1961 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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The Foyer Amicole, in Paris, eases hunger—
but the haunted look remains.
When a man such as Paul Baerwald leaves us, there is for each of us who knew him a deep sense of personal loss. But thousands who never met him are also the poorer for his passing.

When the Joint Distribution Committee came into being 47 years ago, it was spurred by crisis and emergency. Those who were called upon to act responded out of an inner compulsion. It was only in the years afterward that the ethos of JDC became clear—and in large measure, this ethos reflected Paul Baerwald’s own spiritual credo.

He was foremost among those dedicated men to whom such an act as aiding the helpless was the practical application of a religious ideal. This ideal was at the core of his conviction that to keep people alive was only a first step in the work of rescue; that it was equally important to restore to the hopeless and harassed their essential dignity and faith so that they could once again begin to cope with the problem of living.

This was the philosophy underlying JDC’s efforts, particularly in the field of reconstruction. This was the motivation for loan funds and vocational training schools, for scholarships and grants to religious institutions and sheltered workshops. This was the inspiration for the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work near Versailles, which trained men and women from Europe and Moslem areas for service in their native lands, as well as the Paul Baerwald School of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which is today producing men and women professionally equipped to deal with Israel’s social problems.

Paul Baerwald found joy and exultation in the rescue of the surviving remnant immediately after World War II. He found even greater joy and satisfaction perhaps in the rebirth of Jewish communities throughout Western Europe in the years which followed. From his father, from his early years, he brought to JDC an abiding belief in man’s essential power for good. His lifelong dedication to our work was a translation of faith into deeds.

Edward M. M. Warburg
Chairman

Paul Baerwald
1871—1961
A Special Portion of Pain

Moses A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-Chairman

A MID THE TROUBLED DAYS and events of 1961, few men anywhere were able to escape the effects of the cold war. Along with all mankind, Jewish communities in every land shared the universal anxieties and tribulations. But there were many times when, because of their minority role, Jews suffered more acutely than their neighbors.

All too often, Jews were singled out by events unrelated to the cold war, or nearly so. A part of mankind, they were yet set apart for a special portion of affliction and pain.

Sometimes, however, after the pain there came happier days. Oppression and anti-Semitism and hunger forced men to flight—and at the end of the journey there was the hope of freedom and dignity and better days for their children.

In their time of trouble the harassed were never alone. Bringing them hope, sustaining them, protecting them against hunger and disease, helping them to live as Jews and training their children for a useful future was the unfailing aid of the American Jewish community.

In 1961, it was this aid—which continued to make possible the work of the Joint Distribution Committee. It was this aid which was waiting for the thousands of Jews who fled Tunisia following the Bizerte incident. In that most westernized country of North Africa, Jews had felt reasonably secure under the regime of President Habib Bourguiba. To a great extent Bizerte ended this. In two months—from July 19 to mid-September—some 3,500 Jews left Tunisia for France. By the end of the year, 10,000 had left—for Israel, France and other countries.

Those who were Tunisian nationals arrived in France penniless, with no friends or relatives to aid them, their need desperate—and found JDC waiting for them, working with French Jews to provide food and clothing and medicines and housing—and the reassurance that they were not alone.

Tunisia was not the only North African country from which Jews fled. From Algeria—torn by civil war—nearly twice as many Jews emigrated to Israel in 1961 as in all the years from 1956 to 1961. And as a result of nationalization legislation introduced in Egypt in July, as well as new steps taken by President Gamal Abdel Nasser against humanitarian agencies, many of the Jews still remaining in that country began to leave. Each month an average of 1,150 Egyptian Jews received JDC aid in France.

From Eastern Europe too there was an increase in Jewish migration. In Austria—a main transit center—in France, in Italy and other hospitable countries, each month saw an increase in the number of refugees who required JDC assistance.

From Cuba, since Premier Fidel Castro took control, about half of the Jewish population has departed, the vast majority during the first half of 1961. Because of the great financial drain on the United Hias Service, which aids in the emigration and resettlement of Cuban Jews in this country, it was necessary for JDC to contribute some funds toward this migration.

These movements—and their aftermath—had not been foreseen in JDC's budget for the year. As a result, JDC's deficit for the year—the first since 1950—is expected to reach some $362,000.

There was no possibility of making up these funds by diverting them from other areas. Some programs were cut back or eliminated; but hundreds of thousands—not refugees—were still in desperate need of JDC's help. They could not be abandoned.

More than 250,000 men, women and children received aid in 1961 under specific country programs, including nearly 108,000 in Moslem areas, more than 60,000 on the European continent and some 78,000 in Israel.

