assisting efforts to move these Ethiopians into permanent housing.

Through JDC’s efforts, some 3,500 Operation Solomon immigrants took part in vocational training or pre-training courses in 1992 in areas such as basic technology, construction, hairdressing, tractor driving, and industrial jewelry-making or were directly placed in jobs in the hotel and flower-growing industries. In addition, training in daily living skills, health education, and parenting was offered to the newest immigrants through JDC projects. These programs contributed to reversing much of the despair and pessimism that had developed.

The special educational problems of children at the caravan sites became an important focus of JDC activity. In a pilot project at one regional pedagogic center, teachers developed instructional materials addressing the particular educational gaps of Ethiopian schoolchildren. Two other regional centers are joining the project, and many of the materials will be widely disseminated in 1993. This will help ac-
CELERATE THE CHILDREN’S TRANSFER FROM SPECIAL CLASSES FOR IMMIGRANTS INTO REGULAR CLASSROOMS.

JDC’S SCHOLARSHIP AND ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND OTHER POST-HIGH SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS IN ORDER TO HELP CREATE A CADRE OF PROFESSIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, SPIRITUAL, AND LAY LEADERS FROM AMONG THE ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY. NEW PILOT PROJECTS WITH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN 1993 WILL IDENTIFY YOUNG CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL TALENTS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

RECOGNIZING THAT SOME OF THE EARLIER ETHIOPIAN OLM NEED LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE TO REALIZE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL, JDC CONTINUES TO WORK WITH THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET BECOME SOCIALLY OR ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT, WITH SOME 1,500 BENEFITING FROM JDC-ASSISTED JOB TRAINING OR PLACEMENT PROGRAMS IN 1992. JDC ALSO CONTINUED ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UPWARD MOBILITY AMONG ETHIOPIANS BY TARGETING SUCH GROUPS AS DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND RECENT GRADUATES OF YOUTH ALIYAH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES FOR SPECIAL TRAINING AND JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAMS IN SUCH FIELDS AS TEACHING, BANKING, VIDEO, CABLE TELEVISION, BOOKKEEPING, COMMUNITY WORK, AND ELECTRONICS.

JDC CONTINUED ITS LEADERSHIP ROLE IN DEVELOPING HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND TRAINING ETHIOPIAN HEALTH COUNSELORS. IN ADDITION TO URGENT EFFORTS TO PREVENT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES BECAME AND WILL REMAIN A FOCUS, AS THE IMMIGRANTS INCREASINGLY MANIFEST ADJUSTMENT TRAUMAS FROM THEIR REPEATED UPEHAVALS, OFTEN WITH SYMPTOMS UNFAMILIAR TO ISRAELI PROFESSIONALS. THIS ADDS IMPORTANCE TO THE STUDIES IN PROGRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE JDC-FALK INSTITUTE, ON DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, THE USE OF TRADITIONAL ETHIOPIAN MEDICINE, AND THE SUICIDE PHENOMENON AMONG NEW IMMIGRANTS.

THE CENTER FOR COUNSELING ON FAMILY ISSUES, ESTABLISHED BY JDC IN 1985 AFTER OPERATION MOSES, CONTINUES TO HELP TRAIN THE PROFESSIONALS NEEDED TO WORK WITH THE NEWEST OLM, TO PUBLISH PROFESSIONAL HANDBOOKS, AND TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO ALL WHO WORK WITH THIS GROUP. IT ALSO USES THE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL OF ETHIOPIAN ELDERS AS A FORCE IN MEDIATING FAMILY DISPUTES AND AS A SUPPORT GROUP FOR PROFESSIONALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THROUGHOUT THE PAST YEAR, JDC SOCIAL ABSORPTION PROGRAMS AT COMMUNITY CENTERS CONTINUED (SEE SECTION BELOW FOR DETAILS), WITH SOME OF THOSE SAME PROGRAMS INITIATED AT THE CARAVAN SITES BY JDC-SUPPORTED COMMUNITY WORKERS. TOGETHER WITH ESHEL, PROGRAMS WERE ALSO STARTED TO ENABLE ELDERLY ETHIOPIANS TO JOIN ACTIVITIES AT REGULAR DAY CENTERS FOR THE ELDERLY.

IN 1993, THE GOVERNMENT IS HOPING TO FACILITATE THE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIANS IN LARGE NUMBERS TO NEW COMMUNITIES. AS THEY SETTLE DOWN IN PERMANENT HOMES, JDC’S ACTIVITIES TO ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION WILL CONTINUE AND EXPAND.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY CENTERS

JDC-ISRAEL WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAEL’S NETWORK OF COMMUNITY CENTERS AND CONTINUES TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE CENTERS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR PROGRAMS AND HELP THEM TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY LIFE AND ADDRESS THE NEW CHALLENGES FACING ISRAELI SOCIETY. A MAJOR NEW INITIATIVE IS BEING LAUNCHED IN 1993 TO STRENGTHEN PROGRAMS FOR TEENAGE YOUTH, BOTH VETERANS AND NEWCOMERS, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON YOUTH IN DISADVANTAGED NEIGHBORHOODS FOR WHOM THE COMMUNITY CENTER MAY BE THE CENTRAL POSITIVE FORCE.
The new immigrant moving into his first apartment and new neighborhood finds that the local community center is a critical address in helping him to meet his family's needs and become part of the broader community. Russian and Ethiopian olim, in 35 and 15 communities respectively, benefited in 1992 from JDC-sponsored programs that focused on introducing them to Israeli and Jewish culture; integrating immigrant and veteran youth; and addressing the special problems of parents, of youth entering the army, or the difficulties encountered in integrating into the school system. Volunteer and family-to-family programs helped link immigrants and veteran Israelis, and Ethiopian olim were encouraged toward independence through mother-child activities and home-maintenance classes. Well after the initial absorption phase, the community centers continue to work to weave the newcomers into the fabric of community life.

A JDC-initiated community playground-building project, using scrap materials and imagination, helped to encourage voluntarism and cooperation among different ethnic groups, veterans, and newcomers in eight communities with significant numbers of immigrants. Two more playgrounds will be built in 1993.

While continuing to help the Israel Association of Community Centers, JDC has expanded its activities to the community centers of the Tel Aviv municipality and to some of those operated by the Histadrut. It will provide professional support in 1993 for efforts to promote decentralization and citizen involvement. JDC is also working with community schools, the different youth movements, and the Conservative and Reform movements to promote the integration of new olim into their activities. The B'nai B'rith Youth-to-Youth organization has implemented nationwide programs for new immigrants with JDC and has published a handbook that provides a guide for other organizations undertaking similar efforts. In 1993, JDC will implement special programs to assist selected communities in dealing with the social implications of their recent rapid growth.

Voluntarism and the Voluntary Sector

JDC is a major founder of the Non-Profit Sector Association, an umbrella group that advocates for legislation and tax adjustments and promotes information exchange and other efforts to enhance organizational effectiveness. In 1992, with support from the Kahanoff Foundation, a Technical and Support Center was established by the association. In its initial three months, the center provided assistance to 53 organizations. With help from the Doron Foundation, JDC and the association hosted the Fourth Annual Johns Hopkins In-
Management Training and Organizational Development in the Public and Voluntary Sectors

In 1992, JDC-Israel helped to develop the managerial skills of 13 mayors, 17 directors-general of government ministries and major voluntary organizations, and some 40 mid-level managers in the public sector. The training is conducted by ELKA, whose unique tailor-made programs are a joint venture of JDC and the Israeli government. Two strategies are employed: Courses that train managers on the same level, cutting across organizations, and courses that focus on a specific organization or ministry.

ELKA also organizes courses for senior directors of field units. It trained 57 service managers in 1992, including youth institution directors, municipal absorption coordinators, and directors of caravan sites.

To reduce the misunderstandings that can arise from cultural differences, ELKA developed an extensive instructional program for public and private sector personnel who deal with immigrants. This program is now expanding to include the general public, helping to explain olim to Israelis and Israelis to olim. A TV program addressing this issue, developed by JDC, has won the prestigious Japan Prize for educational films, and a radio program in Russian that addresses common misunderstandings was aired in Israel and throughout the former Soviet Union.

Municipal Strategic Planning and Information Units

The Municipal Strategic Planning Unit (MPU) program, which started experimentally in 1984, is now being implemented nationally. The 17 MPU's currently in operation are improving the decision-making process and the managerial and planning abilities of local authorities, a task that has become more urgent with the continuing transfer of responsibilities to the local level. While operating costs have been fully assumed by municipalities and the Interior Ministry, JDC continues to assist professionally in setting up new units (five are scheduled for 1993) and provides funds for staff training and special projects. Special emphasis will be placed in 1993 on regional planning and cooperation, including a Strategic Planning Resource Center to serve Arab communities.

Promoting Entrepreneurship

Just as it did in the 1950's, JDC...
is once again using self-employment to create opportunities for new olim who desire to use their latent entrepreneurial skills. JDC's efforts began with courses to prepare these nascent entrepreneurs for the demands of Israel's market economy. When it became clear that guidance was needed on a structured, ongoing basis, JDC helped establish the first Small Business Development Center in Tel Aviv in 1990. Support mushroomed as economists increasingly recognized the link between small business development and job creation.

A national network of Small Business Development Centers, open to all but with a special emphasis on the needs of immigrants, has rapidly emerged with JDC encouragement and support, with two more centers set to open in 1993. Linked by a computerized system and by the JDC-initiated Directors' Forum, the centers have succeeded in putting the small business sector high on the government's agenda.

Major loan funds for small businesses have been established by the Israeli government, the Jewish Agency, various North American federations, and private foundations. Center clients are counseled to use these funds to best advantage at special entrepreneurship courses and through a unique mentoring system that furnishes professional guidance. JDC is encouraging the centers to assist those groups of immigrants identified by JDC-Brookdale as having an especially hard time finding employment, and Ethiopian olim have been helped to form cooperatives based on gardening and other trades.

Vocational Training and Job Placement

JDC's training and placement programs traditionally emphasize models and innovative approaches for target groups with special needs, including unemployed discharged soldiers and the handicapped; currently, efforts for new immigrants are the main focus, with special attention to programs for Ethiopians. During 1992, assessment workshops, vocational training courses, and direct job placement contributed to promoting the self-sufficiency of over 5,000 Ethiopians, and efforts continue to address all hard-core pockets of unemployment and promote upward mobility.

To promote employment for immigrants from the former Soviet Union, JDC developed model refresher and retraining courses that are increasingly being taken over by government agencies. JDC also helped form partnerships between the public and private sectors to develop new models of on-the-job-training within existing industries. The success of these models has brought financial support from the government. Emphasis is now on projects for immigrant groups having special difficulty finding work, such as one-parent families and those aged fifty-plus. In addition to direct job-placement and specific job-seeking workshops, these groups are being integrated into the workforce through business cooperatives that market skills where services are scarce or expensive. Industries are also being encouraged to create special industrial lines to absorb these workers.

Over the last two years, some 13,000 Soviet immigrants benefited from the model placement programs developed by JDC with the Israel Manufacturers' Association, the Israel Chamber of Commerce, and local authorities. JDC has also been training immigrants for available positions within Israel's health and social service sector, helping to alleviate long-term manpower shortages in areas such as geriatrics, drug abuse, and special education.

Comprehensive Approaches to Absorption, Community Development, and Economic Development at the Local and Regional Levels

Immigrant Self-Help Associations

The Thousand Families Association is a voluntary self-help association of over 4,000 Soviet immigrant families. With JDC assistance, members have taken responsibility for their integration into their own hands, affirming that such associations can be crucial vehicles for absorption, serving both as go-betweens with the authorities.
and as sources of initiative and mutual support.

JDC helped the Thousand Families Association establish a solid professional and administrative infrastructure, linking it with relevant ministries and agencies. This association's unique approach combines all aspects of absorption, providing housing and jobs for its members while facilitating their social integration. Housing construction at three sites is progressing. Over 300 families will take up residence at Or Akiva, the largest site, by June 1993, and JDC is helping to ensure that needed social services will be available to facilitate their absorption into the established community. A new industrial park will provide 2,000 jobs, thereby giving Or Akiva a fresh lease on life, while job training and placement programs have accompanied job creation efforts. The Absorption Ministry is now considering ways to replicate the Thousand Families Association, so that more immigrants can benefit from this successful project.

Regional Development Projects

The Shinar Project in the northern Negev is a model for regional growth in peripheral and disadvantaged areas that is designed to help such areas meet the challenges and the new opportunities posed by the large influx of immigrants. The Shinar project brings the development towns of Sderot and Netivot together with their kibbutz and moshav neighbors in a unified association to promote the development of the entire region. Shinar combines a strong focus on economic growth with efforts to strengthen immigrant absorption services. Shinar's achievements include a business and technology center that helps firms to expand and generates new enterprises (it has already assisted 46 plants through various programs), a regionally-coordinated job placement and training program, and the promotion of exports and business contacts.

JDC-Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Human Development

The JDC-Brookdale Institute is a leading center for applied research in aging, health policy, and social welfare. It serves as a research arm in developing JDC's programs in Israel and other parts of the Jewish world and works closely with Israeli government ministries to ensure that its comprehensive, multi-year efforts are in tune with national priorities. Its findings are immediately available to senior policymakers, field professionals, and JDC staff and thereby play a critical role in the decisionmaking process.

JDC-Brookdale and JDC-Israel will work intensively in 1993 to implement this major breakthrough in the development of standards and effective monitoring tools.

The Institute contributed last year to the implementation of the Law for Senior Citizens with its report, submitted to the Prime Minister's Office, on "Discounts, Benefits and Entitlements for the Elderly." A report on the need for long-term care beds was submitted to ESHEL to help in formulating a new national plan for services in 1993-95. The report, based on the Institute's census of institutional residents, included projections of the increase in need precipitated by recent immigration.

The Institute's National Survey of Immigrants and the survey it conducted of immigrants in Lod have had a significant impact on national employment policy. The findings also support JDC's efforts to address the training and placement needs of those groups of olim found to be lagging behind in employment. The first significant surveys of the Ethiopian population were also completed and are already used in local and national planning, with widespread publication set for 1993. A survey that provided the first systematic information on the health needs of immigrants from the former Soviet Union has influenced national policy by pinpoint-
ing specific areas where intervention is needed.

