5:30 P.M. — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
   Election of Officers

6:30 P.M. — NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
   SOL SATINSKY, Council Chairman

7:30 P.M. — ANNUAL DINNER
   EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, Chairman
   RABBI LEO JUNG, Invocation

DINNER PROGRAM
   Speakers
   MRS. MARIETTA TREE
     U.S. Representative, United Nations
     Commission on Human Rights
   MOSES A. LEAVITT
     JDC Executive Vice-Chairman
   CHARLES H. JORDAN
     JDC Director-General

IN 1964, JDC NEEDS $33,461,000 TO
Between the Hammer and the Anvil
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
JDC Chairman

1963: "Can You Help Them?"
MOSES A. LEAVITT
Executive Vice-Chairman

A New Feeling
SOL SATINSKY
Chairman, National Council

Report of the Treasurers
JOSEPH I. LUBIN
IRVING H. SHERMAN
Co-Treasurers

Budget for 1964: Nearly 500,000 in Need
CHARLES H. JORDAN
Director-General for overseas operations

HELP 485,000 NEEDY JEWS OVERSEAS
Appeal
Jewish United from the its funds receives JDC
Afternoon tea at JDC-Malben’s Givot Hashlosha home in Israel.

1963 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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Irving R. Dickman, Public Relations Director
Murray Kass, Assistant Director

Cover Photo:
En route—East European youngster in Italy—waiting to emigrate to the United States with her parents.
No year stands alone.

This is a report on the problems which faced Jewish communities overseas during 1963, and on JDC's responses to them. Yet many of the problems had their origins years ago, decades ago — in the agonies of war and Nazism — even centuries ago, when masses of Jews fled from the Spanish Inquisition to the then-hospitable lands of North Africa.

And JDC's response also reflects our yesterdays — all the years of experience and understanding and development since 1914, when JDC was first called into being. The crises and emergencies with which we have concerned ourselves have meaning only if we have learned from them how to be more helpful, more effective, in meeting difficulties today — and tomorrow.

This report is an accounting of work done — and aid given — in one year in 26 countries on three continents on behalf of hundreds of thousands of Jews. But also — and the point is all the more pertinent as JDC approaches its fiftieth anniversary, to be marked at the end of 1964 — it is a chapter of history.

Edward M. M. Warburg
Chairman
"Can You Help Them?"

Moses A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-Chairman

The letter was one of a number of similar ones which reached JDC headquarters in New York that day. It read in part:

"My son, his wife and a stepson are living under very hard conditions. He is without a job and somebody who came here a short time ago told me that my son lost his job because they found out that he wants to emigrate to Israel. Unfortunately I am not in a position to help them because I am also without an income—I am living in the Malben home for the aged at Petach Tikvah. Can you help them?"

Another letter read:

"I come to beg you with this letter to give help to a very unfortunate man in .......... He was down-graded at his job because he applied for an emigration permit to go to Israel. His salary has now been reduced to a miserable sum.

"He has two children, a son and a daughter, and they have almost no means of existence. They have sold everything that they have in the house so that he could feed the children and now their only hope is in your help."

There were other letters that day, many letters. And still others nearly every day of the week, nearly every week of the year. The letters represented not only a desperate cry for help. More than this, they meant that those in need overseas were aware of a program that JDC has been carrying on for a number of years, aware of an address in New York which represented the Jews of America and which meant life and hope.

It goes without saying that the help was given—to some 150,000 men, women and children like these. They are part of the more than 410,000 whom, according to preliminary figures, JDC aided during 1963.*

Under individual country programs, preliminary figures indicate JDC aided nearly 90,000 in Moslem countries, more than 86,000* in Israel, about 83,000* in sixteen European countries, and some 5,600* in other areas.

This aid included cash relief for 38,190*, food for 75,170*, medical aid to 36,635*, aid to children and youngsters—2,125*, and 4,470* in homes for the aged, schools with 50,605* students and cultural and religious programs serving 36,750*.

Loans: During 1963, 39 JDC-sponsored loan institutions made more than 5,500 loans amounting to $3,474,547. Twenty-one of these loan funds were in twelve European countries, others were in South America, North Africa, Israel and Australia; sixteen of the institutions were jointly sponsored with the Jewish Colonization Association. From the inception of the loan fund program through December 31, 1963, there have been 97,314 loans made, totalling $35,353,668.

