How Far Have We Come?
Edward M. M. Warburg
General Chairman, UJA
Chairman, JDC

As we heard the news reports a few months ago, as we saw a new crisis brewing for Jews overseas and for JDC, it was as though we were reliving similar events, similar crises in our past. For JDC began as a result of the critical condition of Jews during World War I, and through the years our efforts have been largely devoted to aiding Jews caught up in disasters and emergencies of all kinds.

To tens of thousands of Jews overseas, it is heartening to know that JDC exists, that JDC will continue to aid them as long as they are in need.

Immediately after World War II the hundreds of thousands who came back from the concentration camps and the forest hideouts, who had survived war and Nazism, found JDC waiting for them. Their problems were almost incredibly large. It was JDC which helped to meet them—through emergency relief, through medical care, through resettlement, through reconstruction aid.

Today it is fascinating to look back and see how many of the problems, once so acute, have been successfully solved, or have receded into minor importance. But while the needs have changed, they still exist.

As JDC has moved from mass assistance programs to more and more individualized programs, the problems have become more complicated and more difficult to solve. The needy still left in the DP camps and in Western Europe are few as compared to the vast numbers in 1947—but by comparison their needs are even greater. For those in need today are chiefly the aged, the orphans, the sick and the incapacitated, and for them continued aid is absolutely imperative.

In Israel JDC, through Malben, must continue to aid thousands of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers to the Jewish state for years to come. In Moslem lands the battle against hunger and disease—chiefly tuberculosis and trachoma—has already scored many successes, but it is a battle which has only begun.

We must reconcile ourselves to the thought that for the tens of thousands still requiring our aid there are no short-term solutions. I think that to a great extent we understand that already.

American Jews have shown their understanding of this not only in times of acute crisis but through all the years of JDC's existence. I am convinced, from what I have seen in all parts of the United States, that we can count on their continued support for the future.

Germany: TB patients leave for new homes in Sweden

Year of Changing Needs
1952 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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1952--Year of Changing Needs

Moses A. Leavitt
Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary

In 1952, the Joint Distribution Committee realized increasingly that the major changes which had occurred since the end of World War II in the problems facing Jews overseas required new approaches and new concepts of JDC's role.

Ever since V-E Day JDC had been almost entirely engaged in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, healing the sick, finding new homes for the homeless, meeting one emergency after another as they arose to threaten the helpless Jews of Europe, North Africa and the Near East. But in 1952 it became clear that the period of mass emergency and mass assistance was giving way to new and varied individual problems.

The vast majority of DP's had successfully emigrated to new homes and there was no longer a mass DP problem; but those who still remained in Germany, Austria and Italy were the most difficult to rehabilitate. In other parts of Europe the orphans, the aged and the ill and physically handicapped were in vital need of JDC's aid.

In Israel, more than 24,000 had benefited from JDC's Malben program, but many would continue to require hospitalization, medical care, custodial care or other treatment for many years to come. Moreover, thousands of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers were still in the immigrant camps, unable to receive the care they needed until Malben's facilities could be expanded.

Many Jews had been aided to depart from Moslem areas, chiefly to Israel. But there were still tens of thousands in desperate need of aid for whom emigration could provide no immediate solution and for whom JDC's continued assistance was the only hope of survival.

In brief, it meant that short-term programs would have to give way more and more to programs stretching out over many years. Increasingly JDC began to emphasize those aspects of its program which would guarantee aid for longer periods, and which would also move Jewish communities in many areas closer to the day when they could meet their own problems with their own resources.

This shift in emphasis called for all the skills and techniques acquired through 38 years of continuous service. It necessitated highly specialized services to meet the problems of a residual group requiring all manner of individualized help. For in 1952 the bulk of the 180,000 needy Jews who received JDC aid were the sick, the incapacitated, the people who could not help themselves. With emigration only a dim hope, and self-support almost impossible without largescale help, they could look only to JDC for opportunities for health and for work.

But despite this shift in direction, 1952 was a year of progress. Malben, JDC's medical welfare program in Israel for the care and rehabilitation of “hard core” immigrants, made substantial progress in the return of thousands of sick and handicapped people, formerly considered incurable, to normal life and self-support.

