The annual conference on overseas programs, traditionally held in Europe, took place in New York City for the first time in 1970. Above, left to right, at lunch, are: Monroe Goldwater, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Burt J. Sins, Administration Committee; and Louis Broido, Chairman.

Honored guest at the conference was Rehavam Amir, Israel Consul General, left. To his left are Jack D. Weiler, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the JDC National Council, and William Rosenwald, Vice-Chairman. The conference heard reports on programs in 1970 and needs for 1971.
THE YEAR 1970 brought no abatement in the demands made on JDC by our fellow Jews in areas of distress around the world. On the contrary, 1970 highlighted the continuing tasks of JDC, to aid in the Rescue, Relief, and Rehabilitation of about 300,000 Jewish men, women, and children living in Israel, Western and Eastern European countries, North Africa, Asia, and in several remote lands.

The continuing and increasing tensions in the Middle East have given added dimension to the demands made on JDC in Israel, and in other countries. The care of transmigrants in Rome and Vienna continued. The integration of refugees into Western European countries continued to demand JDC support and attention. The JDC assistance to Jews in need in Eastern European countries, North Africa and Asia continued unabated. Furthermore, the augmented financial burdens and responsibilities of Israel to safeguard its very existence and to maintain its vital security required that the growing human needs in health, education, and welfare be met by the Jewish communities the world over.

Because of limited resources we were not able to meet all the demands made upon us. In many instances we were able to respond to unforeseen emergencies by shifting expenditures from one crucial area to another more crucial one although we were fully cognizant of the ensuing hardships to scores of our fellow Jews.

The 1970 report by our Executive Vice-Chairman, which follows, focuses on the continuing tasks of JDC. It highlights the principal problems and areas of concern of our fellow Jews and the JDC response to them. It gives a dimension of the continuing involvement and commitment of the Jewish communities in the United States, Canada, England and other countries which support the JDC in meeting the needs of close to 300,000 Jews the world over.

Louis Broido
Chairman

May, 1971
Since 1914 JDC has been continuously engaged in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation of distressed and displaced Jews in overseas lands. In the 56 years of its existence, some $999,000,000 were expended for these purposes. The pace of expenditures of this sum is a reflection of the wars, conflicts, and upheavals that have brought so much tragedy in our times, especially to the Jewish people. In the first 30 years, 1914-43, JDC spent some $127,000,000, while in the past 27 years, 1944-70, the expenditures increased over six-fold and amounted to $812,000,000.

During the past 25 years since the end of World War II, some 2,000,000 Jews were displaced from their homelands or countries of residence. Many age-old Jewish communities in Eastern Europe and Moslem countries no longer exist. Most of the displaced Jews migrated to Israel, while many others sought to re-establish their lives in North and South America, Western Europe, and Australia.

The displacement and resettlement of these 2,000,000 Jews, most of whom were poverty stricken, the overall conditions of those Jews who still remain in distressed areas, and the unique problems facing the State of Israel since its creation and particularly since the Six-Day War in June 1967, have over the years, determined our Jewish priorities, and called forth unprecedented responses on the part of Jews living in the United States, Canada, South America, Western Europe and Australia.

Throughout these years the JDC has steadfastly fulfilled its mandate to provide rescue, relief, and rehabilitation services to distressed Jews in overseas countries wherever they are and to assist in the reconstruction of Jewish communities. The end is not in sight. Continuing social, economic, and political changes in many countries and their impact on Jews living in those countries call for continual preparedness on the part of JDC to meet often unforeseen needs and emergencies. The repercussions of June 1967 were felt the world over and most adversely in many Eastern European countries and in Moslem lands. Jews were expelled from Poland, Libya, Egypt. A year later the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 resulted in the flight of several thousands of Jews from that country. Israel's concern with its very existence since 1967 has placed a continuing task on JDC to assume responsibility for the aged, handicapped and chronically ill immigrants.

In 1970 JDC spent over $23,000,000 in bringing aid to over 300,000 Jews in 25 countries. JDC activities were concentrated mainly in Israel, Western and Eastern Europe and Moslem countries, where about 90 per cent of JDC funds were expended. The remaining 10 per cent were spent in outlying areas for smaller programs, such as in India and Australia, and for grants that cut across geographical lines.

JDC in Israel

About 38 per cent of JDC 1970 total expenditures, the largest single item in the JDC budget, were spent in Israel in behalf of some 95,000 persons. JDC/Malben services for the aged, handicapped, and chronically ill immigrants accounted for $6,200,000. In addition, JDC spent $880,000 for religious and cultural activities, and a substantial part of JDC's allocation of $2,450,000 to the ORT went for vocational training in Israel.

JDC/Malben

Against a backdrop of a tenuous cease-fire JDC/Malben continues to assume responsibility in Israel for the care of aged, handicapped, and chronically ill immigrants. The acute emergency created by an overwhelming number of new arrivals during the early years of Israel's statehood has abated. This has enabled JDC/Malben to attempt a reorientation of its program from the traditional institutional services for the aged and handicapped towards a more comprehensive approach to socio-medical care programs designed to help as many as possible to continue to maintain themselves within the community.