New community and institutional models of care for children-at-risk are being evaluated for JDC and the Ministries of Health and Labor and Social Affairs, and a learning seminar was held to identify the components of successful programs for neglected and abused children. The Institute is helping JDC-Israel to develop comprehensive community-based services for children-at-risk, based on the Institute's pioneering work in developing such services for the elderly. At the request of Israel's Social Security Administration, a study has begun of mentally and physically handicapped children aged 0-18 to assess the extent of unmet needs, improve eligibility tests for benefits, and determine whether in-kind services or cash entitlements are preferable.

The Institute's Health Policy Research Unit is assisting the Ministry of Health in formulating a National Health Insurance Law which will also protect the elderly, immigrants, and the poor. Ten leading hospitals will participate in a patient satisfaction survey, the first in Israel. It comes at a critical time, with reforms giving hospitals greater incentives to attract patients and greater freedom to make changes. The research unit has also played a pivotal role in the effort by Kupat Holim Clalit, the nation's largest health insurance fund, to set up autonomous clinics where services are more responsive to consumer needs.

A study made in cooperation with JDC-Israel of the response of health and social welfare organizations to the Russian immigrants' pressing need for family planning information provided critical information for filling the gap between needs and available services in the most cost-effective way. The Institute, together with the Health Ministry, surveyed the steps toward licensing which new immigrant physicians must take, thereby giving policymakers the first clear picture of how many have passed through each stage since the massive influx of Russian physicians began in late 1989.

International collaboration and technical assistance abroad continues. The Institute is part of a multinational team, sponsored by the World Health Organization's Program for Research on Aging, seeking to identify factors associated with health and functional independence in old age. Institute researchers were asked to serve as consultants in health systems reforms in Romania, Russia, and the Netherlands. A fact-finding delegation from Moscow will visit the Institute in 1993 to study Israel's health insurance system. Assistance continued to government officials and health professionals in South Africa working to develop quality assurance programs in that country's nursing homes.

A workshop held in cooperation with the Stein Gerontological Institute of the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged, ESHEL, and the Hadassah Medical Organization heightened public and professional awareness of issues involved in products and housing for the elderly and facilitated the exchange of information on technological innovations to help the elderly remain independent.

The Institute continues to serve as a center for cooperative efforts on aging throughout the Jewish world. Planning is under way for the Third Symposium on Aging in the Jewish World and for a conference on Resettlement and Aliyah that will be held just prior to the 1994 Quadrennial of the World Conference of Jewish Communal Service.
Religious/Cultural Institutions (Yeshivot)

The Department of Yeshivot's emphasis, both in 1992 and in the current year, is on helping the yeshiva community's efforts to facilitate the cultural integration of new immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. By the end of the past year, 54 yeshivot had enrolled approximately 3,000 full-time students from the former Soviet Union, and 1,200 olim from Ethiopia. In addition to regular classes, the yeshivot have been organizing special Shabbat programs for these students, as well as bar and bat mitzvah celebrations, and holiday festivities which their families are invited to join. They are also providing these students with the individual attention many need to overcome personal problems, as well as with pocket money, transportation, and clothing when necessary.

The religious schools and their students have also organized a wide range of informal educational activities that benefited about 30,000 olim last year. These included courses in Judaism for parents and children that involved nearly 1,500 families; educational tours of Israel to teach Jewish history on site; community education programs in the northern Negev for women, young mothers, and older immigrants; Jewish heritage retreats of 3-5 days' duration; and discussion groups, lectures, and study circles organized throughout the country. In addition, nearly 1,000 youngsters were helped to prepare for and celebrate their bar and bat mitzvahs; newly arrived elementary schoolchildren received help with their homework from 2,000 high-school students participating in a "big brother" program; there were summer camp programs for young olim; and 750 Russian and Ethiopian teachers and group leaders were trained to teach the new olim, in their native language, about important aspects of their Jewish heritage. Social integration also proceeded on a person-to-person basis, with immigrant families invited to celebrate Shabbat and festivals with veteran Israelis, and guidance and encouragement provided to those trying to become accustomed to Israeli practices and institutions.

Support also continued for outreach programs to the veteran population that have been set up by yeshivot throughout the country. The decrease in the work week to five days has created a new demand for study programs on Fridays and in the evenings. Over 60 new study groups were set up last year, and more are planned for 1993. Yeshiva students are currently teaching over 8,000 adults in small towns and big cities, in kibbutzim, on army bases, in factories, and on university campuses, in programs that cover all aspects of Jewish knowledge.

Over the past several years, the JDC Yeshivot department has worked to sensitize the yeshiva community to the needs of students with learning disabilities, providing encouragement and qualified professional advice for six yeshivot that have been set up for students with special needs. JDC has been helping to buy equipment for the vocational courses that are part of these schools' curricula, and it has insisted that psychologists, social workers, and special educators be added to the staffs. A year-long training program...
designed to help yeshiva teachers handle special needs pupils currently has 50 participants.

The department also continued its support for a variety of programs concerned with the welfare of the student population and the proper functioning of educational institutions, including efforts to help ensure proper nutrition at a reasonable cost and to provide the students with a sound physical environment. A year-long in-service training program for school administrators set up in cooperation with JDC-ELKA had its first group of 25 graduates last year; training of a second group is currently under way.

JDC has encouraged many of the yeshivot to incorporate innovative learning tools such as improved science laboratories, computer classes, and audio-video teaching aids, and it has helped vocational and technical yeshivot to purchase the equipment needed to keep students abreast of the latest technologies. Close to 4,000 students currently attend these vocational yeshivot, which are playing an important role in the integration of new olim.

JDC provided 70 scholarships last year to students training for the rabbinate or other religious vocations, most of whom will ultimately serve communities in Israel and throughout the Diaspora. Support was also provided in 1992 for a new project with a worldwide impact: the collection and computerization at a new center in Jerusalem of over a million responsa. These are decisions that have been rendered by rabbinic scholars and religious authorities in answer to questions that have been raised over the past millennium on all aspects of halacha (Jewish law). The vast collection and resulting data bank constitute an unprecedented reference tool that is being made available to rabbis and scholars in communities throughout the Jewish world.

The Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel

The Center is an independent, non-partisan institution that is funded primarily by JDC. It seeks to identify strategic social service issues and to provide policymakers and the general public with the most advanced thinking on these issues in order to improve the decisionmaking process. The objective is to strengthen Israel's social policies by helping the nation use its limited resources in the most effective manner possible.

The Center deals with a whole range of human services, including income maintenance programs, education, housing, health care, and social services for those population groups needing special assistance. While the Center is reorganizing its activities in 1993 in order to respond to new political, social, and economic conditions in the country, the cornerstone of its operation continues to be its comprehensive annual analysis of government allocations for human services. This provides an ongoing monitoring system that can identify weak points or areas that need to be given greater emphasis.

This analysis is now being augmented by the work of a set of think tanks, each of which covers a major social policy area and is led by an outstanding Israeli expert. The education think tank, for example, has already identified the reform of the nation's matriculation examination system as an issue to be addressed by the Center. It cited both educational reasons for such a reform and the improvement in socio-economic mobility likely to be gained.

Enlisting prominent experts on a part-time basis to head each think tank, with full responsibility for the operation of their team, enables the Center to carry out its mission in the most economical fashion. The working papers produced by the teams are subsequently discussed with experts in academia and the relevant government ministries. They have thus become an integral part of the Center's outreach efforts and a new means to ensure maximum impact on the policymaking process in Israel.
The past year was marked by a period of accelerated disintegration in the former Soviet Union, with the economy in shambles, rampant social and ethnic strife, and an uncertain political future. Nationalism, turbulence, unpredictability, and dissatisfaction, often accompanied by fear for the future, became the hallmarks of peoples' lives, with a variety of open conflicts breaking out in different successor states.

From June through August 1992, JDC, in coordination with the Jewish Agency, the Government of Israel, and the local community, was involved in a rescue effort on behalf of some 2,000 Jews caught up in one such conflict, the fighting then raging in the Transdniester region of Moldova. JDC provided care and maintenance as well as food, clothing, and medicines to those who took refuge in Kishinev and Odessa. It worked to marshall local community volunteers and find accommodations for the refugees, and helped them make plans for their future.

Elsewhere throughout the former republics, Jews, like their neighbors, were preoccupied with the difficulties of daily life. At the same time, the interest in rebuilding local Jewish communities continued to grow. The cultivation of leadership, the founding of schools and welfare societies, the establishment of ongoing cultural programs all began to surface as priorities for community activists, with an increasing emphasis on institutionalizing gains made during the initial years of the Jewish Renaissance.

Providing technical assistance and encouragement for these and other community-building endeavors through periodic visits to near and distant communities is one of the most valuable services that JDC's multi-disciplinary program team provides. These visits, which have become more frequent and of longer duration, have had a galvanizing effect on local communities throughout the vast reaches of the former Soviet Union. Staff members have helped to draw disparate elements of a local community together, seizing upon a variety of communal needs as an organizing opportunity or tool.

Recognizing the important role that continuing contact between JDC staff and the local community can play in advancing JDC's objectives, JDC opened offices last year in Samarkand, Tbilisi, Baku, Kishinev, Kiev, and St. Petersburg, to complement existing offices in Moscow and Odessa. Russian-speaking olim sent to these offices on long-term assignments have enabled JDC to expand its reach to many additional cities and deepen the relationships needed to facilitate the community-building process. Resident representatives have the added advantage of being able to respond immediately to rapidly developing situations; they can also monitor programs to ensure maximum impact. Over 49 Jewish communities were visited by JDC staff in 1992, and contact was established with another 52 Jewish...
population centers.

Faced with the prospect of severe hardship in different parts of the former Soviet Union last winter, JDC opted to try and address the acute physical needs of a significant population of indigent, elderly Jews lacking all social supports, while using this operation as a way to stimulate the establishment of local Jewish welfare societies. An eight-member Russian-speaking team was mobilized in Israel and trained to combine welfare work with community organization. The team spent three months in five cities forging local coalitions that drafted and trained volunteers to work with the homebound elderly, using the delivery of food packages as a means of galvanizing community efforts.

The response to calls for volunteers was astounding, both from Jews already affiliated with fledgling community organizations and from those previously unaffiliated. Doctors in Moscow volunteered their services, while gerontologists in St. Petersburg gave lectures on how to relate to the lonely aged. Youth group members in Kiev went door-to-door, delivering food packages and providing elderly shut-ins with a vital connection to the outside world.

By the end of the first phase of the program, 51,000 food packages, containing staples in short supply, had been delivered to 38,000 households in 41 cities, and welfare societies had been organized in 23 cities.

JDC'S Objectives in the Former Soviet Union

Working in partnership with local Jewish communities, JDC seeks to:

- Promote Jewish knowledge;
- Rebuild communal infrastructure;
- Advance the reestablishment of Jewish culture and religion;
- While recognizing the paramount importance of aliyah, JDC seeks to ensure that both Jews intending to make aliyah and those not yet prepared for this step will have viable, autonomous communities to meet their needs, as they define them.
- As a consequence, JDC has developed programs in all spheres of community life to enhance the communal services provided throughout the former Soviet Union to:
  - Jews of all age groups;
  - Both Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities;
  - Jews living in large cities as well as those in small villages and isolated areas.

- JDC’s prior involvement in the former Soviet Union, its historical experience in the field, and the expertise gained through its global program operations make it uniquely positioned to provide important assistance to Jewish communities in their rebuilding efforts.

- JDC functions primarily as an enabler and facilitator, working with the communities to set priorities and establish agendas.

- In keeping with its global policy, JDC, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency and the Government of Israel, will continue to respond to emergency situations with speed and flexibility, as it did this past summer in Moldova.

RIT is the designation for activities initiated four decades ago to bring vitally needed items to Jews in Eastern Europe. These funds are now being used primarily in the former Soviet Union for various program efforts described in this section, in addition to JDC's regular appropriation.
cities and towns. In addition, JDC food warehouses were established in five central locations, with food-packing operations for locally purchased products set up in St. Petersburg, Kiev and Odessa.

Kiev sponsored training programs for social service volunteers. There and in St. Petersburg, experimental programs for the blind have been started with JDC’s encouragement, while the St. Petersburg community is maintaining its pensioners’ club and recently opened a health clinic for schoolchildren. In Samarkand, children from the Jewish school visit homebound elderly before every Jewish holiday, bringing a food parcel as a gift.

Yad Ezra, the Moscow Jewish social service organization founded a few years ago with JDC help, expanded its wide range of programs for the elderly in 1992 and took significant steps toward financial independence by sponsoring a major fundraising concert. In perhaps the most encouraging development of all, a conference organized by Yad Ezra in November brought representatives of 44 new Jewish welfare societies together to discuss programs, administration, and operating techniques. Participants were eager to share information and learn how they might serve their communities better and become fully self-supporting.

Because of its experience in delivering food to individuals in the former Soviet Union and its other humanitarian assistance efforts, JDC was authorized to distribute 9 million dollars’ worth of food in Moscow and St. Petersburg last year, as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s non-sectarian $165 million food aid program. An additional $1.2 million was provided by the U.S. government to cover administration and distribution costs in Russia. JDC was the first program participant to have its operation up and running, assembling a temporary staff of eight Americans and seven Israelis to oversee the extraordinary logistics involved in handling the 6,000-ton bulk shipment that arrived early last April. By the end of

While those still in acute need continued to receive food, the newly established welfare societies began to organize a variety of social services to address other pressing needs uncovered by the home visits: the larger numbers of elderly Jews suffering from loneliness, neglect, and abandonment as much as from hunger. The Kishinev Jewish welfare society organized a doctors’ group to provide free consultation to the elderly, while the Kishinev Jewish welfare society organized a doctors’ group to provide free consultation to the elderly.
June, 500,000 packages had been assembled and distributed to needy individuals through local charitable organizations and supplies were delivered to children's hospitals and other area institutions. Needy members of the large Jewish communities of Moscow and St. Petersburg were also able to benefit from this non-sectarian program.

JDC's support for Jewish educational activities - like its involvement in Jewish welfare programs - is part of its larger effort to help reestablish Jewish communal infrastructure. To measure the development of Jewish communal life, one need look no further than the mushrooming of Jewish schools throughout the former Soviet Union. By the end of 1992, there were almost 30 Jewish day schools and more than 120 supplementary schools in the various successor states, with new schools forming almost weekly.

In each instance, the school plays an important role in the community rebuilding effort, serving as a focus of community pride, a breeding ground for future leaders, and a way to bolster the Jewish identity of the parent body. JDC works closely with community leaders and principals to encourage the integration of the school into community life, urging the adoption of programs of community service like the Kiev schoolchildren's adopt-a-grandparent program for homebound elderly.

