JDC leaders at the Annual Meeting on December 6, 1972: left to right, seated, Monroe Goldwater, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice-Chairman; Isaac Stern, noted American violinist and principal speaker. Standing: left, Samuel L. Haber, Executive Vice-Chairman; and right, Edward Ginsberg, Chairman.

Judge Nochem S. Winnet, Vice-Chairman of the JDC National Council, shown at podium, conducted the business session. Behind him, JDC Chairman Edward Ginsberg. At right are Mrs. Isaac Stern and Mrs. Edward Ginsberg.

1972 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Chairman's Foreword ........................................ 1
Edward Ginsberg

Jewish Needs and JDC Priorities .......................... 2
Samuel L. Haber

A Stronger Identification ................................. 12
Jack D. Weiler

Financial Statements ...................................... 13

Murray Kass, Public Relations Director
THE YEAR 1972 was another eventful year for our people. Most dramatic was the continued migration of Soviet Jews to Israel. About 32,000 arrived there by the year’s end. Hundreds of them have already been referred to JDC/Malben for a variety of services.

In Israel plans were further advanced for the creation of a gerontological institute which promises to pioneer new techniques in care of the aged and will benefit not only the elderly in Israel but, hopefully, the aged in other countries as well. JDC/Malben continued to expand its assistance in developing services for handicapped children. In the field of training professional personnel for health and welfare services, and for the growing number of community centers that are being constructed throughout the country, our financial assistance and technical guidance have been of great importance.

In North Africa and in Iran, JDC continued to support a variety of services for the indigent Jews of these countries. Kindergarten and education programs, feeding and medical programs, as well as services for the growing number of needy aged, received the closest attention of the JDC in these areas.

In Iraq and in Syria the Jews remained trapped and menaced by hostile Arab populations and government authorities. Forbidden to leave they grow more despairing and, prevented from carrying on a normal existence, they must rely more and more on the aid which JDC manages to channel to them through one or another source.

In Rumania JDC programs have been expanded to provide a broad range of health, welfare and socio-medical services for about 17,000 of the neediest of the 100,000 Jews left in that country. In other countries of Eastern Europe the package program financed by JDC funds was virtually tripled, aiding over 30,000 Jews in the USSR alone. This program also included about 10,000 parcels of Passover supplies.

In Italy and Austria JDC provided shelter and other necessities for transmigrants. In France we continued to subsidize programs to help integrate recent newcomers, mainly from North Africa, into the economic, social and communal life of French Jewry, and to prepare many of them for emigration to Israel.

The increased activity is reflected in the expenditures for the year, which were $2,200,000 higher than in 1971. JDC was able to provide the additional funds because of the higher campaign totals achieved by the United Jewish Appeal in 1972. We are mindful that there are still very serious unmet needs in various countries for which, hopefully, with increased funds coming through the United Jewish Appeal, we will be able to provide a greater measure of aid in the coming year.

It is difficult to describe within the space of only a few pages all of JDC’s vital humanitarian programs. Too often human components are obscured by the statistics and the details are lost in the totality of the programs. I urge you to read the report of our Executive Vice-Chairman and try to see beyond the written narrative. Try to visualize the people being helped—the men, the women, the children—the young and the old—the people we are helping. In doing so I am sure you will reaffirm the feeling that all of our efforts and our contributions have been well worthwhile.

Edward Ginsberg
Chairman

May, 1973
FIRST CLAIMS on JDC's limited resources in 1972 remained, in order of priority—Israel, Eastern Europe and the Moslem countries. Thus, out of a total disbursement by the JDC in 1972 of $26,490,300, these three areas absorbed 37 per cent, 23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. An additional 11 per cent was spent in Western Europe. A substantial part of that amount went towards meeting emergency relief needs of refugee transmigrants in Austria, Italy and France. The remaining 13 per cent is attributable to other areas, principally South America and India, and to activities which are undistributed geographically.

JDC expenditures in Eastern Europe rose by more than 50 per cent in 1972 in response to mounting needs in that region. This additional expenditure of about $2,200,000 accounted for almost the entire increase in 1972 over the preceding year in JDC’s global financial outlays.

The growing volume of services rendered by the JDC is well reflected by the count of persons assisted in 1972. A total of approximately 390,000 Jews benefited from one or more of the rescue, relief and reconstruction services supported by the JDC, including 157,000 beneficiaries in Eastern Europe—up nearly 60,000 over 1971—about 107,000 in Israel, 42,500 in the Moslem countries, and the remainder in Western Europe, South America and other countries.

Special workshops in Israel enable the handicapped to earn modest wages and give them a feeling of usefulness. Above, workshop for the blind in Ashdod.
Most old people would rather live in their own little place than an old age home. To help them JDC/Malben has organized day care centers for the aged and golden age clubs. These two ladies are working on a handicraft project in a day care center in Ramle.

Care of the Aged

The serious problem raised by the growing number of settled aged—many of them in precarious economic straits—was a principal factor in the establishment of the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged. Promoted, and partly financed and governed by JDC, the Association is developing a country-wide network of institutions as well as community services (day-centers, housekeeping help, meals-on-wheels, etc.) for the aged. A budget of $8,333,000, shared equally by JDC and local agencies, will—depending upon prevailing costs—create facilities with hundreds of new beds for aged, renovate beds in existing homes, and establish separate wards for long-term rehabilitation care in several hospitals. Comprehensive community programs for the aged are also being developed in ten localities.

A project now under consideration which may have significant bearing on services for aged in the country at large is the creation of a Gerontological Institute. Tentative plans call for a comprehensive research and training program and closely linked to it, a demonstration service unit comprising in-patient and out-patient facilities, and specially serviced housing.

