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UJA BUDGETS 1962-63

GOAL

REGULAR CAMPAIGN

\$60,000,000

PLUS

\$35,000,000

SPECIAL FUND

A BUDGET FOR THE

1962 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Based on the Budgetary Requirements of the Constituent and Member Agencies of the United Jewish Appeal—the United Israel Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee, the New York Association for New Americans—and the United Hias Service.

PRESENTED TO THE UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10-11, 1961

GOAL
\$60,000,000 REGULAR
CAMPAIGN
PLUS
\$35,000,000
FOR THE SPECIAL FUND

**A BUDGET FOR THE
1962 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL**

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1962 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Breakdown By Agency

<u>A g e n c y</u>	<u>Regular Campaign</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. New York	\$37,785,000	\$30,415,000	\$68,200,000
Joint Distribution Committee	17,820,000	4,180,000	22,000,000
New York Association for New Americans	895,000	—	895,000
United Hias Service	—	405,000	405,000
United Jewish Appeal, National	3,500,000	—	3,500,000
	<u>\$60,000,000</u>	<u>\$35,000,000</u>	<u>\$95,000,000</u>

Breakdown By Item Of Expenditure

<u>A g e n c y</u>	<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. New York</u>	Immigration.....	\$10,200,000
	Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	14,000,000
	Immigrant Housing.....	15,000,000
	Agricultural Settlements.....	13,250,000
	Child Care and Training.....	2,300,000
	Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning	1,750,000
	Jewish National Fund (for interim employment)	700,000
	Administration of Programs in Israel.....	1,300,000
	Administration, JAFI, Inc. and UIA, New York....	300,000
	Debt Service.....	9,400,000
	<u>\$68,200,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$68,200,000</u>
<u>Joint Distribution Committee</u>	Malben Service.....	\$ 9,000,000
	Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel....	850,000
	Moslem Countries.....	6,200,000
	European Countries.....	4,975,700
	Other Countries.....	315,600
	Reconstruction.....	2,000,000
	Relief-in-Transit.....	5,100,000
	Other.....	2,244,450
		<u>\$30,685,750</u>
	1961 Operational Deficit.....	862,900
	<u>\$31,548,650</u>	
<u>Anticipated Income from Sources other than UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 9,548,650</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$22,000,000</u>
<u>New York Association New Americans</u>	Family Service (Relief and Rehabilitation).....	\$ 510,510
	Vocational Service.....	119,905
	Reception and Referrals.....	67,715
	Office and Administrative Services.....	62,670
	Subventions for Services to Immigrants.....	134,200
	<u>\$ 895,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 895,000</u>
<u>United Hias Service</u>	UJA Grant for Immigrant Work.....	\$ 405,000
<u>UJA, National</u>	Campaign Operations and Administration	\$ 3,500,000
<u>Total 1962 United Jewish Appeal Financial Requirements.....</u>		<u>\$95,000,000</u>

A BUDGET FOR THE 1962 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The pages which follow sum up one of the most urgent programs of aid to Jews that has ever been put before American Jewry. They should be read with the greatest care by every UJA leader.

They say, in effect: another great opportunity has been given American Jews to bring thousands of immigrants into Israel from lands where they no longer wish to live.

Israel anticipates an immigration that may approximate the peak years of previous migrations into that country. Thousands of other Jews will be on the move from turbulent North Africa into France, from overseas countries and from Cuba to the United States and other havens.

In addition, these budgetary requirements of the UJA agencies disclose that the UJA must also meet the critical absorption needs of previous immigrants to Israel, Jews in want in Europe and Moslem lands and newcomers to the United States - aiding a total of 600,000 men, women and children in 28 countries. These are people to whom UJA help is the difference between life and death, a hopeful future or a bleak existence of despair and poverty.

The crucial factor which emerges is that the UJA beneficiary agencies must have greatly increased funds in 1962 if they are to do the job.

The UJA raised approximately \$60,000,000 in 1961. This is \$12,740,000 short of the amount requested of American Jewry in the realistic budget of needs presented at the 1960 Annual Conference. Under the normal circumstances projected, the total sum of \$72,740,000 would have served to reduce Jewish suffering and

deprivation and provide the opportunity of a new life to the 25,000 - 30,000 immigrants expected in Israel in 1961.

But the circumstances were not normal. The rate of immigration to Israel began a steep climb last Spring and almost twice the number anticipated in 1961 actually arrived. Immigration continues at this fast pace. Israel's people welcome every newcomer without qualification, but the hardships created by a lack of funds are becoming more apparent daily and the Jewish Agency falls steadily behind in its commitments.

Israel's people, in partnership with the Jews of America, must prepare now to receive and house thousands of new immigrants during the coming year and to provide the necessary aid to speed them on their way to full integration. This means that at least 18,000 new housing units must be constructed; that vast new job opportunities must be opened up; that social welfare assistance of every kind must be available; that Hebrew rapid language courses and opportunities for secondary and higher education must be provided. In short, every facility necessary to bring the newcomers swiftly and successfully into the stream of Israel's social and economic life must be maintained and expanded.

At the same time, more than a quarter of a million immigrants of previous years still are not totally self-sufficient. They are the aged and sick who need special help, the immigrant farmers who never received full assistance, the youth and the social cases who need understanding attention - tens of thousands for whom the promise of Israel is but a promise still.

Outside of Israel, the Joint Distribution Committee has increased responsibilities as a result of the new migration and the increasingly urgent situations in a number of countries.

With all these facts at hand, the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal propose to the American Jewish community that a total of \$95,000,000 be raised in 1962. This is a minimum sum, but one that can be realized. It includes \$60,000,000 to be raised on a regular campaign basis for the ongoing programs of the UJA agencies.

It seems clear to the UJA leadership that the additional \$35,000,000 which UJA agencies must have in 1962 can be raised only through a Special Fund.

There is every evidence that American Jews are ready, as in previous years, to respond generously to the great opportunity to rescue our fellow Jews through immigration, and will unquestionably make extra gifts to a Special Fund established expressly for this purpose.

Lives depend on our ability to raise the needed \$95,000,000. It is a challenge which we can meet. We have already helped to rescue and resettle a million refugees in Israel. We have brought several hundred thousand Jewish refugees to other countries as well. We have helped hundreds of thousands to survive in poverty-stricken lands.

We have been the miracle-makers of our generation.

Once again, a miracle is asked of us. We must not fail to produce it.

December 10-11, 1961

1962 REQUIREMENTS

of the

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

S U M M A R Y

	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Immigration.....	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 6,200,000	\$10,200,000
Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	7,200,000	6,800,000	14,000,000
Immigrant Housing.....	6,000,000	9,000,000	15,000,000
Agricultural Settlements.....	6,335,000	6,915,000	13,250,000
Child Care and Training.....	800,000	1,500,000	2,300,000
Allocation to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,750,000	-	1,750,000
Jewish National Fund (For Interim Employment).....	700,000	-	700,000
General Administration of Programs in Israel.....	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Administrative Expenses: <u>Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.</u> and <u>United Israel Appeal</u>	300,000	-	300,000
Debt Service.....	<u>9,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,400,000</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$37,785,000</u>	<u>\$30,415,000</u>	<u>\$68,200,000</u>

1962 REQUIREMENTS of the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

To be Financed Through the United Israel Appeal's
Share in the United Jewish Appeal

Jewish migration is as old as Jewish history. There have been brief periods of respite in the distant past, but Jews have been on the move since the destruction of the independent kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Today, Jews are still on the move from countries where they do not have full civic, economic, religious and cultural equality. By the thousands they are pressing through re-opened doors to leave environments which seem to hold little promise for their future.

Jewish migration today means essentially immigration to Israel, the only country that will admit the young and the old, the healthy and the sick, the homeless and the poor, without restrictions of any kind.

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, has for more than three decades been the central organization handling the transportation and resettlement of Jewish immigrants, first in Palestine and now in Israel. It receives funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal and allocated by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., an American organization (reorganized in April 1960) which selects programs in the field of immigration, resettlement and absorption of immigrants in Israel that are considered the special responsibility of American Jews.

The 21-man Board of Directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., representing American Jewry, determines this use of UJA dollars in the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, programs and maintains an office in Jerusalem which oversees the disbursement of

these funds. Dr. Isador Lubin, noted American economist and administrator, is Consultant for Programs in Israel for the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

In addition to funds raised through the UJA, the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, also receives funds for its work from such sources as the Keren Hayesod - United Israel Appeal campaigns outside the United States, German reparations, funds earmarked for the Youth Aliyah program and other earmarked funds made available by various Government and public agencies in Israel.

For 1961, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. submitted to the United Jewish Appeal Annual National Conference a statement of minimum requirements of \$51,095,000, based on an estimated Israel immigration of 30,000 persons. Many thousands more than that number arrived in 1961. There is every evidence that the immigration curve will continue upward in the months ahead, for gradually and steadily, the pressure of immigration has been increasing. This trend is reflected in the expenditure estimates for 1962 presented on the following pages. It is a welcome trend, but one which also creates serious concern over the sharply increased financial responsibilities which it poses.

ONLY 'HALF A JOB'

American Jewry has a proud record of aid to fellow Jews overseas. We have helped to resettle 1,165,000 Jewish refugees in Palestine and Israel. The readiness of American Jews to support any Jewish movement toward haven and freedom is unquestionable. Yet time after time, a sudden upsurge of immigration has not been matched by a fully adequate out-pouring of funds. Once again, a new immigration opportunity exists. Raising funds for ship and air plane tickets is worthwhile and dramatic, but transportation is only part of the job. A total absorption job in Israel must be financed if we truly want to give the immigrants a genuine chance to rebuild their lives in the country of

their choice. So far, American Jews, despite great efforts, are not meeting the current problem. A backlog of unmet immigrant needs is today posed against the needs of a new emergency immigration. The necessity to shift inadequate funds from one urgent program to another has created many desperate problems.