With the schools hampered by a severe shortage of Jewish educational materials, JDC decided to supply a set of texts to each child studying in any Jewish educational setting. The committee choosing the texts included representatives of the Israeli Ministry of Education and the Jewish Agency and initially decided to send five books to each child: a Bible, a siddur, a history text, a book on Jewish tradition, and a Hebrew primer. Additional books were included during the course of the year. JDC commissioned the production of a Hebrew- and Russian-language children's Passover Haggadah, with an accompanying workbook and animated video, as well as a book on Chanukah, demonstrating in the process that Jewish studies could and should be creative, appealing, and challenging. Since the spring of 1992, some 80,000 books have been put in the hands of 12,000 schoolchildren from Vilnius to Vladivostok, with a new Megillat Esther text and workbook distributed early in 1993 in time for Purim in March.

To provide material for preschoolers, JDC supported the production of a series of Russian-language Sesame Street videos with Jewish and Israeli themes. These programs, together with workbooks and teacher guides, were introduced at seminars held throughout the former Soviet Union during a month-long visit by a Russian-speaking Israeli early childhood specialist.

Recognizing the need to develop a core of indigenous educators who will eventually be able to determine the direction of Jewish education in their own communities, JDC, in cooperation with the Joint Authority for Jewish Zionist Education and the Melton Center for Jewish Education in the Diaspora at Hebrew University, co-sponsored an inten-
sive six-month program for senior educators from various republics last year. It also co-sponsored a week-long seminar for 100 educators with the Jewish Free University of St. Petersburg.

JDC has been expanding its efforts in adult Jewish education, supporting both the Jewish Free University of St. Petersburg and its Moscow counterpart, which was recently accredited as a degree-granting institution by the Russian Ministry of Education. Support also continued for Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz’ Mekor Chaim Judaic Studies Center as well as for the Jewish Theological Seminary’s Project Judaica.

Through these programs as well as JDC-sponsored correspondence courses in the Russian Open University, thousands of people are being exposed for the first time to the serious study of Jewish subjects, thereby increasing the pool of knowledgeable Jews needed to sustain meaningful communal life.

JDC-sponsored Judaic libraries continue to enrich the lives of local communities and their members, with two important additions to this program in 1992. The first was the creation of specialized libraries geared to specific programs in camps, schools, and institutions of higher learning. In a second important step, Russian-speaking experts were sent from Israel to train local librarians to use their library as a communal resource, a tool for outreach, programming, and educational efforts. Nine communities with a total of 34 libraries were visited, and a handbook on library organization replete with programming ideas was distributed to 140 librarians.

For Jewish communities in the former Soviet Union to become independent and self-sustaining, a core of authentic Jewish leaders must emerge from the Jewish population. This has been happening, on a selective basis. JDC is contributing to efforts to train these leaders through its Buncher training seminar in Israel for small Jewish communities, with 16 candidates invited to Odessa last year for a pre-seminar program. Thirteen, from the same number of cities, were eventually accepted and participated in the first stage of the course.

Throughout the past year, JDC continued its efforts to help Soviet Jews rediscover their Jewish heritage and strengthen their Jewish identity by reclaiming the Jewish calendar. Before each Jewish holiday, supplies are shipped to one of three cities and distributed from there by truck, plane, train or even private car. Every item comes with an explanation of its use along with programming ideas for the communities. For the Jewish Arbor Day, Tu B’shevat, which usually falls in February, posters of trees and plants in Israel were sent to bring color and a vision of Israel last winter to community gathering places, while Jewish schools received baskets of fruits and a bag of seedlings from Israel. The Jewish community of
Gomel in Belarus hopes to have an Israeli garden, a tangible piece of the Holy Land, growing in its part of the world in the near future thanks to this JDC initiative, which saw over 1,000 Tu B’shevat kits distributed in 1993.

Concentrating on communities that do not have regular contact with other organizations, JDC helped sponsor first-time public seders last Passover in places like Samara and Derbent in Russia, Zaporozhye in Ukraine, and Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan.

Passover always had special meaning for Soviet Jews, with matzah symbolizing their long-hoped-for freedom. Today, with the advent of that freedom, the demand for matzah has far outstripped the locally produced supply. JDC helped send in over 50 extra tons of matzah last year for distribution in different parts of the former Soviet Union. It is also encouraging communities to upgrade their baking capacities, both to meet the demand and to harness an important source of income. With JDC help, a new production line was constructed in Kiev, doubling capacity there, while a second line is being prepared in Moscow and the existing one updated. In 1993, again with JDC assistance, local wheat will be purchased and milled in Kiev and Moscow, and by 1994 it is expected that the escalating demand for matzah will be able to be met locally, from harvest through packaging.

During last October’s holidays, the Jewish community in Samara held a Sukkot celebration each night in its prefabricated sukkah, one of the 110 that JDC shipped to communities that otherwise would not have one. Leaders of Samara’s sixteen other minority groups were welcomed by the community one evening to a reception in what had been dubbed the “Peace Sukkah.” For Chanukah 1992, more than 1,000 specially constructed large Chanukah menorahs were distributed in the different republics to encourage public candle lightings and celebrations in schools, cultural centers, youth groups, and synagogues.

Reintroducing Jews to the Jewish calendar means more than public celebrations of periodic holidays. JDC commissioned a multifaceted program to introduce Jews to the beauty of Shabbat and help them feel comfortable making this and other aspects of Jewish life a part of their homes. Among other features, the program uses a new “Shabbat Haggadah” that has been distributed throughout the country.

The cultural development of the Jewish community is also a JDC priority. The JDC Jewish Music and Arts Center in Moscow was founded to provide an environment in which children could nurture their particular artistic talents and breathe Jewish life into them. The school serves as a breeding ground for future cultural leaders and an impetus to renewed Jewish artistic expression, with events like a week-long Jewish arts festival last March that brought hundreds of Jewish youngsters together from each of the 15 former republics.

The Odessa-based JDC-spon-
sored Migdal Or music and dance ensemble broadened its repertoire last year as it continued to perform for audiences throughout the former Soviet Union. A Jewish musical group in Samara completed a tour of cities in the Volga and Ural regions that had never before hosted a Jewish cultural event; the group got a last-minute financial reprieve after a JDC staff member heard it play Hebrew and Yiddish songs to a packed house. JDC again sponsored an intensive training seminar in Odessa run by six teachers from the Israel Folk Dance Institute. The 110 participants received dance tapes and materials supplied by JDC and were quick to organize activities in their home communities throughout the former Soviet Union. One put together a festival of Jewish song and dance in Moldova that drew 150 children from eight cities.

Jewish choirs are an important part of the Jewish cultural and communal renaissance, and the JDC-sponsored adult Moscow Chorale Synagogue Choir is foremost among them, having completed a successful international tour last year. A counterpart, with a twist, was recently formed in St. Petersburg - a boys' choir that performs liturgical works and modern Hebrew songs.

Some members of the adult choir are also students in the JDC-sponsored Moscow-based Cantorial Academy. The Academy was revamped in 1992 to require full-time study, with priority placed on the Jewish studies part of the program. Admissions preference is given to cantorial candidates from communities that currently have no religious leaders to fulfill communal needs.

JDC also continues to act as an enabler in the religious sphere, supplying newly founded religious communities with items otherwise unobtainable and providing large numbers of religious articles to schools, camps, and synagogues of all affiliations. To counter the dearth of prayer books and Bibles, JDC commissioned a reprinting of the most popular Hebrew-Russian Bible and a new translation of a prayer book that incorporates, for the first time, liturgical additions made since the founding of the State of Israel.

With communities feeling the absence of rabbinic leadership, JDC responded to two requests in 1992 for help in addressing the problem. The Council of Synagogues asked for JDC assistance in finding a rabbi to serve communities in isolated parts of Russia that hadn’t had rabbinic services for decades. The rabbi subsequently chosen travels to
different localities for a week at a time to conduct services, teach adults and children, and try to arrange for ongoing synagogue activities. He also organized a winter camp for the participating communities in the Siberian city of Tomsk. At the same time, the Jewish community of Irkutsk asked for JDC support in hiring a Moroccan-born Israeli rabbi who had once visited that Siberian town. The rabbi is now stationed in Irkutsk and makes periodic visits to neighboring Jewish communities. He runs adult Jewish education classes and has organized a Sunday school and regular Shabbat services.

In the summer of 1992, JDC was approached by representatives of the Tyumen Jewish community to co-sponsor, with the municipality, a Siberian Chanukah festival to which all other Siberian communities would be invited. Situated in the western, oil-rich region of Siberia, Tyumen has a Jewish population of fewer than 2,000, but there are 50-60,000 Jews in the surrounding region. Several months later, and after much planning, a JDC staff member took the 32-hour train ride from Moscow to Tyumen for the festival, which had been organized by Jewish medical students given a three-month leave for this purpose. Highlights included a public menorah lighting with government officials present, displays of Jewish artifacts, a children's booth sponsored by JDC, and the building of an "ice Menorah."

The festival was a bold illustration of how much Jewish life in the former Soviet Union has changed in a few short years. In subsequently thanking JDC for its help, one of the organizers expressed a sentiment that was an equally clear indication that JDC's program objectives are being realized: "You will never know what this public celebration of our identity did for our Siberian Jewish community," he wrote. "We are now part of the Jewish people again."
Two pilot projects in COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT were begun in 1992: In Spain, JDC helped the Federation of Jewish Communities organize training seminars for communal professionals from different cities, and in Rome it helped various community groups get together to launch an informal after-school Jewish educational program. Other similar projects will be undertaken in 1993, along with a new model program to promote regional activities for communities within a common geographic area. A data base on European Jewish communities and institutions was initiated last year and will be expanded in the coming months.

JDC continues to assist the Jewish communities of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to develop suitable communal infrastructures. In Riga, for example, JDC is working with community leaders to develop an operational plan for a hospital that was recently returned to the Jewish community by the government. And JDC sponsors the participation of Jewish communal and educational professionals from these countries in various European training seminars.

Twenty-six individuals from more than a dozen different countries took part last year in the Buncher Family Leadership Program, which was launched in 1989 in partnership with the Buncher Family Foundation, the United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, and the World Zionist Organization. A manpower training and development structure for leaders of small Jewish communities that is operated by JDC, the program uses intensive workshops in Israel and on-the-job training in the home communities to instill in participants a love of Israel and a commitment to work on behalf of the Jewish community.

With help from JDC, European Jewish leaders came together in 1992 to revitalize and restructure the EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF JEWISH COMMUNAL SERVICES, strengthening its role as a pan-European forum helping Jewish community leaders meet the challenges of a new Europe. New council leadership is currently developing programs to address communal needs in key areas such as formal and informal Jewish education, the delivery of social services, and the special needs of smaller communities. An emergency relief task force was established by the council last year to provide assistance to Bosnian Jewish refugees.

JDC continues to support the EUROPEAN UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS (EUJS), which helps to develop local and
regional Jewish student unions throughout the continent. EUJS is currently focusing its efforts on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It also arranges about 12 seminars a year that bring together Jewish students from all parts of Europe, thereby strengthening the linkage between Jewish communities while helping to develop future communal leaders.

In FRANCE last year, JDC completed its phaseout of institutional subsidies, a three-year process that came to a close as scheduled at the end of 1992. In SPAIN, JDC continues to provide funds, administered through EZRA, the local Jewish welfare agency, to enable a tiny remnant of World War II era refugees to live out their lives with dignity, and funds were allocated in ITALY to support two aging and handicapped transmigrants who cannot be processed for immigration elsewhere.

Transmigrants

In 1992, JDC continued to assist a few hundred Jews in transit through Europe. Nearly all transmigrant operations are now concentrated in Vienna, where additional cutbacks have been made to match the reduced caseload. All of these transmigrants have been self-supporting or are financially assisted by relatives already in the United States. No funds are provided by JDC for care and maintenance expenses, except for occasional cases needing emergency hospitalization. JDC assistance is of a technical nature only, with transmigrants helped to find housing and medical care. Some social and educational programs were provided for children and adults awaiting processing, with special celebrations for the Jewish holidays. Although the Rome operation has been cut to the minimum, the Rome office continues to assist those in transit from various areas. JDC also continued to provide technical assistance last year to a very small number of Jewish transmigrants who were being processed in Greece.

EUROPE

European Community Development, European Council of Jewish Communal Services, European Union of Jewish Students, Western European Countries

JDC Appropriation: $1,415,600
Transmigrants
JDC Appropriation: $470,100

JDC's Objectives in Europe

☐ JDC has determined that while it continues to maintain relief programs for Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe, its involvement in Europe in the coming years should focus on community development.

☐ In addition to assisting individual communities, JDC has a role to play in helping the renascent Eastern European Jewish communities draw on and benefit from the resources and experience of the Western Europeans, who were able to begin rebuilding their own communities immediately after the end of World War II.

☐ JDC will provide technical assistance in community development as necessary and feasible and will encourage communities to maximize their resources by utilizing current and emerging lay and professional leadership to the fullest.

☐ JDC will encourage planning geared to achieving communal self-sufficiency.

☐ JDC will work to promote mutual assistance by helping the European Council and other pan-European Jewish bodies to establish arenas in which to address issues of regional or continental concern.
Former Yugoslavia

JDC’s regular program activities in various parts of what was formerly Yugoslavia in 1992 were overshadowed by a series of carefully organized operations to meet the emergency needs of a Jewish population caught in the crossfire of a fierce inter-ethnic conflict whose end is not yet in sight. In fact, over the past two years, JDC has been engaged in rescue and relief efforts in this troubled region of a kind few thought would be needed in Europe in this final decade of the twentieth century.

Early in April 1992, soon after war broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Sarajevo Jewish community president appealed to JDC to organize an immediate evacuation of women, children, and the elderly. With the help of Jewish leaders in Zagreb and Belgrade, JDC chartered three Yugoslav Air Force planes, flew into Sarajevo, and airlifted to Belgrade more than 500 people, Jews and non-Jews, who had made it past the many barricades in the city. There were two additional air evacuations later that month; one, immediately prior to Passover, was nicknamed by the refugees “Haggadah Bet” (the second Haggadah).

The fighting soon intensified, precluding further airlifts, and individual Jewish refugees began coming out on their own by any means available. Upon arrival in Belgrade, Split, Zagreb, Skopje, or Ljubljana, they were assured of JDC care and maintenance as were those in the earlier airlifts. As the situation in Sarajevo continued to worsen, negotiations were initiated with all parties to devise a land route and safe passage for a series of bus convoys to continue the rescue effort.