The children recover most quickly. For these youngsters from North Africa care and understanding will help erase the horrors of the days just past.
This aid included cash relief for 40,845, food for 92,735, medical aid to 39,920, aid to 5,625 in homes for children and youngsters and to 2,860 in homes for the aged, to schools with 61,495 students, and to cultural and religious programs serving 38,930. Other aid included:

Loans: During 1961, forty-one JDC-sponsored funds in Europe, South America, North Africa, Australia and Israel made nearly 7,095 loans, amounting to more than $3,360,000. Eighteen of these funds were sponsored jointly with the Jewish Colonization Association. Since the inception of this program, there have been more than 85,700 loans totaling over $28,300,000.

ORT: More than 34,000 students attended JDC-aided ORT vocational training schools and courses in Europe, Israel and Moslem countries during the year.

Passover: Supplies shipped to Jewish communities in 15 countries included 255,500 pounds of matzah and 76,757 pounds of matzoh meal, as well as matzoh shumra, fats and wine. In Israel, Poland and Moslem countries special grants enabled needy Jews to purchase locally-baked matzoh. An estimated 50,000 persons received this aid.

Summer Camps: Some 20,000 children and young people spent vacations in summer camps sponsored by local Jewish organizations, with the financial and technical assistance of JDC.

U. S. Gift Food: During 1961, more than 16,500,000 pounds of food were contributed by the United States Government to JDC as part of its Food-For-Peace program. This food was distributed to some 130,000 persons a month in France, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Other Developments of the Year

At the initiative of JDC, on June 26th the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services was established. Including as its members the Standing Conference on European Jewish Community Services, the Central
A shave, please—but skip the haircut—

mutual aid program at an
old age home near Paris.

British Fund, the Jewish Colonization Association, United Hias Service and the World ORT Union, as well as JDC, the Council will provide for the exchange of views and information among member organizations on Jewish social and welfare problems. It will also present the common views of its members to governments, inter-governmental bodies, and international agencies and conferences.

July saw the first graduation of students from the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The school was established in 1958 under the auspices of the Hebrew University, the Israel Ministry of Social Welfare and JDC, and is financed by JDC and the Ministry. A three-year school offering a Bachelor's Degree in social work, it is the spiritual descendant of the Paul Baerwald School established by JDC near Paris in 1948, which trained selected men and women for welfare programs in their own communities. The 44 students graduated in Jerusalem were the first social workers to receive undergraduate degrees in Israel.

An additional contribution in the field of social work training was a gift made by the Felix M. and Frieda Schiff Warburg Foundation to the “Adopt-A-Project” campaign of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York to provide scholarships and fellowships in the field of social work.

It is worth noting that from 1948 to 1960 JDC provided 139 medical scholarships, including assistance to 98 physicians who were former DPs.

Technical Assistance

In addition to its first order of business—saving lives—JDC has continued to make a number of long-range contributions to the future of Jewish communities abroad. One major contribution is the formation of a team of experts in various fields of communal activity, who are made available by JDC overseas headquarters in Geneva to Jewish communities in various countries.

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In 1961, a survey was completed of homes for the aged in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia. An earlier survey on child care was completed at the end of 1960. These studies are designed to provide recommendations for improved service, construction of additional facilities and the improvement of standards.

A survey was also completed of community and youth centers in Europe, which were introduced after World War II and have become a rallying point for community activities. A seminar for community center directors from various countries was held in September.

In the field of mental health, a group of physicians and social workers convened at the Jewish mental hospital in Amersfoort, Holland, in April, to examine the hospital's methods and to discuss the problems of mental health in European Jewish communities. Under JDC's auspices, a study—to be completed in 1962—is being conducted on unmet needs in the field of psychiatric care for Nazi victims.

In the field of child care, seminars were organized for day-care personnel in Morocco, Tunisia, Germany and Iran. In Iran also, JDC's day-care consultant was asked for the second consecutive year to participate in the course being given for kindergarten teachers by the Iranian Ministry of Education.

In the field of education, JDC cooperated with the Jewish Agency for Israel in the organization of a series of seminars for Jewish teachers.

New Institutions

Another long-range JDC program is designed to meet the need for additional communal institutions. In Europe this program is financed largely by funds provided by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

Among the institutions opened in 1961 were Jewish community centers in Helsinki, Finland, and in Colmar and Lyons, France; an Ashke-
a nazi synagogue in Rome, Italy; a new chapel in Trondheim, Norway; a renovated synagogue in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; a home for the aged in Brussels, Belgium; and a camp-school in Glaemsta, Sweden.