Extramural activities for the aged such as housekeeping services, day-care centers, meals-on-wheels programs, and 100 clubs for the aged received JDC/Malben financial or technical assistance. The multifunctional health and welfare center in Katamon offered guidance and socio-medical aid to 740 old people living in the Jerusalem area.

Care of Chronically Ill

JDC/Malben’s involvement in medical programs for the chronically ill has led to the construction of units for chronic diseases and rehabilitation at various installations. These include the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, Haifa’s Rambam Hospital and in Tel Aviv at the Chaim Weizmann Rehabilitation Center. Plans are under way for the construction of a similar rehabilitation unit at the Negev General Hospital in Beersheba, an area totally lacking in such services, which will add to this growing network. In all about 1,800 patients were treated in 1972.

Handicapped Children

Years of JDC/Malben effort have resulted in the initiation of a number of child development centers all over Israel which assess and treat handicapped children. During the past year about 1,500 children suffering from a number of incapacitating handicaps were given comprehensive treatment in centers in Beersheba, Jerusalem, Tel Hashomer (Sheba Medical Center), Tel Aviv, and most recently, Haifa. Soon to be completed are development centers in Assaf Harofe (south of Tel Aviv) and Ashkelon. These new centers will reach children in many places where facilities are now non-existent. In 1972 the Dr. Harold and Anna Weinberg Child Institute was opened at the Sheba Medical Center in Ramat Gan. The institute will eventually group together an assessment center for the retarded, a research and treatment unit for neuro-metabolic diseases and an expanded child development center.

For many years JDC/Malben has given financial and technical aid to voluntary organizations for handicapped children: MICHA, a society for deaf children, with independent agencies operating in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba and Jerusalem; ILAN, a foundation for children with neuro-muscular problems; AKIM, an agency with branches in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem devoted to helping retarded children; and NITZAN, for children with development and learning difficulties. About 900 children received therapeutic help through these programs.

In cooperation with SHEMA, the national par-
Israel now has seven centers caring for children suffering from mental and physical disabilities. A psychologist is shown testing a youngster at the Dr. Harold and Anna Weinberg Child Development Institute, which was dedicated at the Chaim Sheba Medical Center in 1972.

JDC Malben association for deaf and hard of hearing children continued to support a speech therapy unit for treatment of children in Tel Aviv public schools, special integrated classes in regular elementary schools for children with hearing deficiencies, and individual speech therapy lessons for disadvantaged children attending the NIV school in Tel Aviv for deaf children. In 1972 JDC was able to extend its support to similar speech and hearing programs for the school children of Lod, Ramle and Haifa.

Mental Health

Fourteen years ago JDC/Malben embarked on a major program to improve, enlarge and coordinate mental health services throughout Israel. Five outpatient mental health clinics in different regions, a clinic for adolescents in Tel Aviv, rehabilitation centers for hundreds of patients including one for retarded adults, bed facilities in hospitals and two centers for disturbed children in Haifa and Tel Hashomer have made a major contribution to the quality and quantity of services available. A significant step forward in this field was the creation of the new Jaffa Community Mental Health Clinic. Oriented toward prevention, early detection and treatment in the community, it is a model for future mental health projects in other parts of the country.

To organize and reinforce new psychiatric services along these innovative lines, JDC/Malben undertook additional projects in 1972 including: a professional mental health team to evaluate and plan services on a continuing basis, an extensive training program for professional and para-professional staff, and a central social service unit to guide and counsel the large number of social workers active in the field of mental health. Although modest in scope, assistance was also given to mentally retarded children through vocational counselling for sheltered workshops and scholarships for specialized courses for nurses working with retarded children. Altogether several thousand children and adults benefited from mental health services supported by JDC/Malben.

Manpower Development

As Israel’s socio-medical programs multiply, the shortage of professional staff becomes increasingly serious. To help alleviate this growing problem, JDC/Malben continued to support the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work of the Hebrew University. Over 700 have graduated since the school was founded by JDC in 1958. It has also provided grants to faculty members for further study and has instituted a master’s program, and various research studies. Recently the Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz graduate program for the training of directors and senior personnel for community centers was established. This will furnish much needed qualified leaders for the many new community centers which have already sprung up in Israel as well as those in the planning stages. In 1972 JDC/Malben aided in the creation of an in-service center training program emphasizing experimental techniques for use in helping to solve some of the problems emerging in the larger cities and development towns of Israel.

The School for Communication Disorders attached to Tel Aviv University Medical School, and the School for Occupational Therapists located on Mount Scopus received ongoing JDC support. An annual subsidy was also given to the Council of Schools of Social Work whose major objectives are to improve inter-school communication and faculty development among the four schools of social work in Israel—the Paul Baerwald School, Tel Aviv University, Bar Ilan, and Haifa University.

Other Programs

A number of other medical-social services benefited from JDC professional assistance and financial support. The Social Service Unit of the Tel Aviv hospitals, working with a limited staff, assisted hundreds of patients, most of them chronically ill or disabled.

Aid was given to the blind, including the Gedera workshop for the blind, the Center for the Blind, the Central Library, and a scholarship fund for children of the blind. These programs reached about 2,500 persons. In 1972 JDC also helped to establish a scholarship fund to provide vital equipment for blind university students.

Other organizations and services receiving JDC/
Western Europe

The Jewish population of Western Europe, excluding Great Britain, totals approximately three-quarters of a million people. This is 25 per cent fewer than the number before World War II. Nevertheless, it represents an increase of one-fifth over the total Jewish population which JDC found there when it undertook its vast life-saving operations immediately after the close of the war and the liberation of the concentration camps.