Care of the Aged

The most important of JDC/Malben's direct services is its group of nine old age homes and a 100-bed geriatric hospital. In 1970 a monthly average of 2,400 persons were provided full time care in the homes for the aged of whom almost one-half were infirm or nursing patients. It is significant that dur-
Work JDC/Malben has begun to implement the 500 persons received medical appliances during the care for 900 patients during 1970, cared for about services in 1970. JDC/Malben's Pardess Katz geriatric care programs in JDC/Malben old age homes.

Institutional services accounted for about two thirds of JDC/Malben's budget with an increasingly high proportion being expended for infirm and nursing care aged. This trend is expected to continue as the well aged grow steadily older and more frail.

JDC/Malben's extra-mural care program reflects the growing need for services for an increasingly large number of aged who are able to live independently within the community. The institutional services accounted for about two thirds of JDC/Malben's budget with an increasingly high proportion being expended for infirm and nursing care aged. This trend is expected to continue as the well aged grow steadily older and more frail.

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The Association is sponsoring the establishment of ten regional associations with a five-year budget of $8,600,000, half of which will be provided by JDC/Malben.

The Old Age Center in Beersheba, already in operation, will serve in many respects as a model for similar centers in other parts of the country. This center accommodates 72 bedfast aged, and also is focusing on providing a broad spectrum of extra-mural services including counseling and guidance for the well aged living at home; housing arrangements; housekeeping services and delivery of hot meals for the homebound aged; and cultural and recreational facilities. It is anticipated that eventually some of the JDC/Malben old age homes will be integrated into the overall plan of the Association as regional centers offering a similar spectrum of services.

Under the aegis of JDC/Malben, a health and welfare geriatric center was established in Jerusalem the end of 1968, the first of its kind in Israel. The center provides a wide range of health and welfare services to aged residents in Jerusalem, particularly to those age 75 and older so as to enable them to maintain themselves at home instead of seeking placement in an old age home.

In collaboration with the municipalities of Ramleh and Bat Yam, JDC/Malben has established comprehensive day care centers for the ambulant aged in these towns. The services provided by the centers include: hot luncheons; health education and counseling; remunerative occupational activities; cultural, recreational and social activities; home visiting and laundry services; and transportation services to the centers.

Over the years, JDC/Malben initiated and supported a wide variety of community based services and projects designed to assist the aged to maintain themselves in their homes. The success of many of these programs is evinced by the wide support they attained in the communities. Meals-on-wheels projects for the homebound aged, introduced by JDC/Malben five years ago, provided the impetus for several communities to launch similar programs, and of the 20 such programs now functioning, all but four are entirely financed by local agencies. Some 15 years ago, JDC/Malben established the first Golden Age Club in Israel. Currently some 100 Golden Age Clubs are operating in 50 localities with a membership of approximately 12,000. Although JDC/Malben continues to provide technical guidance, all but a few are fully financed by local agencies.

Rehabilitation Services

JDC/Malben has increasingly focused its efforts on developing comprehensive assessment and rehabilitation programs designed to return as many patients as possible to a reasonably productive and normal life within their communities. This approach is exemplified by the project undertaken in 1967 for enlarging and developing the facilities of the Chaim Weizmann Rehabilitation Center in Tel Hashomer hospital. A comprehensive assessment team provides medical, psychological, social, and vocational evaluation, followed by pre-vocational training and an after-care program. A day care re-

Most children hear sound naturally, some have to "learn" to hear it. To train needed personnel in Israel, JDC helped establish a School of Communicative Disorders at Tel-Aviv University Medical School. Here a student works with hard-of-hearing youngster.
JDC/Malben is helping to develop a wide range of services for handicapped children in Israel.

Habilitation unit, a rehabilitation research laboratory, and staff development have also been initiated. When fully operational the center will contain a 35-bed unit for brain-damaged and other patients with a low rehabilitation potential. In 1970, 334 patients were treated in this rehabilitation center.

With JDC/Malben financial support similar rehabilitative services were provided in the Rambam hospital in Haifa for close to 800 patients.

In Shaarei Zedek hospital in Jerusalem a new wing will soon be opened to provide specialized care for the treatment and rehabilitation of the chronically ill, including a 20-bed unit for long-term patients. Plans are under way for the establishment of a similar program and services in Ichilov hospital in Tel-Aviv which will include a 40-bed unit.

In Rishon Le-Zion, a pilot work project sponsored by JDC/Malben provides gainful employment for about 70 severely disabled homebound patients.

Handicapped Children

The care and rehabilitation of handicapped children present an area of increasing concern. In this respect JDC/Malben has as one of its major objectives the establishment of a nation-wide network of child assessment, diagnostic, and rehabilitation centers in Israel. An increasingly larger share of JDC/Malben funds and professional capabilities are being devoted to the development and improvement of services for children who are mentally retarded, with communicative disorders and learning deficiencies, with cerebral palsy, congenital dysfunctions, polio and other disabilities.

As early as 1955, JDC/Malben began a youth rehabilitation center for the mildly retarded in Jerusalem which demonstrated that many handicapped children under professional guidance and therapy could live successfully within the family circle.