With the support of CBF-World Jewish Relief (U.K.), JDC was able to guarantee the care of all Jewish refugees reaching Croatia; this enabled the Zagreb community to negotiate their unrestricted entry and allowed the land evacuations to proceed. Between August and the end of the year, six bus convoys carried Jews and non-Jews from Sarajevo to Split, in Croatia. The non-Jews joined their families; the Jews stayed with friends and relatives or were housed at the community campsite in Pirovac. Some of the Jewish elderly were taken into the Svarc Old Age Home in Zagreb; others were placed in a non-Jewish home in Split or in hotels on the Dalmatian coast.

Since communication with the
Sarajevo community was becoming increasingly difficult - even before the phone system went down calls were often interrupted by artillery fire - a JDC team flew into the city on a UN plane in November to establish a radio link with the JDC office in the community complex in Zagreb. The team also organized what proved to be the largest and final convoy of the year, removing 394 Jews and non-Jews to safety in a harrowing 28-hour expedition.

By year's end, JDC, together with the local Jewish communities, had helped about 900 Jews to escape from Bosnia, with many going to Belgrade and the rest to cities in Croatia, Slovenia, or Macedonia. An equal number of non-Jews were also rescued, most of whom would not otherwise have escaped. They sought help from the Jewish community because it seemed to be the only party able to secure the trust of the three warring factions, getting convoys through when no one else could. JDC kept the Jewish Agency (JAFI) informed of each evacuation, with those Jews among the refugees who wished to go on to Israel referred immediately to JAFI representatives, two of whom took part in various operations.

With the assistance of JDC's Vienna office and the cooperation of local Jewish communities in which Bosnian Jews had taken refuge - and with CBF sharing the costs - JDC provided needed housing, medical care, financial help, and an organized system of support.

**EASTERN EUROPE**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jewish Population</th>
<th>JDC Appropriation</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Jewish Population</td>
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<td>Jewish Population</td>
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*Figures are approximate.*

**JDC’s Objectives in Eastern Europe**

- JDC helps individual communities provide elderly Holocaust survivors with the material assistance they need to live out their lives with dignity as Jews.
- JDC works to ensure that benefits are provided in a regionally equitable manner, and that those assisted will come as close as possible to having the modest minimum income needed to maintain acceptable living conditions.
- Local communities are also being helped to develop additional services to relieve the loneliness of the elderly while meeting their physical needs.
- JDC continues to encourage the process of Jewish renewal under way in these renascent communities by stimulating the reestablishment of Jewish cultural, religious, educational, and youth activities.
- JDC helps individual communities to organize themselves effectively and rebuild needed services; it promotes the development and training of lay and professional leaders and encourages actions to increase self-sufficiency.
- All of these efforts are designed to help ensure, where feasible, a viable and dynamic Jewish life for the future.
- In keeping with its global policy, JDC, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency and the Government of Israel, will continue to respond to emergency situations, helping to rescue and care for Jews in danger or distress, as it has been doing in the former Yugoslavia.
for people who had literally lost everything. Many of the elderly pointed out that this was the second time in their lives that they had become refugees - and the second time that JDC had come to their rescue.

By the end of December, about 1,200 of the refugees had moved on to new lives in Israel, Canada, or Western Europe, with some choosing to reestablish themselves in various parts of former Yugoslavia. JDC aided those in the latter category as well as some of those in transit, and it continued to care for 300 remaining refugees. About half are still seeking to emigrate, the rest are elderly Jews unable to go any further, or women waiting for husbands still in Bosnia. JDC’s 1992 Ralph I. Goldman Fellow spent four months in Zagreb working with the refugees and the local community, concentrating particularly on efforts to help resolve the situation of the most helpless.

Even before fighting broke out last April, JDC had begun sending emergency reserves of cash and medicine to the Jewish community in Sarajevo. It had also launched a non-sectarian aid effort with a shipment of badly needed children’s medicines to the municipal hospital. The first relief efforts were small scale and carried out entirely at JDC’s expense, and some of the items sent from Belgrade disappeared en route. Funds were also sent in to finance local purchases. By mid-summer, the acting president of Sarajevo Jewry’s social and philanthropic organization, La Benevolencia, had become the leader of a newly forged aid coalition uniting the Serbian, Croatian, and Moslem aid societies. He convinced JDC leaders that La Benevolencia could serve as a universally respected channel for non-sectarian aid to Bosnia, and a new chapter in the relief effort got under way.

A transport network was set up between Split and Sarajevo, financed by contributions to the JDC Open Mailbox. JDC appealed to the European Council of Jewish Communal Services and the European Union of Jewish Students to organize donations of food, clothing, and medicines, and it was made clear that JDC and La Benevolencia would see to it that goods shipped to Split, Zagreb, or Belgrade would be delivered to Sarajevo and distributed on a non-sectarian basis. CBF, which had already been sending in supplies through La Benevolencia, stepped up its aid shipments; donations were obtained by JDC in New York from the U.S. and Canada; and Jewish communities throughout Europe responded generously, sending funds and supplies for distribution through what has become the JDC-La Benevolencia lifeline. Supplies were also channeled to JDC by other international relief agencies, including Merkhamet, the Moslem relief organization, as well as by the French government through the European Jewish Congress.

By early 1993, this lifeline had
succeeded in reaching some of the smaller communities in Bosnia, penetrating even into the various factions' refugee camps. Inside Sarajevo, La Benevolencia was serving 300 hot lunches each day to anyone who came to the community building, whatever their ethnic or religious affiliation. Its pharmacy, the only free one in the city, was serving 1,000-1,500 people daily, and a second one opened in March. Thick plastic sheeting purchased by JDC in Israel was also distributed to hospitals, essential public institutions, and homes to cover windows shattered by shelling and provide some protection from the elements.

JDC-coordinated supply lines maintained in cooperation with the Belgrade federation are also helping to sustain a number of small, isolated Jewish communities in other Bosnian towns that are as badly off as Sarajevo.

Meanwhile, various aspects of JDC's regular country program continued last year. In Croatia, regular assistance was provided to approximately 60 Jewish households, with others receiving temporary help as the cost of living continued to rise. JDC continued to support the Svarc Old Age Home in Zagreb and supply it with medications purchased abroad. The home was filled to capacity last year, with a dozen refugees from Bosnia and other non-Croatians among the 80 residents. Cash assistance was provided to approximately 80 individuals in Serbia and Macedonia, including a few who have entered a public old age home in Belgrade in lieu of the Jewish home in Croatia.

JDC continued to provide funds for the maintenance of the Pirovac camp in Croatia, which was used as a transit point last year for Sarajevan refugees en route from Split to Zagreb. While the youth camp there was cancelled again, 200 Jews from different parts of the former Yugoslavia, including 70 refugees from Bosnia, attended a special "family week" at the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation/JDC International Summer Camp at Szarvas, Hungary last summer.

JDC continues to support the Jewish community federations in Belgrade and Zagreb, helping them carry out their activities throughout the former Yugoslavia. Jewish education in Croatia and Slovenia was given a new energy last year with the appointment of a new program coordinator. The community complex in Zagreb damaged in the 1991 fighting was refurbished and expanded by the community without using JDC resources; it was inaugurated at September ceremonies attended by representatives of international Jewry. In Belgrade, too, community leaders have been placing increasing emphasis on Jewish cultural activities. JDC has been subsidizing the training in Israel of a rabbinical student from Serbia who was joined last January by an outstanding cantor and teacher from Sarajevo.

Hungary

Privatization is proceeding slowly in Hungary as unemployment continued to rise last year and inflation hovered around 30 percent. Many of Hungary's Jews are elderly and ailing Holocaust survivors who need JDC's help in order to afford the bare necessities of life, particularly under current economic conditions. JDC
finances social services for this population through the Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation, a Western-style organization that it established in 1990 with the consent of the community and through which it hopes to encourage increased local participation in caring for the needs of the poor.

The foundation provided monthly cash assistance to 1,950 individuals in 1992, with allotments increased in the second half of the year to bring assistees' incomes closer to the modest minimum level needed to maintain acceptable living conditions. Over 2,300 special cash grants were provided last year to those with emergency needs. More people will probably require this kind of help in 1993 as cutbacks in health and other state-sponsored services continue. Over 1,500 elderly Jews received additional assistance last winter to help them keep their homes heated despite a huge increase in energy costs; this number is expected to rise to 1,900 this year.

JDC continued to support a variety of community food programs that provided daily kosher lunches for over 1,200 elderly in 1992. Most were served at a network of kosher canteens that also function as Jewish social centers and help to alleviate the isolation of the elderly. The Central Board of Hungarian Jews provided over 1,100 of these meals through the Budapest Central Kitchen, including 230 delivered through a meals-on-wheels program whose operating costs are expected to be assumed by the community in 1994. Small kosher kitchens were also supported in Debrecen, Miskolc, and Szeged, and JDC helped the Orthodox community in Budapest provide food for the elderly at the Hanna Restaurant.

JDC has been encouraging the organization of voluntary groups of Jewish youngsters and adults to visit the sick and the homebound as well as the establishment of new pensioner clubs as a way of facilitating community development while providing much-needed services. A new part-time day care center for the elderly was opened in 1992 and support continued for the Pava Center.

Expanded cultural, social, and volunteer programs were introduced in all facilities, with two additional clubs slated to open in 1993. JDC continued to help support three community homes for the aged last year as plans were worked out for much-needed changes in two of the facilities.

In conjunction with the Jewish Braille Institute of America, a new program for the blind and visually impaired elderly was begun that is expected to serve 250 people in the coming year, primarily in the old age homes and through the pensioner clubs. A library of Jewish "talking books"
and musical cassettes has been established and playback equipment is being distributed.

The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation/JDC International Summer Camp at Szarvas is the nucleus of JDC’s youth activities in Hungary, and every year it attracts more children from neighboring countries. It is a key element in JDC’s efforts to nurture the leadership potential without which there can be no Jewish future. Campers, counselors, and their parents have all become important participants in the ongoing process of Jewish communal renewal, bringing back with them to their home communities the message of proud Judaism.

The camp has become an all-year activity in Hungary, with 70 older students being trained as counselors last year during the winter months and meetings held with participants and their parents in the spring. Expansion efforts enabled some 1,500 youngsters to attend the various sessions in 1992. The 1,119 Hungarian participants were joined by 370 young Jews from Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and different parts of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, along with 15 Israeli staff members provided by the Jewish Agency.

Last summer’s educational program focused on the holiday cycle of the Jewish calendar, using camp activities like arts and crafts, music, and dramatics to acquaint the children with the meaning and customs of the holiday being “celebrated” that day. Hebrew lessons and Israel-centered activities were also featured, and about 900 visiting parents participated in special programs held every second week. A special “family week” held for the first time at the close of the summer drew 258 children from different parts of the former Yugoslavia and 70 participants from Czechoslovakia.

JDC continues to support the operating costs of the community’s high school, the Anne Frank Gymnasium, whose enrollment reached 200 in the fall of 1992. It provides technical assistance and advice to the two Jewish day schools that were opened in Budapest in 1990, and it continues to help the Orthodox community with its Talmud Torah and kindergarten. Demand for Jewish education has increased so much that the current enrollment of nearly 1,200 Jewish children in various Jewish schools could easily be doubled if financing were available.

To help provide a core of Jewish educators and potential leaders, JDC instituted a three-year teacher training program, or Pedagogium, in 1989 in partnership with Jerusalem’s Schocken Institute, the Budapest Rabbinical Seminary, and the local community. Support is also provided by the Doron Foundation and the Pincus Fund. The Pedagogium’s first class graduated in 1992, and 31 students are currently enrolled in a course of study that includes four hours a week of service to the community.

In cooperation with the Pedagogium, the Jewish schools, and all the Jewish youth movements, JDC introduced a teaching program on voluntarism this past year that combines theory with practice, involving youngsters in communal initiatives new to Hungary.

The audio-visual and documen-
tary center established by JDC last year is an important source of Jewish materials for the schools, the youth movements, and other community institutions. Teachers and youth leaders were invited to meet at the center and share educational ideas, a newsletter was published, and intensive translation of needed materials continues. Plans are under way for the establishment of a Jewish community center that could serve as a focal point for Jewish cultural activities. JDC also continues to assist the Hungarian Union of Jewish Students, helping this younger generation to become a vital voice at home and an important part of the European Jewish student movement.

JDC continues to help meet the community's religious needs, providing various religious articles and holiday supplies to those lacking the means to purchase them and participating in the cost of a rabbi for the Orthodox community and a ritual slaughterer. JDC subsidizes the operating costs of the Rabbinical Seminary and provided stipends last year to six students. A scholar-in-residence program offered in conjunction with the Schocken Institute continues; it is part of JDC's effort to broaden the Seminary's mandate to include various forms of adult education for the increasing number of Hungarians seeking to reclaim their Jewish heritage.

Throughout 1992, local JDC staff were very much involved in the non-sectarian home care project for the elderly undertaken by the JDC International Development Program. This and other IDP Hungary projects are described in detail in the JDC-IDP section of this report.

Romania

The country's economic situation continues to be one of the bleakest in Eastern Europe. Romanian workers have seen their purchasing power drop by an estimated 40 percent over the past two years, while pensioners have suffered a cut of nearly 60 percent. As economic reforms proceed and government subsidies for basic goods are further reduced, pensioners undoubtedly will continue to be affected more severely than the general population. This has made the social assistance programs that JDC implements through FEDROM, the Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania, more vital than ever to the well-being of...
elderly Jews. However, FEDROM has been reducing its contribution to these programs as its income continues to decline in value. JDC has been able to absorb some of these cutbacks, inasmuch as it benefited from a better than anticipated exchange rate for most of 1992 and from the fact that inflation increased at a slower pace.

Through this social assistance program, monthly cash grants were provided last year to about 1,500 elderly Jews, most of whom are ailing Holocaust survivors with limited or no government pensions and no relatives to call on for help. Assistance levels were adjusted upward several times in 1992. The Special winter relief grants were provided to 3,300 individuals last year to help them pay for apartment repairs, the rising cost of heat and other utilities, basic foods, and warm clothing. In 1993, about 3,100 individuals are expected to benefit from this program, which enables the elderly to keep their homes heated during Romania's harsh winter. A clothing distribution program that benefited 2,800 individuals in 1992 may have to be restricted to the very neediest this year, unless donations can be secured to replace sharply depleted stocks.