The resurgence of Jewish communal life and its new growing strength is evidenced in part by the fact that in many areas the communities have entirely taken over local relief operations from the JDC. In some areas JDC support is confined solely to the care and maintenance of transmigrants, mostly new arrivals from Eastern Europe. In a few other countries JDC has narrowed its role to assisting residual refugee caseloads which are diminishing gradually by natural attrition.

France

Only in France, whose Jewish population has grown from about 200,000 in 1946 to over 550,000 today, is JDC engaged in an ongoing program of sizable dimensions. There has been a steady influx of Jews from Eastern Europe. However, a much larger movement originated in North Africa when Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria gained their independence and Jews found themselves in uncertain and frequently threatened positions further worsened by Arab-Israel conflicts.

The Jewish population in France has not only nearly tripled during the past quarter of a century but has also undergone profound changes in its socio-economic character. It now contains a growing share of unskilled, poor, and handicapped families, mainly of North African origin. Their need for assistance on top of other urgent local requirements severely overtaxes the financial ability of the community. Hence, the need for continuing JDC financial aid persists despite the very sharp increase in local fund raising.

JDC covers roughly one-fourth of the annual budget of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU), the central organization which helps underwrite financially a broad range of services carried out by its member agencies. On the average about 4,000 persons, of whom well over half represent North African families, benefited from monthly cash grants. A canteen catering mainly to the needs of refugees and transmigrants served about 260 meals daily. Eight children's homes, two homes for adolescents and family placement provided shelter for 660 youngsters. A dispensary which treated 4,900 persons during the year and socio-medical services which benefited nearly 4,000 aged and others are likewise significant components of JDC-supported programs.

Educational and cultural activities occupy a major role in the FSJU network. Aid to nine full day Jewish schools with an average enrollment of 2,600 students absorbed the largest share of the expenditures. Other important features include youth movements, higher studies, scholarship grants and community center programs.
activities. Two programs in this field which are heavily supported by JDC fall outside the competence of the FSJU. The Lubavitcher (Orthodox religious movement) operate four day schools with an enrollment of over 300 children and youth, a seminary with 55 students; Talmud Torahs with 775 pupils and 580 attending evening classes. ORT had a yearly turnover of 5,700 trainees in eight vocational centers.

JDC's contribution to all of these programs is supplementary to other funds available to the agencies from public and private sources. However, assistance to transmigrants prior to their resettlement in countries other than Israel remains wholly the responsibility of the JDC. About 150 individuals were aided in 1972, of whom fewer than half were of East European origin and the remainder mostly Egyptian. Altogether approximately 55,000 persons were beneficiaries of one or more JDC supported programs in France.

Other European Countries

In Austria JDC concerned itself exclusively with care and maintenance of transmigrants who are awaiting completion of their emigration processing that will send them on to their final destinations. All of the 302 transmigrants assisted in 1972 fled from Eastern European countries.

The main focus of JDC operations in Italy was also transmigrants. In 1972 their number reached 864 persons. Of these over 90 per cent were Eastern Europeans and the remainder came from Egypt, Libya, Pakistan and Iraq. A residual post-war refugee caseload of 14 persons still required JDC care. The bulk of these cases, carried over from the D.P. camps of World War II days, had already been shifted to local responsibility, a step facilitated by special lump-sum grants to the specific Italian communities involved.

OSE dispensary in Paris provides full socio-medical services including a gerontological clinic to care for about 2,000 elderly persons during the year. Above is a scene in the dental clinic. With the aid of JDC, the Rome community has improved and expanded its kindergarten into one of the largest and most advanced in Europe. Here some of the children join hands and dance around the courtyard.

The JDC has ceased to contribute to the ongoing community welfare programs in Belgium, notably in Antwerp and Brussels. JDC's responsibility is restricted to aiding these two communities on a limited financial basis in caring for new refugees intending to settle in Belgium and transmigrants from Eastern Europe. Some 40 persons were involved over the year. It is important to note that even when financial aid cases—as in the case of Belgium and a number of other countries—JDC continues its technical assistance in such fields as community organization, fundraising, social welfare services, center and youth activities, Jewish education, etc.

Elsewhere in Western Europe JDC supported welfare programs for caseloads in Portugal and Spain averaging 4 and 30 persons per month respectively. These are a residual group of refugees from World War II, all of whom are aged and handicapped.

Eastern Europe

Very little remains of the once important centers of Jewish life in Eastern Europe which before the war had a total Jewish population, excluding the Soviet Union, of about 5 million. Nazi persecution, World War II and massive emigration—frequently forced—have reduced this population to about 200,000. Of this number only the 100,000 in Rumania and the 7,000 in Yugoslavia have direct access to JDC aid.

Rumania

Since 1967, when the doors of Rumania were re-opened to the JDC after a lapse of 18 years, expenditures have tripled from about $600,000 to $1,850,000 in 1972. The JDC-supported programs implemented through the Federation of Jewish Communities of Rumania reached roughly 18,000 persons who, in 1972, presented the most desperate needs.

About 10,500 persons, divided into three categories of need, received monthly cash grants and/or food parcels and clothing. More than 90 per cent are over 60 years of age. Nine community canteens situated throughout the country served 2,100 meals daily. A
new one, in Bacau, was scheduled to become operational early in 1973. Housekeeping and medical and other services for the home-bound and bedridden have been established in Bucharest and 15 provincial centers which currently serve about 1,000 persons. A meals-on-wheels program distributed an average of 9,000 meals monthly in 1972.

Three nursing homes in Bucharest with a combined capacity of 61 beds and one in Dorohoi with 17 beds have made only a small dent in the overwhelming requirements of isolated, critically handicapped old people. A fifth home with 19 beds in Arad is in process of completion and a sixth at Timisoara is in the planning stage. A diversified medico-social service in Bucharest, including a dispensary, home visiting by doctors and nurses, distribution of medicaments, etc., assisted on average about 1,100 persons each month.