In collaboration with local public health agencies, JDC/Malben is establishing a network of child assessment, diagnostic and rehabilitation centers in Israel. In 1970 over 350 patients were admitted to the Assessment Center for Retarded Children at Tel Hashomer Hospital. Another 350 patients were assessed and treated in the Child Development Center which was opened in Beersheba in August 1969. With grants from the Psychiatric Trust Fund, in which JDC/Malben participates, centers were also opened in 1969 in Haifa and Tel Hashomer where nearly 300 autistic and other mentally disturbed children were treated during 1970. Associations for child development centers have recently been formed in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv; the services of a professional staff of physicians, nurses, social workers, therapists and consultants have already benefited 140 children.

JDC/Malben continues to give financial support and professional guidance to several voluntary agencies which are engaged in programs serving handicapped children. These agencies provide services for the deaf and mute, speech and hearing programs for school children attending regular classes, medical rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped, summer camps, etc. The many thousands of handicapped children benefitting from these services are out of proportion to the relatively small annual subsidies involved. In addition, the agencies are being helped by JDC/Malben in their local fund-raising efforts in order to enable them to acquire a greater measure of financial independence.

An extensive speech and hearing program was recently introduced in Tel Aviv schools under the auspices of JDC/Malben. Special speech therapy and equipment aided 200 children this year to be integrated in elementary classes. Other students with hearing problems were able to continue attending regular classes. JDC/Malben, in cooperation with local agencies, recently initiated a full-time speech therapy program in the NIV school for deaf children in Tel Aviv. This experiment is the first of its kind to be introduced in the public school system.

In the planning stage are several demonstration projects concerned with the care and rehabilitation of the handicapped child, such as: establishing a social-pediatric and psycho-medical team for mentally retarded children; development of assessment and rehabilitation centers in Assafe Harofe and Haifa to complete the nation-wide network of regional facilities for the handicapped child; a sheltered workshop for youngsters with cerebral palsy; and a speech therapy program for handicapped children in Lod.

Other Socio-Medical Services

JDC/Malben also subsidizes a variety of socio-medical programs. Among the principal activities included in this group are: a social service unit in Tel Aviv hospitals which began functioning in 1970 giving assistance to several hundred patients; the “Matab” housekeeping services which aided over 1,700 families who were unable to manage on their own because of illness; a workshop, central library and other services for the blind and their children; an assessment-survey project of handicapped aged and chronically ill in the development town of Beth Shemesh; a voluntary association serving adult deaf
mutes in Israel; a family counselling service; a fund-raising association of various voluntary organizations; and Councils of Social Agencies for Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Hadera.

Also in the planning stage is the development of a project in conjunction with the new Jaffa Mental Health Center which will receive JDC/Malben professional and financial aid to establish a part-time hospitalization unit, an out-patient clinic, an emergency service, a weekend in-program and a family consultation and educational service.

Professional Education and Manpower Development

For many years JDC has been cognizant of the urgent need for skilled and trained manpower to staff nation-wide health and welfare programs. Thus, in 1970, JDC/Malben has continued to support the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. A year ago an agreement was concluded with the Hebrew University to establish a program of advanced study leading to a Master’s degree in social work. JDC continued its support of the School of Occupational Therapy in Jerusalem, and the training of speech therapists at the School of Communicative Disorders which it was instrumental in establishing at the Tel Aviv University.

The shortage of skilled health manpower resources continues to increase, and it is anticipated that in the very near future JDC/Malben will have to address itself to this area of concern.

In all, JDC/Malben services in Israel benefited approximately 31,000 persons in 1970. About 30 per cent of the beneficiaries received care through the direct services operated by JDC/Malben—old age homes, in-hospital care, extra-mural care and out-patient services. The remaining 70 per cent of the beneficiaries benefited from the wide spectrum of services subsidized by JDC/Malben.

Religious and Cultural Activities

JDC’s aid to Yeshivoth accounted for the major share of the $880,000 allocated to religious and cultural activities in Israel. Regular monthly subsidies went to 137 Yeshivoth with an enrollment of 18,750 students. Although JDC increased its relatively small but essential contribution to the operating budgets of the Yeshivot, this was more than offset by the spiralling inflation and the higher costs for the larger student enrollment.

Within the Yeshivot program JDC continued to participate in an improved feeding project serving over 8,500 students, and an equipment renewal and building fund which enabled 76 institutions to improve their kitchen, dormitory and hygienic facilities. Grants to Mifal Hatorah and Vaad Hayeshivoth for health services and convalescent care benefited many thousands of students and their dependents. JDC support also enabled some 2,600 Yeshiva students to participate in vocational training courses, mainly through ORT, in addition to their regular Torah studies.

It should be noted that the JDC-assisted Yeshivot have become a resource for recruitment of religious personnel needed in Europe and elsewhere.

JDC assistance, apart from the Yeshivot program, included relief grants to 559 refugee rabbis, subsidies for research and publication projects, teachers’ training, and over 100 scholarships and community fellowships.

Mention should also be made of the U.S. “Food for Peace” program which made available through JDC over four million pounds of food products in 1970 for distribution to its institutions and the Yeshivot feeding programs.