Outside of Europe, a health center in Tehran, Iran, was moved to a new building and a new kindergarten was opened in Tunis.

**JDC in Israel**

During 1961 JDC aided 77,925 men, women and children in Israel. Of this number, 47,290 received the help of JDC-Malben, the welfare program on behalf of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers to the Jewish state.

The year saw Malben continuing to implement a policy first formulated in 1958, which shifts the emphasis from institutional care of the aged to extramural care, giving priority within institutions to bedridden cases. Another major policy provides for increased cooperation by Malben with government and voluntary agencies in the field of public health and welfare.

As a result of these programs, Malben's institutional caseload dropped from 6,161 at the beginning of the year to 5,475 at year's end.

A considerable part of this decrease resulted from the transfer of Be'er Yaacov, Malben's last TB hospital, to the Ministry of Health. This transfer marked a notable milestone in the fight against tuberculosis in Israel. When Malben was established in 1948, there were only 350 beds for TB patients in Israel, though some 1,500 TB cases had been admitted to the country, chiefly from the DP camps and from the ghettos of Moslem countries. Within a short period, some 2,000 beds were provided for TB patients, 800 of them by Malben. Then came the setting up of the TB Coordination Committee, which helped bring the disease under control.

Malben's largest institutional caseload is still the 3,391 in homes for the aged, but this number is continuing to decrease. As beds are freed, they are used for the care of the infirm; there were 922 persons in institutions for the infirm as of September 1.

These figures assume even greater significance when compared with the number of aged benefiting from Malben's extramural assistance. A monthly average of 11,290 persons received grants from a fund established by the Ministry of Welfare, the municipalities, the Jewish Agency and Malben; 39 Golden Age Clubs with 2,860 members were aided financially by Malben, which also gave technical assistance to 8 additional clubs; Malben agreed to contribute IL 500,000 over a three-year period toward the construction of 200 additional housing units for elderly people still living in ma'abaroth.

Malben is currently participating in a wide range of welfare and medical projects in cooperation with the general community. Among the most important are:

**Subsidies for medical service in hospitals:** Malben supplied most of the equipment, as well as financial support, for the opening of a ward for the chronically ill in the municipal hospital in Haifa. This is part of a broad plan under which the municipalities of Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa will provide hospital services—not available up to now—for the chronically ill.

**Tuberculosis:** Malben participates in a fund to provide home care, vocational training, extramural care, and grants or loans for the rehabilitation of TB patients. Chest clinics, subventioned in part by Malben, treated some 5,600 patients a month.

**Mental Health:** A fund, supported by the Ministry of Health and Malben, provided treatment to 390 mental patients a month in seven institutions and rehabilitation grants to 69 persons during the year. It also provided special...
training for 16 psychiatrists and psychologists and organized an assessment team to investigate and improve the condition of some 1,500 psychiatric patients in 18 private mental institutions, many of them sub-standard. As a result of this assessment, 24 patients have already been rehabilitated, some 50 transferred to government hospitals and 19 to work villages; a follow-up system has also been instituted and a course in psychiatric nursing and institutional management has been arranged for the staffs of the private institutions. In connection with this program, the former Malben home for the aged, Rosh Ha'ayin, has been turned over to the Ministry of Welfare for mentally retarded children; and another Malben home, at Pardessia, is being used by the Ministry of Health for mentally retarded adults.

Handicapped Children: Malben is assisting Ilanshil in the field of polio, the Helen Keller Home and the MICHA, an organization for deaf children.


Cerebral Palsy: Together with the Ministry of Health, Malben undertook a pilot project to collect data on the number of C.P. children in Israel. In addition, under a grant from the U.S. Government, Malben is carrying out another pilot project—to determine the scope and nature of the medical, social and vocational needs of adult C.P. patients.

Along with these — largely new — programs, Malben is continuing to provide other vitally-needed assistance. Some 450 constructive loans were given to handicapped newcomers (2,620 beneficiaries); 9 Malben sheltered workshops were employing 233 persons at the end of the year; on an average, help each month included occupational therapy for some 450 persons;
handicrafts—1,620 persons; institutional services and general housework—1,280 persons; two out-patient clinics—835 persons; dental clinics—1,340 persons; social workers and 160 nurses, more than 100 medical appliances were issued monthly.