Other important aspects of the program include the distribution of food packages and cash grants for Passover, extra winter allowances to buy fuel and special food items, aid to ex-prisoners and other emergency hardship cases, and support of a Golden Age Club in Bucharest.

**Yugoslavia**

The small Jewish community of Yugoslavia numbering 7,000 persons lacks the resources required to carry on, by itself, local social welfare programs serving almost 900 persons. About half of JDC’s financial aid went towards maintaining the 110-bed old age home in Zagreb. Second in importance is the cash relief program providing regular monthly grants to over 200 aged, sick and other handicapped people. In addition, about 20 students were also helped with grants to complete their studies. Small sums were required for two kindergartens in Belgrade and Zagreb with 55 children, and for the summer camping program which also provided year-round youth activities.

**Relief-in-Transit**

Relief-in-Transit is the name given to the special channels which have been established in order to bring vital material aid, both cash and in kind, to tens of thousands of needy Jewish families who would otherwise be cut off from JDC assistance.

In response to rapidly expanding critical needs in these areas, the JDC virtually doubled its expenditures between 1971 and 1972, while the number of beneficiaries increased from 80,000 to 138,000.

**JDC in Arab and Moslem Countries**

Two events occurred in 1972 which no doubt will have a long-range effect on Jewish life in the Moslem world. The first of these was the second attempt within thirteen months at a coup d’etat in Morocco. This may in time seal the fate of the Moroccan Jews, speed their departure from the country and reduce the community to a handful of people—similar to the remnant Jewish communities in Algeria, Egypt and Iraq. The second was the tragedy of the Olympic Games in Munich, which has dashed the hopes for peace in the near future in the Middle East.

**Iraq**

There are about 500 Jews left in Iraq, down from roughly 2,000 a year ago, as a result of the legalization of emigration. However, departures take place in strict secrecy and those remaining are still subjected to the kind of oppression and mistreatment they have suffered since the Six-Day War.

**Syria**

The Jewish population of Syria remains unchanged at 3,500 to 4,000, since Jews are not allowed to emigrate. Many are in jail for attempting to leave the country. Movement even within its borders is virtually forbidden. Nevertheless, financial aid is being provided—channeled through other agencies—for the relief, education, feeding and medical programs which the community still manages to maintain. Thus, over half the Jewish families in Damascus, Aleppo and Kamishli received cash grants, about 700 children attend the AIU (Alliance Israelite Universelle) schools and community Talmud Torah and a few hundred benefit from available medical services.

**Lebanon**

A small but steady number of Jews continued to emigrate from Lebanon despite the comparative safety they still enjoy there, leaving a population of under 2,000. The total enrollment of children in the JDC-subsidized Talmud Torah and the AIU/ORT school is approximately 500.
Algeria

The Jewish population of Algeria is now under 1,000. Cash relief grants were issued to about 45 sick and aged people and a small shelter for abandoned aged still cares for eight residents. The canteen, which in previous years provided take-home meals to a few relief beneficiaries, ceased to function in April.

Morocco

A second attempt in scarcely over a year on the life of the King of Morocco, though it failed again, has so weakened his position that many feel it is only a question of time before he is deposed. Should this come about the security of the Jews remaining in Morocco will be gravely threatened. One would think that this eventuality, which if not imminent is still a strong possibility, would greatly speed the flow of emigration to other countries. While there has been some increase, it has hardly reached the proportions anticipated despite prevailing Jewish fears after the events in August.

The steady emigration since Morocco gained its independence in 1956 has reduced the Jewish population to under 30,000 at the end of 1972 as compared with some 200,000 in 1956. With a caseload of around 14,500 beneficiaries, the JDC assisted in one way or another over 40 per cent of the Moroccan Jewish community. Most of these, or over 9,500 are the children and young people in the ORT, AIU, Ozar Hatorah and Lubavitch schools and in the community kindergartens.

A network of dispensaries operated in the larger cities by the JDC-supported OSE (Oeuvres de Secours aux Enfants) Jewish medical organization, the Bikur Holim in Tetuan and the Benchimol Hospital in Tangier, provided medical services to about 2,000 mothers, children and aged. Almost 700 needy and handicapped aged, 480 in Casablanca and the remainder in six other communities, were cared for either in homes or hostels, or else were rehoused in less isolated quarters. Cash grants were given by the various community social welfare services to about 1,000 people. Distribution of food packages, including special packages for Passover and U.S. food for peace supplies, went to 1,475 relief recipients. Morocco is one of the few remaining countries where the U.S.-donated foods are still available through the JDC. Other services include special grants to needy emigrants, clothing distribution, summer camps, cultural and youth programs and support of four loan institutions.

The Spanish enclave in North Africa, which consists of two cities Ceuta and Melilla, has a Jewish population of 2,000. Of these, the JDC assisted fewer than 500 during 1972, most of them children in the Jewish schools, but also including some relief beneficiaries.

Tunisia

The Jewish population of Tunisia has, for the first time, fallen below the 10,000 mark. The capital city of Tunis now has an estimated 7,000 Jews. The other major communities of any size are Sfax, Sousse, and the community on the island of Djerba. The rate of emigration has slowed for several reasons. Most of those who wanted to go to Israel have already left and conditions in France, the second major attraction for Tunisian Jews, are such as to make it increasingly difficult to settle there. In addition, abandonment by the Tunisian Government of its scheme to absorb small businesses into government-controlled cooperatives has eased the position of Jewish artisans and tradesmen who otherwise might have left the country.