ORT: Between January 1st and December 31st, 37,893 students attended JDC-aided ORT vocational training schools and courses in Europe, Israel, and Moslem countries as well as the new ORT school in India.

Passover: Some 257,000 pounds of matzoh was shipped to Jewish communities in Albania, Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia. JDC also made special grants to about 60,000 needy Jews in Algeria, Iran, Morocco, and Tunisia to help them purchase matzoh locally. In addition, JDC assisted Jews in Poland to make matzoh, and the needy received it free.

Summer Camps: Some 22,000* children and young people spent vacations in 116 summer camps organized with JDC's financial and technical help, and sponsored by Jewish organizations in 13 countries. Of this number, about 10,000 youngsters were in 71 camps in France; seven more camps had to be opened to accommodate all the applicants, particularly the children of refugees from Algeria. In addition, children were sent from France

* Figures marked with an asterisk (*) are preliminary data. The final figures will be published in the JDC Statistical Abstract for 1963.
to spend their holidays in England, Belgium, and Yugoslavia as guests of the local Jewish communities. The Central British Fund also made thirty volunteer counselors available for service in the French camps.

U. S. Food-for-Peace: During 1963 more than 16,000,000 pounds of food was contributed by the United States Government for JDC feeding programs, with Israel and Morocco receiving more than six million pounds each. In addition, more than 9,275,000 pounds of Government-contributed food was sent by JDC for general distribution in Tunisia.

Other Developments of the Year

The Standing Conference on European Jewish Community Services concentrated its attention largely on the common effort of European Jewish communities to aid French Jewry in absorbing the newcomers from Algeria and other parts of North Africa. The Standing Conference has raised $490,454 on behalf of the North African Jews in France. There was also a growing clamor for assistance in meeting the acute shortage of trained personnel, particularly in Jewish community and youth centers. During the summer a training institute for center directors, sponsored by the Standing Conference and financed by JDC, was opened in Israel. Twelve students were chosen from among 240 applicants and ten actually were enrolled for the institute, at the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work at the Hebrew University, under the direction of an American community center director hired by JDC.

JDC, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services and CARE each contributed $10,000 for an educational advertising program in connection with the Freedom From Hunger Campaign launched by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to re-emphasize the problem of hunger and malnutrition throughout the world. In the United Kingdom, the Freedom from Hunger Projects Committee accepted a pilot project...
to improve the nutrition of Jewish babies and small children in Morocco. This project was submitted by the Central British Fund and British OSE, which also committed themselves to support it financially.

† The Norwegian Refugee Council awarded its annual plaque, of which King Olaf of Norway was the first recipient, to Charles H. Jordan for his services to refugees, both as Director-General of JDC and as Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies. On behalf of the International Council, Mr. Jordan also accepted the Nansen Award, in memory of the famed arctic explorer and first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

† JDC agreed to contribute $6,200 toward the construction of a school for Samaritan children in Jordan. JDC has, since 1949, been assisting the Samaritan community, the majority of whom live in Nablus, Jordan. There is a smaller group in Israel.

† JDC contributed $6,500 for earthquake victims in Skoplje, Yugoslavia, and flood victims in Italy. An additional allocation of $1,000 was made for the members of the Skoplje Jewish community.

† New community institutions opened during the year with JDC assistance include a youth center in Paris, old age homes in Warsaw and Casablanca; and community centers in Amsterdam, Marseilles and Stockholm. Construction was begun on a new community center in Massy-Antony, France.

† To a great extent the establishment of the communal institutions in Europe was made possible by the help of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. During the past ten years, JDC has received nearly $69,000,000 from the Claims Conference for assistance to victims of Nazi persecution. Thanks to these subsidies, JDC was able to contribute greatly to the rehabilitation of the remnant of European Jewry. However, the assistance of the Claims Conference for this work is scheduled to terminate at the end of 1964.

In 1963 JDC provided some form of assistance for 86,420* men, women and children in Israel. Of this number, 48,910* were helped by JDC-Malben, the welfare program on behalf of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers to Israel.

Continuing its policy of emphasizing extramural rather than institutional care, first enunciated in 1958, JDC-Malben reduced its in-residence caseload by about 350 during 1963; from 5,025 on January 1, 1963 to 4,674 as of December 31. Another major emphasis of Malben in 1963 was increased cooperation with the Government and with various municipalities to provide a wide range of health and welfare services for the entire population.