Malben's staff decreased from some 2,130 persons at the end of 1960 to about 1,725 at the end of 1961, chiefly because of the transfer of the Be'er Yancov Hospital to the Ministry of Health. Malben personnel included 84 physicians, 175 nurses, 33 social workers and 160 nurses' aids.

**Cultural and Religious Program**

In addition to the Malben program, JDC continued its long-standing support for a variety of cultural and religious programs in Israel, with more than 17,000 beneficiaries.

During the 1960-61 school year, three new institutions were added to the list of JDC-subsidized yeshivot, bringing the total to 95, with 10,387 students. An interesting fact is that 35 percent of the students in the 13-17 age group are from families from Moslem countries.

JDC has also initiated vocational training programs in the yeshivot, which reach 3,500 students.

JDC assistance to the yeshivot includes cash grants, health services (in Malben installations), technical assistance in the field of nutrition, and the distribution of U.S. Government-contributed food, which also helps some 4,900 dependents of married students.

Other cultural and religious programs include a project for refugee rabbis (1,670 beneficiaries) and support of five research projects, with 110 beneficiaries.

The JDC-assisted ORT vocational training program in Israel aided 13,565 students.

**JDC in Europe**

The continued recovery of European Jewish communities was reflected in the development of the activities of the Standing Conference On European Jewish Communal Services, which was established in 1960. The Standing Conference now has working commissions on personnel, on community centers and vacation camps, on health services and on inter-community communications. It has taken over publication of a quarterly, “Exchange,” which JDC began publishing in 1969, and is planning to set up a liaison body for executive directors and other professionals.

Despite the continued progress made by many communities, developments during the year brought a sizable increase in the number of men, women and children requiring JDC assistance. As a result, some 60,845 received help under one or other of the country programs. Thousands of previous beneficiaries no longer needed aid—but their place was taken by the new influx of refugees from Eastern Europe and especially from North Africa.

**France:** Because of this influx France continued to show the largest number of beneficiaries in Europe—some 28,000. This includes an average of 2,730 refugees from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Eastern Europe aided by monthly cash grants.

While all newcomers from Algeria are French citizens, entitled to assistance from the French Government, some 40 percent of those who arrived from Tunisia are Tunisian nationals. They are permitted to take out no more than $2.50 apiece. Few have friends or relatives in France. Most are therefore completely dependent on the aid of Jewish organizations.

Immediately upon disembarkation, emergency aid must be provided for them—cash grants, feeding, medical aid; and a little later, schooling for children.

But the greatest handicap is the lack of housing. JDC was therefore forced to appropriate $80,000 for a special housing fund, to which the Central British Fund, the Jewish Colonization Association and French Jewry will also contribute.

The impact of the newcomers was particularly heavy on Marseilles, today the second largest Jewish community in France. As a result of the influx from North Africa, the city's Jewish population rose from some 8,000 in the mid-1950’s to between 35,000 and 40,000, even before the refugees from Tunisia started to arrive.

It is difficult to say how many of the 3,500 Tunisian Jews who left for France between the Bizerte incident and mid-September remained in Marseilles. But many thousands of Tunisian Jews are expected to enter France before the end of 1962 and Marseilles must be prepared for their reception. The JDC Director-General and JDC consultants have made on-the-spot surveys and a social worker has been assigned to work together with local groups.

The normal welfare caseload of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU) consisted of about 2,800 persons monthly, a decline of 600 from 1960. JDC still provides more than 60 percent of the budget of the FSJU; at the same time, JDC meets all the expenditures on behalf of “new” refugees. The FSJU and JDC (through direct programs) finance three medical institutions, 17 institutions for children and young people, three canteens, and seven schools and yeshivot, as well as several supplementary schools, a network of youth and community centers and various other cultural activities.

**Poland:** By contrast, movement of Jews into and out of Poland has decreased sharply. The repatriation of Jews from Russia has virtually ceased, and emigration is at the rate of over 80 a month to Israel and about 60 to other countries. (About 485 a month left for Israel and other countries during 1960.)

"Everyone’s laughing, except me"—
An OSE medical clinic in Rome.
Nonetheless, the welfare needs of the 25,000 Polish Jews are still sizable—some 12,000 now receive help. In 1961, JDC aid through the Jewish Central Welfare Committee each month included: cash grants to 1,100 persons; cash relief to 3,525 (including some 500 invalids, and more than 800 aged and their families); emigration grants to 95; feeding of 1,425 school children; grants to about 1,000 families of ORT trainees; support of a home for the aged in Lodz; loans to producers' cooperatives and individuals; housing grants; medical aid to 215; assistance to Jewish orphans living with non-Jewish families; and support of children's clubs, where children from non-Jewish schools attend classes on Sunday. In addition, JDC contributes to the budgets of the religious congregations and provides funds for the repair of Jewish cemeteries. During the last three years JDC has subsidized repair work in about 80 cemeteries.