Nonetheless, the continuous but slow movement

Story-telling time in a kindergarten in Iran is about the only time the children remain quiet. Young women from the same deprived area as the children have been trained by JDC to conduct educational and health activities as well as fun and games.
out of the country has left behind an increasingly higher proportion of needy, and a community with shrinking communal resources, lacking in leadership and professional staff. The burden thus falls more and more on the JDC to provide the money and personnel to carry on essential programs. Local people are being sought and JDC is continuing to exercise professional supervision, though on a limited scale.

JDC-supported programs in 1972 included: monthly relief grants averaging 580 indigent, sick, aged and handicapped persons; institutional care for 110 infirm aged; about 1,300 children in Jewish schools and kindergartens; feeding in school canteens; and medical services which aided several hundred children, adults and aged each month. A new home soon to be opened will bring the number of aged receiving institutional care up to 135.

**Iran**

Emigration from Iran averages around 1,500 to 2,000 a year. The estimated population of about 75,000 has remained fairly stable for years. The figure is not expected to change in the near future, since natural increase makes up for losses through movement out of the country.

With the active support of the JDC, a united fund-raising body—the “Sanduk Melli”—was organized in 1970. Although it has achieved only limited success thus far, it is hoped that in due course it will show greater progress in assuming a more adequate share of the financial burden for those programs now supported by JDC.

Experts from the various educational organizations in Iran, along with the JDC and the Jewish Agency, held a series of meetings during 1972 with a view to improving Jewish education programs in the country. It is hoped that a long-range plan, in which the local Jewish community is expected to participate as an equal partner with JDC and the Jewish Agency, will achieve sorely needed improvements. At present the JDC bears a major share of the financial burden for maintaining Jewish education. These programs made up about 50 per cent of JDC's total expenditures in Iran and benefited 11,000 children enrolled in Jewish schools and kindergartens run by AIU, Ozar Hatorah, ORT and the community.

Other JDC-supported medical and social welfare programs included: feeding in school canteens for 5,000 children; a school health and dental program; a family health service including outpatient clinics, mother-and-child centers, sanitation and health education, and a Jewish hospital which cared for 2,500 patients in 1972; aid to university students and special classes for retarded children and slow learners; welfare assistance to needy families and meals-on-wheels for some 130 handicapped aged; a nursing school, literacy classes for mothers and a club for youth activities.

An expanded feeding and education program was instituted in 1971 as a pilot project to provide meals and teaching in order to make up for the inordinate number of days that schools are officially closed during the year. This has proven to be highly beneficial, as is demonstrated, for example, by improvements in the children's weight and height. This project has now been incorporated into the existing framework of the feeding and education programs in the schools.

**Argentina**

The deteriorating economic situation in Argentina has also affected the Jewish community of 500,000. A general impoverishment of the Jewish community and, even more, the loss of income from the community's recently defunct cooperatives threaten the very existence of their schools, which have a student body of 18,000. Meanwhile, individual families of students, in grim economic straits, find themselves increasingly unable to pay tuition fees. Thus, in order to keep these educational institutions open the JDC and the Jewish Agency each allocated $300,000 in 1972.

**Chile**

Equally hard hit by a rapidly shifting political situation, the Jewish community in Chile, numbering between 30,000 and 35,000 can no longer carry out its welfare and educational programs without
outside aid. Continuing emigration of wealthy families, who supported the Hebrew School in Santiago with its 1,100 students, has resulted in a community deficit which JDC is helping to cover. Grants have also been made to two homes for the aged and a children’s home whose existence was threatened by a growing lack of funds.

India

India’s Jewish population has dwindled to fewer than 7,000 persons, living mostly in Bombay, of whom nearly 1,000 were assisted in 1972 by the JDC. Most of JDC’s expenditures were directed toward some 700 school children—through support of four educational institutions (including ORT), medical services, school canteens, hostels, and a student scholarship fund. About 80 utterly destitute aged were served at a day-care center, a home-care program, or with cash grants. Smaller programs include medical clinics for mothers and babies and a modest range of cultural activities.

Eleven dependent aged, sick and mentally disturbed World War II refugees remain in China. Monthly cash grants from the JDC are distributed via Hong Kong to this dwindling group located in Shanghai and Harbin.

Other JDC Programs

The JDC subvention to ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training) in 1972 reached a new high of $2,850,000 in response to both rising costs and the growing volume of vocational training programs which, in the course of the year, registered just under 66,000 students. This is almost double the number reported a decade ago. The increase is mainly attributable to the very sizable expansion that has taken place in Israel where the number of trainees continues to show a steep rise from year to year. Moreover, labor shortages in advanced industries have encouraged ORT to branch out into more sophisticated, hence more costly, training programs. This is amply warranted by the increased rewards to the trainees and to the advancement of the nation’s industries.

Credit institutions offering loans on very favorable terms to artisans, small business people, merchants, professionals and others have been instrumental in smoothing the way to social and economic integration for newcomers. They have also assisted many indigenous marginal families to establish themselves economically. These institutions, scattered throughout the world, were initiated with JDC financial aid but are now almost entirely self-sufficient, operating on the basis of the high rate of loan repayments. In 1972 approximately 1,900 loans were granted having an aggregate value of over $2,500,000.

The traditional distribution of Passover Supplies by JDC in 1972 comprised about 600,000 lbs. of matzoh and matzo meal, and 21,400 bottles of wine. Approximately three-quarters went to Rumania and the rest to eight other countries.