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s income from the 1961 United Jewish Appeal campaign amounted to approximately \$39,000,000. This was \$12,000,000 short of the amount requested as the minimum required to transport and resettle 30,000 newcomers and to carry on necessary absorption programs for more than 200,000 earlier immigrants. As a result, essential activities in the fields of housing and agricultural settlement had to be drastically curtailed and funds had to be shifted from one program to another to assure the barest necessities for many additional thousands not provided for in the original budget. As the Director of the Jewish Agency Absorption Department recently put it: "Wherever we turn lately, we are doing only half a job — sometimes less."

What does "half a job" mean?

It means that:

... on cool nights in Galilee, an immigrant mother puts three children into one bed because with only one blanket to each child there are not enough to keep them warm;

... an immigrant widow cannot go out to work and must become a welfare case because there are no facilities for day-care for her children;

... often only a small, half-finished, two-room house is available for a large family of seven or eight;

... scores of immigrant villages must continue to do without adequate tools and livestock which would enable the settlers to gain economic independence; that other farm settlements scheduled for final consolidation must still be carried as liabilities on the books of the Jewish Agency because there are no funds for their assistance;

... an immigrant couple — both qualified professionals — must draw lots to decide which one shall enter an Ulpan, rapid Hebrew language course, to enable them to return to their professions;

... there are no funds for loans to an immigrant artisan who needs money to acquire basic tools;

... teenagers in the new development towns must continue without secondary education, jobs or counseling.

In the face of such shortages, some newcomers — at the end of their endurance — have staged angry demonstrations against the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. They don't understand why they must wait year after year for basic necessities which were promised to them long ago. They are in Israel, the land to which they came to build a future for themselves and their children, but they are still in search of a self-sufficient life. Yet "half a job" is better than none. But it is also true that half a job is a dangerous thing, a cruel thing, a thing which must not continue to be the norm for so many of Israel's new citizens.

In July 1961, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported the arrival of the one millionth immigrant to reach Israel since the establishment of the State. American Jews felt a rightful sense of pride at this milestone to which we have contributed so much through the United Jewish Appeal. For one traveling throughout Israel, visiting the struggling development towns and the few remaining ma'abarot, the sense of pride is dampened. True, American Jewry helped to bring a million homeless refugees to Israel, helped some 800,000 to become independent, self-supporting citizens of their new homeland — but because we have not given enough to meet the pressing needs, tens of thousands of immigrants still live under trying conditions.

The amounts presented on the following pages are designed to meet the initial needs of new arrivals, as well as their continuing needs in 1962. At the same time, they are intended to reduce unfulfilled responsibilities to previous immigrants. In

connection with the estimates submitted, Dr. Lubin, Consultant for Programs in Israel for the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., stated that he regards them as a minimum requirement for the year 1962.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1962

Regular Budget.....	\$37,785,000
Special Budget.....	\$30,415,000
	TOTAL <u>\$68,200,000</u>

The budgetary requirements submitted on the following pages are divided into two sets of figures: the Regular budget, based on allocations made by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. for the budgetary year 1961-62 providing for a "normal" flow of immigration of some 30,000 persons, and the Special budget designed to meet the immediate needs of the additional immigrants expected to arrive in the course of 1962. The designations "Regular" and "Special" are not meant to convey a sense of lesser or greater urgency for either category of expenditures, but only to highlight the need for an extra effort to meet the increased financial responsibilities of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

The following budgetary proposals are based on the latest estimates of anticipated immigration. Since it is impossible at this time accurately to predict shifts in the sources and rate of immigration, the Board of Directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in accordance with its established practice, will carry on a continuous year-round budget review to assure the most effective use of every United Jewish Appeal dollar received.

IMMIGRATION

Regular Budget.....	\$ 4,000,000
Special Budget.....	6,200,000
	TOTAL : <u>\$10,200,000</u>

The determining factors in the current immigration to Israel are the policies of the countries from which the immigrants come. Immigration is now on the rise. Neither the Jewish Agency nor the Government of Israel receives advance notice of how many arrivals to expect in a given week or month. Thus, the officials of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, who meet the trains and airplanes at assembly points outside of Israel, never know how many "customers" to expect. They have no information about the age composition of the prospective immigrants or size of family, how many wheelchair cases there may be, how many will require immediate transfer by plane and how many have problems which must be attended to before they can be sent on to Israel. The only fact of which they can be reasonably certain is that whatever the number of immigrants, not much space will be needed to transport the meager possessions they are permitted to take with them.

Because of this uncertainty, the Jewish Agency must maintain a number of transit centers outside of Israel where immigrants can be fed, put up for a few days, examined medically and evaluated for the most suitable absorption plan, pending the availability of transportation to Israel.

The maintenance of these assembly and processing centers during the year will require \$1,200,000. The sum of \$250,000 will be needed for medical services required at these centers for the immigrants expected in 1962. The major item in the immigration category is, of course, transportation. Ship and airplane fares for the expected immigrants and the cost of transporting their belongings

will require \$8,000,000. A sum of \$750,000 will be needed to pay salaries and expenses of staff located at various points abroad and the cost of carrying day-by-day operations of the Immigration Department in Israel.

INITIAL ASSISTANCE AND ABSORPTION AID

Regular Budget.....	\$ 7,200,000
Special Budget.....	<u>6,800,000</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$14,000,000</u>

The Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, provides a variety of services designed to speed the entry and integration of immigrants into Israel's life. These may be summed up under two main categories:

1. Initial assistance in cash and kind which is extended to all immigrants upon arrival.

2. Services which deal individually with the needs of each immigrant family. In this category are various divisions of the Absorption Department which provide specialized assistance, such as additional cash grants and loans where necessary, and direct individuals to other sources of absorption aid, such as labor exchanges, educational facilities, Government welfare offices, etc.

Even after the immigrants have exhausted whatever assistance can be given them by the Jewish Agency, they continue to turn to the Agency's Absorption Department for help in dealing with the manifold problems of integration into the social and economic life of Israel. As a result, the Absorption Department is the most crucial in the total rehabilitation process and ranks second in the Agency's budget.

Initial Assistance: Services under this heading include the guidance teams which accompany and screen the immigrants enroute to Israel; disembarkation and transportation in Israel; household equipment and furniture such as beds, blankets,

dishes, pots and pans; food parcels for each immigrant's first days in Israel; small cash grants to tide over the newcomers until they find employment, and medical insurance for the immigrant's first three months in Israel. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that it will need a minimum of \$4,500,000 for initial assistance during the year 1962.

Because of the shortage of funds, the initial cash grant of \$25 which a family receives upon arrival has not been increased during the past years, although living costs throughout Israel have risen substantially. In view of the conditions under which many of these families must live, this is a cruelly inadequate amount. Yet even this small payment cannot be made in full when the flow of United Jewish Appeal cash lags.

Temporary Accommodations: Despite the critical housing shortage, the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, has so far been able to keep expenditures for temporary accommodations to a minimum. It hopes to eliminate the remaining ma'abarot (transit centers) within the next year or two. In the meantime, however, funds must be made available for the upkeep of these temporary accommodations, as well as for Shaar Aliyah, which has served as a reception center for difficult cases who could not be settled immediately on arrival. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. hopes that an allocation of \$700,000 for the year 1962 will be sufficient for this category.

Loan Funds: The long-term, low-interest loan fund which assists immigrants in obtaining tools and equipment, setting-up small shops, renting housing accommodations in areas in which no public housing for immigrants is available, and meeting other rehabilitation needs of individual families, is among the most important and constructive items in the Jewish Agency's absorption budget. Yet, here again, lack of funds has made it impossible for the Jewish Agency to increase the size of individual loans in line with the general rise in prices. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that in the course of 1962 a minimum sum of \$1,300,000 will be required for this revolving loan fund.

Ulpanim: On the basis of past experience, the Jewish Agency estimates that among the immigrants expected in 1962 there will be a high percentage whose economic rehabilitation requires a knowledge of Hebrew. Doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, teachers, nurses, engineers, accountants and clerical workers cannot even begin to look for a job without a minimum command of the language in which they will have to deal with patients, clients or the general public. To assist these immigrants the Jewish Agency has established a network of Ulpanim, rapid Hebrew language classes. Most Ulpanim are of the "live in" type, supplying housing and maintenance for their students in order to enable them to concentrate on their studies and complete the course in the shortest possible time.

For the year 1962, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that a minimum of \$550,000 will be needed for the operation of Ulpanim. However, since this sum falls far short of actual needs, the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, may be forced -- as it has been in the last few months -- to reject a number of qualified candidates until the network of Ulpanim can be expanded further.

Assistance to Professionals Among the Immigrants: The Jewish Agency maintains special hostels for immigrant professionals for whom housing accommodations are not yet available near their places of employment. It also makes available stipends for re-training to those who must change from their original professions to another related field and offers small grants to graduate students who need only a short time for the completion of their professional training. Many organizations and institutions, which are potential employers of immigrant professionals, make up their budgets at the beginning of the year and they are not in a position to add employees during that budgetary period. Accordingly, the Jewish Agency has made arrangements with a number of such institutions whereby, through monthly subsistence grants of \$100, professional employment is given to immigrants. It is expected that these

professionals will become part of the regular payroll of these institutions at the start of their next budgetary year.

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that in the course of 1962 it will have to allocate a minimum of \$1,300,000 for these special services to immigrant professionals.

Service Divisions: As mentioned above, the Service Divisions within the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department give direct assistance to the immigrants while, at the same time, serving as a clearing house and coordinating center for various types of assistance available to the immigrants from other sources. The following is a summary of the functions of these Divisions. It is necessarily over-simplified, since theirs is the most complex and the most direct individualized relationship between the Agency and the immigrant.

The Social Service Division: Trained social service workers see immigrants in their homes and investigate social problem cases which require special rehabilitation aid or placement in institutions. The Division arranges for medical and psychiatric examinations, additional equipment, clothing, special cash allowances and old-age grants where needed, and contributes towards the care of disturbed youngsters or older persons for whom final institutional placement has not yet been arranged.