Impressive, too, were the accomplishments scored in Morocco, Tunisia, Iran and other countries of the Moslem world, where Jews have lived for centuries under conditions as wretched as can be found anywhere in the world. Through mass feeding programs for undernourished children, scientific medical care and educational assistance, thousands of boys and girls were helped to advance a considerable distance from the tragedy and early death that once had been their accepted lot.

Important, too, in all areas of operation was JDC's protective care for thousands of friendless orphans and dependent aged. Rehabilitation efforts also succeeded in bringing self-support to large numbers of destitute Jews.

For its relief, reconstruction and resettlement programs in 20 countries abroad, JDC spent $23,647,252 in 1952. This sum brought relief to more than 80,000, medical care to 60,000 monthly, and helped 55,000 to achieve an education. And finally, despite the rigid restrictions on emigration, JDC, after investigating to the full every favorable resettlement opportunity, was able to assist 5,630 homeless Jews to reach permanent havens in the United States, Canada and other lands.

Other Major Trends of 1952

The year of changing needs was also a year of strengthening overseas communities and raising welfare standards on the local level. The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work gave impetus to this important achievement, when three members of its faculty pro-
ceeded to Tunisia and Morocco in an extension-teaching experiment. Using modern methods of demonstration, these instructors were able to introduce American techniques into nursery schools and welfare agencies in these primitive areas—and in an incredibly short time.

Meanwhile in Versailles the Paul Baerwald School completed its third year. This unique educational institution, maintained by JDC out of legacy funds, has already provided training for 80 scholarship students and seen them go forth to their native lands to teach and practice the skills acquired at the school.

Dramatic proof of the growing vitality of Europe’s war-shattered Jewish communities was furnished when France, Belgium and Italy sought to raise funds to meet their local needs, at least in part. Although none of these overseas communities has recovered to the point where it can assume total financial responsibility for the care of its orphans, its aged and its sick, 1952 witnessed a heartening movement in that direction. For example, in France the funds raised through the Fonds Social Juif Unifié enabled JDC to reduce its contributions for local needs. It must be emphasized, however, that JDC is still required to finance the major part of the cost of assistance programs for Jews in that country.

Important from the standpoint of its future impact on Jewish needs was the successful conclusion of negotiations between the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, consisting of 23 major organizations, and the Federal Government of West Germany. After nearly six months of negotiations in The Netherlands, the Bonn Government agreed to pay $107,000,000 to the Conference over a period of twelve to fourteen years—the funds to be used to assist Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Of even wider significance, however, was the agreement to enact new legislation containing substantial extensions and improvements of laws now granting limited compensation to certain victims of the Hitler era. When this improved legislation is enacted, as many as 300,000 persecutees or their heirs may receive payment for claims no matter where they may be presently living.

It must be pointed out, however, that there is little hope of restitution funds easing the lot of Jews abroad in the immediate future. Even the ratification of the agreements reached in The Netherlands by the Bonn Parliament does not promise any sizeable restitution benefits for Jews abroad during 1953.

### JDC in Israel

From every standpoint JDC’s medical-welfare program for aged, sick and handicapped newcomers to
the Jewish state was a highlight of the year. Malben’s building program increased the number of beds available for the care of the aged, the tuberculous and sufferers from chronic diseases from 3,000 to nearly 4,000. And each month of the year every available bed was occupied.

Of major importance in this building program is Be’er Yaacov, a 500-bed hospital near Tel Aviv, the largest TB hospital in the Near East. Despite the fact that construction is still going forward on the final two buildings, Be’er Yaacov has been in operation for many months. For, faced with an ever-growing number of immigrants suffering from TB and the limited facilities available for their treatment and cure, JDC determined to utilize each new ward as it was completed.

The unattached aged are another grave Malben responsibility. By the end of 1952 more than 1,300 old people were in 15 old-age homes established or financed by JDC. It must be pointed out that Malben in its work in this field seeks not only to provide shelter, but also to revitalize life for the inmates by providing new interests—Hebrew instruction, gardening, arts and crafts and varied cultural interests.

But Malben’s most outstanding achievement was the sizeable number of patients discharged from its institutions as cured or no longer in need of care. During 1952 a total of 4,000 “hard core” immigrants formerly considered incurable were able to leave Malben institutions, capable of future self-support and normal living.

To help former patients realize their full potentials, JDC established a series of rehabilitation projects. Fourteen sheltered workshops provided training and a considerable measure of self-support for 460 partially incapacitated patients—with their families they number more than 900. An additional work center at N’vei Chaim, with a capacity of 100, provided TB sufferers with on-the-job training—preparation for taking their places in the modern economy of Israel.