The United States Food for Peace Program, despite its diminishing scale, continued to be of considerable importance to the JDC feeding programs in Israel, Morocco and Tunisia. Of the 4.7 million pounds of supplies, mostly flour, milk and oil, valued at $220,000, nearly 90 per cent went to old age homes and other institutions in Israel. There was also a donation of 100 tons of powdered milk and 30 tons of cheese, worth over $215,000, by the Swiss Government, for use in Israel, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

JDC continued its financial and technical assistance to the European Council of Jewish Community Services representing 18 European Jewish community organizations. Its efforts to strengthen and unify European community life during the last decade have expanded into a long-range plan to develop fund-raising and young leadership, strengthen Jewish identification and the cultural bonds of Jewish youth, and aid small, isolated communities scattered throughout Europe.

JDC is a founding member of the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (INTERCO), established in 1961. Its purpose is to coordinate the planning and action on matters of concern to international Jewish social agencies. INTERCO has consultative status with the United Nations, and is accredited with other U.N. organs like the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF. Many areas of JDC’s work have benefited from INTERCO’s official relations with the
Job skills are needed by young people, especially the newcomers, and also by Israel's growing economy. ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training) helps tens of thousands of youngsters in Israel and other countries avoid an economic dead end through a wide variety of vocational training programs. Photo above shows a class in session at an ORT teachers' training institute in Tel Aviv.

various U.N. specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization.

A variety of other JDC programs cutting across geographical lines were undertaken in 1972. Particularly noteworthy is the scholarship fund, benefiting candidates from many countries. This fund offers opportunities for special training in Jewish education, social work, community service and center activities.

Contributions to JDC

Of the $26,490,300 spent by the JDC in 1972 for a broad range of rescue, relief and rehabilitation services aiding some 390,000 needy Jews in 25 countries overseas, $23,925,000, slightly over 90 per cent of the total, came from the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal. These voluntary contributions by American Jews continued to represent an expression of generosity of unprecedented dimensions.

JDC also received contributions from Jewish communities in Canada, England and South America, from the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, the Jewish Trust Corporation, and from other sources including governmental and non-governmental agencies.

Of the hundreds of facilities—community centers, synagogues, homes for the aged and other welfare, medical and religious institutions—for which the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and JDC have earmarked funds in Europe since 1954, all have now been completed.

As in previous years, the Central British Fund made substantial contributions during the year for special projects in various countries. The European Council of Jewish Community Services also raised substantial sums to help meet the costs of emergency relief for Jewish refugees.

Summary

JDC spent a total of almost $26,500,000 in 1972 in order to bring a minimum of aid and comfort to some 390,000 Jews in over 25 countries. For obvious reasons JDC's efforts were mainly concentrated in Israel, Eastern Europe, and the Moslem countries.

Unfortunately, it cannot be claimed that all that needed to be done in 1972 was actually done in order to meet minimum essential requirements. Despite the very remarkable contribution of American Jewry in financing the bulk of JDC's activities in 1972, the gap between needs and means, which steadily widened by unsettling political events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, remained substantial.
A Stronger Identification

By Jack D. Weiler, Chairman, JDC National Council

Each year hundreds of Jewish community leaders, many of them members of the National Council, visit JDC installations while touring through Israel, North Africa and Europe. In addition to those who go in small groups or individually, there are the UJA missions which bring still more hundreds of community leaders to Europe and Israel for an in-depth study of UJA-supported programs.

At the JDC/Malben facilities in Israel they see first hand the warm, pleasant surroundings which turn an institution into a home. They see deaf and hard-of-hearing children being taught to speak. They visit schools for handicapped children, for retarded children, and see how they are taught to do things they ordinarily would not be expected to do. In North Africa and Iran they derive a deep personal pleasure in the kindergartens which compare favorably with those in their own communities and take pride in the programs for the growing number of needy aged. In Europe they have an opportunity to sit with Jewish refugees and share their joyous liberation. Those visiting Rumania can see for themselves the truly life-saving functions of the JDC programs.

They see also the problems they never knew or dreamed existed that beset the Jews overseas; the incredible poverty, the miserable hovels many of them call home and the many needs that remain unmet because there is just not enough money for everything. They return to their communities. They come to our meetings and they tell us “you are not doing enough.” They want us to do more.

The scores of reports sent by our overseas personnel and the many letters received by them and by our New York headquarters attest to the dramatic impact that these on-the-spot visits have on our American Jewish leaders. It is quite different from reading about the programs or hearing them described in speeches at fund-raising or other functions. There, on the scene, they see how the philanthropic dollars they contribute so generously and for which they campaign so vigorously are put to work and translated into vital, often life-saving services.

They return to their communities with a deeper understanding of the role played by the United Jewish Appeal, which provides about 90 per cent of JDC’s funds. Even more, they become the unofficial spokesmen for the JDC in the communities, reporting its accomplishments and describing the deep pockets of poverty that still exist among our people around the world. They make valuable suggestions which are greatly appreciated by the professional staff and the leaders of these programs.

To bring this story of the JDC is the basic function of the National Council. Their efforts in this regard have the result of securing a stronger identification of the Jewish communities with the JDC and a greater understanding of its role as their instrument for extending the helping hand of one Jew to another. Let 1973 be another banner year in this continuing task.

Lou Horwitz, JDC Director-General for Overseas Operations, who presented the budget for 1973, answers a question from the floor at the Annual Meeting in December. At left is Ralph Goldman, Associate Director-General of JDC/Malben. At right are, standing, JDC Chairman Edward Ginsberg who presided, and, seated, Samuel L. Haber, JDC Executive Vice-Chairman.
April 5, 1973

To the Board of Directors of
The American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

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, 1972.

SCHEDULE #1 - Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1972 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 examinations for 1972 of the principal J.D.C. European, North African, Iranian and Latin American branch offices, of certain committees completely or substantially subsidized by J.D.C. (including ORT) and 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 present fairly the financial position of the General Fund of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1972 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.