Early in 1961, many offices and enterprises retrenched personnel, and unemployment among the Jewish population increased considerably. Under the circumstances, the existence of Jewish producers' cooperatives—currently employing 1,800 persons—proved to be of great importance. Unfortunately, many of the unemployed could not easily be absorbed by the cooperatives because of their lack of training.

Austria: After many years' delay Austria finally passed legislation for the indemnification of Nazi victims, much more limited than German provisions. However, the implementation of this legislation still depends on the ratification by the German parliament of an agreement between Germany and Austria.

The known Jewish population of Austria numbered 10,100 at the end of the year, of whom 3,000 received the help of JDC.

Many "older" refugees no longer need help, but the number of "new" refugees, particularly transmigrants, increased, so that the caseload increased by comparison with 1960.

Each month brought more and more transmigrants—in January 73 "new" refugees were assisted by JDC; in December, 246.

The JDC-supported Vienna Kultusgemeinde provides aid to some 600 persons, including support of a home for the aged, a hospital, three schools and two kindergartens. Community religious classes are held for about 435 children in Vienna, Graz, Linz and Salzburg.

Belgium: JDC-supported Jewish family agencies in Brussels and in Antwerp provide cash relief for 640 persons monthly and medical aid for 250. All told, JDC aid reaches 2,580 beneficiaries in Belgium, including support for two homes for the aged, a children's home and a canteen.

Germany: Nobody knows precisely how many Jews have left Berlin since the erection of the wall dividing East and West Berlin. It is estimated, however, that up to 600 persons have departed. The major fear is for the city's economic future.

The membership of the Gemeinden (Jewish communities) in West Germany numbered 22,078 as of December 31—JDC beneficiaries numbered 3,540.

The JDC-supported central welfare agency aided 900 persons monthly. Support also went to seven kindergartens and 13 homes for the aged.

Italy: The total number of beneficiaries—4,585—here too reflects an increase in the number of new refugees, from Egypt and from Eastern Europe. A small number of these refugees received aid directly from JDC, others through the JDC-subsidized Union of Jewish Communities and other organizations.

Other European countries with smaller numbers of JDC beneficiaries include Greece, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Spain, Norway and Portugal; and Finland, Holland and Turkey, where JDC sponsors loan institutions only.

To a considerable extent JDC's activities in Europe—as also in Australia and Latin-America—were financed by funds from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. Ever since 1954, JDC has received sizable funds from the Claims Conference for its assistance to victims of Nazi persecution.
Outside is the despair of the mellah, inside the garderie a child can still laugh and forget... Moslem Countries

For overwhelming numbers of Jews in the Moslem world, JDC aid continues to be a necessity. During 1961, this aid reached nearly 108,000 men, women and children. The greatest number of these were in North Africa, where there were 84,365 beneficiaries.

It must be clear that conditions are not identical in all Moslem countries. But throughout North Africa, 1961 saw anti-Jewish attacks spread from one city to another, from one country to another. These attacks added to a situation which had already become difficult because of worsening economic conditions.

Clashes in Algiers in December 1960, culminating in the desecration of the city's largest synagogue, foreshadowed the events of 1961. In January, when Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, arrived in Casablanca to attend a conference of five African nations, hundreds of Jews were arrested, mistreated and humiliated, not only in Casablanca but in other Moroccan cities as well. The same month, the press staged a violent anti-Jewish campaign following the sinking of a ship carrying illegal emigrants. In February, many Jews were arrested in Fez, Meknes and Sefrou, charged with distributing leaflets urging Jews to emigrate.

In Tunisia, following the Bizerte incident, the Jewish position deteriorated so much that Jews began to leave the country en masse. In Algeria, the Jewish communities found themselves helpless in the conflicts between Arab nationalists and French extremists.

There were other instances of violence and murder, which added to the desperation of the Jews in the Maghreb.

In Morocco, the Jewish communities were so outraged by the police excesses committed during Nasser's visit that they submitted their grievances to King Mohammed V on February 16th. They also asked the King to lift restrictions on emigration, to prohibit compulsory conversion of Jewish girls and to accord legal status to the Jewish communities. The King promised to give these requests favorable consideration; there has in fact been some liberalization in issuing passports since then. When Mohammed V died unexpectedly at the end of February, his son, Hassan II, showed the same benevolent attitude. A new constitution, promulgated in June, recognized that all Moroccans were equal.