Thus, in August, Malben reached an agreement with the Ministry of Welfare on the establishment of an assessment center for mentally retarded children at the Tel Hashomer Hospital. The assessment center was scheduled to move to permanent quarters which were expected to be ready towards the end of November 1963. In September, Malben and the Municipality of Beersheba signed an agreement regarding the construction of a home for the aged, which will comprise 30 beds for healthy aged, 50 for infirm and 20 for bedridden nursing cases. Malben pledged to contribute 50 percent of the building cost and to share for a period of time the running costs of the institution with the Beersheba municipality. According to another agreement signed in November, the Ministry of Welfare will set up in Shaar Menashe a 180-bed unit for mentally retarded children with the lowest I.Q.s. Malben pledged to contribute $100,000 and the Ministry of Welfare $200,000 for renovating the building and it was expected that the project would start functioning in mid-1964.

The decrease in the number of residents in Malben institutions was effected mostly in institutions for the well aged, especially the Shaar Menashe village for the aged, which experienced a 50 percent reduction in the number of its residents in the course of less
than two years—from 1,038 in January, 1962, to 497 on December 31, 1963. In addition to the conscious effort to reduce the number of residents, there has been a decrease in the number of referrals to Malben. During 1963, 3,487 cases were referred to Malben as compared with 4,263 for the year 1962. The decrease was due mainly to fewer referrals for medical care and fewer applications for constructive loan grants, etc. Referrals of the aged, however, exceeded the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Malben's largest institutional caseload was still to be found in the homes for the aged—2,778 as of December 31, a decrease of 293. This figure is expected to decrease further as more and more well aged are assisted to live independently in the community. As beds are freed, they are used increasingly for the care of the infirm, which stood at 985 as of December 31, 1963—as against 959 at the beginning of the year.

During 1963, 14,154 persons per month received grants from "Ma'anak" to enable them to live outside of Malben homes. This fund is supported by Malben, the Jewish Agency, the Ministry of Welfare and the municipalities. There was an increase of 644 persons among those living in the communities who were provided with housing, housekeeping or day-care services. During this period Malben provided technical assistance and financial aid to 41 Golden Age Clubs with a registered membership of 4,540 elderly people. It also provided technical assistance to another 11 Golden Age Clubs.

### Mental Health

The Psychiatric Trust Fund, established jointly by the Ministry of Health and JDC-Malben in 1959, has added 185 psychiatric beds in general hospitals and 260 in mental hospitals. It set up three work villages and three hostels for the rehabilitation of mental patients, four mental health centers and two out-patient clinics. During 1963, 790 patients a month were treated in the psychiatric wards and work villages and more than 2,000 in the out-patient clinics. The Fund also made possible specialized psychiatric training for a monthly average of some 10 doctors, psychologists, social workers and other personnel.

The expansion of the mental health program has brought within the realm of possibility the closing of the obsolete mental hospital in Acre. Of the 650 patients who crowded the institution, which once served as a medieval fortress, 250 have already been transferred to other, more suitable institutions. The leaders of the Psychiatric Trust Fund hope to replace the closed sections of the Acre hospital with a new 200-bed psychiatric hospital in Haifa, a foundation stone for which was laid in the month of October, 1963. From 1959 to 1961 the Ministry of Health and Malben contributed an equal amount to the Psychiatric Trust Fund. Malben now contributes twice the amount provided by the Ministry of Health.

In 1963 Malben provided technical and financial assistance in the establishment of wards for the chronically ill at the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa, Tel Hashomer Hospital, Beer Yaacov Hospital and Nahariya Hospital. These wards, which are subsidized by JDC-Malben, treated an average of about 135 persons a month.

Tuberculosis: A network of 11 chest clinics supported by JDC-Malben treated 7,233 persons a month. Malben also participated in a fund to provide home care, vocational training and rehabilitation aid for an average of some 240 TB patients a month.

Other medical and welfare projects supported by Malben include financial aid for programs on behalf of blind, deaf and retarded children: Malben has joined with the Ministries of Health and Education, and SHAT-LEEM (an organization of parents of cerebral
palsy children) in a special pilot project in the Government hospital, Assaf Harohe. This includes an out-patient clinic, a 25-bed unit for hospital care and a day-care unit for 15 children. More than 330 cerebral palsy children have been screened so far. It is worth noting that SHATLEM was awarded the top international rehabilitation award by the Reader's Digest. A total of 130 organizational and professional groups in 51 countries, concerned with the rehabilitation of the disabled, were entered in the competition for the awards.