Constructive loans to enable handicapped newcomers to open shops in the immigrant camps and new housing projects became Malben’s largest rehabilitation project. By the end of the year, nearly 1,600—5,000 including family members—had been established in small businesses ranging from food stalls to soft-drink stands, from cobbler to barber shops.

And finally Kfar Uriel, the Village for the Blind, continued to provide self-support for 85 blind men and their families. Formerly beggars in Yemen, Morocco and other Moslem lands, these sightless men have adjusted well to an active life of work, study and wholesome community interests.

Malben, which came into being only three short years ago to bring health and opportunity to large numbers of the sick and aged arriving on each immigrant ship, now operates the second largest medical program in Israel, second only to Kupat Holim, Histadrut medical agency. Some 24,000 men, women and children, who might otherwise have become a heavy burden to a young state already beset with grave economic problems, were given extensive medical care—and, when possible, help toward full or partial self-support.

But in addition to its large and complicated Malben operations, JDC maintains still another sizeable program in Israel: its traditional assistance to refugee rabbis, destitute scholars and religious schools. In 1952 aid went to 80 yeshivot with an enrollment of 5,000 students plus 3,000 dependents; to 800 refugee rabbis and teachers plus 2,000 dependents; and to a special group of rabbis and scholars engaged in completing important research projects.
JDC in Moslem Lands

In Morocco, Tunisia, Iran and other countries of the Moslem world JDC continued to bring health and opportunity to some 80,000 Jewish children in 1952. But in these areas abounding with poverty and disease, Jewish need was so vast that no voluntary non-governmental agency could possibly do more than take the edge off suffering and bring opportunity to a fraction of the destitute populations.

During the year some 28,000 undernourished children received their only substantial food each day in JDC canteens, principally in the schools. Milk depots distributing prepared formulas, modernized and enlarged, continued to save the lives of large numbers of Jewish babies.

In French Morocco alone, a country harboring some 240,000 Jews, 13 clinics, dispensaries and child care centers, operated by OSE with JDC funds, provided medical care for about 23,000 needy Jews each month, principally children. Thirty-five per cent of these young patients suffered from trachoma, the highly infectious eye disease which frequently leads to blindness. Fifty per cent were infants suffering from intestinal infections which if left untreated take a terrible toll of life. Tuberculosis, too, so prevalent in these areas, accounted for sizeable numbers of the patients served.

Impressive, too, throughout Moslem lands were the gains scored in the struggle against ignorance and illiteracy. Throughout the year JDC continued its subvention to the Alliance Israelite Universelle, which maintains a network of educational institutions providing grade school instruction for 40,000 boys and girls. In addition, support was provided for the religious schools of Ozar Hatorah, attended by 9,000 children. As in other years, the school served as chief center for medical, welfare and feeding programs.

The year 1952 witnessed the liquidation of large numbers of disease-breeding one-room schools. In Casablanca alone, as many as 3,200 children were formerly forced to spend their days in overcrowded, filthy hovels, learning little or nothing from the ignorant teachers in charge. By the end of the year more than half of these schools had been closed. Some 1,500 former pupils were transferred to a new modern Talmud Torah established jointly by the French authorities, the local Jewish community, Ozar Hatorah and JDC, or were provided for through the schools maintained by local agencies.

Heartening, too, in North Africa and Iran were the opportunities provided—and eagerly grasped—for cultural and religious activities. In areas which formerly offered little or no incentive for study, 10,000 young people attended courses, learning Hebrew as well as the customs and geography of Israel.

Meanwhile, ORT, with JDC support, increased its vocational training opportunities, opening new schools in Tunis and Iran. All told, in 1952 some 3,850 youths were benefited by ORT training programs.

But despite a series of solid achievements in Moslem lands, 1952 brought a serious setback in the emigration field. Departure for Israel, the hope of thousands, did not materialize to any noteworthy extent. Unlike previous years, JDC’s welfare efforts were directed to a static population growing increasingly aware that emigration was not an immediate solution.

Faced with this grave situation, JDC had no other course but to review its activities in an effort to strengthen assistance programs to meet the changing needs of the year. For it must be pointed out that JDC efforts in these areas were founded on two basic concepts: (1) that emigration from Iran and North African countries would continue at an increased
pace, leaving an ever-decreasing Jewish population in these areas; and (2) that JDC's programs, temporary in nature, would be a means of preparing the neediest of the children for a new life in Israel.