Due to food shortages that are particularly severe in winter, the increases, however, have covered only 60-70 percent of the actual rise in the cost of food, rent, and other basic necessities, and further adjustments will be needed in the months ahead.

JDC-funded food packages currently provided to 2,900 individuals were temporarily increased from eight to 12 last year. Included in each package are staples such as sugar, cooking oil, and powdered soup that are extremely hard to secure locally. The 11 kosher canteens operated by FEDROM throughout Romania provided the lonely elderly with both a place for companionship and over 670,000 meals in 1992. And the aging fleet of vans serving the growing number of homebound elderly through a meals-on-wheels program was partially replaced last year with seven inexpensive locally purchased all-weather vehicles.

Revamped eligibility criteria and an effective cost containment effort are helping to make FEDROM's comprehensive medical program more efficient. In addition to a home care program and a polyclinic in Bucharest, FEDROM operates small clinics in 19 localities, with part-time doctors hired to serve the very smallest communities. Although further improvement is needed, great progress was made last year when a physician was hired to supervise medical services in the provinces, and a newly hired pharmacist began overseeing the distribution of the drugs and other medical supplies that were provided in 1992 to 2,600 individuals. In addition to purchasing medications locally and abroad, JDC has been soliciting large-quantity donations that are used directly or bartered for needed items.

To make the best use of scarce resources in the face of increasing costs, economizing efforts have also been made in the past two years in the community's network of old age
homes. The Balus Home in Bucharest will have 80 residents in 1993, with further reductions in size contemplated as new residents are admitted only to the larger (220-bed capacity) and more modern Rosen Home. Two small, family-like homes remain open in Timisoara and in Arad, with the latter possibly slated for closure over the next few years. Early last year, a new program introduced by the Jewish Braille Institute of America, in partnership with JDC, began providing blind and visually impaired elderly with special services to help lessen their isolation, including “talking books” on Jewish and other subjects.

JDC continues to supply the community with a variety of religious articles and the services of a ritual slaughterer. Special packages and cash assistance were provided to the needy before the Passover holiday, and matzah was purchased by JDC and distributed to the entire Jewish community by FEDROM. Budget reductions have necessitated a cut in this program for 1993.

JDC continues to support the administrative costs of FEDROM’s social assistance department, whose staff consists largely of partially-compensated pensioners. It is clear that younger persons must be encouraged to assume positions of communal responsibility. In an effort to improve FEDROM’s ability to carry out its tasks, at its request JDC sent a rabbi, an educator, and a manager from Israel last year to take up senior positions at the federation, but all three terminated their positions by early 1993.

Expressions of anti-Semitism in the media lessened during the year as strong support for the Jewish community was expressed by top Romanian religious, political, and intellectual leaders. Many joined in the recent celebration of Chief Rabbi Dr. Moses Rosen’s 80th birthday, with much public recognition given, both in Bucharest and abroad, to the Rabbi’s life-long achievements on behalf of Romanian Jewry.

Poland

Poland, the first country in Eastern Europe to risk taking a “shock therapy” approach in its conversion to a market economy, began an economic rebound in 1992 as industrial production rose 4.2 percent in the year’s final quarter. Inflation, however, still hovered around 40 percent, and pension increases did not keep pace with the rise in the cost of living. JDC currently provides regular cash assistance to over 3,000 individuals who meet the criteria established by the Central Jewish Welfare Committee. Most are elderly Holocaust survivors who have been much affected by continuing price increases and cuts in subsidies for basic goods. An additional welfare allocation was made in 1992 to the 700 neediest cases, and by year’s end, cash grants were increased across the board in order to bring the income level of all those assisted closer to the modest minimum standard acceptable to JDC. A one-time supplementary grant was also provided to help compensate for the steep decline in the purchasing power of the elderly.
With about 85 percent of the Jewish population over the age of 60, JDC conducted an in-depth evaluation in 1992 of assistee needs and an examination of the government-sponsored services to which they might be entitled. Given JDC’s budget constraints, the aim was to develop a minimal social service effort that was seen essentially as a problem-solving program for those most in need. A social worker was hired early in 1993 to work directly with assistees in their homes and to activate a group of volunteer visitors to combat the loneliness of the elderly.

As a result of a comprehensive reverification effort carried out by the Central Jewish Welfare Committee, 206 cases were removed from the welfare rolls in 1992. The main effect was to ensure a more equitable distribution of available funds to those truly in need, with additional payments authorized for those who had grown older and sicker. Despite mortalities, further significant decreases in the caseload are not expected in the immediate future because of surviving younger spouses as well as new applications from recent retirees now free to identify themselves as Jews. Continued high inflation is also prompting more Jewish retirees to apply to the community for help in trying to make ends meet, particularly since they invariably lack the family support network relied on by other Poles their age.

Through the Jewish Religious Community of Poland (JRCP), JDC operates six kosher canteens that provided about 70,000 free meals last year to needy, elderly Jews and their spouses. Funds were also provided for the purchase of about 2,850 prescription medications. Because of budgetary stringencies, only drugs unavailable in Poland or those that are beyond the assistees’ means are covered by this program. Needs have increased since the government stopped providing free prescriptions, and JDC is actively seeking donated medications as a program supplement.

Since JDC returned to Poland more than a decade ago, it has been supporting a wide range of Jewish cultural programming, including the lectures, Yiddish film and theater performances, and musical events presented each week by the 16 branches of the TSKZ, the Social and Cultural Association of Polish Jews. Two years before Poland’s 1989 political revolution, JDC secured permission to reach out to young people eager to learn more about the Jewish roots that many had only recently discovered. This group, comprised mostly of children of mixed marriages who were thought to have assimilated, quickly began to grow in size, with 400 young adults aged 15 to 45 participating last year in a regular program of Jewish studies.

The Meyerhoff Fund recently agreed to help JDC renovate and increase the capacity of the Jewish community facility at Srodborow. The Jewish summer camp, reinstated in 1987 after a 20-year hiatus, had 220 participants in 1992 (up from 40 in its initial year), and monthly Jewish cultural retreats for youngsters and young adults averaged about 80 participants. Winter retreats are now a regular fixture of the program, as are Passover seders.
and other Jewish holiday celebrations. JDC also enabled 37 youngsters to attend the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation/JDC International Summer Camp in Szarvas, Hungary last summer.

Younger people recently elected to local and national leadership positions have begun to revamp club activities in some TSKZ branches. Many are "graduates" of the Srodborow programs who have added Hebrew classes to club schedules and are eager for increased contact with Israel and world Jewry. JDC enabled several new community leaders and staff to participate last year in various communal training programs abroad.

In the fall of 1992, a Resource Center for Jewish Education began operating in Warsaw to help the various Jewish groups improve the quality of their programs. The center is a project of the Coordination Committee of Major Polish Jewish Organizations. It was spearheaded by JDC together with the Jewish Agency, and it is receiving support from the Doron Foundation and the Meyerhoff Fund.

In addition to his involvement with JDC programs, JDC's local representative, who has been operating out of Cracow since mid-1991, has been providing both the Jewish Religious Community of Poland and the TSKZ with technical assistance in furthering their claims for the return of Jewish communal property. With government support much reduced or, in the case of JRCP, eliminated entirely, he has also been encouraging the development of other income-generating projects in an effort to maximize the community's potential income and lessen its dependence on JDC.

Meanwhile, JDC continues to fund JRCP's entire budget, thereby enabling it to maintain synagogues and religious services in 15 localities, provide communal seders and other public holiday celebrations, and publish a Jewish calendar-almanac. JDC also provides the community with kosher food purchased abroad, including matzah and other Passover supplies, and with various religious articles.

In April 1993, JDC leaders took part in international ceremonies in Warsaw marking the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Those participating in this historic commemoration also had the opportunity to see the changing features of JDC's program in Poland.

The Czech Republic & Slovakia

On January 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia split peacefully in two, but anxieties continue as to what the future holds for each of these new countries and their constituent populations. JDC will continue to work directly with the two Jewish federations that already existed in what are now two separate nations, as well as with the local communities. After the 1989 "Velvet Revolution," JDC was able to expand and reorient its programs in cooperation with new local leaders in order to encourage the renewal of Jewish life that has been under way ever since.

Thanks to income it received from the restitution of communal property, the Prague community became largely independent in
1991, in keeping with JDC's goal of encouraging communal self-sufficiency so that scarce resources can be shifted to where they are most needed. JDC continues to provide technical assistance for the community's social welfare programs and nominal support for Jewish education and leadership development activities. Two experts from JDC-ESHEL in Israel, for example, were sent to Prague last year to evaluate a proposed sheltered housing project for the elderly. And together with JDC and the Jewish Agency, the community opened an educational center where close to 200 individuals study Hebrew and Judaism. Meanwhile, JDC continues to support the infrastructure of the two federations and of communities other than Prague.

JDC funds provided about 70 Czech Jews living outside Prague with regular cash assistance in 1992, and about 170 elderly Jews in Slovakia were similarly assisted. Vital medications ordered by the two federations were purchased by JDC in Vienna and distributed through the local communities. In Slovakia, JDC continued to support the kosher restaurants in Kosice and Bratislava, thereby enabling these communities to subsidize the provision of hot kosher meals for the elderly in a communal setting.

JDC is helping the local communities develop home care services for the elderly, including an outreach program to the visually impaired that has been established in Kosice in cooperation with the Jewish Braille Institute of America. With the support of CBF World Jewish Relief (U.K.), JDC helped the communities in Bratislava and Kosice to establish Emerald Age Clubs for pensioners that are bringing elderly Jews together for social and educational programs.

At the other end of the age spectrum, the Czechoslovak Union of Jewish Youth, the outgrowth of a post-revolutionary JDC initiative, continues to flourish. Its activities, along with other community programs, are being facilitated by new mini-vans purchased for the Prague, Kosice, and Bratislava communities with a grant from CBF. Since the beginning of 1992, a JDC-sponsored volunteer from the World Union of Jewish Students' Project Areivim has been coordinating youth and educational activities in Prague and other cities, such as Brno and Bratislava. His efforts have been so successful that JDC arranged for him to continue working in 1993.

Last summer, JDC subsidized the participation of over 100 youngsters from Czechoslovakia in the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation/JDC International Summer Camp at Szarvas, and 70 children and adults attended the special "family week" Jewish education program organized by JDC at the end of the camp season. With the support of a JDC-coordinated coalition, the Czech federation last June completed the renovation of a modest retreat and recreation center at Krchleby in southern Bohemia. JDC subsidized a summer camp there for 20 children last summer as well as a weekend seminar for youth leaders. Similar activities are planned for 1993.

A major effort to overcome the lack of qualified personnel and materials for Jewish education is being launched with the combined help of the Jewish Agency, the Doron Foundation, the Pincus Fund, and others. The program involves publishing original and translated works about Judaism and Jewish history in the Czech and Slovak languages, establishing Jewish education centers and video libraries, and training local teachers. A significant step was taken last fall with the opening of a Jewish kindergarten in Kosice, the first one in generations, for which JDC's early childhood education consultant provided expert advice.

JDC subsidized the participation in 1992 of three community leaders from Prague and Brno in the JDC-Buncher leadership training program in Israel for small Jewish communities. It sponsored the attendance of a young Slovak Jew in last April's "March of the Living" in Poland and Israel, and it co-sponsored with the Jewish Agency a three-week training seminar for potential youth leaders. Leadership recruitment and training will remain a high priority in 1993.

JDC continued to purchase kosher food abroad last year for the
community restaurants in Kosice and Bratislava; it provides Passover supplies and various religious items; and it subsidizes communal Passover seders and other holiday celebrations. The new rabbi in Prague began serving the community last fall after completing his training in Israel with JDC financial support. In response to a heartfelt appeal from local communities in eastern Slovakia, JDC put together a coalition of organizations to sponsor a new rabbi and ritual slaughterer there. A similar effort succeeded in providing Bratislava and other communities in southern Slovakia with a rabbi early in 1993.

The JDC-International Development Program conducted a number of non-sectarian projects last year that added luster to JDC's standing in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Full details of these projects are provided in the JDC-IDP section of this report.

**Bulgaria**

The economic situation in Bulgaria continued to worsen last year; the nation's industries and market system are obsolete, inflation approached 100 percent, and heat, electricity, public transportation, and medications were all in short supply. Available food is very expensive, with increasing shortages expected if property ownership issues continue to keep a large share of the country's farmland out of production.

Most elderly Jews have no family left in Bulgaria, and the burden of dealing with their needs has fallen on the community. Shalom, the Jewish social and cultural organization that represents the community, evaluates needs through its social committee and provides small cash grants each month with funds provided since 1991 by JDC. Last year, the skyrocketing cost of living caused a substantial increase in the number of elderly Jews who fell below the poverty line; 1,700 individuals, including 350 invalids, currently receive grants that spell the difference for them between hunger and nourishment. Should the economic situation deteriorate further, JDC, in cooperation with CBF World Jewish Relief (U.K.), is prepared to supplement the cash grants with emergency food supplies.

JDC helps the community obtain vital medications, which are both scarce and increasingly expensive. About 400 people benefited from this program last year and in-kind donations are being sought to help meet growing needs. A pilot home care project, initiated by JDC in 1991 in cooperation with the Sofia municipality and the Bulgarian Ministry of Social Affairs, currently provides food, medical services, and nursing care to 30 homebound elderly Jews. JDC also conducted a training seminar in elder care last year for 150 leading Bulgarian social workers, and the municipality has asked JDC for advice in reorganizing its social services for the aging.

With financial support from...
JDC, the community was able to carry out a varied cultural program last year as part of the Sephard '92 celebration. Exhibitions of Jewish artwork and sacred objects, concert performances by a Jewish chamber orchestra, lectures, and seminars were all well-attended by the Bulgarian public. Through its 17 local branches, Shalom sponsored a variety of cultural activities, clubs, and publications in 1992, with a new publishing center established to reprint important Jewish works. Last year, JDC helped organize and support 10 communal Passover seders in Sofia and the provinces in which over 2,700 Jews participated. When JDC began this initiative in 1991, it was the first time in decades that Bulgaria's Jews were able to hold a public celebration of the Passover holiday.

JDC supports part of Shalom's administrative costs, inasmuch as government funding has ceased. Shalom's main source of income are a variety of small, community-owned enterprises. JDC has been helping to evaluate these concerns and suggest ways to modernize and improve those deemed most viable; it has also been supporting legal efforts to reclaim communal properties.