Loeb & Troper
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

General Fund — Balance Sheet

December 31, 1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Funds—New York</td>
<td>$ 579,602.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>$667,798.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated amounts receivable from the 1972 and prior years' campaigns of the U.J.A., Inc.</td>
<td>8,725,110.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>337,540.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances on account of 1973 Programs</td>
<td>417,979.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary investments</td>
<td>1,461,909.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,189,941.71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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 1972 appropriations</td>
<td>$1,672,111.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of prior years</td>
<td>4,057,985.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,002,189.57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Fund—Balance—December 31, 1972  $ 187,752.14

**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 and other fixed assets.
- Inventories of relief supplies on hand at the close of the year. As at December 31, 1972 there was approximately $80,000 worth of supplies in North Africa, Israel and Iran. The undistributed balance of supplies donated by the United States and Swiss Governments. During 1972 about $407,000 worth of such supplies was shipped to overseas programs.
- Cash balances in J.D.C. branch offices in Europe, Israel and North Africa aggregating approximately $218,000 committed for appropriations.

EXHIBIT “A”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$25,555,812.04</td>
<td>$26,490,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$23,650,714.32</td>
<td>$24,293,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$22,762,522.69</td>
<td>$22,938,234.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$23,046,342.93</td>
<td>$22,832,169.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>$22,478,980.23</td>
<td>$22,360,167.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$22,035,542.01</td>
<td>$22,283,422.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$22,376,759.88</td>
<td>$21,662,507.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>$20,670,181.79</td>
<td>$23,347,826.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>$26,980,390.39</td>
<td>$27,737,075.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>$26,662,483.92</td>
<td>$26,650,992.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>$28,464,002.95</td>
<td>$26,701,531.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>$27,248,737.83</td>
<td>$29,985,230.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>$27,102,403.82</td>
<td>$27,831,111.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>$26,601,670.78</td>
<td>$27,442,043.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>$25,656,471.41</td>
<td>$26,306,410.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>$25,882,463.38</td>
<td>$25,807,653.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>$28,054,455.93</td>
<td>$29,746,297.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>$26,479,063.63</td>
<td>$24,892,273.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>$25,104,151.59</td>
<td>$23,553,265.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>$20,951,798.53</td>
<td>$21,240,470.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>$25,081,919.56</td>
<td>$18,962,369.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>$31,815,455.50</td>
<td>$20,377,302.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>$36,551,056.84</td>
<td>$36,551,056.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>$53,926,452.81</td>
<td>$53,926,452.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>$63,245,606.82</td>
<td>$69,074,117.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>$71,993,040.01</td>
<td>$53,992,265.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>$64,728,371.15</td>
<td>$25,528,846.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>$58,320,364.21</td>
<td>$15,203,140.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$47,662,408.01</td>
<td>$8,420,538.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$9,993,762.07</td>
<td>$6,114,085.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$7,385,725.12</td>
<td>$5,528,800.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$6,078,769.52</td>
<td>$6,129,299.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$6,308,342.55</td>
<td>$8,447,784.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$8,138,160.29</td>
<td>$3,796,709.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$4,021,779.27</td>
<td>$2,885,759.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$2,952,185.09</td>
<td>$1,904,923.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$2,340,385.77</td>
<td>$368,343.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>$917,749.20</td>
<td>$1,382,326.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>$1,402,198.29</td>
<td>$665,754.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>$1,151,728.29</td>
<td>$340,815.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$385,225.52</td>
<td>$958,760.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$741,705.67</td>
<td>$1,387,118.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$1,757,733.95</td>
<td>$1,646,898.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$1,632,288.88</td>
<td>$2,812,304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$3,522,660.29</td>
<td>$4,987,610.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$4,583,760.83</td>
<td>$4,892,025.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$4,481,985.02</td>
<td>$1,966,558.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$206,195.48</td>
<td>$3,856,171.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>$579,077.85</td>
<td>$6,071,040.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$4,956,953.30</td>
<td>$9,610,040.89</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>$5,025,988.65</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>$2,827,785.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$4,249,561.95</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>$61,000.00</td>
<td>$187,752.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Income $988,744,069.43
Total Expenditures (Schedule #1) $988,556,317.29

General Fund—Balance as of December 31, 1972 $187,752.14

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

"EXHIBIT B"
## General Fund

Summary Statement of Expenditures from
October 1914 through December 31, 1972

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>$2,591,112.83</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,591,112.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria and Germany</td>
<td>43,778,997.46</td>
<td>55,000.00</td>
<td>43,833,997.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>15,459,074.49</td>
<td>7,500.00</td>
<td>15,466,574.49</td>
</tr>
<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>6,468,675.67</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>6,818,675.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7,397,232.92</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>7,403,232.92</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>8,696,124.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,696,124.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>66,707,102.14</td>
<td>1,620,000.00</td>
<td>68,327,102.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,301,393.83</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,301,393.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>3,778,153.26</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,778,153.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>51,390,811.93</td>
<td>7,600,000.00</td>
<td>59,990,811.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>192,059,575.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>199,659,575.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>21,389,284.56</td>
<td>425,000.00</td>
<td>21,814,284.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1,708,681.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,708,681.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa and other Moslem Countries (Algeria, Iran, Morocco, Syria, Tangier, Tunisia, etc.)</td>
<td>86,216,316.98</td>
<td>4,100,000.00</td>
<td>90,316,316.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Sweden and Denmark</td>
<td>3,528,520.55</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,528,520.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>57,790,787.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,790,787.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,955,938.78</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>1,963,938.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>24,261,345.26</td>
<td>1,850,000.00</td>
<td>26,111,345.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>26,384,418.29</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,384,418.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4,049,568.21</td>
<td>25,500.00</td>
<td>4,075,068.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>11,215,987.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,215,987.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,186,739.47</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,186,739.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>3,749,170.17</td>
<td>140,000.00</td>
<td>3,889,170.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries (Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Philippines, India, etc.)</td>
<td>8,149,786.36</td>
<td>37,000.00</td>
<td>8,186,786.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified Geographically:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigration and Relief in Transit</td>
<td>138,655,081.80</td>
<td>4,198,000.00</td>
<td>142,853,081.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural and Religious Aid, Pass-over Relief</td>
<td>28,352,887.02</td>
<td>900,000.00</td>
<td>29,242,887.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction Aid (including ORT)</td>
<td>50,308,083.56</td>
<td>2,860,000.00</td>
<td>53,168,083.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating Organizations and Miscellaneous Items (unclassified geographically)</td>
<td>26,075,127.59</td>
<td>303,500.00</td>
<td>26,378,427.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and Service Costs—New York and Overseas</td>
<td>63,501,533.54</td>
<td>1,915,000.00</td>
<td>65,416,533.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals                                                | $962,066,017.29                                        | $26,490,300.00 | $988,556,317.29 |