Thus it becomes clear that when emigration slowed almost to a halt, a change in perspective became urgently necessary, and new plans had to be formulated to meet the desperate needs of tens of thousands of unfortunate Jews forced to remain for an indefinite period in the filth and squalor of the mellahs.

In the light of this changed perspective JDC and ICA (Jewish Colonization Association) initiated a small program of economic aid to artisans who were eking out a sub-standard living with primitive tools and inferior materials—too often acquired at exorbitant cost. One-time grants enabled destitute cobblers, metalsmiths and other workers in Morocco and Tunisia to improve their wares and furnish basic necessities for their families. This experiment in economic help, started on a small scale during the closing months of the year, must be expanded and enlarged to bring a greater measure of economic security to Jews who have known only degradation.

Similarly, during the closing months of the year, JDC, in cooperation with local organizations, drew up blueprints for enlarged child care, medical and welfare programs. Thus, during 1953 JDC hopes to raise the economic, educational and social levels of destitute Jews in Moslem lands to the point where they are prepared for a productive life in Israel or for a more satisfactory existence if they must remain where they are.

JDC in Europe

Meanwhile in 1952 JDC continued its historic program, relieving suffering and bringing opportunity to 60,000 of Europe's neediest Jews, including large numbers of the weak, the helpless, the orphans, the sick and the aged.

For in this year, the seventh since Liberation, JDC in Europe was confronted with the needs of a residual group who will need assistance for an indefinite period. In Hungary JDC's relief went only to Jews over 60 years of age, but some 25,000 people received this help. In France, 25,000 men, women and children, many of them "hard cores," widows and orphans, depended on JDC for survival.

The impact of the restricted emigration opportunities of 1952 fell heaviest on the Jews in the DP countries—Germany, Austria and Italy. The condition of 15,250 men, women and children left in the camps and communities of these three lands was tragic beyond words. After years of concentration camp terror and DP camp futility, their last hope of building a decent life in Western Hemisphere lands had almost disappeared, as one blow fell after another.

The size and the scope of the problem can best be illustrated by an analysis of the inmates of Camp Foehrenwald, the sole remaining Jewish DP camp in Germany. Among the 1,800 DP's in this center there is a high concentration of post-TB's, the chronically sick and the aged. There are also 400 children under 14 years of age living in the camp.

The basic needs of the camp inmates were provided through German welfare assistance and JDC supplementary relief. There was no starvation in Foehrenwald. But since these DP's could not compete in the struggle for jobs and could not pursue a normal way of life, there was little that might be termed useful, meaningful living.

With emigration all but halted in 1952, and with little prospect of its resuming on a sizeable scale in the immediate future, it became necessary for JDC to find permanent solutions for this residual group. Help in achieving this goal was secured during the closing months of the year, when the Ford Foundation made a grant to survey the needs, capabilities and desires of the inmates of Camp Foehrenwald together with three remaining DP camps in Austria and one in Italy. This survey, when completed, will become the first step in planning a life of fuller opportunity for several thousand despairing DP's.

To this end, a team of welfare workers, vocational counsellors, physicians and consultants has been recruited to find solutions for the people in the camps on an individual basis. For the permanent "hard core" these solutions may involve emigration schemes such as were worked out in 1952 with the governments of Norway and Sweden when these two hospitable coun-
tries admitted a group of 67 TB and post-TB victims for cure and permanent residence.

**Emigration**

The lack of emigration opportunities prevailing for much of the year has been referred to in nearly every section of this report. The inability of people to leave places where they were, and resettle in lands where they wanted to be, was one of the most disheartening developments of 1952.

Despite ceaseless efforts on the part of JDC to explore all emigration opportunities, only about 5,600 Jewish men and women were able to depart for permanent homes. Some 3,350 went to the United States, 775 to Canada, 575 to Australia, and 440 to Latin American countries. The remaining 500 were settled in Israel and other lands.

It should be pointed out, moreover, that more than half of the 3,350 who were able to reach the United States came during the first three months of the year under the Displaced Persons Act, which permitted those who held visas to depart after the Act had expired. Later in the year, when emigration proceeded chiefly on a quota basis, each month saw a dwindling rate of departure.