Three camps for Jewish youth were held at different times of the year in 1992, with a total of 450 participants, and 40 youngsters attended the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation/JDC International Summer Camp at Szarvas. These camps give the children an opportunity to begin exploring their Jewish identities; they are also a vehicle for involving parents in their child's new Jewish experience. Many camp alumni seek out further connections with the community and are among the more than 100 students aged 4-18 currently attending twice-weekly Talmud Torah classes sponsored by Shalom. There are 125 students enrolled in the Jewish elementary school that was established last fall in Sofia and 25 children in a new Jewish kindergarten. For older students, JDC is helping to encourage and support the activities of the newly established Union of Jewish Students, whose membership doubled in 1992.
Morocco

While 1992 marked a return to normalcy for the Moroccan Jewish community following the tension that had surrounded the gulf crisis the previous year, it also saw a continuing pattern of institutional closure as the population continued its slow decrease in size. This pattern is particularly pronounced in the provincial towns, where a lack of clientele brought the closure last year of three homes for the aged - in Rabat, Fez, and Marrakesh - as well as the Jewish school in Meknes. There are no longer any Jewish schools in the provincial communities, and Tangier is the only community in the provinces to retain its homes for the aged, which JDC helps to fund.

Jewish life in Casablanca, with the momentum of a proud, centuries-old tradition behind it, continues to display a dynamism beyond the community's numbers. Over 20 synagogues function on a daily basis, a dozen more are open for Shabbat and holidays, and nearly all the community's school-age children, about 1,400 youngsters, attend Jewish day schools.

Nevertheless, that enrollment has been decreasing as the population numbers have continued to decline, and JDC has actively encouraged consolidations and cost cutting measures where appropriate in the four school systems it continues to subsidize: Ozar Hatorah, Lubavitch, Ittihad, and ORT. JDC also provides an educational development fund to assist schools with in-service training, it pays stipends to teachers participating in two evening study programs, and it is helping to assure that the educational needs of Jewish children in the provinces will continue to be met.

A new youth center was opened by Lubavitch in Marrakesh in 1992; JDC helps to support this movement's high-quality programs for Jewish youth in that city as well as in Casablanca and Meknes. Funds were also provided last year for youth programs run by a revitalized DEJJ, the Department Educatif de la Jeunesse Juive au Maroc, and JDC helps support summer camp programs for about 450 children run by these two organizations and by Ozar Hatorah and Aide Scolaire.

In partnership with the Casablanca Jewish community, JDC provided welfare assistance to 274 individuals last year, and it helped 11 provincial communities to assist a total of 231 Jews in need. Grants were increased somewhat in mid-year to compensate for inflation. About 150 individuals benefited from an additional fund allocated by JDC to help cope with extraordinary cases of poverty and illness. JDC provides 70 percent of the cost of maintaining the Casablanca community's home for the aged, which absorbed some of the residents of the three homes closed in the provinces and currently has 100 residents. JDC's Jewish Service Corps volunteers continue to play an active role in programs for the elderly at this home, in two daily clubs developed by JDC in partnership with Lubavitch and Ozar Hatorah, and at a two-week vacation colony at the community campsite in Imouzzer.

About 1,700 needy Jews of all ages benefited in 1992 from health services provided by OSE, Oeuvre Secours aux Enfants, with JDC support, and a special fund provided 80 individuals with emergency medical care in private clinics or abroad. JDC will be working with OSE in 1993 to implement recommenda-
tions for service improvements in the provinces made as a result of an assessment of health needs conducted last year by a JDC-sponsored volunteer physician together with the OSE staff.

Tunisia

Pressing needs in the wake of a sharp rise in the cost of living caused JDC to make a small increase in the monthly cash grants that it provided last year to 185 individuals in Tunis and in three provincial towns. Most of these individuals are elderly Jews living alone on very meager savings or retirement income; the grants help them pay for rent, food, and other necessities. Some rely entirely on these modest grants for support. An increase was also made in the fund used to purchase clothing and household basics for those receiving assistance and for other community members living on the edge of poverty.

Through the Tunis community, JDC continued to fund medical care for indigent Jews in six localities. As the cost of health care has escalated, increasing numbers of lower middle class Jewish families have been turning to the community for help. JDC also continued its support for two homes, or foyers, for the aged in the Tunis area, which had a total of 43 residents in 1992. Two experts were sent last year to study the feasibility of merging the

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<th>AFRICA and ASIA</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MOROCCO</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Population: 6,460</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $1,925,800</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TUNISIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Population: 1,900</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $480,400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EGYPT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Population: 250</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $71,800</td>
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<td><strong>ALGERIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Population: 75</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $8,900</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CEUTA AND MELILLA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Population: 1,560</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $4,800</td>
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<td><strong>ETHIOPIA</strong></td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $2,873,700</td>
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<td><strong>INDIA</strong></td>
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<td>Jewish Population: 5,500</td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $184,000</td>
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<td><strong>CHINA</strong></td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $4,500</td>
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<td><strong>MYANMAR (Formerly Burma)</strong></td>
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<td>JDC Appropriation: $1,900</td>
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1Figures are approximate.

JDC’s Objectives in Africa and Asia

- In North African countries where the Jewish populations are slowly but steadily diminishing in size - albeit at different rates, JDC helps communities to maintain the communal institutions necessary for Jewish life.
- Throughout this area, it is a primary JDC objective to ensure that children will have access to Jewish education wherever possible.
- JDC provides various forms of social welfare assistance and institutional support to enable the Jewish aged, sick, and poor to live out their lives with dignity. Those in need have come to represent an increasing proportion of these declining populations.
- Wherever possible, JDC encourages the consolidation of facilities and other ways to utilize communal resources to the fullest.
- In communities with sizable populations of young Jews, like India, JDC has been placing increasing emphasis on Jewish cultural and educational activities that strengthen Jewish identity.
- In recent years, JDC has helped facilitate the emigration of entire Jewish communities - the Jews of Ethiopia being a prime example - and it continues to work to assure the safety and well-being of all Jews who reside in these volatile areas.
two homes as a way of improving the quality of care while husbanding both financial and staff resources. The latter issue has become an increasingly critical problem, with communal institutions unable to find qualified replacements for aging staff members.

As a result of the study, the Tunis community decided to sell one of the homes and renovate the other so that it will be able to accommodate both homes' current residents. JDC has been asked to help oversee the renovation and purchase the additional equipment and furnishings that will be needed. JDC also hopes to send a volunteer couple to Tunis toward the end of 1993 to help residents and staff prepare for the transition.

JDC continued to provide support in 1992 for the only Jewish school left in Tunis, which is operated by Lubavitch and has an enrollment of 84 children aged 3 to 16. Funds were also provided to two schools in Jerba with a total enrollment of 220 and for Talmud Torah classes in Hara Sghiria for seven youngsters. JDC provides the community with funds to supplement the salaries of its two remaining ritual slaughterers, and it helped five local communities last year to provide matzah and other Passover supplies to 176 individuals. All other religious needs and institutions are funded entirely by the Tunis community. As local income drops, the community is finding this increasingly burdensome and has begun turning to Tunisian Jews living in France for help with this and other communal needs. Funds were raised in this manner last year for new heating equipment in one of the foyers and for help in cleaning up the Tunis Jewish cemetery.

Other Moslem Countries

In EGYPT, JDC helped the remnant Cairo, Karaite, and Alexandria Jewish communities last year to provide cash assistance to 58 elderly and impoverished individuals. The communities' dwindling income has necessitated JDC's increasing its share of program support to ensure that needs will be met as the cost of living continues its upward climb. JDC also provides funds for medical care in partnership with the local communities, and it covers 90 percent of the costs of two small homes for the aged in Cairo and Alexandria. JDC encourages and supports communal holiday celebrations—providing a cantor whenever possible, Passover supplies for the seder, and kosher foods for other holidays. It also encourages other group recreational opportunities for aging community members, most of whom are widows living alone.

ALGERIA's remnant Jewish community continues to look to JDC for support amid a deteriorating political and economic situation. Supplementary cash grants are currently provided to seven elderly Jews with meager financial resources, with JDC's representative
maintaining close contact with these frail assistees. Subsidized medical care is provided when needed by the Little Sisters of the Poor, and JDC is grateful to the members of this Catholic religious order for their tender concern. In the Spanish enclaves of CEUTA and MELILLA, JDC’s efforts to encourage communal self-sufficiency have already borne fruit. The MELILLA community was able to finance its school and welfare needs without JDC support last year, and so informed JDC at the start of 1992. In CEUTA, JDC provided a small share of the cost of Hebrew classes for about 40 youngsters. In other parts of the Moslem world in 1992, JDC continued to help remaining Jewish communities meet their health, welfare, and Jewish educational needs.

Ethiopia

During the first half of 1992, JDC concentrated on assisting the several thousand Jews of Quara, a remote mountainous region in the west of Gondar heretofore cut off by the civil war, begin their own journey to Israel. The first group of about 100 reached JDC’s facilities in Teda in early December 1991; the last group left for Israel via Addis Ababa on June 1, 1992. During this six-month period, 2,557 individuals passed through Teda, with 1,145 being cared for at the height of the transit program. Three different compounds were built to shelter the Quara Jews while the Jewish Agency completed arrangements to move them to Addis for a brief stay and then on to Israel. Seventeen babies were born during this sojourn in Teda, and five members of the community died.

So few deaths among people who had never before seen a doctor and who had brought with them their sick and elderly is due to the comprehensive medical assistance program provided by JDC, which included over 6,000 special meals for 168 malnourished children. The Ethiopian doctors, nurses, and health assistants staffing the JDC clinic were directed by a devoted American doctor who has been working with Ethiopian Jews for a number of years and has shared with them not only his medical expertise, but also his knowledge of and love for Judaism.

With some families having to stay in Teda for over three months, JDC recognized that they needed more than just food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. A school was opened for the children, and religious, social, and educational activities were organized for the adults to help ease the cultural transition. JDC continued to provide food, shelter, and medical assistance during the Quara Jews’ stay in Addis. Here, too, informal educational activities were set up to prepare for the journey to Israel.

With the departure of the Quara Jews, JDC has closed its facilities in Teda and Gondar. In 1993, it will be arranging care and mainte-
nance as needed for those among the few remaining Jews in Ethiopia who are expected to leave their villages to make aliyah.

Throughout 1992, at the request of the Israeli government and in consultation with the Jewish Agency and the Council of Jewish Federations, JDC continued to assist the approximately 2,800 Felas Mora whom it had been supporting in Addis Ababa since their arrival there with the mass influx of Ethiopian Jews prior to Operation Solomon. The Felas Mora are descendants of Jews who converted to Christianity, and many of them have relatives among the Ethiopian Jews who have made aliyah; they were awaiting a decision in Israel on their request to enter the country. Working together with the North American Conference on Ethiopian Jewry, JDC provided this group of Felas Mora with food, shelter, and a cottage industry program that gave each family's breadwinner a monthly stipend. JDC also continued to operate its clinic in Addis to provide help to those in transit as well as to the Felas Mora population.

Throughout the year, a concerted effort was made by all parties to prevent additional Felas Mora from abandoning their villages, land, and livelihood in a mass movement to the capital. Now that a decision has been made by the Israeli authorities to proceed on a case by case basis, JDC is evaluating its programs in Ethiopia.

India

A number of important developments last year helped to further JDC's program objectives in India, which were explored in detail by JDC Board members participating in a study mission last March. JDC hired its first rabbi-educator to teach Torah and Hebrew classes and further the community's understanding of Jewish customs and rituals. The rabbi, the first to serve in India in decades, arrived in Bombay in mid-March. A full-time youth worker had been recruited by JDC the previous fall and was accompanied for a number of months by the 1991 Ralph I. Goldman Fellow.

Together they have greatly expanded Jewish cultural and educational activities for the Bene Israel community, with programs that have included citywide Jewish holiday celebrations; four separate youth camps; after-school and weekend activities; the publication of a community newsletter, Kol Bombay; and classes in the Hebrew language and a variety of Jewish subjects for youth group leaders and others.

Hundreds of Jewish youngsters and young adults living in Bombay, Thane, Kurla, and Ahmedabad have responded enthusiastically to JDC's outreach efforts, eager to deepen their knowledge of their Jewish heritage. In response to the growing demand for books, JDC opened Jewish libraries in 1992 in its Bombay office and in Ahmedabad, with a special library for children in the Thane synagogue dedicated during the JDC Board mis-
sion. Additional libraries are planned for the coming year. JDC will also provide funds to maintain a community campsite in Matheran that is used for retreats and camp programs.

In two instances of first-time participation by Indian Jews, JDC sent a young man from Ahmadabad in 1992 to participate in the JDC-sponsored leadership training program in Israel for small Jewish communities, and a young man from Bombay joined Jewish youngsters from around the world in the March of the Living in Europe and Israel. The Buncher Fellow is now working in his home community, and JDC hopes to send additional participants from other cities as part of its continuing effort to strengthen community leadership.

For over 30 years JDC has funded the costs of running feeding programs at the two ORT schools and a hostel for ORT's male boarding students. After a high-level review by ORT and JDC, it was decided that JDC would provide a one-time grant to renovate and improve the hostel facilities, which would then be turned over to ORT for ongoing administration and funding, along with the feeding programs.

JDC continued last year to provide modest grants to over 200 individuals each month to supplement the meager amounts they receive from synagogue trusts, thereby helping these very needy Jews to eke out a bare living in the face of rapidly rising costs. JDC also pays for medical care for the neediest and for residential care in the Bene Israel Home for ten individuals who had been living in synagogue court-yards or on the streets. It provides meals to 11 elderly Jewish poor who spend their days at a center in the JDC office. JDC staff visited Calcutta last year to assess Jewish welfare needs in that city, with a regular liaison expected to be maintained in 1993. A local advisory committee was established last year to oversee social assistance programs, and a JDC Jewish Service Corps volunteer with casework experience was sent to India last summer to provide technical help to the local staff. This volunteer will be returning for another three-month assignment in May 1993.

China and Myanmar

In both China and Myanmar (formerly called Burma), JDC welfare grants enable a small number of aging and impoverished individuals to live out their lives with dignity. Assistance was provided in 1992 to seven members of the remnant Burmese Jewish community, which is now concentrated in Yangon. Quarterly pension payments were made to two individuals in China last year, in a last echo of JDC's World War II Shanghai refugee operations; four others received quarterly relief grants.
**Regional Programs and Activities**

Although LEATID continues to be based in Argentina, where it was established in 1988 with JDC’s encouragement and support, it has come to serve as a training institute for Jewish lay leaders and professionals from all of Latin America. A second class of 30 community professionals is currently participating in LEATID’s two-year training program, which will conclude with a five-week seminar in Israel. Other programs have been developed in response to particular needs. In 1992, for example, a 15-month training program for young leadership was initiated; called Amit, this program now has a second group of 30 participants from several Latin American countries.