JDC in Europe

Western Europe

There are today about 750,000 Jews in Western Europe compared with 500,000 at the end of World War II. This substantial increase despite sizable emigration to Israel, the United States and other countries, is primarily attributable to the influx of Jews from North Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Most of the newcomers went to France in search of a haven in the face of a threat to their safety in their former homelands.

In 1970, JDC expenditures in Western Europe amounted to close to $3,000,000. Of this amount more than one-third went for the care and maintenance of transmigrants from Eastern Europe (mainly Poland) and the Middle East (mainly Egypt) who were awaiting emigration processing for resettlement in countries other than Israel. At the beginning of 1970, there were approximately 2,000 transmigrants in the principal transit centers of Rome and Vienna. During the year, with the slowdown of the movement from Poland and with emigration to other countries, the number of transmigrants dropped to about 500 by the end of 1970.

From June 1967 to the end of 1970, JDC spent approximately $4,000,000 for the care and maintenance of tens of thousands of transmigrants from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Middle East. In 1970 more than $1,000,000 was spent for this purpose.

France alone amongst all other countries in Europe today has a Jewish population substantially greater than at the close of World War II. It has tripled in size from about 175,000 to an estimated 550,000. A very large share of the increase is comprised of North African families who have greatly added to demands for welfare and rehabilitation services, coming as they do from under-developed countries where their economic and social status often left much to be desired. Moreover, the religiously inclined North Africans created needs for synagogues and Jewish schools far beyond the resources of the French Jewish community.

JDC activities in France are largely carried out in cooperation with the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU), the central fund raising organization whose member agencies serve the community at large. Services provided in 1970 included monthly cash assistance to 3,900 aged, handicapped persons of whom about half are of North African origin; twelve homes for children and adolescents provided care for about 560, and another 600 were placed with families or in children’s day camps; a canteen...
serving an average of 350 meals daily to refugees and transmigrants; and two dispensaries and a socio-medical service which aided about 12,000 persons during 1970.

A major JDC budget component is the educational program including Jewish community schools, schools of the Lubavitcher, Alliance Israelite Universelle and the ORT. JDC funds helped to maintain fourteen day schools with about 2,700 pupils, four centers for higher studies with 200 students, supplementary schools and classes for another 1,100 students, and eight ORT vocational training centers which had an average monthly enrollment of 2,400 Jewish students, many of whom are of North African origin. A special fund has been created to assist university students to complete their studies. Other activities — including cultural programs for students and young people, community and youth centers, children’s summer camps, flatlets for aged, credit institutions for housing and business loans, etc. — bring the total number of individuals assisted by JDC in 1970 in France to more than 55,000. JDC expenditures in France in 1970 amounted to $1,675,000.

JDC also provided technical assistance in areas such as fund raising, community organization, center and youth activities, education, and social welfare services. In addition funds were made available in partnership with the FSJU to establish and develop urgently needed communal facilities such as synagogue/centers to meet the needs created by the newcomers from North Africa. It is noteworthy that were it not for the extraordinary demands for communal services generated by the arrival of scores of thousands of refugees and transmigrants, the French Jewish community would probably be completely self-supporting today. It continues to raise more money each year, thereby becoming less dependent on JDC financial aid. Whereas ten years ago JDC funds made up 60 per cent of FSJU’s annual expenditures, its share in 1970 was less than 30 per cent of a much larger budget.

In **Austria** JDC aid is confined exclusively to assisting transmigrants from Eastern Europe. At the beginning of 1970, 115 transmigrants were assisted. All other local communal needs of the Austrian Jews are met by the Jewish communities in Austria.

**Italy** has been the principal center for the processing of East European transmigrants for resettlement in countries overseas. Of the $4,000,000 which the JDC disbursed for this purpose since June 1967, Italy accounted for about 60 per cent. The peak loads were reached in August 1967 when there were over 2,100 Libyans under care, and in December 1969 when over 1,400 Polish refugees and other nationality groups were being assisted while awaiting emigration. On January 1, 1970, there were over 1,500 persons, most of them Eastern Europeans including about 1,300 Poles being assisted by JDC. By the end of 1970 fewer than 200 transmigrants remained in Rome. JDC received assistance from the United States Refugee Program.

In addition to the care and maintenance of refugee transmigrants, JDC supported other programs in Italy with relatively modest grants. These included aid to the Rome Jewish community to enable it to take over financial responsibility for a group of residual refugees; support of the OSE medical program; a child guidance clinic in Rome; a socio-medical program in Milan; and relief grants to a number of residual hard-core refugees living in various small communities.

In 1970 JDC expenditures in Italy totalled $990,000 most of which went for the care of transmigrants.

In **Belgium** a plan is being implemented whereby the two central welfare organizations in Antwerp and Brussels will each year assume an increased share of the cost of the medical and social welfare programs, thereby gradually relieving the JDC of financial responsibility. The reduction in JDC expenditures in 1970 represented a further noticeable step in this direction without jeopardizing essential services for some 5,000 needy persons. These ongoing services include regular monthly cash grants to 470 persons, institutional care for 150 aged, medical services for some 500 persons each month, summer camps for 400 children, aid to students and other educational and cultural activities. JDC expenditures in Belgium in 1970 amounted to $70,000.