Malben also assists other voluntary agencies with financial grants and technical assistance. This includes AKIM (a parents organization for retarded children), MICHA (a society for deaf children), ILANSHIL (an organization for polio sufferers); and the National Association for the Blind.

Another pilot project, the assessment and vocational rehabilitation of adult cerebral palsy patients, was undertaken with JDC-Malben participation in June, 1961. The project was made possible by a grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Through the end of 1962 over 600 cases were registered and 258 were recommended to the screening team. In November, 1962, a workshop for cerebral palsy patients was opened in the assessment center in Machne Israel. The workshop engages in subcontract work for local industry.

Along with these programs, Malben continued to provide other vitally needed assistance. In 1963, 245 constructive loans amounting to $93,537 were given to handicapped newcomers (1,805 beneficiaries); seven Malben sheltered workshops employed an average of 200 persons a month; an average of 285 persons a month received occupational therapy; handicrafts, 1,695 persons a month; institutional services and general house work, 1,180 a month; 125 patients in Malben hospitals received physiotherapy; and 958 medical appliances were issued by Malben.

Malben's staff decreased further during 1963. At the end of the year 1962 there were 1,507 employed as compared with 1,435 at the end of 1963, including 54 physicians, 288 nurses, nurses aides and other medical personnel, and 41 social workers.

Cultural and Religious Programs

JDC continued its long-standing support for a variety of cultural and religious programs in Israel with a total of 18,610 beneficiaries. During the 1962-63 school year JDC provided financial assistance for 105 yeshivot with an enrollment of 12,600 students; 11,070 single students, 1,530 married students. Close to 5,000 dependents of married students benefited from various services provided by JDC to the yeshivot. The services included cash grants, health services, special assistance in improving nutrition and distribution of U.S. Food-for-Peace supplies. The program also included a project for refugee rabbis (1,000* beneficiaries) and five research projects with 110 beneficiaries.

The JDC-assisted ORT vocational training program in Israel aided 18,900 beneficiaries.
Close to 20 years after World War II there are still tens of thousands of Jews in Europe who require JDC aid. Preliminary figures for 1963 put the number at 83,025 beneficiaries.

France: The problem of the Jews in Western Europe is the problem of the Jews in France, where some 51,000 men, women and children received some form of assistance in 1963. The full impact of the influx of 100,000 Algerian refugees in a matter of months last year is still being felt. The French Jewish welfare organizations, which were well on the way toward self-sufficiency, were completely overwhelmed by the influx and were forced to turn toward JDC for additional support. JDC shares with two agencies, Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU) and the Common Fund, a program for the absorption of refugees from North Africa. In addition, JDC carries the full burden of the program for refugees from Egypt and Eastern Europe and another program on behalf of small rabbinical groups which have not yet been integrated into the mainstream of French life although they arrived several years ago.

confirming the predictions of JDC and welfare leaders in France, the one-year period set by the French Government for repatriation aid for the refugees from Algeria has proved inadequate. As a result the authorities have made available additional funds for the repatriates from Algeria, after they had exhausted their monthly allowances, provided by French legislation for a period of one year which, for the bulk of the newcomers, took place in the course of last summer. This regulation which aimed, in the first place, at aged persons and women alone with children, probably accounted for the fact that the expected increase in the Algerian caseload of the Jewish welfare agencies did not materialize. As a matter of fact, the monthly average of Algerian assisted in Paris rose from 292 during the first half of 1963 to only 302 during the second half of the year. However, in Mar-

The relocation of tens of thousands of Jews in France has resulted in a several-fold increase in the size of existing Jewish communities and in the creation of Jewish communities in areas where none had existed before. The French Jewish communities are working at a feverish pace to assimilate the newcomers. They are expanding cultural and religious facilities and building new ones in Paris, in the communities around Paris, in the suburbs, and in more than a dozen cities around the country.

A special youth program (DEJJ), which proved very successful in Morocco involves almost 5,000 Jewish youths in France. Jewish schools are filled to capacity. Some are being remodeled to accommodate additional pupils and in other areas new schools are being built from the ground up. Special funds were put at the disposal of the Chief Rabbi to engage rabbis, hazzanim and schochtim to serve the new communities.