Working in close cooperation with JDC-Malben and the social welfare departments of Israel's local and national authorities, the Jewish Agency's Social Service Division refers as many cases as possible to the appropriate agencies, using its own limited budget mainly for the temporary care of those cases for whom final referral must be postponed. The nature of the case-load of this Division is in constant flux. For example, TB— which was one of the major problems at the beginning of mass immigration — can now be very effectively treated in clinics, whereas the facilities for mental care of newcomers are as yet grossly inadequate. The Jewish Agency for

Israel, Inc. estimates that in 1962 it will require at least \$2,100,000 for the work of this Division.

Division for Special Resettlement Aid: This Division provides special services for immigrant children and youth, such as scholarships for vocational training and higher education, children's clothing and shoes, and youth clubs in immigrant villages. It also provides funds for special courses for adults, cash allowances for meals and temporary housing, cultural facilities, small grants for setting up workshops for immigrant artisans, loans for the acquisition of additional furniture, and a number of related absorption services. For the operation of this Division, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that it will require a total of \$2,550,000 in 1962.

Of the total \$14,000,000 required for initial assistance and absorption aid, \$13,000,000 is required to cover direct expenditures for the needs of the new immigrants. The balance of \$1,000,000 is needed to cover the cost of the staff required to furnish initial assistance, handle housing, manage and run the Ulpanim, aid professional groups and carry on social services, as well as special resettlement aid.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

<u>Regular Budget</u>	\$ 6,000,000
<u>Special Budget</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$15,000,000</u>

By November 1961, the immigrant housing situation in Israel had reached a critical point. Newcomers were being moved into half-finished units, many of them unpainted, without running water and with temporary outhouses to substitute for plumbing not yet installed. Even under such conditions, there were not enough roofs to shelter the newcomers. The arrival of every ship or plane has meant a frantic scramble for some kind of accommodation somewhere in Israel, at times in areas not suitable for the final resettlement of a particular family.

At the beginning of the current budgetary year, in April 1961, the Jewish Agency had a reserve of about 3,000 inadequate, but at least partially ready, housing units. However, between April and October 1961, close to 7,000 units were needed for new arrivals. Housing reserves that once were available were now exhausted. To meet this critical situation, it was decided to resume the construction of partially pre-fabricated asbestos houses which can be completed in about six weeks, in contrast to houses built of concrete whose construction takes six months or more. As a rule, asbestos houses are slightly cheaper, though smaller, than houses built of concrete. They will eventually be used to house only small families while the larger concrete structures will be allocated to large families. Present plans call for the construction of some 4,000 asbestos units in 23 localities during the three months ending January 31, 1962.

The total projected building program for the year 1962 calls for 18,000 units, most of them concrete structures, to be built at a total cost of about \$96,000,000 (about \$5,300 per unit including drainage, roads and other development costs). The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that it will have to contribute \$15,000,000 towards this total.

Many of the new houses will be constructed in development areas, especially in the South where employment opportunities for the newcomers are considered promising. Among development centers where a substantial number of structures will go up are the new sectors of Nazareth, Beersheba - the administrative hub of the Negev - the future port city of Ashdod and the harbor town of Eilat on the Gulf of Akaba. However, despite all efforts to divert the newcomers from Israel's overcrowded principal cities, it will also be necessary to build additional housing units in the Haifa and Tel Aviv areas which offer good employment opportunities for certain immigrant professionals and artisans.

To grasp fully the urgency of the housing shortage it has to be borne in mind that at the height of mass immigration in the early 1950's, some 250,000 newcomers in Israel were crowded together in ma'abarot - shanty-towns of tin and wooden huts hastily thrown together to meet an emergency situation. Today, only 2,500 families (some 10,000 individuals) are left in the few remaining ma'abarot and the Jewish Agency is determined not to resort again to this painful and wasteful type of temporary accommodation. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in full agreement with the Jewish Agency's position and equally anxious to avoid the resumption of temporary housing, proposes to allot the largest single share of the 1962 budget to the permanent housing of new immigrants.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

<u>Regular Budget</u>	\$ 6,335,000
<u>Special Budget</u>	6,915,000
	TOTAL <u>\$13,250,000</u>

To meet its obligation in the field of immigrant housing and initial absorption aid and to keep its total proposed contribution to the Jewish Agency's program in Israel firmly within the limits of an attainable goal, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1962 will have to reduce its contribution toward the consolidation of existing farm villages, especially in those communities which are not expected to absorb additional newcomers in 1962. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. is well aware of the painful consequences of this decision which will affect thousands of immigrant farmers who have not yet received adequate allocations for urgently needed tools and livestock. Should it be possible for the United Jewish Appeal to exceed its goal, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will be in a position to rectify some of these inequities.

Development of Existing Villages: The \$6,915,000 included in the 1962 Special

budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. for allocation to agricultural settlements is designed to accelerate the development of those villages which are expected to absorb additional newcomers. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. therefore has not yet drawn up a budget of allocation for individual settlements, but on the basis of past experience has set aside only an overall figure for this purpose.

The allocation for the development of existing villages to be made by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1962 will be used for the construction of new housing or expansion of existing housing; tools, farm buildings and livestock for new arrivals, and the expansion of other farm facilities, such as irrigation, granaries and tractor stations, which are used by all the settlers.

Auxiliary Employment: Because of the delay in the consolidation of post-Statehood villages owing to inadequate funds, it will be necessary in 1962 to provide auxiliary employment for more than 4,000 farm families who derive less than \$1,500 annually from their own farms. For this auxiliary employment program in land improvement, road construction, plantations and similar activities, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1962 expects to contribute \$1,900,000.

Agricultural Assistance, Training and Guidance: While the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to curtail allocations for capital investments in new immigrant villages in 1962, it cannot cut down on the costs of assisting, training and guiding the new immigrant farmers and directing them in the planting of crops. Since the bulk of the immigrant settlers were not farmers in their countries of origin but white collar workers, peddlers and artisans, these agricultural extension services are one of the most important items in the ongoing program of the Agricultural Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that it will have to spend \$4,435,000 on these services in 1962.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING

<u>Regular Budget</u>	\$ 800,000
<u>Special Budget</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$2,300,000</u>

In the coming year, the Youth Aliyah program will continue to fulfill a dual function within the framework of a steadily increasing flow of immigration. It will absorb youngsters who are expected to arrive in Israel ahead of their families and it will accept as trainees children of immigrant families who, because of their own absorption problems, are unable to assure their children adequate care and training. Youth Aliyah, which today cares for some 11,000 children and youngsters from the ages of 9 to 18, expects to absorb a total of some 3,600 additional wards during the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1962. For the calendar year 1962, because of the steep increase in immigration, it is to be anticipated that the number of new wards will be substantially higher.

Since its inception in 1934, Youth Aliyah has trained over 100,000 young people, many of them already filling important positions in Israel's social and economic life and contributing substantially to the small but vital core of Israel-trained agricultural pioneers. The Director of one of the Jewish Agency's immigration offices outside of Israel, a man on whose skill, resourcefulness and human warmth thousands of immigrants depend, is a Youth Aliyah graduate, a by-no-means unusual example of the "human dividends" which this unique educational venture has produced.

Because Youth Aliyah has other sources of income, such as earmarked contributions by Hadassah and other women's organizations in the United States and abroad, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., within the framework of its Regular budget, will contribute only toward the very pressing and special requirements of Youth Aliyah wards. However, insofar as the Special budget is concerned, in view of the heavy

demands on Youth Aliyah's services expected to result from the sharp increase in immigration, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to provide maintenance costs.

Within the framework of the Youth Aliyah program, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1962 will have to spend a total of \$2,300,000. This includes the sum of \$800,000 for the upkeep of child-care institutions and maintenance and care of immigrant children who require special treatment, i.e., medical and psychiatric attention, foster care and child-guidance counseling. The remaining \$1,500,000 will be needed for the regular maintenance of children in agricultural settlements and educational institutions.

Other Allocations.....\$13,450,000

Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning: The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1962 expects to make grants totalling \$1,750,000 to institutions of higher learning which accept new immigrants on scholarships or at greatly reduced tuition rates. The detailed distribution of this total sum among the various institutions will be decided on the basis of a study of their functions and requirements currently being undertaken by the Board of Directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

Allocations to Jewish National Fund: In 1962 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. expects to make available a sum of \$700,000 for the wages of immigrants who are given temporary employment through the land improvement and afforestation projects of the Jewish National Fund.

General Administration of Programs in Israel: The Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, which carries out the programs approved by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., must maintain an appropriate administrative apparatus to carry on its work in Israel. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates its fair share of this administrative cost during 1962 to be \$1,300,000. This sum should be considered in the context of the total budget of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, which is approximately

\$120,000,000. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s projected share of this total budget is \$68,200,000.

Administrative Expenses, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. - United Israel Appeal:

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. maintains offices in New York and Jerusalem to gather information and survey ongoing programs. This is essential to a continuing analysis and evaluation of estimates of needs to enable the Board of Directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. to arrive at policy decisions regarding its operations. For its own New York and Jerusalem offices, as well as for the administrative expenses of the United Israel Appeal, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to budget \$300,000 in 1962.

Debt Services: In accordance with the terms of the \$65,000,000 United Jewish Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. Debt Liquidation Loan Program set-up in 1961, a total of \$9,400,000 has been included in the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s 1962 budget for repayment of interest and principal. This sum is \$600,000 less than the amount allocated for this item in 1961 and represents a saving in interest paid as a result of the orderly operation of the loan.

The ship which brought the millionth immigrant to Israel also brought others who constitute the beginning of the second million.

Even though rehabilitation programs perfected in Israel over the past decade may eliminate some of the problems of absorption, it will be much more difficult to absorb the second million immigrants if shortages of funds cause the backlog of the unmet needs of the first million to pile up even higher in 1962.

Immigrants will continue to come to Israel - many more than came last year - or two and three years ago.

And as long as they come, need to come and are able to come, they will look to American Jewry for help in making true that promise of a new life which Israel holds out to every Jew in need of a home.