JDC programs in other countries in Western Europe are of much smaller dimensions. In **Portugal** a small number of residual refugees from World War II are aided. In **Spain** similar services are provided to about 40 aged and chronically ill residual refugees. In **Sweden** JDC funds, on a matching basis with the Swedish Jewish community, contributed to the integration of 600 Polish and other East European refugees who recently arrived in the country. The total expenditures in these three countries totalled $45,000 in 1970.

**Eastern Europe**

In Eastern Europe (outside the Soviet Union) very little is left of the once flourishing Jewish communities. Prior to the Six-Day War the population was already drastically reduced to barely more than 280,000. The past three years have witnessed the flight of some 25,000 Jews due to the growing re-
surge of anti-Semitism and overt persecution. For the most part those who remain behind are either too old and sick or those who were refused exit permits to leave the countries. Despite the tremendous need which exists in this area, in only two countries is JDC permitted to carry out its activities—Rumania and Yugoslavia.

In Rumania more than one half of the estimated Jewish population of 100,000 is over 50 years of age. In Bucharest and the approximate 70 other Jewish communities throughout the country many of the aged live in primitive isolation, a large proportion desperately poor or in ill health. Because of limited resources, JDC activities are mainly concerned with giving relief assistance to the most needy of the aged and destitute.

In 1970 JDC aid reached more than 17,000 needy persons. Of these about 5,800 received the full complement of relief services, including monthly cash grants, food packages distributed six times during the year, winter aid for the purchase of heating fuel and special supplies, and a clothing distribution. Another 5,700 received similar help except for monthly cash grants. An average of about 1,700 people had a daily hot meal in the nine kosher canteens which JDC helped to establish. Special allocations for the Passover holidays provided cash grants, kosher food parcels and canteen meals for some 12,000 beneficiaries, in addition to the general distribution to all communities of 430,000 pounds of matzoh supplies and 23,000 bottles of wine imported by JDC. Other programs, including social and medical services for non-ambulatory aged, benefited some 700 persons during the year.

Several new projects were initiated this year to provide socio-medical aid to elderly persons who are bedridden or in ill health. In Bucharest a 20-bed nursing home was opened in December 1969. Another 20-bed nursing home serving a large area in Moldavia will be opened in the near future. In Bucharest alone it is estimated that some 600 aged are in need of special medical care and social help. A home care program has been started to provide hot meals, housekeeping and laundry help, medical care and other essential services. A home care staff of nine currently cares for some 145 homebound aged. Similar homecare programs for approximately 100 aged have been started in two provincial towns. This spring a Golden Age Club was opened on the premises of the Bucharest kosher canteen for the isolated ambulant aged.

The devastating floods in Rumania in 1969 left 400 Jewish victims homeless and in need of urgent help. To alleviate their immediate hardships, JDC supplied food parcels, clothing, and small cash grants. Part of the funds required was contributed by various Jewish organizations in Western Europe. JDC expenditures in 1970 in Rumania totalled $1,505,000.

In Yugoslavia JDC grants in 1970 to the Federation of Jewish Communities aided 900 needy persons. Monthly cash grants were made to about 800 aged, sick and handicapped out of a total Jewish population of 7,000 dispersed in some 36 localities. A large part of the JDC grant went for the maintenance of a modern 110-bed home for the aged in Zagreb. Smaller subsidies were given in support of two kindergartens in Belgrade and Zagreb, and a summer camp cultural program for about 400 children and young people. Many of the camp participants came from Jewish communities in other East European countries. Since the Six Day War there has been a growing desire for knowledge of Jewish history and culture among the younger generation. In response to this interest JDC has been helping to obtain suitable texts and educational materials for an experimental “Sunday school” that will be started this year. JDC expenditures in Yugoslavia in 1970 amounted to $85,000.

In Eastern European countries where JDC does not operate programs, the Relief-In-Transit program brought vital aid to about 80,000 persons in 1970. This assistance, in the form of cash grants or relief in kind, is furnished through special channels. Expenditures by JDC for this important program came to $2,200,000 in 1970.

**JDC in the Moslem Countries**

The disastrous after-effects of the Six-Day War on the Jews in Arab and Moslem countries have abated but have by no means totally disappeared. There is great variation in the hardships suffered from country to country. The silence prevailing over the fate of the estimated 3,000 Jews in Iraq last year has hardly been lifted and the rumors one hears are mostly grim. A number of Jews are believed to be held in Iraqi jails. There is generalized terror within the Jewish community, fear to attend the one synagogue still open in Baghdad, fear to keep Hebrew books, fear even to speak to one another. Yet a Jewish school continues to operate and the community manages to provide some cash relief to the desperately poor. There is a glimmer of hope to be had from other reports—of unblocked community funds, freed private assets, permission to sell...
belongings, etc.—but these are as yet unconfirmed.

The 8,500 Jews reported in Syria last year are still there. Not one has been permitted to leave the country—to do so would risk imprisonment for himself and his family—not even the sick and aged, in spite of efforts of international agencies to get them out on an individual basis. Jews are confined in their movements to an area of two and a half miles from their homes. However, through other organizations it is still possible to send some financial aid for the most needy in Damascus, Aleppo and Kamishli.