Poland: The movement of Jews from Poland has been reduced to a trickle; during all of 1963, 972 Jews left Poland. The Jewish population has been stabilized at about 25,000 and of these, some 12,000 receive some form of JDC assistance.

JDC took part in an official observance of the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising last summer. Three senior members of the JDC Warsaw staff lost their lives in the ghetto and a fourth survived but was
Resident of old-age home recently opened on an island in the Tiber River enjoys her daily visit with a friend from the nearby ghetto in Rome.

killed in an airplane accident in 1946 while on a mission for JDC.

A modern old age home, built mainly with JDC funds, was opened in November in Warsaw. The home will accommodate 100 Jewish aged. With the opening of the new home plans are being pushed to liquidate the sub-standard facility in Lodz which was being used until the new home could be completed. One phase of the JDC program in Poland has paid an unexpected dividend. Seventeen JDC-sponsored Jewish co-operatives employing 1,850 persons, realized a profit of ZL. 13,000,000 in 1962 ($180,000). Another important JDC program, youth activities, has provided vacations for over 3,200 children in a network of summer camps. In addition, JDC supports youth groups with an enrollment as of December, 1963, of 1,697 members in 21 localities.

Other programs supported by JDC through the Jewish Central Welfare Committee include: cash grants to 1,675 family units a month (including 430 invalids, 725 aged, 550 sick and 170 students); special cash grants to another 965 persons a month; feeding in school canteens, some 800 children a month; support for 670 families of ORT students; subsidy for the home for the aged in Lodz (65 residents); medical aid to 190 persons a month; loans to Jewish producers' cooperatives and to individuals; and care of Jewish cemeteries and support of cultural institutions. JDC also supports religious congregations which maintain kosher kitchens serving some 1,000 persons a month.

Austria: The Jewish population—those registered with Jewish community organizations and JDC—remained at approximately 10,000, There is an unknown number of unaffiliated Jews and many Jewish migrants en route to other countries. In all, 2,615* receive some form of JDC aid.

In Vienna the JDC-supported Gemeinde has a caseload of some 690 persons a month and the Gemeinden in Graz, Innsbruck, Linz and Salzburg aid another 40 per month. JDC supports Jewish schools and kindergartens— with a combined enrollment of 2,685 students—youth organizations, community center, and loan institutions, a medical program for 2,435 persons a month, and a feeding program for over 760 school children. In all, JDC aid goes to 5,595* beneficiaries in Italy.

Belgium: JDC-supported Jewish welfare agencies in Brussels and Antwerp provided cash relief for 585 persons a month and medical aid to 240 persons a month. The medical program includes the medico-psychiatric center opened last year as a result of a mental health survey conducted jointly by JDC and the Standing Conference on European Jewish Community Services. JDC also provides support for two homes for the aged and three loan institutions. A canteen and children's home were closed temporarily in 1963 for renovation. JDC aid goes to 2,795* beneficiaries in Belgium.

Germany: During 1963 membership in the Jewish community organizations (Gemeinden) increased by 615 and as of December 31, totaled 23,027. The total Jewish population in Germany is estimated at about 30,000. The JDC-supported Central Welfare Agency aided 825 persons monthly. It also supports youth centers serving more than 1,000 young people, and several loan institutions. JDC aid goes to 1,140* beneficiaries in Germany.

Italy: The number of refugees from Eastern Europe assisted in transit increased from 110 in January to 507 in December, 1963. The number of Jewish refugees from Egypt remained at about 200 and the number of "old" refugees, nearly 110, also showed little change over last year. JDC-financed Jewish agencies assisted 780* persons among the Italian Jewish population. They maintained 11 day schools, 18 Talmudei Torah, one rabbinical seminary and six kindergartens—with a combined enrollment of 2,685 students—youth organizations, community center, and loan institutions, a medical program for 2,435 persons a month, and a feeding program for over 760 school children. In all, JDC aid goes to 5,595* beneficiaries in Italy.

Other European countries with a more limited number of beneficiaries include Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Some 2,725* Jews are assisted in these countries.
Moslem Countries

Despite the steadily shrinking Jewish population in North Africa the number of Jews requiring JDC aid has shown relatively little decrease. Preliminary figures for 1963 show that 89,545 Jews in the Moslem countries were assisted by JDC: 66,405* in North Africa, 21,150* in Iran and almost 2,000 in other Moslem countries. This is due mainly to the problem created by "internal migration."