**Contributions to JDC**

In 1952, as in other years, the United Jewish Appeal contributed the bulk of funds needed to carry on JDC's relief, reconstruction and resettlement programs in 20 countries abroad. The generosity of the American Jewish community, expressed through the nationwide UJA campaigns, provided an estimated $19,000,000 or some 95 per cent of the $20,015,000 appropriated by JDC for its operations. Additional sums were received from campaigns in Latin America, South Africa and Canada. Unspent allocations from previous years brought actual 1952 expenditures to $23,647,252.

During the year JDC also received nearly a million dollars from the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, the body designated to receive unclaimed and heirless property confiscated by the Nazis in the Western Zone of Germany. Close cooperation and financial aid were also extended by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

**The Tasks Ahead**

Never since the end of World War II had the atmosphere of emergency so pervaded JDC planning as it did in the closing days of 1952. For a series of events in Eastern Europe raised questions as to the future of hundreds of thousands of Jews in those areas to which no one could supply the answer.

JDC’s leaders, as they undertook to plan the agency’s overseas operations for 1953, knew that at any moment new crises could force a complete overhaul in current operations in Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

Even earlier, it had become clear that two other factors were making more difficult JDC’s operations for the months ahead. These were the inflationary spiral which had increased JDC costs in each country; and the decline of emigration possibilities on a global scale.

With the shift in emphasis from the mass feeding and mass medical care of the early post-war years to individual long-range welfare services for the benefit of the very young, the aged, the sick and the handicapped, these factors would increase JDC’s difficulties in furnishing continued assistance to static populations with a high level of minimum basic needs.

For an estimated 185,000 Jews who will need JDC’s aid during 1953, JDC will require a minimum of $25,491,000.

In Israel alone, thousands of aged, sick and handicapped immigrants still in camps, who need medical and other aid desperately, make the expansion of Malben institutions a matter of top priority.

InMoslem lands, the desperate plight of tens of thousands of helpless Jews calls for new and intensified efforts—a prime goal is to extend the feeding, medical and other assistance provided in 1952 for 80,000 half-starved children to additional thousands. In Europe, as JDC carries forward its traditional
programs, it must also press for final solution for a large residual group—the victims of the Nazi era who are still dependent upon JDC for survival.

The survey of individual needs now under way in the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy may well provide the solution to the problems of much of the residual “hard core” population of these areas. But certainly in 1953 JDC must make an all-out effort to end the futile DP camp existence which for these men, women and children has lasted much too long, either through emigration assistance or through adjustment aid for more normal living.

More Malben Services Needed

By any standard, the Malben program has been an exceptional achievement, taking tremendous burdens from the shoulders of the hard-pressed Israel government. Since it was started three years ago, more than 100 Malben institutions have provided aid to 24,000 aged, ill or handicapped immigrants, aid which reached 100,000 people, including dependents.

But today Malben is faced with a waiting list of more than 5,000 men, women and children requiring institutional care, for whom no facilities are available. To meet their needs, Malben is intensifying its building program, to provide facilities for an additional 2,000 “hard core” immigrants. New facilities include:

- The expansion of a home for the aged at Safed for 150 immigrants.
- The completion of a 500-bed home for the aged at Nathanya.
- Transformation of Malben facilities at Ein Shemer into a village for the aged which will provide accommodations for an additional 1,000 persons requiring custodial or old-age care.
- The establishment of a new 300-bed custodial care center.

With the completion of this building program, Malben will in 1953 have the facilities to provide care for as many as 6,000 patients at one time. However, the needs of thousands of aged persons may require even greater expansion of Malben’s programs.

Certainly Malben will be forced to continue and to enlarge the number of rehabilitation loans it is providing, and to establish more “sheltered workshops,” thereby providing the means of economic independence for ever-larger numbers of invalid and partially recovered Malben patients.

More Help for Moslem Areas

The impact of declining emigration from North Africa has forced JDC to re-orient its programs in this area. Originally conceived primarily as short-term programs to bring some measure of aid to men, women and children before they departed for Israel, these programs must now include long-term assistance...
in the form of increased feeding programs, control programs for TB, tinea (scalp ringworm) and trachoma, as well as educational and vocational training to prepare Jewish artisans and young people for useful lives.