1962 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

SUMMARY

Malben Services.....	\$ 9,000,000
Religious Cultural Activities in Israel.....	850,000
Moslem Countries.....	6,200,000
European Countries.....	4,975,700
Other Countries.....	315,600
Reconstruction.....	2,000,000
Relief-in-Transit.....	5,100,000
Other.....	<u>2,244,450</u>

Total \$30,685,750

Deficit for 1961 Operations..... 862,900
\$31,548,650

Amount to be provided by UJA.....\$22,000,000

through: Regular Campaign.....\$17,820,000

Special Fund.....4,180,000

* The Joint Distribution Committee anticipates additional income from sources other than the United Jewish Appeal as follows:

Claims Conference.....\$ 7,000,000

Receipts from Canada, South America and other sources.....2,548,650

Total \$ 9,548,650

1962 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

In its budget for the year 1961, the Joint Distribution Committee estimated its world-wide needs at \$28,775,000. The 1961 expenditures are now estimated at \$30,149,700.

JDC's 1962 budget calls for a minimum of \$31,548,650 of which the United Jewish Appeal is asked to provide \$22,000,000. These funds are to meet the basic needs of 325,000 men, women and children overseas — 110,000 in Moslem countries, 50,000 in some 15 European countries, a total of 70,000 in Israel and tens of thousands in other areas. This sum may not be enough. In a world where catastrophes are common, violence is "routine" and emergencies "normal," the 1962 budget will prove realistic only if in the coming twelve months there are no major crises affecting Jews overseas.

There have been few years without emergencies in JDC's 47-year history. And 1961 was not one of those years. Men fled tyranny and anti-Jewish outbreaks — and had to be given haven. An economic crisis deepened — and children had to be fed. Families were torn apart — and someone had to help get them together.

Given the inadequate sums available, in 1961 JDC faced — and took — a difficult decision: to take a portion from the less needy and divide it among the neediest.

Hard decisions had to be made — to halt the distribution of clothing to school children in Morocco in order to provide food for refugees in Austria; to curtail vitally needed health services in Israel so that men, women and children without shelter in Marseilles could be housed.

But despite every possible cut-back, the needs were so great that JDC found it necessary, for the first time in its history, to resort to deficit financing. JDC ended its 1961 operations with a deficit of \$862,900, a sum which is reflected in the 1962 budget.

These painful dilemmas of 1961 may face JDC again in 1962, for the \$31,548,650 which makes up JDC's budget for the next twelve months represents a dangerous minimum. It must be clear to American Jews -- to all those in whose name JDC serves as the instrument of succor and survival: there is not an item in this budget which may be eliminated, not a program which may be cut, that would not mean deprivation and suffering for thousands, perhaps of tens of thousands.

In 1962 about one-third of JDC's total expenditures will be in Israel for the Malben program, for religious and cultural activities, for rehabilitation and other programs.

An ever-increasing share of JDC's funds is to be expended in Moslem countries, principally Morocco, Tunisia and Iran. Five years ago, JDC spent approximately \$3,600,000 in Moslem countries; in 1962 minimum requirements are \$6,200,000 - an increase of some 72 per cent. To some extent this represents a necessary extension and improvement of services. But the cost of merely maintaining services has risen appreciably. Deteriorating economic conditions have cut the contributions from local communities in Moslem countries. Moreover, for political and economic reasons, sizable amounts of government support have been withdrawn. But JDC cannot escape the responsibility for the lives of tens of thousands of men, women and children dependent on its aid.

A major increase in the 1962 budget represents aid to thousands of new refugees in France. The 1961 allocation for France was \$2,214,000, but as a result of the refugee influx, actual expenditures for 1961 will probably total \$2,550,000. In 1962, needs in France are estimated at \$2,809,800.

However, requirements for 1962 in other European countries will be somewhat

lower than in 1961. Such programs as reconstruction, rehabilitation and integration in the communities today require lesser expenditures. But any savings here will be offset by the urgent needs of the newcomers.

Following is a summary of JDC's 1962 programs:

JDC-MALBEN IN ISRAEL \$9,000,000

Since May 14, 1948, slightly more than a million men, women and children have reached Israel. Many were victims of war, concentration camps, oppression and disease, unable to adjust to life in the Jewish State because of physical, mental or emotional handicaps. Malben was established late in 1949 to care for such aged, ill and handicapped newcomers in Israel. It has aided more than 150,000 persons since that time.

The need is a continuing one. In 1962 Malben will be called upon to assist more than 44,500 persons through its institutions for the care of the aged and sick, its clinics, its non-institutional services and its various activities in the field of economic rehabilitation.

Malben's flexible approach has made possible alterations in its program and a shift of emphasis to meet the changing needs and conditions of the immigration from year to year.

From 1949 through the early '50's, the period of mass immigration, Israel lacked institutional facilities for the care of the high percentage of handicapped, dependent aged and sick among the immigrants. JDC therefore devoted a major proportion of its funds to building hospitals and other institutions, providing beds, recruiting and training staff and operating these new units.

The necessity to build facilities has gradually declined, partly as a result of controlling TB and other health problems. But the decline has also resulted from the constant exploration and development of possibilities for shifting to less costly -- and often more desirable -- non-institutional assistance programs.

As financial and staff resources have been freed from emergency tasks, Malben has increasingly devoted its attention and its skills to solving problems previously postponed because of overwhelming immediate pressures.

Care of the Aged: With the over-65 age group in Israel increasing, care of the aged requires about 40 per cent of the Malben budget.

To make it possible for the healthy aged to live outside of institutions, Malben has undertaken programs which include housing, day-care, home visits, housekeeping aid, boarding houses, club programs and cash grants, serving more than 14,000 aged persons annually.

As a result, the number of beds set aside for the healthy aged has decreased and more beds are now available for infirm cases. At present, these account for some 900 of the 4,600 beds in Malben homes for the aged. This in turn means higher hospital costs, since the infirm aged require more attention, more nursing and other services, and more staff.

Two significant developments are now taking place in the Malben program for the aged. The first deals with those aged men and women — the "old settlers" — who were not eligible for Malben services — and for whom there are only 2,000 sub-standard beds in other institutions. Malben is now able to devote part of its facilities for the aged to these "old settlers." Already, more than 200 beds are at the disposal of Israel's various ministries and municipalities responsible for such cases.

The second development involves a plan to participate, in cooperation with the Government and the Jewish Agency, in the re-housing of the aged who are still living in ma'abarot (transit centers). About 1,800 persons, either single or couples, most of them over 60, are estimated to be living in the remaining ma'abarot. The Labor Ministry's Housing Authority plans to build 1,500 housing

units each year for those now in the ma'abarot, with 200 units specifically planned for the aged. Malben has agreed to provide IL 500,000 (\$275,000) toward the building of another 200 units, to make a total of 400 available by April 1, 1962. These additional 200 units are to be built as near as possible to existing Malben homes for the aged to allow the provision of necessary day-care and other services.

Care of Mental Patients and Chronically Ill: Some 60 per cent of the referrals to Malben are for medical care. With tuberculosis increasingly under control, Malben's attention is being turned more and more to dealing with mental illness and chronic disease.

Today, care of the mentally ill among immigrants is perhaps Israel's number one unsolved health problem. In 1958 Malben joined with the Ministry of Health in financing a trust fund to provide services for the mentally ill. Some services have already been initiated; others are to be added.

Two hospitals no longer needed for TB sufferers have been converted for mental patients. New capacity has been created by the addition of psychiatric wards to existing hospitals. Already functioning are assessment centers, out-patient clinics, and hostels. A particularly notable program is the "Work Village" at Pardessia, with a capacity for 120. This village is designed to serve as a necessary transition stage for the gradual rehabilitation and return to normal living of mental patients after treatment.

For the chronically ill, Malben provides hospitalization, day-care, home-care and clinics. To insure better coverage throughout the country, arrangements are being worked out jointly with local authorities and agencies. If additional funds should be available, one such unit already established in Haifa could become the center for the entire northern region of Israel. Similar regional facilities could provide essential services not only to Malben -eligible cases but to older settlers equally in need of care.

Rehabilitation: In the field of rehabilitation, Malben currently provides employment for 300 persons in its sheltered workshops and gives more than 600 constructive loans each year to handicapped persons to permit them to establish their own businesses. In this field, a most important program is the rehabilitation and education of handicapped children. At present, some 300 children each month — one-half of them retarded — are being cared for through Malben institutions or services. To create additional places for them, Malben has converted its former home for the aged in Rosh Ha'ayin to an institution for 60 emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children.

A special program is now in the process of development on behalf of children suffering from cerebral palsy. It is estimated that there are currently some 1,500 cases in Israel. Malben is cooperating with the Israel Ministry of Health in a two-year program to establish diagnostic services and special treatment for these children.

This is a beginning program. It is hoped that a comprehensive national program will be evolved from the first two years of experience.

Malben special qualifications in this field have already been recognized by the U.S. Government. In 1959 the U.S. Congress voted \$5,000,000 for a pilot-project for medical research, including rehabilitation, in seven countries, one of them Israel. From these funds, Malben has been allotted IL 500,000 (\$275,000) for a "Pilot Project for the Assessment and Vocational Rehabilitation of Adult Cerebral Palsy Patients." A one-year program, which began in June 1961, this project seeks to determine the scope and nature of the medical, social and vocational needs of the group; to plan their employment in suitable jobs; to develop and experiment with a sheltered workshop program for vocational rehabilitation, and to contribute to the study of epidemiological factors in cerebral palsy by analyzing case data.

Malben today is a program with some 40 institutions and services, with 1,750 professional and other employees. But clearly it is more than institutions, services and staff — it is part of JDC's continuing battle against need and suffering and a noteworthy contribution to the development of Israel.

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES - ISRAEL \$850,000

Nearly 20 per cent of all secondary school education in Israel is provided through yeshivot, and the number of yeshiva students is expanding rapidly. In 1962 some 103 yeshivot in Israel are expected to receive JDC financial aid. These will have a student enrollment of nearly 12,000. With their dependents, the total number of these beneficiaries is 15,500.

A major cause for this expansion is the rapidly increasing population of school-age youngsters in Israel. But in addition, JDC's sustained efforts, which go back a great many years, have contributed substantially to the increasing interest in yeshiva education.