Hundreds of Jews are leaving the outlying areas and making their way to the large cities. Many of them, coming from inaccessible areas, were beyond JDC aid previously. They have come to the big cities with medical, welfare and other problems, replacing those who left for France, Israel and other countries. In education there has been a noticeable decrease in enrollment. However, although the number of students may have declined, the schools still require the same number of teachers. A class of 25 or a class of 40 still needs one teacher. In addition, the slight reduction in the number of children benefiting from the feeding program has enabled JDC to enrich the diet rather than curtail the program. Previously the diet was deficient in both calories and proteins.

The Jewish communities have also suffered from a sharp falling off in income as the result of economic conditions, the departure of many affluent members of the community, and the reduction in Government subsidies to Jewish schools and other institutions.

Algeria: Current estimates of the Jewish population of Algeria range from 3,000 to 4,000. Conditions for the Jews have become more tense in the past year as a result of heightened Arab nationalism and political unrest. Worsening economic conditions have also added to the anxiety of the few remaining Jews. New consistories (Jewish communal organizations) were elected in Algiers and Oran, where most of the remaining Jews are concentrated. However, all welfare activities are carried out by the Comité d'aide Social aux Israelites, established last year by JDC.

There are about 900 Jews receiving JDC assistance of one kind or another. Of those on relief more than half are 65 years of age and over; most are infirm and many require institutional care. JDC opened a shelter for the neediest of them in a building of the former Maimonides school in Algiers. In the same building there is a canteen which serves meals to 55 needy Jews every day.

Morocco: The decrease of the Jewish population has resulted in a drop in school enrollment by more than 5,500 in 1963. The number of those benefiting from the feeding program has decreased by 10,000 and those requiring medical aid by nearly 4,000. This has had little overall effect on JDC operations in the country, which provided some form of assistance to 55,565* needy Jews—over half the remaining Jewish population. All community services have been maintained at a satisfactory level and new projects have been undertaken, particularly in the care of the aged, and the feeding program.

A home for infirm aged with accommodations for 60 residents was opened by the Casablanca Jewish community in cooperation with JDC. The JDC-sponsored program for the aged will also provide for relocation of those who are either homeless or living in unsuitable quarters; home care for those requiring housekeeping services; improved feeding program, and medical supervision for all aged. The Casablanca community alone has 450 old people on its relief rolls—of whom 70 are blind and more than 50 bedridden. In addition to caring for 60 of the neediest aged, the Casablanca home will make its kitchen available for those in the community who have no cooking facilities in their living quarters.

Also in Casablanca, JDC launched another pilot project, an infant and child feeding demonstration center. This project aims to provide nutrition for children between the ages of nine months and four years, a group hitherto neglected. Infants up to the age of nine months benefited from the JDC milk stations,
while the JDC canteens took care of children of pre-school and school age. This left a gap of about three years during which many children quickly lost the benefits of the milk program and soon showed marked signs of malnutrition.

JDC-supported programs in Morocco also included: feeding of 36,150 persons a month; cash relief for 4,990 a month; support of 113 schools with 20,400 pupils and 17 kindergartens with 2,675 children; Hebrew courses and other cultural projects benefiting 8,430 persons; medical aid to 5,400 persons per month; and four loan institutions.

Tunisia: During 1963 Jewish communal organizations supported by JDC conducted a feeding program benefiting 2,730 persons a month, the bulk of whom were school children; provided medical care of 4,325 persons a month; cash grants to 1,385 persons a month; and support for 28 schools and nine kindergartens with an enrollment of close to 4,000 children. The school enrollment includes just over 900 Jewish students attending five schools of the JDC-supported Alliance Israelite Universelle. These programs benefit a total of 10,000*.

Iran: Economic difficulties continue to affect the country adversely. One of the results is a decrease in local contributions to JDC-supported programs, which provided aid to 21,150* beneficiaries, more than 25 percent of the total Jewish population in Iran. This included a feeding program for 7,840 persons a month, of whom 6,675 were children receiving meals in school canteens. JDC support was also given to 33 schools with an enrollment of 11,880 students and five kindergartens accommodating another 1,355 children. Medical aid was provided for 6,140 persons a month.