JDC also helps local communities provide unique training experiences abroad for their lay and professional leaders, facilitating visits to North America to attend conferences and share experiences and techniques. JDC continues to help support the activities of Jawaia, a Latin American version of the Coalition for the Advancement of Jewish Education (CAJE). Jawaia was formed two years ago by Latin American Jewish educators who had attended CAJE conferences here. In 1992, a similar organization, called Mifgash, was formed in Brazil for those speaking Portuguese.

Since 1990, with JDC’s technical assistance and encouragement, Latin American Jewish leaders have been organizing regional General Assemblies patterned on the North American Council of Jewish Federations’ annual General Assembly (GA). The fourth such regional meeting was held in October 1992 in Punta del Este, Uruguay, with over 400 lay and professional leaders gathering to discuss common concerns. The following month, JDC facilitated the participation of leaders from six Latin American nations in the CJF GA in New York, thereby helping to strengthen Latin American ties to other parts of the Jewish world.

Last year, JDC continued to help the Conservative (Masorti) movement develop its continental infrastructure through a program called Masornet. JDC is also helping leaders of the Confederation of Latin American Maccabian Centers reorient the organization to meet the increased demand for Jewish cultural programming and young leadership development. In cooperation with local Jewish communities, JDC will be developing a comprehensive data bank on the individual communities and their institutions to help facilitate community development efforts in Latin America.

**Argentina**

Argentina now has a relatively stable economy and low rate of inflation, but the austerity measures invoked to bring this about and the economic distortions caused by the increase in local currency values have adversely affected the Jewish population. As a result, enrollment in Jewish schools and membership in Jewish centers continue their falling
trend. The Tzedakah Foundation established by community members with JDC assistance has been helping to raise funds to support children's continued attendance at Jewish schools, and JDC also responded last year to the schools' request for help in developing strategies to increase their enrollments. The foundation's success at raising funds for scholarships and other needs has yielded additional benefits by involving a new group of talented young leaders in a variety of community efforts.

JDC continues to provide community institutions with expert assistance to help them upgrade their fundraising and marketing skills. JDC supported a training program for lay leaders of the local Masorti federation last year, and it continued to help the Federation of Jewish Community Centers reinforce its informal Jewish educational programming in order to strengthen Jewish identity. In 1992, it supported the first national seminar for youth leaders; the seminar had 400 participants and emphasized the youth leaders' important role in transmitting Jewish values.

In partnership with the community's central organizations, JDC continues to support outreach programs designed to revitalize Jewish life in the small and distant communities of the Argentine Interior. Outreach efforts of a similar nature are also being promoted in various Buenos Aires neighborhoods where communal participation has been particularly low. In a different kind of outreach activity, in 1992 JDC helped Hebraica launch a new program to bring young adults set to begin their careers together with potential employers in the Jewish community. The aim was not only to provide the young participants with job opportunities in difficult economic times, but also to bring them closer to the Jewish community and help arrest the problem of declining membership.

**LATIN AMERICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONAL PROGRAMS</th>
<th>JDC Appropriation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARGENTINA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Population:</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC Appropriation:</td>
<td>$139,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRAZIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Population:</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC Appropriation:</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Population:</td>
<td>15-20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC Appropriation:</td>
<td>$46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URUGUAY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Population:</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC Appropriation:</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JDC's Objectives in Latin America**

- JDC aims to strengthen the capacities of the Latin American Jewish communities to address problems which affect them individually or collectively.
- It does this by responding to the communities' requests for technical assistance and by helping them to mobilize and make the fullest use possible of their own resources.
- Since Latin American Jewry is able to finance its own institutions and services, JDC only provides seed money for innovative, standard-setting model projects, with all financial commitments of limited duration.
- JDC promotes regional meetings and cooperative interchange and coordination among communities, and it assists in the development of the smaller communities. It seeks to make strong Jewish communities even stronger and encourages them to reach out to their weaker and more isolated neighbors.
- JDC provides technical assistance and expertise to train lay leaders and professionals, and it is helping to strengthen community organization, planning, and fundraising capabilities.

**Brazil**

Brazil continued to face massive economic problems in 1992, and
JDC again made its professional expertise available to the three major Jewish communities to help them cope with the crisis. It supported the efforts of the local federations and community centers to recruit and train lay leaders and professional staff, and it provided technical assistance in enhancing institutional fundraising capabilities.

Last year, JDC continued to help local Jewish educators to overcome the shortage of trained personnel and the scarcity of Portuguese-language Jewish teaching materials. It helped the Board of Jewish Education publish Portuguese-language texts and continued to help organize training seminars and exchange visits for local Jewish teachers. An interchange program has been developing among the Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, and Curitiba communities, and JDC will be working this year to strengthen Mifgash, the association of Brazilian Jewish educators that was formed in Sao Paulo in 1992.

Support continued for an outreach program to smaller Jewish communities in the Brazilian Interior. Through the Confederation of Brazilian Maccabian Centers, key community centers have been functioning as hubs, helping communities in their surrounding region develop a variety of informal Jewish educational activities.

### Chile

JDC works together with Santiago’s central community institutions to provide workshops for lay and professional leaders that emphasize community development strategies, financial planning, and successful fundraising techniques. JDC also helped a number of community leaders and teachers attend training seminars last year in Buenos Aires.

Working in partnership with Santiago’s Circulo Israelita and the Estadio Israelita, JDC helped develop model informal Jewish educational programs for children who do not attend Jewish elementary schools. It is supporting efforts to replicate these models in other Santiago institutions as well as in three small communities in the Chilean Interior. And the Representative Committee of Santiago, with help from JDC, continues to pursue a variety of outreach activities designed to promote the development of all of Chile’s smaller Jewish communities.

### Uruguay

JDC continued last year to help the Montevideo Kehilla, the central organization of one of the country’s four distinct Jewish communities, strengthen its organizational capacities, thereby enhancing its ability to assist other community institutions. In addition to leadership training seminars and workshops provided by the Kehilla, JDC supports a training course that was established by LEATID in Uruguay in 1990. It also continues to help the Kehilla promote the revitalization of the small Jewish community in Paysandu. JDC worked closely with the community on the organization of last year’s Latin American GA, which was attended by a JDC Board member. The success of the Punta del Este conference was due in no small measure to the personal commitment of the Kehilla president and the dedicated efforts of the local organizing committee.
Armenia

The JDC Children's Rehabilitation Center in Gyumri was officially opened on November 8, 1992, the culmination of a series of endeavors undertaken by JDC-IDP following the 1988 earthquake in Armenia. The $1.5 million building was built with funds contributed to the JDC Open Mailbox, major contributions from various Jewish federations and other organizations and individuals, and the pro bono services of Jewish individuals and firms. Labor and local building materials were provided by the Armenian government along with a sizable cash contribution.

The center's staff of Armenian therapists is providing physical and occupational therapy on an out-patient basis to handicapped children living in the northern part of Armenia. The therapists were trained by Israeli professionals recruited by IDP; the training was funded by a U.S. A.I.D. grant to the Armenia Consortium formed by JDC and three other agencies in 1990 to continue rehabilitation efforts in that country. Completed despite the enormous obstacles encountered in shipping building materials into this area of ongoing conflict, the center stands as a symbol of hope in a very bleak landscape. In March 1993, the JDC Board voted to rename the center in memory of IDP's founding executive director, Aryeh Cooperstock, whose vision and dedication had given it birth.

The Czech Republic and Slovakia

JDC-IDP's two-part social welfare project in the Czech Republic, funded by a grant from U.S. A.I.D., was initiated in response to a request for help in modernizing the country's approach to treatment of the handicapped. The first part of the project, the Desider Galsky Training Institute, is a multi-disciplinary training effort for professionals who work with the handicapped. It was established in partnership with Charles University in Prague and named in memory of the former president of the Czech Jewish community. To date, over 200 Czech and Slovak professionals have been trained in Western methods of treating the disabled, including two smaller
JDC-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (JDC-IDP)

JDC Appropriation: $161,500

JDC-IDP’s Objectives:

- JDC-IDP embodies the Jewish principle of “tikkun olam,” the admonition to engage in efforts to alleviate suffering and repair the world’s inequities and imperfections as part of one’s moral responsibilities.

- JDC-IDP’s non-sectarian projects provide the American Jewish community with the opportunity to participate in international development efforts and respond to natural or man-made disasters, and they involve resident Jewish communities wherever feasible.

- By using Israeli experts as much as possible in its work, JDC-IDP enables developing countries throughout the world to benefit from Israel’s own development experience and its agricultural and technological innovations and products.

- Training is an essential part of all JDC-IDP development efforts and is intended to enhance the self-reliance of the local partners and ensure that projects will be self-sustaining after IDP’s departure.

- JDC-IDP uses its budget and Open Mailbox contributions as seed money that it leverages each year many times over with funding secured from the U.S. and other governments, international agencies, and private foundations.

- JDC-IDP projects have also benefited from the pro bono services of American Jews and from a variety of in-kind corporate contributions.

core groups who received extended training from the Israeli and American experts brought in by IDP.

The second part of the project involves the establishment of model community living arrangements (CLA’s) that will enable handicapped people, properly supervised and supported by basic services, to live on their own and avoid the institutionalization that was heretofore the norm. Two CLA’s have been set up and are currently housing mentally handicapped individuals.

A proposal to replicate this program in Slovakia is currently under discussion, while an agricultural project begun there in 1990 continued last year. The project was organized by IDP, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture’s Volcani Center, and the Irrigation Research Institute in Bratislava. Slovak scientists and engineers have been collaborating with their Israeli counterparts in the investigation of a variety of advanced irrigation techniques of both an experimental and a commercial nature.

Hungary

In October 1991, JDC launched a model health and home care project for the elderly in partnership with the Hungarian Health Ministry and the Mayor of Budapest’s Eighth District, with funding provided by U.S. A.I.D. Israeli professionals were brought in to train teams of doctors, nurses, home health workers, and physical therapists in a multi-disciplinary approach to home care new to Hungary. Some of the elderly beneficiaries of this pilot project have greatly increased their physical mobility, becoming able to care for themselves for the first time in years. More ambulatory seniors are benefiting from efforts to upgrade activities at their community clubs and include lectures on preventive health care.

As a result of a survey of dental needs arranged by IDP in 1991, a new dental project is slated to get under way this spring in partnership with Alpha Omega, the interna-
tional Jewish dental fraternity which cooperated so successfully on IDP’s Moroccan program. The project will include the development of a new core curriculum for use in the country’s four dental schools and oral hygiene demonstration programs in selected elementary schools. In the agricultural sphere, a project initiated by IDP in 1990 has resulted in continued cooperation between Israeli agronomists and the SASAD agricultural cooperative, one of Hungary’s largest.

Zimbabwe

Working in partnership with Zimbabwe’s Health Ministry, its Agriculture Development Authority, the Zimbabwe Council for the Blind, and the country’s resident Jewish community, JDC-IDP has put together a comprehensive eye care project that will benefit the one million people in Mashonaland Central Province. Clinic and outreach programs will make badly needed improvements in general eye care while specialized training will be provided to local health professionals. A major grant for this expanded initiative was received last year from the British government’s Overseas Development Administration through UKJAID (United Kingdom Jewish Aid and International Development), IDP’s British counterpart. The balance of project funds is being provided by the Rashi, Edouard, and Rich Foundations. An Israeli ophthalmologist is arriving in Harare this spring to get the second, two-year phase of this program under way.

China

In a project initiated by JDC-IDP in 1991, Israeli agricultural experts have been working in China’s Hebei Province to implement an experimental cotton-growing project intended to help local farmers virtually double their incomes. The Israelis introduced hybrid cotton seeds that improve crop quality and yields and require a shorter growing period, thereby allowing fields to be “double-cropped.” They also provided modern equipment and training in Israeli irrigation techniques. Project consultants are evaluating the second crop to determine what modifications may be needed to improve the process. Last April, shortly after diplomatic relations were established between China and Israel, a delegation of Chinese agricultural experts visited Israel on a mission initiated by IDP and hosted by Israel’s Center for International Agricultural Development. An agreement was concluded calling for joint training and continued cooperation in the development and eventual marketing of seeds on a commercial basis.

Ukraine

JDC-IDP, in a joint effort with the Ukraine Aid Committee of the United States, sent three Israeli...
agricultural specialists to Ukraine last year to advise on the privatization of a large agricultural collective and the improvement of production methods. Funding is currently being sought for the project proposal they subsequently developed to introduce new agricultural technology and management practices.

**Kurdish Refugee Relief**

Using funds contributed to the JDC Open Mailbox, JDC-IDP over the past two years has worked to ease living conditions for the nearly 10,000 Kurds who at one time had taken refuge in a camp in Silopi in southeast Turkey. JDC established a partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society in order to implement the project, and it involved the local Jewish community in its efforts. Camp residents were provided with a mobile field hospital, hepatitis vaccine and syringes, pre-fabricated panels and supplies for a school, clothing to ward off winter cold, and thermal containers and shade material to help cope with the summer heat—all purchased in Israel. The field hospital was temporarily moved to Erzincan last year to help in Red Crescent rescue efforts for Turkish earthquake victims, and wheat seeds were provided through the International Rescue Committee to Kurdish refugees who returned to Northern Iraq last spring.

**Somalia**

Four mobile medical units are being sent to Somalia by the Jewish Coalition for Somali Refugee Relief. Last fall, the major national organizations who launched this Jewish relief effort for victims of the Somali famine designated JDC to be the project coordinator. They appealed for contributions to be made to a Coalition Open Mailbox, with over $500,000 received by early 1993.

The medical units are being given to the International Rescue Committee for use in its programs in the Bardera region, and they were set up by JDC in Kenya early in March. Two will be used for general clinical services, including treatment for those suffering from tuberculosis, yellow fever, and malaria; one will be used to provide immunizations; and the fourth will be used to train birth attendants and provide a mother-and-child program. The coalition will pay the salaries of some of the medical and non-medical staff, including two Saudi doctors, with JDC monitoring the program. JDC is also exploring the possibility of upgrading...
a hospital in Kenya to provide eye care for Somali refugees and Kenyans. Israeli medical personnel would be part of this phase of the relief project.