JDC has provided not only financial aid, but technical services with which to improve dormitory facilities and raise nutritional standards. Hygienic and sanitary conditions are carefully supervised. The JDC-Malben program also provides preventive and curative health services for the yeshivot.

JDC stimulates, encourages and supports financially the training of religious functionaries, for whom opportunities are open throughout the country. Moreover, the introduction in the yeshivot of secular, commercial and vocational education — the latter to be supervised by ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training) — has opened up bright prospects for the yeshiva student who may eventually support himself through secular employment.

In addition to the assistance provided to yeshivot, regular grants will continue to go to refugee rabbis and other religious functionaries, who — with their dependent family members — number about 1,700 persons. JDC also provides subventions for a number of research projects employing some 100 refugee scholars.

MOSLEM COUNTRIES \$6,200,000

Assistance to Jews in Moslem countries continues to absorb an ever-increasing share of JDC's annual budget. In 1962 four countries - Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Iran -- have been allocated some 20 per cent of JDC's total funds.

Of the 450,000 Jews in these countries, about one-fourth, or more than 110,000 individuals, are entirely dependent on JDC help. Many more are actually in need of various kinds of aid, but JDC's limited funds do not permit any expansion of services. As a matter of practical necessity, JDC has had to concentrate its aid on children and young people.

With the exception of Jews in Iran, Jews in Moslem countries continue to live in an atmosphere of tension. The pressures brought about by the upsurge of Arab nationalism, the turbulent political climate and underlying economic instability all add to the difficulties and insecurities confronting Jews daily. JDC's sizable financial contributions in past years were supplemented by substantial aid from government and local sources. Today, however, these contributions have been sharply reduced. As a result, JDC will require nearly a million dollars more in 1962 simply to maintain the current level of its life-giving aid in this area. While malnutrition, disease, poverty and ignorance affect Arab and Jew alike, the Jewish population, as a minority group, encounters special hardships in the struggle for survival.

An important factor in JDC's feeding program has been the availability of food donated by the United States Government. JDC is currently distributing more than 7,500,000 pounds of various U.S. foodstuffs annually in Moslem countries. In addition to its feeding program, which reaches thousands of children in the schools, a large part of JDC's expenditures go toward maintaining and improving the health services of the Jewish communities, the prevention and cure of disease, pre-natal and infant care and school health programs.

Another field absorbing a major share of JDC funds in Moslem countries is education. Only the existence of a separate Jewish school system can assure many thousands of Jewish children any formal education. These schools also serve as the main focal point around which JDC-cooperating agencies have organized welfare and health services on behalf of the children and their families. These agencies, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, OSE (Jewish Child Care Association), ORT and various local educational and religious institutions, receive their major support from the JDC.

Morocco: More than one-third of the 170,000 Jews in Morocco benefit from JDC-financed aid programs. It is the largest single JDC operation outside of Israel. In 1962 JDC must provide:

... A feeding program that reaches 50,000 persons, including 31,000 children in school canteens; 15,000 through family food parcels, and some 4,000 through supplemental feeding in soup-kitchens and communal institutions;

... Medical aid, through some 25 OSE medical institutions, clinics, dispensaries and mother-and-child health centers, serving an average of 10,000 patients monthly;

... Educational support for Jewish schools with an estimated enrollment of 44,700 children, including 3,700 in kindergartens and 4,000 at ORT vocational schools, as well as other educational centers;

... Cash grants for immediate emergencies to about 7,000 persons monthly;

... Support for various child-care activities, including milk-bottling plants for babies, a summer camp program and other activities;

... Evening and summer courses and other cultural activities;

... Funds for four loan institutions granting small loans for the purchase of businesses, tools, etc.

Tunisia: Several thousand Jews left Tunisia, most of them for France, in 1961 as a result of hostilities in Bizerte between Tunisian and French forces and the subsequent closer alignment of Tunisia with the Arab League. Because of the diminished income of local communities, JDC will in all likelihood be obliged

to increase its financial aid in 1962 to meet minimum requirements. In 1962 JDC must provide:

- ... A feeding program, largely through school and community canteens;
- ... Medical care, mainly through OSE installations, for some 5,000 patients monthly;
- ... Support for secular and religious educational institutions;
- ... Cash relief to about 1,500 persons monthly;
- ... Child-care and youth activities, including summer camps, youth groups and recreational activities;
- ... Funds for two loan institutions aiding about 600 families annually.

Algeria: JDC will continue its relatively limited program in Algeria, aiding more than 4,500 persons monthly, despite the political and military difficulties. The largest item is for assistance to religious schools, educational and cultural activities. The principal welfare service is a feeding program for about 1,000 schoolchildren and a summer camp program.

Iran: JDC will provide assistance to more than 20,000 persons in Iran, about one-fourth of the total Jewish population. This is perhaps the only Moslem country in which JDC is carrying on its program in an atmosphere relatively free from tension. But economic setbacks in the country have had serious repercussions for the entire population. JDC will require substantial additional funds in 1962 merely to meet its commitments for present programs. In 1962 JDC must provide:

- ... Feeding programs for about 7,500 persons monthly, including children receiving meals daily in schools;
- ... Educational support for schools with nearly 15,000 students, including 12,000 students in 35 schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah and local community schools, 1,500 in kindergartens and 1,400 ORT vocational trainees;
- ... Health and medical services, affecting tens of thousands of individuals and representing the largest single component of JDC's budget in Iran, that include hospitals, clinics, mother-and-child centers, family and school health services, nursing care, public health and sanitation programs;
- ... Cash relief grants for emergencies;
- ... A summer camp and clothing program for 7,500 school children.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES \$4,975,700

Nearly 17 years after the end of World War II there are still some 50,000 Jews in Europe who need such basic assistance as relief in cash or kind, supplementary feeding, medical aid and economic rehabilitation. This group consists largely of those who are permanently dependent — the aged, the chronically ill and the economically handicapped. But it also includes many "new" refugees — Egyptian Jews who have settled in such countries as France and Italy, or are in transit and a rising number of North African Jews who require assistance. Poland and France account for the largest share of JDC's budget in Europe.

JDC's services in Europe are not confined to relief and rehabilitation activities on behalf of individuals. In Western Europe, JDC is also dedicated to the rebuilding of communities — mainly with the help of funds from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

This includes the repair or building of such community facilities as centers, schools, synagogues, old-age homes and other institutions. Today, these enable local communities to provide essential services. It is hoped that this program will also serve to strengthen their ability to meet local needs and to reduce their dependence on outside sources for financial assistance.

Poland: JDC was invited to return to Poland four years ago by the Polish Government to help Jewish repatriates from Russia. Today, JDC is providing extensive assistance to some 12,000 Jews, both repatriates and others.

The extent of the needs can be gauged from the character of the assistance which JDC is providing. This includes one-time grants to persons in serious need and cash grants to some 350 students during the school year; monthly allocations to 3,000 aged persons, sick persons, invalids and their families, and cash grants to 67 persons in the old-age home in Lodz; medical assistance to some 200

patients per month; food for about 1,500 school children and 1,000 kosher meals served daily in canteens; monthly scholarships for 1,200 vocational training students; 1,600 families employed in JDC-subsidized cooperatives; 1,600 assisted through individual loans, and 3,000 youngsters sent to summer camps.

In addition, matzoth and other religious supplies and books are distributed throughout the country.

France: In 1962 JDC will have to increase its budget in France by some \$700,000 as a result of the mounting number of Jewish refugees who have found haven there. At the end of World War II there were between 130,000 and 140,000 Jews left in France. Today, the total Jewish population is about 350,000, nearly two-thirds of whom are newcomers, former DP's and refugees. Nearly seven per cent — some 23,000 persons — must have JDC assistance.

Thanks largely to France's uniquely generous open-door policy, even greater numbers may arrive in 1962. Just over the horizon — depending on the resolution of present events — is the possibility of another wave of refugees, the Jews of Algeria. It should therefore be clear that JDC's budget for 1962 aid in France is based solely on the needs which exist as of now.

Since the Bizerte incident in July 1961, an estimated 3,500 Tunisian Jews have entered France. Nearly two-thirds are French nationals and eligible for government assistance, but the others are Tunisian citizens and, with few exceptions, entirely dependent on assistance from Jewish agencies. The effect has been felt not only in Paris but in Marseilles, previously hard-hit by the wave of immigrants arriving after Suez. The Jewish population in Marseilles rose from 15,000 in 1956 to an estimated 40,000 by the end of 1961 and the community has found itself swamped far beyond its capacities. Since Marseilles had only rudimentary

social services, a JDC consultant has been assigned to expand present social services and to establish necessary facilities, with JDC meeting the costs.

An increased relief burden has been placed on JDC and local Jewish community agencies in many French cities, and an additional serious problem created through the limited institutional facilities available, particularly schools, medical services and children's homes.

JDC provides subventions to the Fonds Social Juif Unifie, the central French Jewish fund-raising organization, for such assistance programs as relief, youth and child care, medical care, vocational training, education and cultural activities. In addition, through the use of Claims Conference funds, JDC is aiding communities to build synagogues, centers, children's homes, old-age homes and other establishments needed so that French Jewry may become totally self-reliant.

Austria: For Jewish migrants most of whom are enroute to Israel, Austria continues to serve as a transit point. For these, as well as for "older" refugee groups, JDC: supplies cash relief to about 800 persons a month; maintains a canteen in Vienna, feeding more than 200 persons; supports a Talmud Torah and Hebrew school, and such other services as child care, medical aid, student assistance and economic rehabilitation.

The settled Jewish population of Austria today numbers about 10,000, a remnant of the nearly 200,000 who lived in the country before Hitler. For nearly a decade, this number has been virtually unchanged. More than 50 per cent of Austria's Jews are elderly, and the death rate exceeds the birth rate. There is every indication that JDC will have to provide more, rather than less, assistance in the year ahead.

In 1961 the high incidence of aged and chronically ill, and the influx of

destitute newcomers, joined to create a total JDC caseload averaging nearly 3,000 persons, or close to 30 per cent of the Jewish population. Assistance is rendered partly through the communities in Vienna, Salzburg, Graz, Linz and Innsbruck, and partly by JDC directly.