In addition, JDC sponsored maternal and child care centers, school health programs, sanitation programs and a variety of welfare activities in Teheran.

Other Moslem Countries: JDC supports seven Alliance Israelite schools in two Moslem countries not listed above. These schools have an enrollment of 1,930 students.

JDC continued to support programs on behalf of refugees who suffered from Nazi persecution as well as more recent immigrants who have arrived since World War II in Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Haiti, the Philippines, and Uruguay. JDC has inaugurated welfare activities in Bombay, India, on behalf of some 1,500 beneficiaries, mostly school children. JDC-supported loan funds also provide assistance to Jews in Finland, Holland, Switzerland and Turkey. JDC aid in these countries went to more than 5,600 men, women and children in 1963. In Australia, 3,700 newcomers were assisted in various JDC-supported programs.
A Cry for Help

The picture of continuing need—and in some cases growing need—of Jews in many areas which emerged during 1963 was full of tragic overtones. Certainly, in the brave days when World War II was coming to a close, no one would have been so pessimistic as to predict the extent and urgency of these problems nearly two decades later.

But without JDC it is certain that they would have been far greater, the casualties far more numerous. Without the aid which American Jewry has provided to JDC—through the United Jewish Appeal—many more would have fallen victim to hunger and disease, to oppression and despair.

But it was precisely this purpose for which the American Jewish community established JDC nearly fifty years ago, precisely this responsibility which American Jews entrusted to JDC in 1914—and which it has fulfilled ever since.

There is no more eloquent testimony to the work which JDC has done—and to the work that it still must do—than an excerpt from another letter:

“My father-in-law and mother-in-law are in a desperate situation. My father-in-law is 75 and was in prison for many years after the war. As long as they were able, they did some small trade to earn their bread, but they can work no more and they have been refused permission to come to Israel.

“My wife and I feel already immensely indebted to your organization for the help that we and other Jews got as prisoners in the Concentration Camp in 1942 and 1943, and my wife wants me to add her special thanks for the clothing she, as well as her mother, got from you in those terrible days.

“After I have been in Israel a little longer, I hope to be in a position to help. But right now I must ask you: can you help my family again?”

Herbert H. Lehman
1878—1963

The death of President John F. Kennedy in 1963—and the manner of his death—gave to each of us a feeling of personal loss.

During that year also, we lost other great and good friends—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

It is in no way diminishing our feeling of the losses of these great Americans to say that the passing of Herbert H. Lehman on December 5th, 1963 was a death in the family—the JDC family.

The accomplishments of Herbert Lehman’s distinguished political career can in no way overshadow the brilliance of the leadership which he gave to the American Jewish community, or the magnitude of his efforts on behalf of those in need, both at home and overseas. Herbert Lehman helped to found the JDC; as its treasurer, beginning in 1916, he helped to give it a firm foundation.

He was first elected a Vice-Chairman of the JDC in 1920, serving for more than thirty years, except for four years during and after World War II. In 1951 he was named Honorary Chairman of the JDC, but it was no “honorary” title—he remained active on behalf of JDC and the United Jewish Appeal until his death.

He bridged the gap between two generations of American Jewish leaders. He served with Jacob Schiff, Louis Marshall, Felix Warburg, Paul Baerwald and other eminent leaders of the Jewish community, and continued to serve side by side with the present generation to the last day of his life. He was perhaps the only Jewish leader around whom all sections of the American Jewish community could rally.

As Chairman of the JDC Reconstruction Committee in the 20’s—including field service in the famine- and pogrom-ridden areas—he was the prime mover in reviving and restoring the shattered Jewish communities of Eastern Europe, based on the concept of giving constructive aid rather than charity. After World War II, because of his broad experience in welfare and rehabilitation efforts, he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to be Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, an office he held with distinction from 1943-46.

Many are the causes, both Jewish and non-sectarian, which he aided. His name will be recalled with affection and gratitude by the hundreds of thousands whom he served in this country and overseas, in his political career and in his efforts on behalf of the needy and the distressed. The world was greatly enriched by his presence. We deeply mourn his passing.
A New Feeling

Sol Satinsky, Chairman, National Council

I think we all sense a new and deeper understanding of the Joint Distribution Committee in our communities. In my own community, Philadelphia, there seems to be greater knowledge and a greater closeness to JDC than in past years; a greater awareness of its scope and a sensitivity to its problems.