SCHEDULE #1
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE INC.
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Honorary Chairmen
Louis Broido
Edward M. M. Warburg
Jack D. Weiler, Chairman, National Council
Samuel L. Haber, Executive Vice-Chairman
Herbert Katzki, Assistant Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary

EDWARD GINSBERG, Chairman

Edward Ginsberg

Monroe Goldwater
Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
Walter A. Haas
Herbert M. Singer
Irving Kane
Elaine K. Siris
William Rosenwald
Jack D. Weiler

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ABE POSLUN, Toronto
MARTIN RABINOWITZ, Westchester Hills, Mass.
THEODORE R. RACOOSIN, New York
LEONARD RATNER, New York
GERSON REICHMAN, New York
JOSEPH W. REES, Providence
ARTHUR L. RICKER, New Antonio
MESHLAM RIKLIS, New York
EDWARD A. RING, Tijuana, N. J.
DONALD M. ROBINSON, Pittsburgh
DAN RODGERS, New York
MORRIS RODMAN, Washington, D. C.
ALVIN ROGUL, Phila.
LEONARD ROSEN, Miami
H. PAUL ROSENBERG, Kansas City
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, New York
MRS. CHESTER M. ROSS, New York
SAMUEL ROTHEBERG, Peoria
HOWARD RUBIN, Boston
ROBERT RUSSELL, Miami
MAURICE H. RUSH, Kennebunk, Maine
EDWARD SANDERS, Century City, Calif.
LAWRENCE SCHACH, New York
BERNARD SCHAENN, Dallas
HERBERT SCHEAR, Dayton
J. E. SCHNEIDER, Philadelphia
IRVING SCHNEIDER, New York
SAMUEL S. SCHNEIDER, New York
M. R. SCHRAYER, Chicago
ALAN E. SCHWARTZ, Detroit
CHARLES E. SCHWARTZ, Akron
MRS. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ, New York
MURRAY SEASONGOOD, Cincinnati
SAMUEL SEMEL, Elma, Cleveland
MORRIS SENDEROWITZ, JR., Allentown
NATHAN SHAINBERG, Memphis
STEVEN SHALES, New York
JOSEPH D. SHANE, Beverly Hills, Calif.
NATE S. SHAPIRO, New York
GEORGE SHAPIRO, Boston
MRS. ALFRED SIMON, Miami Beach, Calif.
HERBERT M. SINGER, New York
ELAINE K. SIRIS, Rye, N. Y.
LOUIS P. SMITH, Boston
Boris SMOLAR, New York
ALBERT A. SPRINGER, New York
JACK STEINBERG, Glencoe, Ill.
SOL STEINBERG, Palm Beach, Fla.
ALFRED R. STERN, New York
DEWEY D. STONE, Brookton, Mass.
SIDDNEY STONEMAN, Boston
ADM. LEWIS L. STRAASS, Washington, D.C.
JOSEPH H. STRATCO, New York
ALAN M. STROOK, New York
SAM SUTTON, New York
MAURICE S. TABOR, Buffalo
HARRY TAUB, New York
HON. HERBERT L. TaUBER, New York
SAMUEL Z. TROY, Richardson
JEROE I. UDELL, New York
JULIAN B. VENIZYKI, Ponce
MRS. PHILIP V. VOGEL, New York
F. FRANK VORENBERG, Boston
JULIUS WALDMANN, Atlantic City
EDWARD M. M. WAINER, New York
JACK L. WARNER, Century City, Calif.
JACK D. WEAVER, New York
JAMES L. WEINBERG, New York
MRS. LAWRENCE WEINBERG, Beverly Hills, Calif.
MARSHALL M. WEINBERG, New York
EMANUEL WEITZ, Jersey City
MRS. J. WEITZ, Atlanta
MRS. JOHN W. WINTER, New York
JUDGE NOCHEM S. WINNET, Philadelphia
ROBERT I. WINTER, Philadelphia
WILLIAM WISNICKI, New York
MORRIS WOLF, Philadelphia
HERMAN YUCKowsky, New York
HARRY ZEITZ, New York
PAUL ZUCKERMAN, Lincroft, N.J.
ISADORE ZEIG, Gary

Vice-Chairmen

Joseph I. Lubin, Co-Treasurer
Irving H. Sherman, Co-Treasurer
I. Edwin Goldwater, Honorary Treasurer
Louis D. Horwitz, Director-General

*Deceased*
For the severely handicapped child in Israel a single step can be a great leap forward. Teams of therapists, paramedics and medical specialists in a number of child development centers help them overcome the debilitating effects of their crippling ailments.