Belgium: JDC aid is channeled through two central welfare organizations in Brussels and in Antwerp. Here, too, the arrival of new refugees has increased the number requiring aid, particularly in Antwerp which, because of its orthodox character, has become a center for Chassidic and other religious groups. Of Belgium's 40,000 Jews, some 2,200 receive assistance. With Claims Conference funds, as well as government and local contributions, considerable progress is being made in the rebuilding of welfare, religious and cultural institutions.

Noteworthy also is the technical assistance which JDC is providing, particularly in the Brussels area. JDC professional staff and consultants have been largely responsible for the standardization of welfare services, the application of modern casework techniques and the careful screening of relief caseloads, and in the development of local fund-raising programs.

Germany: Of the estimated 30,000 Jews now in Germany, about two-thirds are over 40 years of age. This is one of the factors accounting for a decline in the Jewish population; others are the decreasing numbers of returnees and newcomers, and the uneasiness caused by recent political developments in Berlin.

For the past year or so, JDC's direct operations in Germany have virtually ceased. Funds for relief purposes are channeled through the central Jewish welfare agency. It should be noted that it is not only the reduced needs which are leading to the decrease in JDC's annual budget for Germany. A major factor also is the increasing ability of German Jewish communities to cope with their own welfare needs.

Greece: Of a total pre-war Jewish population in Greece of 75,000 persons, 80 per cent perished. Only 6,000 now remain. To help rebuild this shattered community, JDC is continuing to provide financial and technical assistance for support of welfare and reconstruction programs.

More than 900 persons receive various types of assistance. A credit institution established and financed by JDC, aids some 200 families annually with loans for housing and for the purchase of tools. Funds from the Claims Conference help in the reconstruction and equipping, on a very modest scale, synagogues, schools and centers.

Italy: The total number of those receiving JDC assistance in Italy today is some 4,500. From among the many thousands of Jewish DPs who streamed into Italy after the war, relatively few have remained. Left behind for the most part were the aged, the sick and other unemployables. Many of this group have been absorbed through special integration and resettlement schemes as a result of financial and technical aid furnished by JDC, supplemented by funds from governmental and inter-governmental sources.

While the older refugee group has been steadily declining in numbers, there has been a continued influx of new refugees from Egypt. More recently, the movement from other countries has made itself felt. If this continues, it will require an increasing outlay of funds from JDC for care and maintenance. JDC also continues to subsidize programs of Jewish communal organizations on behalf of the settled population. In addition, with the help of Claims Conference funds, many community institutions have been restored or established.

Sweden: Since the Nazi period, Sweden has been a country of asylum for many thousands of Jewish refugees, both those in transit to other countries and those choosing to remain. In recent years hundreds of new arrivals from Hungary and

Poland have been given refuge. It is not surprising to find that more than one-half of the estimated 13,000 Jews in Sweden are not natives of that country.

Because of this immigration, despite the generous aid provided by governmental and public sources, it is clearly beyond the means of Sweden's relatively small Jewish community to bear the heavy financial burden of providing for refugees in need of assistance. To supplement local funds, JDC continues to make available sizable sums each year to the Stockholm Jewish community organization.

Currently, more than 900 persons receive various types of JDC assistance. Grants are also made — together with matching funds from the community — for the establishment or expansion of welfare, educational and religious institutions.

Yugoslavia: With nearly 85 per cent of its pre-war Jewish population annihilated and the majority of the able-bodied survivors having emigrated, the Yugoslav Jewish community — some 6,500 persons — presents a grim picture today. The large proportion of aged, the difficult economic conditions and the lack of adequate public welfare services have made it essential for JDC to assume a major share of the relief burden of the community.

JDC aid reaches about 750 persons regularly, providing a full range of welfare and educational services. With the help of the Claims Conference, funds have been made available for the repair and reconstruction of communal religious institutions, youth clubs, homes for the aged and a student dormitory.

Norway: There are only 1,000 Jews, of whom some 35 per cent are newcomers, in Norway. JDC supports small welfare and rehabilitation programs and aids in the rebuilding and development of communal institutions to meet the needs of the increased Jewish population.

Denmark and Holland: The Jewish communities of these countries are able to meet their welfare requirements without help from outside sources. JDC aid is

therefore confined almost exclusively to the establishment of urgently needed community facilities, as well as to the reconstruction, repair and equipping of institutions destroyed and damaged during the Nazi occupation.

Spain and Portugal: Small residual relief caseloads in these countries, groups virtually unchanged for many years, are almost entirely dependent on JDC financial support.

Switzerland: Responsibility for assistance to several hundred refugees in Switzerland is being met increasingly by the Jewish community. JDC now provides a very small fraction of the relief budget of the central Jewish organization, which is assisting some 500 persons. Claims Conference funds have also helped in repairing synagogues, a home for the aged and establishing a summer camp.

OTHER COUNTRIES \$315,600

Australia: Thanks to the generous attitude of the authorities, and the energetic and wholehearted cooperation of Jewish communities, Jewish refugees are offered resettlement opportunities in Australia. Funds are needed primarily to help these newcomers, the greatest number of whom are settled in Sydney and Melbourne. Currently, some 1,300 persons are receiving cash relief. Other services include care of the aged and medical assistance.

Philippines, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American Countries:
There are still small numbers in need of assistance in these areas. JDC's activities are limited primarily to the support of loan institutions which help in the integration of newly resettled families.

India: In response to an urgent appeal for help, JDC has instituted a program of child feeding in Bombay. In addition, JDC is providing assistance for an ORT vocational training program in that country.

RECONSTRUCTION \$2,000,000

Two items are included under this heading - \$1,900,000 as a subvention to the vocational training programs of ORT and \$100,000 for the loan funds which JDC has helped to establish and finance in 18 countries since World War II. Both programs are of prime importance in the economic rehabilitation of many thousands of individuals and their families each year.

Almost two-thirds of ORT's total student body is in Israel and the Moslem countries, where the emphasis is on a three-to-four year professional trade school and apprenticeship training. The main emphasis in Europe is on short-term manual training, workshop and commercial courses, since many of the students are refugees for whom more rapid training is essential for their integration into the local economy or as an aid in emigration. It is a sign of ORT's success that its graduates find employment with relative ease.

The 40 loan institutions in Europe, North Africa, Australia and South America help thousands of families each year to obtain economic independence. Some 6,000 loans — amounting to approximately \$3,000,000 — are granted annually to Jewish artisans, merchants, shopkeepers, small business people and professionals. These loans have proved a most effective tool, not only in helping the recipients earn a better livelihood, but in assisting new refugees toward integration in their host countries.

For most of the institutions, loan repayments will provide sufficient working capital. However, additional credit facilities — particularly in France, now faced with the prospect of thousands of refugees — will require an additional \$100,000 in 1962.

RELIEF-IN-TRANSIT \$5,100,000

Under this heading is included a number of life-saving activities, reaching

tens of thousands of men, women and children, which are not covered in other parts of this budget. It is important to note that these activities are so vital, and are accomplishing so much, that \$900,000 more has been allocated for 1962 than was required in the 1961 budget.

OTHER \$2,244,450

There are a number of other assistance programs and functional services which cannot be geographically classified and are, accordingly, grouped under this heading. These include more than \$633,000 in one-time grants, including Passover assistance, special cultural projects, publications and other items. Also included are the costs in connection with JDC's New York and Geneva headquarters, its professional and overseas personnel, and the cost of the JDC annual audit.

It should be clear from this presentation that the \$31,548,650 JDC requires for 1962 represents a dangerous minimum.

With the funds which this budget calls for, JDC will seek to carry out its historic mandate from the American Jewish Community — to feed the hungry, to house the homeless and to cure the sick — in sum, to save lives.

It is true that for some of the needy there are other sources of assistance. A share of the burden is borne by other international Jewish agencies, by governments, by inter-governmental agencies and in some areas by the overseas Jewish communities themselves.

But by far the greatest share of responsibility is still JDC's and the American Jewish Community, which, through the United Jewish Appeal, provides the chief support for JDC's programs.

Ultimately, therefore, the responsibility for the 325,000 men, women and children now dependent upon JDC lies with the Jews of America.

1962 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

S U M M A R Y

<u>Family Service</u> — relief and rehabilitation.....	\$510,510
<u>Vocational Services</u> — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business and Loan.....	119,905
<u>Reception, Referral and Short Term-Relief Services</u>	67,715
<u>Office and Administrative Services</u>	62,670
<u>Subventions</u> — (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	134,200
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$895,000</u>

1962 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS of the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

In a world troubled by insecurities where nationalism is on the rise in country after country, Jews have been increasingly on the march. As Jewish migration overseas consistently increased in tempo in the last year, so too was Jewish immigration to the United States on a steadily rising curve in 1961.

There is every reason to believe that in 1962 the United States will receive its share, though a small one, of the growing number of Jewish migrants seeking haven and a new life.

In 1961, for the first time, there was a large-scale movement of refugees within the Western Hemisphere itself. This followed as a result of the revolution in Cuba and the tightening restrictions on its citizens, particularly the middle-class. While it cannot be said that there has been any evidence of anti-Semitism in Cuba, nonetheless the Jews, who were in the main professional and small business men, found it almost impossible to exist.

The outlook for 1962 is for a continuing exodus of Jews from Cuba and additional numbers of immigrants from overseas as a new law (Public Law 87-301), passed last September, becomes truly operative in 1962. This law creates additional opportunities for migrants to join members of their families already in the United States.

IMMIGRATION IN 1961

Approximately 9,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the United States in 1961, several thousand more than had been expected. Almost half of these came from Cuba and a large number settled in the New York metropolitan area as was to be expected,

since many had relatives here or skills which could only be utilized productively in New York City.

Both the additional numbers and the special characteristics of the Cuban migration posed special problems for the New York Association for New Americans. It was necessary to pull together hurriedly a larger staff of settlement experts and to establish several new programs to bring quick relief to the penniless Cubans. In a number of cases, all members of a family were not able to enter the United States at the same time and NYANA had to provide specialized care until the family could be reunited.