Nevertheless, the condition of the Jews remains basically insecure. The financial position of the Jewish communities deteriorated as a result of general economic conditions, as well as the specific difficulties of the Jewish population. The future of Jewish communal services is doubtful.

The Ministry of National Education has adopted a plan for the nationalization of the Alliance Israelite Universelle schools. One-third of the classes have already been integrated into the national educational system. Meanwhile, Alliance, functioning since April as "Alliance Maroc," is now classified as a private educational organization.

It is against this background that JDC aided some 67,000 Moroccan Jews during 1961. JDC-supported programs in the country included: the feeding of 50,850 persons a month, including more than 31,000 children, some 17,265 receiving family food parcels, and 3,250 adults receiving meals in canteens; support of 152 schools with nearly 29,500 students, and 20 kindergartens with 3,575 children; cultural projects, including Hebrew courses, serving 14,105 persons; medical aid to 11,500 persons a month; and child care activities, including baby bottle distribution to 1,150 children a month.
In the city of Casablanca, the Jewish community, assisted by JDC, has 7,935 persons on its relief rolls. Here too there is a difficult problem with “new immigrants”: former inhabitants of small villages have been leaving their homes and making their way to the cities, particularly to Casablanca.

In Tunisia, the Jewish community of Tunis, which includes the majority of the country’s Jews, derives 80 percent of its income from a tax on ritual slaughtering. In 1961, this source of income dropped by more than 50 percent; as a result, the community is unable to continue its previous support for welfare and educational activities. This puts an additional burden on the JDC budget for Tunisia.

Some 14,580 Tunisian Jews received JDC’s aid during the year. With the support of JDC, the Jewish communities and organizations fed 4,140 persons a month, and provided medical aid to 4,820 persons a month. In addition, aid went to 28 schools, with 5,150 students, and 9 kindergartens with nearly 1,100 children as well as cultural programs, including Hebrew courses, serving 815 persons monthly.

As a result of immigration from Algeria, there was a sizable decrease in the number of those receiving JDC aid. Nevertheless, this aid reached some 2,785 beneficiaries.

There were 840 students enrolled in 9 schools benefiting from JDC assistance (as against 2,460 in 14 schools last year). Food was provided for 785 persons a month; cultural activities served 900 persons monthly.

Iran, despite some political unrest during the year, shows a completely different picture from the Moslem countries of North Africa. In 1961, JDC programs continued virtually unchanged, reaching 21,430 men, women and children—one-fourth of the country’s Jewish population.

Food was provided to 7,540 persons a month, the greatest number of them children receiving meals in school canteens. Aid went to 32 schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, Ozar Ha-Torah and the communities, with 12,300 students in addition, 1,500 children were enrolled in five kindergartens.
Medical aid reached 6,440 persons a month. In addition, JDC supports maternal and child care, school health programs, a sanitation program and welfare activities in Tehran. This year a record number of children—1,600—were enabled to enjoy summer vacations, including, for the first time, 500 girls in the city of Shiraz.

Other Moslem Countries: In two Moslem countries not listed above, JDC supports seven Alliance Israélite schools with 1,930 students. And in Aden, some 180 Yemenite Jews received JDC aid during their stay in July and August.

Other Countries

JDC continued to support activities on behalf of refugees from Nazi Europe, as well as newer immigrants, in Brazil, Chile, China, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Philippines and Uruguay. In Bombay, India, meals were provided regularly for hundreds of school children.

Because of the influx of newcomers into Australia, it was necessary to institute a full-fledged welfare program which aided some 4,220 persons. A major aspect of this program was cash relief for 625 persons a month; other aid included employment counseling, medical aid, housing, sheltered workshops, four homes for the aged, a children’s home and a nursery, and seven institutions providing loans for constructive purposes and housing.

Contributions to JDC

Funds from the United Jewish Appeal continued to provide the financial mainstay for JDC’s overseas programs in 1961. Final figures will of course not be available for some time, but by the end of the year it is estimated that American Jews had contributed nearly $17,000,000 to JDC through the nationwide campaigns of the UJA. This represents more than 56 percent of the $30,109,000 appropriated by JDC for its 1961 operations.

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany for the sixth year provided $505,000, and several Latin-American communities. JDC also received considerable funds from other sources, including the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, the Jewish Trust Corporation, and governmental and intergovernmental agencies.

Reaching the Community

If 1961 was a year of unforeseen crises, it may well have been a harbinger of similar crises in the days to come.