There is no doubt that this development is due chiefly to our Community Information Program. The monthly newsletter sent out by our Chairman, Mr. Warburg, continues to make a profound impact on the communities. It has been described as "the single most valuable campaign tool we have." We continue to distribute it only to members of the National Council and community executives. Again and again we see evidence of the impact of the newsletter material in community education and campaigning—without, I may add, anyone once violating its confidentiality.

In September we launched our third series of visits to American communities. By the time the program comes to a close in late spring, seven of our staff will have visited over 60 communities for a series of one- two- and three-day sessions in each, including fund-raising. These include: Hugo Gryn, Executive Assistant; Morris Rombro, Deputy Director for Morocco; Sidney Nelson, Director for France; Theodore D. Feder, Director for Israel; and Egon Fink, JDC representative in Austria. In addition, two other JDC staff members, Mrs. Paula Borenstein of the Paris office, and Samuel Haber, Assistant Director-General, were invited by the UJA to come to the United States for special campaign assignments.

As a result of our Community Information Program when people visit our overseas offices, when they see our programs in action, they are no longer surprised. They come with a fair idea of what's been happening and often they ask to visit specific areas and see specific programs.

And when our speakers go into the communities they are welcomed as old friends—even by those who had not already met them in Morocco, in France, in Israel or in other countries where JDC functions. They are welcomed because the American Jewish community wants to know what's going on overseas and knows it can rely on our people to give them the facts.

As we prepare to celebrate our 50th anniversary we feel a large measure of satisfaction in knowing that the American Jewish community, which has supported JDC's lifesaving work throughout the world for five decades, knows of and takes pride in its achievements.
April 30, 1964

To the Board of Directors of
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.
3 East 54th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

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


" "B" - Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures, by years, from October 1914 through December 31, 1963.

SCHEDULE #1 - Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1963 by countries, groups of countries, territories, programs, etc.

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

Field examination for 1963 of the principal J.D.C. European, North African, Iranian, and Latin American branch offices, of certain committees completely or substantially subsidized by J.D.C. (including ORT), and of J.D.C. Israel and Malben, Israel, are being made by our overseas staff.

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements and the notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of the General Fund of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1963 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

[Signature]

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
General Fund—Balance Sheet
December 31, 1963

RESOURCES
Cash funds — New York and overseas .................. $ 1,106,732.21
Estimated amounts receivable from the 1963 and prior
years’ campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. 11,184,929.00
Accounts receivable — net .................. 345,213.18
Advances on account of 1964 program .................. 308,828.38
Total Resources ........................................ $12,945,702.77

LIABILITIES
Unpaid commitments (against which payments are be­
ing made currently):
On account of 1963 appropriations .......... $4,750,491.04
On account of prior years .................. 1,546,558.78 $ 6,297,049.82
Clearances payable reserved for funds borrowed over­
seas (against which payments are being made) .......... 1,642,003.46
Loans payable to Special Funds .................. 2,305,718.18
Severance obligations .................. 2,222,004.06
Accounts payable .................. 689,992.54
Total Liabilities ........................................ 13,156,768.06

General Fund Deficit — December 31, 1963 ........ $ 211,065.29

NOTES
The above statement does not include:
Long term loans and investments for reconstruction purposes, credit and producers' cooperatives outside of the United States, etc.
Special and earmarked funds not available for general purposes.
Furniture, fixtures, vehicular equipment, etc.
Inventories of relief supplies on hand at the close of the year. As at December 31, 1963, there was approximately $425,000 worth of supplies in North Africa, Israel and Iran.
The undistributed balance of supplies donated by the U.S. Government. During 1963, about $1,380,000 worth of such supplies was shipped overseas.
Cash balances in J.D.C. branch offices in Europe, Israel and North Africa, aggregating approximately $823,500 committed for appropriations.
## Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures
From October 1914 Through December 31, 1963

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**Total Expenditures (Schedule #1)** $779,311,457.14

**Total Income** $779,100,391.85

**General Fund—Deficit as of December 31, 1963** $211,065.29

(A) — Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.
(B) — Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.

EXHIBIT “B”
Joy is a child learning to overcome her handicaps and serenity is an old man who lives out his years sheltered — and cared for. Almost 49,000 newcomers to Israel were helped by JDC-Malben in 1963.