All in all, 1961 was a year which once again proved the need for a settlement agency in New York City ready and able at all times to carry out a comprehensive program of aid to Jewish newcomers, whatever their needs and numbers.

IMMIGRATION IN 1962

The Jewish immigration picture in the United States promises to resemble that of 1961. At least 9,000 persons are expected. Many will come to New York from Cuba, Europe and other countries. Various laws will ease the process of admission from a number of countries, most notably on the basis of family reunions. A law which has been in operation for just over a year, the Refugee Escape Law (Public Law 86-648), will enable Jews from Egypt and elsewhere to gain admission as "parolees," with an opportunity to receive permanent status after two years of residence here. A new law (Public Law 87-301), will admit others.

As in the past, the majority will settle in New York and require aid through one or more of NYANA's settlement services.

NYANA SETTLEMENT SERVICES

To help newcomer families attain self-support as quickly as possible, NYANA provides the following basic settlement services:

MAINTENANCE: food, rent, utilities and other basic necessities, with individual budgets for each family based on accepted New York City living standards.

SHELTER, CLOTHING: minimal furnishings and household necessities.

MEDICAL, DENTAL CARE: to supplement services provided in clinics and other free facilities.

JOB PLACEMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING: placement of newcomers in jobs and training them to adapt skills to American methods; maintenance of a Sheltered Workshop for elderly and handicapped newcomers.

BUSINESS AND LOAN: loans for purchases of small businesses by newcomers unable to support their families by means of regular jobs for reasons of health or lack of skills, or for whom retraining is not feasible; loans for purchase of necessary work tools and professional equipment.

COUNSELING: a staff of trained social workers and vocational counselors to assist newcomers with initial adjustment problems, and to work out individual plans for living arrangements, vocational training, jobs, etc.

These unified and centralized NYANA services assist the newcomer to become a self-supporting American.

CENTRAL RECEPTION SERVICES

On a typical morning in 1961, NYANA's Reception Room had a few dozen families, or heads of families, anxiously waiting their turn to explain their circumstances, what kind of help they needed and ask all those questions which worry the newcomer in a strange country and city.

This - the initial "screening" service for all of NYANA - serves as a funnel for other departments. Here, each newcomer's precise needs are worked out and here the essential distinction is made between what the newcomer thinks he needs and what an experienced staff knows will help him establish a sound basis for self-support as quickly as possible.

The children play, quietly, while the adults answer the necessary questions about themselves, their relatives (if any) and their possessions. Some need only a few answers, a few directions, minimal on-the-spot service. Others require the more basic NYANA services to which they are assigned.

During 1961, Central Reception Services handled 2,420 requests for service involving about 7,260 individuals.

FAMILY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This Department accounts for the major expenditures in the NYANA resettlement program. It must solve the immediate living requirements of immigrants arriving in the United States with few, if any, possessions. Many Jews arriving from Cuba in 1961 fell into this category. Most often, they had only the clothes on their backs and a maximum of \$5.00 in cash per person.

The problem of housing, food and clothing on an emergency basis is first dealt with. Then comes the search for a means of self-support - fairly rapid for those in good health, with some skills and eager to stand on their own feet once again.

Inevitably, there are those with complicated physical or personality problems who require special and often long-term help. There are also families in which the bread-winner is not able to provide adequately at first and whose earnings must be supplemented for a time. Then, there are the families who flourished at first but who, for a variety of reasons, may need to be tided over a bad period. The support and encouragement they get from Family Service workers helps redirect them toward the path of self-sufficiency.

About 2,130 individuals received some form of assistance from the Family Service Department during 1961.

VOCATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The man with a job is the man who adjusts most quickly to his new environment, with the minimum of family strain and stress. The Vocational Services Department is completely dedicated to aiding every able-bodied newcomer find remunerative work as soon as possible. In the last two years the majority of immigrants have had some skill or been trained in various commercial, professional and technical fields.

The job placement has been less difficult for those with readily translatable skills in the current labor market. It has been more difficult - almost impossible

sometimes - for the technical or professional worker requiring long training to adapt to American methods or to meet legal professional requirements, especially a fair degree of familiarity with the English language.

But where immediate placement cannot be made - through visits, telephone calls and mail solicitations - the Department has developed special techniques to meet these thorny problems. An on-the-job training program has been worked out with a number of firms who upgrade the workers as they gain in skill and comprehension. The special services of other agencies are utilized to facilitate language and professional training, enabling the newcomer eventually to fit into the pattern here and utilize his talents and former training.

For those too old or handicapped to hope to compete in the regular job market, the Sheltered Workshop maintains a program which permits the newcomer to be partially self-supporting. Some, after training in this protected work environment, are actually able to move on to private industry and keep up with a normal flow of work. Others, unable to work on a regular schedule, at least are able to achieve an important measure of independence and dignity by providing for some of their own needs with the work of their own hands.

In 1961 the Department aided 1,835 newcomers of whom 925 were placed directly in jobs; some were provided with retraining courses, and others were aided in locating jobs on their own.

NYANA EXPENDITURES IN 1961

Relief expenditures were almost double the anticipated figure in 1961 because of the increased immigration and the numbers of refugees from Cuba who arrived penniless.

In 1961 NYANA spent a total of \$820,000 to meet the essential settlement needs of 4,415 newcomers and to make it possible for other agencies with specialized

services not included in the NYANA program to assist newcomers referred to them.

This sum was distributed among NYANA's services as follows:

Family Service — relief, rehabilitation	\$ 431,780
Vocational Services — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business & Loan	115,505
Reception, Referral and Short-Term Relief Services	61,670
Office and Administrative services	62,595
Subventions (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA's services)	148,450
Total	<u>\$ 820,000</u>

NYANA REQUIREMENTS FOR 1962

The prospect for 1962, based on the present flow of immigration and the best estimates of migration experts, is that immigration will be at least as heavy, if not heavier than in 1961. The projected cost of aiding newcomers to resettle in the New York area and become self-supporting in the course of the year is \$895,000.

In the light of the total world situation, it is hardly likely that the number of Jews seeking new lives in freedom and needing help to reach their goal will diminish in the year ahead.

Most of those who will come to the United States in 1962, barring further unforeseeable upheavals, are those in our own hemisphere and those from overseas who have relatives here. The vast majority of Jewish migrants will, of course, go to Israel, whose "Law of Return" offers haven to any Jew who needs or wants it.

Yet for those who have special reasons for coming to the United States, and who can qualify under our immigration legislation, it is imperative that the resettlement program of aid, set up by the American Jewish Community through the New York Association for New Americans, be carried on.

The age-old Jewish tradition of aid to a brother in need is today nowhere better exemplified than in the agencies, supported by United Jewish Appeal funds, whose global efforts are directed toward helping each man to help himself. The New York Association for New Americans is proud to have a share in this great humanitarian program.

1 9 6 2 U J A - S U P P O R T E D P R O G R A M S A T A G L A N C E

NUMBER OF PERSONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE, BY AGENCY AND BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries (a)</u>
United Israel Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.....	270,000
Joint Distribution Committee.....	325,000
New York Association for New Americans.....	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>Total</u>
	<u>600,000</u>
 <u>Welfare, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programs (b)</u>	
<u>Welfare Aid</u>	
<u>Child Care</u> , including homes for children, nurseries, hot meals.. in schools, etc.....	163,000
<u>Medical Aid</u> , including infant care, anti-trachoma measures, specialized assistance and preventive medical services.....	174,000
<u>Aged, Invalids, Chronically Ill</u>	80,000
<u>Education</u> , including cultural and religious activities.....	131,000
<u>Ma'abarot</u> , maintenance and upkeep.....	10,000
 <u>Reconstruction and Rehabilitation</u>	
<u>Housing</u> , for new immigrants, ma'abarot dwellers, replacement and reconditioning of deteriorated houses (18,000 new units)	72,000
<u>Agriculture</u>	
Final consolidation of settlements) 33,000 farm units	} 135,000
Continued aid to other settlements).....	
Technical aid, including agricultural guidance.....	
Irrigation, land improvement, work projects.....	
 <u>Economic Aid</u>	
Loans to artisans, storekeepers, merchants, etc.....	35,000
Vocational training, including ORT (Organization for rehabilitation through Training) and Youth Aliyah.....	50,000
<u>Transmigration</u> , relief-in-transit.....	85,000

(a) Unduplicated figures

(b) Because the same person may benefit from more than one type of program, the number of beneficiaries listed by type of assistance exceeds the total number of persons aided.



A BUDGET FOR THE 1963 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Observing 25 historic years of rescue



and rebuilding by American Jewry

UJA 25th Anniversary Year Campaign

GOAL

\$60,000,000

REGULAR CAMPAIGN

PLUS

\$36,000,000

SPECIAL FUND

Based on the Budgetary Requirements of the Constituent and Member Agencies of the United Jewish Appeal—the United Israel Appeal—Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., the Joint Distribution Committee, the New York Association for New Americans — and the United Hias Service.