If the precise dates are not predictable, nor the names of the specific cities and towns, nevertheless no one would dare to predict that the world has seen its last pogrom, the last economic crisis, the last refugees, the last of man’s inhumanity to man.

For 47 years JDC has existed because of crisis and catastrophe and emergency—and the determination of the American Jewish community to ease the suffering and alleviate the pain which followed and endured.

To fulfill its mission, JDC needed the wholehearted support of American Jews. And because they have continued to find in JDC their chosen instrument in the war against want, JDC has always received that support.

In meeting its responsibility to the needy overseas, JDC has accepted another responsibility—to bring the story of this need to those who have both the right and the obligation to hear it. Overseas staff members—including country directors—are now being assigned regularly to visit cities throughout the United States to report on current needs and programs. Many of JDC’s officers and directors, as well as National Council members, play important roles in their community efforts, and in the nationwide campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal. Other means are constantly being sought to make information widely available.

For in the days ahead, there may be many situations in which JDC will need to react quickly and energetically, as it has always responded. But it can only do so if it continues to have the support of a community which has heard the cries for help, and wills that they be answered.
New Line of Communications
Sol Satinsky, Chairman, National Council

When I accepted the chairmanship of the JDC National Council two years ago, it was because of a profound faith in the role and purposes which the Council fulfills.

One of these roles is clearly stated in JDC’s Articles of Incorporation: the responsibility for electing JDC’s officers, for examining and passing on the proposed budget, and in the final analysis for guiding JDC’s direction and programs. But to a great extent this is a supervisory function, with direct responsibility left to a corps of able and devoted professionals, both here and overseas.

The other role of the National Council—perhaps more important—is the responsibility which each of us must fulfill for himself, which cannot be relegated to professional hands—the responsibility of each of us for informing and alerting the community of which he is a part.

We would not be members of the National Council if we did not recognize how vital we are in the battle against need. Field leaders, doctors, nurses, teachers—in the front lines in Morocco, Poland, Marseilles, Israel—depend on us for their ammunition—food, medicines, books.

I am therefore deeply gratified by the Community Information Program which we inaugurated in 1961.

This is the program under which we are sending some of our overseas leaders into communities from coast to coast—not only for campaign meetings, but to sit down with National Council members, with Federation leaders and boards, with women’s groups, with campaign workers and with professional staffs, to give them concise, eye-witness accounts of the problems, the dangers, the urgencies facing Jews today. Held in 100 communities, large and small, these are often off-the-record meetings, seldom publicized, extraordinarily effective.

You can understand how important we feel this program to be for us to assign some of our most important overseas personnel to it, for us to ask them to leave their overseas assignments for several weeks at a time in order to report to American Jewry on JDC’s work. Our overseas Director-General, Charles H. Jordan, is one of those who was asked to participate; others included his chief assistants in Geneva, as well as the directors of our operations in Europe, in Moslem areas and in Israel.

We do not need to speculate on the value of these community visits and consultations. From the outset, the reaction of community leadership was enthusiastic to this new JDC program, to this new line of communications which JDC had established.

But it is not the response of community leaders alone to this information program which is important. What is important is that thousands of men and women throughout America are hearing for themselves the desperate story of overseas needs, are having their questions answered, are gaining a new insight into the problems which we must face. They are learning once again that JDC aid still means—survival.

I am confident—as I know you are—that so long as there is need, so long as we make it clear what the needs are and how they must be met, we can count on the American Jewish community to supply the answer.
March 23, 1962

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, 1961.

SCHEDULE #1 - Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1961 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 1961 of the main J.D.C. European, North African and Latin American branch offices, of certain committees completely or substantially subsidized by J.D.C. (including CRT), 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 of the General Fund 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, 1961, 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, 1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid commitments (against which payments are being made currently):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of 1961 appropriations</td>
<td>$1,365,416.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of prior years</td>
<td>676,843.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearances payable for funds borrowed overseas (against which payments are being made currently)</td>
<td>1,649,969.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable to banks</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans payable to Special Funds</td>
<td>2,128,069.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severance obligations</td>
<td>2,673,672.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>701,586.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,695,558.65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash funds — New York and overseas</td>
<td>$ 577,617.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated amounts receivable from the 1961 and prior years’ campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.</td>
<td>8,694,801.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable — net</td>
<td>885,128.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances on account of 1962 program</td>
<td>175,490.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,333,038.57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| General Fund Deficit — December 31, 1961 | [ 362,520.08] |