The last of the 80 Jews imprisoned in Egypt for the past three years have finally been released and all except eight, who have Egyptian nationality, were immediately expelled from the country. Most all of their dependent family members, numbering just over 100, were allowed to leave and join them in France. A few are still awaiting their exit visas which are reportedly being held up because of procedural difficulties. Pending their permanent resettlement, the ex-prisoners and dependents are being maintained by JDC. It is estimated that fewer than 1,000 Jews remain in Egypt, many of them aged and ill. Through special channels some relief funds are made available to the most needy among them.

In Libya a little over 100 Jews remain of the 300 trapped there at the time of the coup d'etat in 1969. In July the revolutionary government confiscated all property belonging to Italians and Jews. Jews wanting to leave the country are hampered by complex and time-consuming formalities regarding assets and property which they must, in any case, leave behind.

Departures from Lebanon, the only country in the Arab world where emigration has been relatively easy, are being spurred by the presence of El Fatah agents who circulate at will exacting "contributions" to their cause from Jewish merchants. Even this movement is being threatened, since passports are now only renewed for Jews who have not previously traveled to Cyprus, travel which presumes possible ties to Israel. Many are only waiting to dispose of their assets before leaving. It is estimated that the number of Jews in Lebanon is down to about 2,000. Around 400 of their children attend the Alliance Israelite Universelle school and some 150 the Ozar Hatorah and Talmud Torah schools, all subventioned by the JDC.

Emigration from Morocco has slowed considerably during the past year. The Jews are troubled by feelings of indecision and keep delaying their departure. While convinced there is no future for them in Morocco, the Jews are torn between the confidence engendered by the King's firm political control, coupled with their desire to remain in the country where they have lived for centuries, and their apprehension over the continued Arab struggle with Israel and the successful El Fatah propaganda among the local Arab population. Thus the Jewish population has not altered significantly from the estimated 40,000 or so reported last year. Of these, nearly 45 per cent were dependent upon JDC for assistance of some kind during 1970.

A major part of the JDC budget is devoted to the education and care of children and youth. Thus almost three fifths of the 1970 expenditures of $1,190,000 in Morocco went for the education of over 10,400 children and youth in the schools and kindergartens of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, Lubavitcher and ORT. Since in all probability the majority of the Jews in Morocco will eventually leave, this high rate of expenditure on education is of prime importance in preparing the youth for their integration in other countries. At the same time further consolidation of classes in the various educational systems is being planned in order to effect additional savings.

About 4,500 school children also benefited from the JDC-supported school and kindergarten feeding programs which provides well balanced, nutritious meals. For many of the children these meals have a higher food value than those they obtain at home. The feeding program also includes canteen meals for over 400 aged and indigent, and the distribution of food packages to about 2,800 persons each month. Food for peace supplies amounting to 1,600,000 pounds contributed by the U.S. Government are an important factor in making the feeding program possible.

The OSE medical program, which this year has appointed a new medical director, treated an average of 2,600 persons a month in its dispensaries. The community social services provided monthly cash relief grants to some 1,200 needy individuals. Nearly 700 aged were cared for in institutions or subventioned by the JDC. Summer camps and youth activities benefited about 4,500 school children and youth.

JDC also sends funds to the Jewish communities of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves on the northern coast of Morocco, which are all that remain of the former Spanish Morocco. Five hundred persons, mostly children, benefited from programs providing relief grants, supplementary feeding, educational services and medical care.

From over 100,000 just after World War II, the Jewish population of Tunisia declined to an estimated 12,000 by the end of 1970, about half of whom were aided in one way or another in 1970 by JDC. On the island of Djerba, which has had a large Jewish community for two thousand years and whose Jewish quarter is slowly being taken over
The impact of this internal migration requires a reassessment of JDC-supported services, and planning for this is being initiated.

JDC-supported programs in Iran which accounted for $1,155,000 of the JDC budget aided about 19,000 needy Jews, mostly children, during 1970. Close to 12,000 youngsters attended Jewish schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, ORT and the Jewish community. The various services provided by the medical program—the next largest budgetary component—which include mother-and-child health centers, a school health program, a family health and sanitation service and a Jewish hospital in Tehran, benefited about 3,700 persons monthly.

The JDC feeding program reached almost 5,300 children through the schools and kindergartens. A pilot expanded school feeding project was initiated in 1970 to increase the number of feeding days during the school year which, because of the numerous Iranian holidays, averages only 150 days. Thus Jewish children from impoverished homes are deprived of their one substantial daily meal for half the year. If the children benefiting from the expanded feeding project show a marked improvement in their physical condition, and should the funds be available, the number of feeding days will be increased in the Jewish schools attended by the children of poorer families. Adults also benefited from the JDC feeding program, around 1,000 receiving food packages which include U.S. Government donated supplies.

A meals-on-wheels program was also initiated this year serving about 60 homebound aged cases. Other smaller programs which received JDC financial help are: monthly cash grants to some of the more needy families in Tehran, aid to 85 university students, a bath program and clothing distribution for children, a training school for 20 nurses attached to the Jewish hospital, Hebrew and literacy classes for 100 women, and a student/youth center with an active membership of some 500 young people.