Nationalist tensions in North Africa and other parts of the Moslem world still make the future of Jews in these areas a precarious one. JDC must be prepared to provide emergency aid where needed. At the same time planning for the future includes:

- Expansion of child-feeding programs.
- The establishment of trachoma-control centers where a major attempt to cut down the reinfection rate will be made through the treatment of whole family units at one time.
- Provision of special financial grants and other economic assistance to artisans to help them increase their meager earnings and improve their lot.
- The liquidation of the remaining primitive one-room schools, now focal points of infection, and the provision of modern educational facilities for thousands of boys and girls.

**Others Still Count on JDC**

Despite the widespread recovery which has been achieved in other areas, during 1953 JDC must continue other types of aid. These include:

- Emergency and resettlement aid to refugees from Eastern Germany and other parts of Eastern Europe.
- Continued aid to more than 15,000 DP’s in Germany, Austria and Italy, the vast majority of them classified as “hard cores,” and help in resettling sizable numbers of them in hospitable countries.
- The provision of relief, medical, child care and educational opportunities for more than 25,000 Jews in France, as well as for smaller numbers—principally refugees and non-citizens—in Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Yugoslavia.
- Continued reconstruction aid to tens of thousands through financial support for credit cooperatives and loan funds, as well as vocational training assistance, nearly all of it through ORT.
- The strengthening of cultural and religious life in many communities, including continued assistance to yeshivoth and other religious and educational projects in Israel.

There is no one who can predict what new emergencies 1953 may bring. But whether it is for programs now planned and being carried out, or for new and unforeseen crises, JDC must continue to look to the Jews of America for the support without which none of these programs can be achieved. This year, as in the past, the thousands of Jews in need realize that they must continue to rely on this support, given through the United Jewish Appeal, as virtually their only real hope for the future.
American Jewry Responds

Joseph J. Schwartz
JDC Director General (on leave)
Executive Vice-Chairman, UJA

T O ONE WHO has been associated with JDC for a great many years, who knows many of the JDC overseas personnel well, who has talked to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the men, women and children whom JDC has aided in many areas, nothing could have been more impressive than the reaction of American Jewry to recent events.

For immediately after the Jews of the United States became aware of the false charges levelled by the Iron Curtain governments against JDC in Eastern Europe there was a wave of response from all parts of the United States. It was a response of affection and gratitude, which manifested itself not only in a quick rallying to the United Jewish Appeal, but in speeches, resolutions, newspaper articles and editorials, all of which noted the life-saving achievements of the JDC on behalf of distressed Jews overseas.

Everywhere in my visits to the communities I have found a feeling of solidarity with the JDC, with its aims and purposes, as though in this time of crisis American Jews were closing ranks, determined that JDC must receive whatever aid it needs to achieve its goals.

It is significant also that on every hand I have found an awareness of what JDC is doing today that perhaps did not exist a few years ago. Where there was some hesitancy, for example, in 1948 and 1949 regarding JDC’s program on behalf of Jews in North Africa and other parts of the Moslem world, not only is there acceptance today but an increasing number of visitors to North Africa are asking why JDC is not expending even more funds there than at present.

As far as Malben is concerned, the work of this JDC program in Israel has made a profound impression during the little more than three years of its existence. Its heart-warming achievements are known and appreciated widely, in Israel as well as in this country.

Whatever the course of future developments in Eastern Europe or in other areas, I think that the significance of recent events is clear in at least one respect: that the American Jewish community recognized in the attack on the JDC an attack on themselves, and that their response to that attack indicates that they mean to continue with their historic mission of mercy as expressed in the JDC as long as the need exists that they do so.
SOME YEARS AGO, we of the National Council reached an important decision: in view of the desperate needs of so many men, women and children overseas, all of our available funds would, of necessity, have to be concentrated on maintaining our overseas programs, even at the expense of some of the aspects of our activities here in this country.

It was a decision which we took with some qualms. For we knew that in the foreseeable future the American Jewish community would still have to provide the major share of the funds needed to keep hundreds of thousands of Jews abroad alive, and we knew of the vital role played by our JDC regional meetings in the past in bringing the story of needy Jews overseas to Jewish communities all over the United States. We knew that with the elimination of the regional meetings and other aspects of our program we would be forced to count almost entirely on the knowledge and the understanding of the members of the JDC National Council.

We were right: the members of the National Council have accepted the responsibility, and have taken up the burden.