**Interfaith Hunger Appeal (IHA)**

In addition to JDC, the Interfaith Hunger Appeal's sponsoring agencies currently include Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Witness, and Lutheran World Relief. IHA was established in 1978 to increase public awareness of the problem of world hunger and to involve unaffiliated members of the community in the work of the sponsoring agencies.

In 1992, IHA continued its efforts to make world hunger and development education a key part of the curriculum in the nation's colleges and universities. It aims to increase understanding of international development activities that are designed to enhance food security and help alleviate hunger and poverty. A series of curriculum development institutes for the academic community have been held at various universities, the most recent this past January at the University of Massachusetts. A curriculum guide and annotated bibliography have been published, and a quarterly newsletter, Hunger TeachNet, provides educators with reviews of newly published source materials and up-to-date information on programs and activities in the field.

**Jewish Education**

In addition to allocations for formal and informal Jewish educational programs made as part of various country budgets, JDC has historically made global allocations on a subsidy basis to the Alliance Israélite Universelle (AIU) and to the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT). For the past several years however, in accordance with a decision of its Board of Directors, JDC has moved from a system of global subsidies to one of country specific and programmatic funding. Accordingly, JDC country budgets in 1992 included specific allocations for the Alliance schools in France and Morocco, with an additional global allocation.

ORT received $4,338,700 from JDC in 1992 in support of its worldwide educational and vocational training programs. Last year, over 150,000 students in Israel, Western Europe, North Africa, India, and South America benefited from those programs. The JDC allocation, made through the American ORT Federation, assists the World ORT Union and provides subventions to its Jewish schools in countries in which JDC operates.

The AIU is a French organization that operates schools in eight countries, including Israel, France, Morocco, and Syria. Outside of Israel, it is currently serving 1,015 students in Morocco, 1,200 in France, and 1,230 in other countries. JDC's contribution assists AIU in making up its budget deficit.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1992, and the related statements of support, revenue and expenses, changes in fund balances, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the JDC’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1992, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Lazarus Trop
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

March 24, 1993
# Current Unrestricted Funds

## Operating Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank - interest-bearing</td>
<td>$1,052,212</td>
<td>$2,429,088</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments - at cost (market value - $5,372,097 in 1992 and $2,234,925 in 1991) (Note 5)</td>
<td>4,345,475</td>
<td>1,825,758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans to communities and other receivables (net of allowance for uncollectable accounts of $623,200 in 1992 and 1991)</td>
<td>1,520,591</td>
<td>1,192,187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due from employees</td>
<td>402,100</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances on account of future year’s programs</td>
<td>311,992</td>
<td>248,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid pension costs (Note 2)</td>
<td>1,803,095</td>
<td>1,135,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from U.I.A., Inc.</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>13,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$21,435,465</td>
<td>$20,731,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Liabilities and Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid appropriations and accounts payable</td>
<td>$22,764,522</td>
<td>$21,334,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for severance and supplementary pension obligations</td>
<td>3,748,356</td>
<td>3,448,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue (Note 2)</td>
<td>1,803,095</td>
<td>1,135,237</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans payable (Note 3)</td>
<td>17,309,023</td>
<td>15,207,953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>45,624,996</td>
<td>41,125,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund balance (deficit)(Exhibit C)</td>
<td>(24,189,531)</td>
<td>(20,394,386)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$21,435,465</td>
<td>$20,731,078</td>
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</table>

## Legacy and Other Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank - interest-bearing</td>
<td>$7,008,266</td>
<td>$6,024,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts and accrued interest receivable</td>
<td>564,486</td>
<td>512,228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortgage receivable - 10 1/4%, due 2/1/2000</td>
<td>79,309</td>
<td>87,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$60,495,994</td>
<td>$56,507,352</td>
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</table>

## Liabilities and Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund balances (Exhibit C) (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>60,454,116</td>
<td>56,507,352</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$60,495,994</td>
<td>$56,507,352</td>
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</table>
CURRENT RESTRICTED FUNDS

ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank - interest-bearing</td>
<td>$ 4,177,211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit with Israeli Treasury - interest-bearing</td>
<td>1,928,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments at cost (market value - $4,592,629 in 1992 and $5,010,664 in 1991) (Note 5)</td>
<td>3,714,965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable - USDA</td>
<td>247,476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued interest receivable</td>
<td>48,182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances - Hungary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$10,134,190</td>
<td>$11,133,710</td>
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</table>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$137,266</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund balances (Exhibit C) (Schedule 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$10,134,190</td>
<td>$11,133,710</td>
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</table>

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

ASSETS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank - interest-bearing</td>
<td>$ 398,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit with Israeli Treasury - interest-bearing</td>
<td>4,399,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments at cost (market value - $11,357,289 in 1992 and $7,011,218 in 1991) (Note 5)</td>
<td>9,186,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>$13,984,941</td>
<td>$10,525,670</td>
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</table>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund balances (Exhibit C) (Schedule 3)</td>
<td>$13,984,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$13,984,941</td>
<td>$10,525,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See independent auditor's report.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC
STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE AND EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992 (With Comparative Totals for 1991)

CURRENT FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Legacy and Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public support</th>
<th>United Jewish Appeal, Inc. (includes interest reimbursement of $1,200,000)</th>
<th>60,689,000</th>
<th>60,689,000</th>
<th>$374,930</th>
<th>$60,689,000</th>
<th>$56,787,000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government grants (Note 6)</td>
<td>6,232,823</td>
<td>6,232,823</td>
<td>$3,688,661</td>
<td>$3,459,271</td>
<td>$7,147,932</td>
<td>$6,252,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>Jewish communities (including overseas and Israel)</td>
<td>132,757</td>
<td>132,757</td>
<td>132,757</td>
<td>193,203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy and bequests</td>
<td>3,056,023</td>
<td>3,056,023</td>
<td>3,056,023</td>
<td>2,386,809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total public support</td>
<td>67,054,580</td>
<td>70,110,603</td>
<td>4,063,591</td>
<td>3,459,271</td>
<td>77,633,465</td>
<td>65,619,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Revenue**

| Investment income | 819,986 | 4,608,283 | 5,428,269 | 131,985 | 5,560,254 | 6,436,692 |
| Total public support and revenue | 67,874,566 | 75,538,872 | 4,195,576 | 3,459,271 | 83,193,719 | 72,056,552 |

**EXPENSES**

| Program services | Relief and welfare (Note 6) | 20,927,034 | 20,927,034 | 145,934 | 21,072,968 | 18,842,662 |
| Health services | 2,701,001 | 2,701,001 | 1,290,713 | 3,991,714 | 5,383,617 |
| Services to the aged | 12,854,061 | 12,854,061 | 1,495,014 | 14,349,075 | 10,169,056 |
| Jewish education and religious | 9,048,735 | 360,818 | 9,409,553 | 160,305 | 9,569,858 | 13,758,134 |
| Education and manpower development | 8,019,315 | 8,019,315 | 1,104,891 | 9,124,206 | 2,631,991 |
| Social development | 9,761,877 | 9,761,877 | 870,828 | 10,632,705 | 6,400,523 |
| Multifunctional | 625,800 | 2,210,284 | 2,836,084 | 264,677 | 3,100,761 | 2,631,991 |
| Total program services | 63,937,823 | 66,508,925 | 5,332,362 | 71,841,287 | 59,817,974 |

| Supporting services | Headquarters* | 5,179,200 | 749,220 | 5,928,420 | 5,928,420 | 4,805,640 |
| Overseas | 2,552,688 | 2,552,688 | 2,345,261 |
| Retirement costs | 397,220 | 397,220 | 408,737 |
| Total supporting services | 7,731,888 | 1,146,440 | 8,878,328 | 8,878,328 | 7,559,638 |

| Total expenses* | 71,669,711 | 75,387,253 | 5,332,362 | 80,719,615 | 67,377,612 |

**Excess (deficiency) of public support and revenue over expenses (Exhibits C and D)**

| $(3,795,145) | $3,946,764 | $151,619 | $(1,136,786) | $3,459,271 | $2,474,104 | $4,678,940 |

* Includes interest expense of $1,200,000.

See independent auditor's report.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
### Exhibit C

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992**

#### CURRENT FUNDS

**UNRESTRICTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Legacy and Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund balances (deficit) - beginning of year</td>
<td>$(20,394,386)</td>
<td>$56,507,352</td>
<td>$36,112,966</td>
<td>$11,133,710</td>
<td>$10,525,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficiency) of public support and revenue over expenses (Exhibit B)</td>
<td>$(3,795,145)</td>
<td>3,946,764</td>
<td>151,619</td>
<td>(1,136,786)</td>
<td>3,459,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balances (deficit) - end of year (Exhibit A)</td>
<td>$(24,189,531)</td>
<td>$60,454,116</td>
<td>$36,264,585</td>
<td>$9,996,924</td>
<td>$13,984,941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exhibit D

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992**

#### CURRENT FUNDS

**UNRESTRICTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Legacy and Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficiency) of public support and revenue over expenses (Exhibit B)</td>
<td>$(3,795,145)</td>
<td>3,946,764</td>
<td>151,619</td>
<td>(1,136,786)</td>
<td>3,459,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in loans to communities and other receivables</td>
<td>(328,404)</td>
<td>(44,485)</td>
<td>(372,889)</td>
<td>(205,770)</td>
<td>(578,659)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in due from employees</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in advances on account of future year's programs</td>
<td>(63,184)</td>
<td>(63,184)</td>
<td>(63,184)</td>
<td>(63,184)</td>
<td>(63,184)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in prepaid pension costs</td>
<td>(667,858)</td>
<td>(667,858)</td>
<td>(667,858)</td>
<td>(667,858)</td>
<td>(667,858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in due from U.I.A.</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in unpaid appropriations and accounts payable</td>
<td>1,430,250</td>
<td>41,878</td>
<td>1,472,128</td>
<td>137,266</td>
<td>1,609,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in allowance for severance and supplementary pension obligations</td>
<td>300,354</td>
<td>300,354</td>
<td>300,354</td>
<td>300,354</td>
<td>300,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in deferred revenue</td>
<td>667,858</td>
<td>667,858</td>
<td>667,858</td>
<td>667,858</td>
<td>667,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in loans payable</td>
<td>2,101,070</td>
<td>2,101,070</td>
<td>2,101,070</td>
<td>2,101,070</td>
<td>2,101,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents and investments - beginning of year</td>
<td>4,254,846</td>
<td>55,908,042</td>
<td>60,162,888</td>
<td>11,026,191</td>
<td>81,174,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents and investments - end of year</td>
<td>$5,397,687</td>
<td>$59,852,199</td>
<td>$65,249,886</td>
<td>$9,820,901</td>
<td>$89,055,728</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See independent auditor’s report.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1992

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
• The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis.
• Appropriations for grants are expensed in the year authorized.
• Marketable securities are reflected at cost or donated value.
• The U.S. dollar equivalents of the local currencies were calculated either at the actual rates of exchange realized or an average of the rates during the year.

NOTE 2 - PENSION PLAN
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering its New York staff and overseas foreign service personnel. For 1992 and 1991, no pension contributions were required to satisfy the minimum funding requirements of the IRS. Prior service cost has been fully funded. The JDC’s policy is to fund pension cost accrued. As of January 1, 1992, there were 71 participants.

The following table sets forth the plan’s funded status and amounts recognized in the JDC’s balance sheet at December 31, 1992:

Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:
- Accumulated benefit obligation, including vested benefits of $6,890,794: $(2,102,023)
- Projected benefit obligation for service rendered to date: $8,197,257
- Plan assets at fair market (primarily marketable securities): 17,633,988
- Plan assets in excess of projected benefit obligation: 9,436,731
- Unrecognized prior service cost: 125,010
- Unrecognized net gain from past experience different from that assumed and effects of changes in assumptions: (3,549,454)
- Unrecognized net obligation at January 1, 1988 being recognized over 15 years: $(4,209,192)
- Prepaid pension cost: 1,803,095

Net pension cost for 1992 included in the following components:
- Service cost - benefits earned during period: 434,600
- Interest cost on projected benefit obligation: 583,499
- Actual return on plan assets: 1,590,031
- Net amortization and deferral: (95,926)
- Net periodic pension cost (credit): $(667,858)

The JDC obtained a revolving credit commitment not to exceed $100,000,000 from Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York. The JDC will pay interest on the outstanding balance at the bank’s reference rate. The current rate at December 31, 1992 is 6%. The outstanding principal balance at December 31, 1992 is $4,330,000. The JDC has pledged investments held in the Bank Leumi custodian account, totaling approximately $10,477,000.

The JDC obtained, in prior years, a non-interest bearing loan from the United Jewish Appeal of $4,900,000. The loan is reduced by interest on the loan to Chase Manhattan Bank. The outstanding balance at December 31, 1992 is $979,023.

NOTE 4 - LEASE COMMITMENTS
The JDC is committed under a lease for office space, which expires December 31, 2000. Minimum rental commitments under the terms of the lease are $400,860 per annum, subject to adjustments for escalation.

NOTE 5 - INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost or Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government obligations</td>
<td>$33,345,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Israel bonds</td>
<td>3,830,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate bonds</td>
<td>352,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common and preferred stocks</td>
<td>28,241,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash equivalents</td>
<td>4,172,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual funds</td>
<td>147,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70,091,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86,650,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Fund</td>
<td>$ 4,345,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy and Other Funds</td>
<td>52,843,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Restricted Funds</td>
<td>3,714,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Funds</td>
<td>91,868,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70,091,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86,650,377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The JDC has pledged investments totaling approximately $24,000,000 as collateral on their outstanding loan to Chase Manhattan Bank and the revolving credit agreement with Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York.

NOTE 6 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS
During 1992, The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee received a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This grant included food supplied and valued by the USDA totaling $5,028,347.

NOTE 7 - COMPARATIVE TOTALS
The amounts shown for the year ended December 31, 1991 in the accompanying financial statements are included to provide a basis for comparison with 1992 and present summarized totals only. Accordingly, the 1991 amounts are not intended to present all information necessary for a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTE 8 - TAX STATUS
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is a not-for-profit organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
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THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

1992 Annual Report

Written and Edited by Ilana Stern
Design by Chase/Temkin & Associates, Inc.
Project Manager, Miriam Feldman

Many thanks to JDC's Country and Program Directors for their assistance and to the members of the New York Headquarters staff who helped in the production of this report.

Your contributions to UJA / Federation Campaigns are your endorsement of JDC's life-sustaining work.