In 1970 JDC spent $3,910,000 in all of the Moslem countries and its supported services reached approximately 47,000 persons.

The book corner is always well occupied in kindergarten in Tehran. Few poor children in Iran have ever seen a book before.
ORT's technical education has made a significant contribution to the nation's economy. In North Africa and Iran over 5,000 young people received vocational training which will help ensure their future livelihood.

In France the trades acquired by the 5,500 ORT trainees, many of whom are newcomers from Egypt and North African countries, will enable them to find jobs and become self-supporting. Other ORT schools in Austria, Italy, India and South America provided vocational training as well as language courses and children's workshops for more than 10,000 students.

The thirty-four operating Loan Institutions which JDC helped to establish and finance, granted 2,725 loans in 1970 amounting to $2,790,000. The Jewish Colonization Association participated in many of these loan programs. The loans were instrumental in integrating newcomers and in rehabilitating Jewish families among the indigenous population who might otherwise have been forced to seek welfare assistance from the JDC and the community. A particularly striking contribution was made by the Housing Fund for refugees which was established in France in 1961 in response to urgent problems of newcomers unable to cope with the critical housing shortage. In 1970 the Fund issued loans totaling $177,000 which enabled some 200 refugee families to leave their inadequate and slum housing and move into more decent quarters.

To enable many thousands of needy Jews to celebrate Passover properly JDC shipped 645,000 pounds of Passover Supplies, i.e. matzoh, matzo meal and shmura matzoh, and 24,500 bottles of kosher wine. Two thirds of these commodities went to Rumania for distribution in Passover food packages and for holiday meals in kosher canteens. Smaller quantities were sent to Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. In the Arab and Moslem countries special grants were provided to those in need for the purchase of local products required for the holidays.

The United States Food for Peace program donated about 6,500,000 pounds of milk, flour, oil and other food products to JDC relief programs in Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Iran, the only countries still eligible for this important aid in 1970. Unfortunately Iran was dropped from this program in June 1970, thereby making it necessary for JDC to fill the gap in the food requirements. Over two thirds of all U.S.-donated supplies distributed by JDC went to Israel in support of feeding programs in JDC/Malben old age homes and the Yeshivoth. The remainder benefited some 15,000 persons in JDC programs in Morocco, Tunisia and Iran.

Once again the Swiss Government donated over 415,000 pounds of cheese and milk to the JDC for distribution in Israel, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and elsewhere. JDC also enjoyed the cooperation of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees.

The year 1970 has been one of transition for the European Council of Jewish Community Services. Established ten years ago for the purpose of enabling the European Jewish communities to deal more effectively with problems of mutual concern, it has continued to receive JDC financial and administrative support. The Council has recently en-
Refugees going to countries other than Israel are shown taking a crash course in English at the ORT school in Rome. While waiting for United HIAS Service to complete transit arrangements, which may take several months, the refugees are cared for by JDC.

In Summary

Despite its continuing record of providing services for individual Jews and Jewish communities the world over, JDC is confronted with the perennial problem of insufficient resources to meet continuing vital needs:

—Progress in developing urgently required services and facilities for the aged, handicapped, and chronically ill, and a variety of other programs in Israel is held back because of lack of sufficient funds;

—Not enough is being done in France to assist the Jewish communities to establish education, cultural, and social institutions, and other communal services required to speed the integration of newcomers;

—The 80,000 beneficiaries of the Relief-In-Transit program in Eastern European countries where JDC does not conduct direct services, represent a small proportion of the many who require such assistance;

—In Rumania, the 17,000 aged persons aided are the most destitute of the tens of thousands of infirm aged in need;

—In the Moslem and Arab countries the continuing and growing needs of a residual Jewish population require resources which at present meet only the minimal needs in education, child care, feeding, medical care, and services for the aged;

—In other areas, vital projects are postponed, others are thinned out by cutbacks, and some are reduced or eliminated so as to make available funds for more essential services and programs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the JDC Rescue, Relief, and Rehabilitation services for over 300,000 Jews in 1970 in 25 countries at an expenditure of $23,359,000 reflect the generosity of the Jewish communities in the United States and in other free countries, and their recognition of the continuing tasks of JDC to aid our less fortunate Jewish brethren the world over.

Contributions to JDC

In 1970 JDC continued to carry out its humanitarian enterprises in extending a multiplicity of rescue, relief and rehabilitation services on behalf of some 317,000 Jews. Over $21,000,000, almost 90 per cent of the $23,359,000 disbursed for these purposes came from the voluntary contributions of American Jews through the United Jewish Appeal, representing an expression of a philanthropic endeavor of unprecedented dimensions.

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

A number of new communal institutions initiated in previous years with the help of the conference on Jewish material Claims Against Germany and JDC funds were completed in 1970. Of the hundreds of facilities—community centers, synagogues, homes for aged and other welfare, medical and religious institutions—for which the Claims Conference and JDC have earmarked funds in Europe since 1954, all but a handful have now been completed and are in service in their respective countries.

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.