Each of us on the JDC National Council, I know, has had to face this problem: no matter how many meetings we attend, no matter how many newspaper stories appear describing one facet or another of JDC’s overseas programs, not only in Moslem countries but in Europe and in Israel, there are always those who need to be told, and told again, who need to have JDC’s efforts explained and clarified.

I think, in accepting election to the National Council, each of us understood that a major part of his function would be education and interpretation. And the job has been done. Today the vast majority needs only to be reminded. The proof lies in the magnificent response they have given through the years to the nationwide campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal.

But there are still those whom our story has not yet reached. And the job of telling them remains a job that must be done basically by the members of the JDC National Council.

My feeling is that if we maintain our efforts we will have our reward, the only reward we desire. For I think that as long as we bring the Jews of America the facts on overseas needs, they will never fail those who need their help.
To aid 185,000 Jews overseas in 1953, JDC needs a minimum of $25,491,000.
February 26, 1953

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

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

EXHIBIT "A" — Statement of Liabilities, Resources, and Deficit as at Decem-
ber 31, 1952 — Accrual Basis.

"B" — Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures, by years, from
October 1914 through December 1952.

SCHEDULE #1 — Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914
through December 1952 by groups of countries, territories, programs, etc.

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

These statements are tentative, before closing, and subject to final audit
for the year 1952 by reason of the fact that additional data, reports, and confir-
mations are still to be received from overseas and elsewhere.

Field examinations for 1952 of the main JDC European and North African
branch offices and certain committees completely or substantially subsidized by
JDC (including ORT) are being made by our overseas staff.

For record keeping purposes, conversions to U. S. dollars of purchased local
currency included in reports received from JDC branch offices and cooperating com-
mittees were made, in general, at the average of the actual exchange rates obtained
as approved by the appropriate authorities of the governments concerned. Where local
currencies were obtained through local contributions, etc., there was applied for the
accounting conversion to U. S. dollars, a rate closely approximating their most
realistic values.

Subject to the foregoing comments and to the notes appended to Exhibit "A",
the accompanying tentative statements of liabilities, resources, and deficit, of
income and expenditures by years, and of expenditures summarized by years, by groups
of countries, territories, programs, etc., in our opinion present fairly the finan-
cial position of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., as at De-
cember 31, 1952, and the results of its operations from October 1914 through December
1952, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis
consistent with that of the preceding year.

(Signed) LOEB & TROPER.

(Certified Public Accountants)
## GENERAL FUND

### Statement of Liabilities, Resources and Deficit

as of December 31, 1952

**General Fund—Accrual Basis**

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1952)

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### Liabilities

- Unpaid appropriations—due overseas committees and others for expenditures authorized through December 31, 1952 (against this amount payments are being made currently) $2,776,584.70
- Clearances payable—to overseas committees and individuals for relief disbursed through clearance arrangements and for funds borrowed locally and paid out for the account of JDC 2,922,959.81
- Loans payable—borrowings from special funds 990,208.70
- Accounts payable 411,849.16
- Deposits by relatives and others for transportation 192,916.66

**Total Liabilities** 87,294,519.03

### Resources

**Not subject to currency restrictions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in banks and on hand—New York and overseas</td>
<td>$473,778.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Government bonds</td>
<td>7,313.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of 1952 and prior years’ campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. (including cash acceleration — United Israel Appeal, Inc.)—estimated</td>
<td>4,761,480.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (net)</td>
<td>98,725.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances in 1952 on account of 1953 program (net)</td>
<td>282,218.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Resources** 6,998,566.51

**Subject to currency restrictions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in banks and on hand overseas (not committed for specific budgets)</td>
<td>$359,386.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance—Malben, Israel</td>
<td>850,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable (net)</td>
<td>165,163.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Resources** 6,998,566.51

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**General Fund Accumulated Deficit as of December 31, 1952** $295,952.52

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**NOTES**

The above statement does not include:

- Long term loans and similar advances for reconstruction purposes, previously made to the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation, Palestine Economic Corporation, credit and producers’ cooperatives outside of the United States, etc.
- Special funds not available for general purposes.
- Cash balances in J.D.C. offices overseas aggregating approximately $308,000, committed for country appropriations.
- Inventories of relief supplies overseas—mostly in Israel.
- Inventories of furniture, fixtures, vehicular equipment, etc.—New York and overseas.