**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, 1961 there was approximately $830,000 worth of supplies in North Africa, Israel and Europe.
- The undistributed balance of supplies donated by the U. S. Government. During 1961 about $1,080,000 worth of such supplies was shipped overseas.
- Cash balances in J.D.C. branch offices in Europe, Israel and North Africa, aggregating approximately $317,000 committed for appropriations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>$27,056,346.27</td>
<td>$30,109,684.34</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>$26,646,011.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>$25,436,522.87</td>
<td>$26,392,238.21</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>$25,436,522.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>$27,790,976.25</td>
<td>$25,834,771.27</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>$27,959,443.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>$21,856,579.73</td>
<td>$18,999,116.09</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>$20,951,798.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>$25,072,294.56</td>
<td>$20,437,033.39</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>$31,815,455.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>$49,008,695.05</td>
<td>$53,944,981.97</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>$71,993,040.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>$63,320,364.21</td>
<td>$53,933,598.04</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>$20,498,865.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>$20,499,865.42</td>
<td>$25,528,846.45</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$15,062,408.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$9,993,762.07</td>
<td>$8,970,538.01</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$7,385,725.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$5,717,476.50</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditures (Schedule No. 1) $723,114,457.81
Total Income $722,751,937.73
General Fund — Deficit as of December 31, 1961

(A) — Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.
(B) — Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.
### THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 Through December 31, 1961

By Countries, Groups of Countries, Territories, Programs, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$1,219,528.83</td>
<td>$235,600.00</td>
<td>$1,455,128.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria and Germany</td>
<td>41,203,162.19</td>
<td>523,200.00</td>
<td>41,726,362.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,110,413.44</td>
<td>371,100.00</td>
<td>13,481,513.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,417,006.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,417,006.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and South America</td>
<td>6,689,777.36</td>
<td>82,500.00</td>
<td>7,352,278.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7,320,238.64</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>7,335,238.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1,541,498.17</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,541,498.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>8,696,034.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,696,034.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>43,032,612.89</td>
<td>2,550,000.00</td>
<td>45,582,612.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,192,820.53</td>
<td>48,200.00</td>
<td>2,241,020.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>3,487,193.04</td>
<td>45,100.00</td>
<td>3,532,293.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>51,687,466.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,687,466.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>115,400,269.14</td>
<td>9,750,000.00</td>
<td>125,150,269.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13,978,611.82</td>
<td>623,700.00</td>
<td>14,602,311.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1,718,681.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,718,681.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| North Africa and other Moslem coun-
  tries (Algeria, Iran, Morocco, Syria,
  Tangier, Tunisia, etc.)              | 34,962,383.69                                          | 5,226,600.00 | 40,188,983.69                            |
| Norway, Sweden and Denmark            | 2,750,476.18                                           | 182,700.00 | 2,933,176.18                            |
| Poland                                | 54,660,763.33                                          | 700,000.00 | 55,360,763.33                            |
| Portugal                              | 1,843,214.94                                           | 13,300.00 | 1,856,514.94                            |
| Roumania                              | 18,334,597.32                                          |           | 18,334,597.32                            |
| Russia                                | 26,384,418.29                                          |           | 26,384,418.29                            |
| Spain                                 | 3,717,132.99                                           | 23,400.00 | 3,740,532.99                            |
| Switzerland                           | 11,187,656.58                                          | 38,100.00 | 11,225,756.58                            |
| Turkey                                | 1,186,739.47                                           |           | 1,186,739.47                            |
| Yugoslavia                            | 2,685,410.90                                           | 105,900.00 | 2,791,310.90                            |
| Other countries (Japan, Latvia, Lux-
  embourg, Philippines, India, etc.)   | 7,764,185.42                                           | 29,500.00 | 7,793,685.42                            |

Unclassified Geographically:

- Emigration and relief in transit: 100,952,355.30 4,625,000.00 105,577,355.30
- Cultural and religious aid, Passover relief: 18,502,240.67 1,296,498.34 19,798,739.01
- Reconstruction aid (including ORT): 27,134,222.61 1,905,000.00 29,039,222.61
- Cooperating organizations and Miscellaneous items (Unclassified Geographically): 24,118,298.56 48,586.00 24,166,884.56

- Operating and service costs—New York and overseas offices: 44,125,363.38 1,670,700.00 45,796,063.38

**Totals:** $693,004,773.47 $30,109,684.34 $723,114,457.81
INNER PEACE: for a child, a dream castle out of blocks; for an old man, security and prayer. A kindergarten and a home for the aged in Rome, both supported by the JDC.