The $1,000,000 allocations contributed annually by the Claims Conference from its residual funds for a five-year period beginning in 1965, ended with the final allocation in 1969. This imposed an additional burden on the JDC budget in 1970.
Perhaps more than any other year since World War II and the establishment of the State of Israel, this past year of 1970 gives an added dimension to the continuing tasks of JDC, and the increased commitment of the JDC National Council.

Mr. Haber's report which focuses on our two foremost Jewish priorities of first, strengthening the State of Israel by aiding in the solution of human problems and needs in Israel, and second by assisting in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation of distressed Jews and communities in other countries, truly reflect the concern and commitment of the JDC.

In response to the growing involvement of the National Council with JDC responsibilities, in October 1970 we organized a two-day conference on JDC programs and activities. We brought over to New York some of our overseas executives and program consultants. We invited to the conference community and professional leaders from several communities in the United States and Canada to participate and to hear directly from our overseas staff what problems were facing Jews the world over, what the JDC responses were, and what funds would be required for the tasks that lie ahead in the immediate future. There was evident an enthusiastic response on the part of the participants.

To further strengthen the growing involvement of the National Council, we added to our New York staff one of our most experienced former country directors to develop, strengthen and direct our Community Relations Department. He has met with members of the National Council and Executive Directors in scores of communities in the United States to inform them in greater detail of JDC work, and to consult with them on JDC problems.

During the year we continued to send into many communities JDC speakers to participate in fund raising meetings, parlor meetings, individual conferences, and other types of meetings to report on JDC programs, activities, and needs.

While the JDC officers and staff are intensifying their efforts to inform and consult with National Council members, it remains the responsibility of the members of the National Council to represent JDC in their respective communities, and to keep the public informed of what the JDC is doing.

I am fully confident that all members of the National Council will continue to carry out their responsibilities so as to enable the JDC to continue its tasks of rescue, relief, and rehabilitation of our distressed fellow Jews the world over in these emerging crucial years.
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, 1970.
SCHEDULE #1 - Summary Statement of Expenditures from October 1914 through December 31, 1970 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 1970 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 and the notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of the General Fund of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. as of December 31, 1970 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

[Signature]
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

General Fund — Balance Sheet

December 31, 1970

RESOURCES

Cash Funds—New York $ 528,161.68
—Overseas 722,887.33 $1,251,049.01

Estimated amounts receivable from the 1970 and prior years' campaigns of the U.J.A., Inc. 8,966,559.24
Accounts receivable 325,523.72
Advances on account of 1971 Program 316,907.81
Temporary investments 2,561,286.11*

Total Resources $13,421,325.89

LIABILITIES

Unpaid commitments (against which payments are being made currently):
On account of 1970 appropriations $1,896,893.57
On account of prior years 3,151,951.89 $5,048,845.46

Clearances payable, reserved for funds borrowed overseas 602,717.03

Loans payable:
To banks $2,180,000.00
To Claims Conference 800,000.00
To Special Funds 2,062,670.01 5,042,670.01

Severance obligations—estimated 2,313,569.06

Accounts Payable 421,224.19

Total Liabilities 13,429,025.75

General Fund Deficit—December 31, 1970 [ $7,699.86 ]

NOTES


The above statement does not include:

Long term loans and investments for reconstruction purposes, credit and producers' cooperative 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, 1970 there was approximately $120,000 worth of supplies in North Africa, Israel and Iran.

The undistributed balance of supplies donated by the United States and the Swiss Governments. During 1970 about $880,000 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 $372,000 committed for appropriations.

[ ] Denotes red figure.

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Total Expenditures (Schedule #1) $938,952,934.85
Total Income $938,945,234.99

General Fund—Deficit as of December 31, 1970

(A) Represents income from November 1, 1916 through December 31, 1917.
(B) Represents income from October 1, 1914 through October 31, 1916.
[ ] Denotes red figures.

EXHIBIT "B"
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

General Fund

Summary Statement of Expenditures from
October 1914 through December 31, 1970
By Countries, Groups of Countries, Territories, Programs, Etc.

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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction Aid (Including ORT)</td>
<td>45,261,154.02</td>
<td>2,450,000.00</td>
<td>47,711,154.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating Organizations and Miscellaneous Items (Unclassified Geographically)</td>
<td>25,308,023.66</td>
<td>287,450.00</td>
<td>25,595,473.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and Service Costs—New York and Overseas Offices</td>
<td>59,681,210.26</td>
<td>20,000,000.00</td>
<td>61,681,210.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$915,593,784.85</td>
<td>$23,359,150.00</td>
<td>$938,952,934.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULE #1
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James N. Rosenberg
Edward M. M. Warburg
I. Edwin Goldwasser, Honorary Treasurer
Samuel L. Haber, Executive Vice-Chairman
Louis D. Horwitz, Director-General

Director-General
James N. Rosenberg
Louis D. Horwitz, Honorary Chairman
Edward M. M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman

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Judge Nochem S. Winnet, Vice-Chairman, National Council
Joseph I. Lubin, Co-Treasurer
Irving H. Sherman, Co-Treasurer
Herbert Katzki, Assistant Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary

*Deceased
JDC feeding program in North Africa — for most children it is their main meal of the day.