Oblique denotes red figures.
# THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

## Summary Statement of Income and Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1952

**General Fund**

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1952)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>$21,033,030.71</td>
<td>$20,992,645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>25,028,024.66</td>
<td>20,476,059.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>31,773,159.65</td>
<td>36,668,432.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>48,765,458.80</td>
<td>54,047,800.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>71,930,990.10</td>
<td>63,522,153.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>63,227,875.15</td>
<td>69,169,061.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>58,310,514.21</td>
<td>54,104,372.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>20,499,865.42</td>
<td>25,335,894.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>15,062,406.01</td>
<td>13,726,617.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>9,993,762.07</td>
<td>8,984,172.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>7,385,679.46</td>
<td>6,329,631.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>6,078,769.52</td>
<td>5,747,617.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6,308,342.55</td>
<td>6,181,077.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>8,144,522.45</td>
<td>8,447,744.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>4,021,779.27</td>
<td>3,799,709.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>2,952,185.09</td>
<td>2,883,759.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>2,940,385.77</td>
<td>1,904,923.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>917,749.20</td>
<td>903,343.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,402,198.29</td>
<td>1,382,326.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1,151,728.29</td>
<td>665,754.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>385,225.52</td>
<td>340,815.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>741,705.67</td>
<td>958,760.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,175,733.95</td>
<td>1,387,118.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,632,288.38</td>
<td>1,645,898.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3,522,660.51</td>
<td>2,812,304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>4,583,760.83</td>
<td>4,987,610.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4,481,985.02</td>
<td>4,892,025.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>206,195.48</td>
<td>1,966,558.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>579,077.85</td>
<td>3,869,000.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4,956,935.30</td>
<td>6,071,040.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,081,038.82</td>
<td>9,635,303.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,006,978.61</td>
<td>5,039,982.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>13,840,700.54</td>
<td>11,189,264.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>13,574,593.35</td>
<td>11,606,706.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>5,813,751.65</td>
<td>5,894,687.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4,603,153.01 (A)</td>
<td>2,827,735.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>6,167,091.54 (B)</td>
<td>4,249,561.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>6,167,091.54 (B)</td>
<td>1,904,749.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Income $487,681,323.20

Total Expenditures (Schedule No. 1) $487,977,275.72

General Fund Accumulated Deficit from October 1914 through December 1952 (Exhibit “A”)

$295,952.52

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

(B)—Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.

Oblique denotes red figures.
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

Summary Statement of Expenditures from October, 1914 Through December, 1952
By Groups of Countries, Territories, Programs, Etc.

General Fund

(This Statement is Tentative, Before Closing and Subject to Final Audit for the Year 1952)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>October 1914 through December 1951 (After Adjustments)</th>
<th>Year 1952</th>
<th>Total October 1914 through December 1952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain)</td>
<td>$46,243,295.55</td>
<td>$1,571,800.00</td>
<td>$47,820,095.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. P. Countries (Austria, Germany, Italy, Cyprus)</td>
<td>47,873,965.43</td>
<td>949,800.00</td>
<td>48,823,765.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Balkans (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia)</td>
<td>165,682,895.96</td>
<td>2,316,200.00</td>
<td>167,999,095.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European Countries (Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey)</td>
<td>13,048,488.14</td>
<td>217,000.00</td>
<td>13,265,488.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel and other Non-European Countries (Moslem Countries, Central and South America, China, Philippines, etc.)</td>
<td>43,815,236.78</td>
<td>9,603,165.00</td>
<td>53,418,451.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigration and Relief in Transit</td>
<td>74,145,659.85</td>
<td>1,464,000.00</td>
<td>75,609,659.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction</td>
<td>11,028,012.74</td>
<td>1,025,000.00</td>
<td>12,053,012.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural and Religious Aid, Passover Relief...</td>
<td>11,501,395.20</td>
<td>1,057,500.00</td>
<td>12,558,895.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating Organizations, S.O.S. Program, and miscellaneous items (unclassified geographically)</td>
<td>24,627,250.52</td>
<td>446,700.00</td>
<td>25,073,950.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and Service Costs—New York and overseas offices (including Information and Community Service, Junior Division, Public Relations, Special Activities, Interest on Bank Loans, etc.)</td>
<td>29,908,380.55</td>
<td>1,441,480.00</td>
<td>31,349,860.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$467,884,630.72</td>
<td>$20,092,645.00</td>
<td>$487,977,275.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At a Malben children's home in Israel, a tubercular youngster gazes wistfully from his crib.