PRESENTED TO THE UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1962

GOAL

\$60,000,000 REGULAR
CAMPAIGN

PLUS

\$36,000,000 SPECIAL
FUND

**A BUDGET FOR THE
1963 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL**

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1963 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Breakdown By Agency

<u>A g e n c y</u>	<u>Regular Campaign</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
United Israel Appeal — Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. New York	\$37,400,000	\$30,900,000	\$68,300,000
Joint Distribution Committee	18,000,000	4,700,000	22,700,000
New York Association for New Americans	1,100,000	—	1,100,000
United Hias Service	—	400,000	400,000
United Jewish Appeal, National	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
	<u>\$60,000,000</u>	<u>\$36,000,000</u>	<u>\$96,000,000</u>

<u>A g e n c y</u>	<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. New York</u>	Immigration.....	\$12,533,600
	Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	8,202,300
	Immigrant Housing.....	19,033,000
	Agricultural Settlements.....	12,988,900
	Child Care and Training.....	1,699,500
	Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning	1,742,700
	Allocations to Various Educational and Welfare Institutions Serving New Immigrants.....	1,300,000
	Administration of Programs in Israel.....	1,300,000
	Total Programs in Israel.....	<u>\$58,800,000</u>
	Debt Service and Repayment of Debts in the U.S.....	9,200,000
	Administration Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem).....	300,000
		<u>\$68,300,000</u>
		<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>
<u>Joint Distribution Committee</u>	European Countries.....	\$ 6,473,000
	Moslem Countries.....	6,250,000
	Malben Service.....	7,650,000
	Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel.....	700,000
	Other Countries.....	326,000
	Relief in Transit.....	5,200,000
	Reconstruction.....	1,950,000
	Other.....	2,220,000
	<u>\$30,769,000</u>	
	<u>Anticipated Income from Sources other than UJA.....</u>	<u>- \$ 8,069,000</u>
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$22,700,000</u>
<u>New York Association New Americans</u>	Family Service (Relief and Rehabilitation).....	658,695
	Vocational Service.....	150,075
	Reception and Referrals.....	117,685
	Office and Administrative Services.....	61,545
	Subventions for Services to Immigrants.....	112,000
	<u>\$ 1,100,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,100,000</u>
<u>United Hias Service</u>	Requirements for Immigration work.....	\$ 2,750,000
	Amount to be Provided by UJA.....	<u>\$ 400,000</u>
<u>UJA National</u>	Campaign Operations and Administration.....	<u>\$ 3,500,000</u>
	Total 1963 United Jewish Appeal Financial Requirements.....	<u>\$96,000,000</u>

A BUDGET FOR THE 1963 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

As the United Jewish Appeal enters its 25th year of rescue and rebuilding lives, the magnificent record of its accomplishments must serve as an inspiration to increase American Jewry's aid to fellow Jews in need. For there is little diminution of the needs in 1963. On the contrary.

The United Israel Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. reports that the large immigration to Israel has made it imperative to siphon dollars from other programs for accelerated housing construction. Transportation and en route costs have risen alarmingly. The entire absorption program has of necessity slowed down. Aid to immigrant farmers has been cut to the barest minimum, and assistance which might speed the consolidation of many of the farm villages must be deferred. Absorption services in the new development towns, such as aid to immigrant youth, retraining facilities, Ulpanim (rapid Hebrew language schools), are inadequate to the needs. As a result, immigrant newcomers find the adjustment process more difficult and the road to self-support much longer.

The Joint Distribution Committee reports that it must aid more people in 1963 than in any year since 1949. In Europe, more persons are now receiving assistance than at any time in the past ten years. And this despite help from the Jewish communities of Western Europe, rebuilt largely with JDC aid. The situation in France, where 160,000 North African Jews have sought refuge in the past 18 months, is serious.

The New York Association for New Americans faces rising costs under the impact of immigration from Cuba; the entry of many families from Europe and Cuba with many more dependents than in the past, and the marked increase among the immigrants of middle-aged former businessmen without transferable skills or English.

The United Hias Service must continue the accelerated pace of its global re-settlement program to meet heavy migration needs in 1963. Some 9,000 Jewish refugees from Europe, Egypt, North Africa and Cuba were resettled in 1962 - a 35 per cent increase over the original estimates for the year. About half were resettled in the United States and the rest in Canada, Brazil, Australia and other Western countries. Barring any possible new emergencies in 1963, UHS estimates that the migration pattern will be approximately the same as in 1962.

The minimum budgets of these agencies call for a total \$96,000,000 goal for the United Jewish Appeal's 25th Anniversary Year campaign.

Members of the 8th United Jewish Appeal Study Mission visiting Europe and Israel in October, 1962, urged retention of "the principle of Extra Giving through a UJA Special Fund as the most effective means to realize UJA's goal for 1963."

It has been recommended that the 1963 UJA Special Fund should be \$36,000,000 and the Regular Campaign, \$60,000,000. This is an attainable goal. It is within the power and the financial means of American Jewry to raise the sum needed in 1963 for aid to 575,000 Jewish men, women and children who are dependent on it.

Challenges and Achievements Through the Years

The United Jewish Appeal was formed in answer to the challenge of Nazism. In one of history's most unspeakable crimes, Hitler slaughtered 6,000,000 Jews. But through the war years, with UJA funds, tens of thousands were snatched from the Nazi death machine and aid was smuggled in to many others.

The challenge of the concentration camp survivors and the Displaced Persons, with few countries ready, or able, to give them haven, was met in 1946, through American Jewry's decision to raise \$100,000,000 - which it did. But the greatest campaign of all was in 1948, when the establishment of the State of Israel at last made possible the emptying of the DP camps and the resettlement of the first of many great waves of immigration to that country. Nearly \$150,000,000 was raised.

The challenges continued — sometimes graver in one year than another — but ever-present in the vast upheavals of the post-war world. And they were met. UJA funds helped make possible the miraculous airlifts of Jews from Yemen and Iraq, the aid to Jews in North Africa, to the refugees from Hungary and Egypt, to the repatriates from the Soviet Union in Poland, the continuing absorption aid in Israel and the restoration of Europe's shattered Jewish communities.

All in all — funds contributed to the United Jewish Appeal in its first 24 years were instrumental in saving 3,000,000 lives, resettling some 1,200,000 in Palestine - Israel, and more than 300,000 in the United States and other countries of the Western World.

A total of \$1,435,000,000 has been raised by the UJA since its organization.

In addition to the generous outpouring of funds by American Jews, many non-Jews have supported the work of UJA.

A Great Year - A Great Opportunity

The UJA's 25th Anniversary year, which coincides with the 15th Anniversary of the establishment of Israel, should be one of the great campaign years in its history. Jews are on the move again; they have been on the move in increasing numbers for the past two years. In 1962, immigration to Israel was the second highest in the last 11 years. There are indications that it will continue at least at this rate in 1963. And Jewish refugees will continue to move into European countries, particularly France, and across the ocean to the United States and other lands.

The Jews of America must seize the opportunity, often denied them before, to rescue every single Jew who is able to move from a land of oppression or poverty. And having done so, American Jewry must make the rescue meaningful by providing the necessities for building new lives.

In Moslem lands, UJA-supported programs must continue to provide the basic help necessary to life itself.

1962 Campaign Waged Under Difficulties

The 1962 campaign was a most difficult one, in light of the many "prohibitions" surrounding its conduct. Most UJA givers now understand the reasons and problems involved, but it required a supreme effort on the part of all leadership — national and local — to get across the word-of-mouth campaign story personally in every community. Rarely has a group worked so hard and so continuously under the most adverse circumstances.

The 1963 campaign promises to be, in effect, much like the 1962 drive. But it is also marked by areas of new need — such as in France, overwhelmed by the arrival of so many refugees from North Africa.

And there is a big difference. The Jews of America understand the circumstances far better than they did in the first half of 1962. The long backward look stimulated by the celebration of UJA's 25th Anniversary should bring them a new perspective on what has been, and can be, done.

The 1962 campaign was a successful one, in view of the many problems to be overcome, but it did not reach its goal of \$95,000,000.

The 1963 campaign for \$96,000,000 must not only meet the extra needs and provide funds to seize the opportunities offered; it must also try to bridge the gap created by a lack of funds to meet absorption needs adequately in 1962.

1963 Needs Must Be Fully Met

The budgets of the UJA-financed agencies which follow give details of the needs and the minimal amounts required to meet them in 1963. They should be read very carefully. The critical question which these budgets pose is — will American Jews give these agencies the money they must have in 1963 to do the job properly?

In the files of all the agencies, there are tables which show a break-down of major categories of expenditures according to a line-by-line budgeting method.

The fact is that these are quite literally life-by-life budgets.

December 7-9, 1962

1 9 6 3 U J A - S U P P O R T E D P R O G R A M S A T A G L A N C E

NUMBER OF PERSONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE, BY AGENCY AND BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries (a)</u>
United Israel Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.....	226,000
Joint Distribution Committee.....	340,000
New York Association for New Americans.....	3,750
United Hias Service.....	<u>4,700</u> (b)
	<u>Total</u> <u>574,450</u>
 <u>Welfare, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programs(c)</u>	
<u>Welfare Aid</u>	
<u>Child Care</u> , including homes for children, nurseries, hot meals in schools, etc.....	156,000
<u>Medical Aid</u> , including infant care, anti-trachoma measures, specialized assistance and preventive medical services.....	169,000
<u>Aged, Invalids, Chronically Ill</u>	67,000
<u>Education</u> , including cultural and religious activities.....	126,000
 <u>Reconstruction and Rehabilitation</u>	
<u>Housing</u> for immigrants (16,000 units).....	56,000
<u>Agriculture</u>	
Final consolidation of 85 settlements with 5,777 units.....)	
Continued aid to 391 other settlements with 27,000 units.....)	130,000
Technical aid, including agricultural guidance.....)	
Irrigation, land improvement, works projects.....)	
<u>Economic Aid</u>	
Loans to artisans, storekeepers, merchants.....	15,000
Vocational training, including ORT.....	53,000

- (a) Unduplicated figures.
- (b) UHS global resettlement program totals 7,700 persons, including some 3,000 who will require NYANA aid.
- (c) Because the same person may benefit from more than one type of program, the number of beneficiaries listed by type of assistance exceeds the total number of persons aided.

1963 REQUIREMENTS

of the

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL—JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

S U M M A R Y

	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>For Programs in Israel</u>			
Immigration.....	\$ 6,533,600	\$ 6,000,000	\$12,533,600
Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	4,202,300	4,000,000	8,202,300
Immigrant Housing.....	5,033,000	14,000,000	19,033,000
Agricultural Settlement.....	7,238,900	5,750,000	12,988,900
Youth Care and Training.....	549,500	1,150,000	1,699,500
Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,742,700	-	1,742,700
Allocations to Various Educational and Welfare Institutions Serving New Immigrants.....	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Administration of Above Programs.....	<u>1,300,000</u>	-	<u>1,300,000</u>
<u>Total for Programs in Israel</u>	<u>\$27,900,000</u>		<u>\$58,800,000</u>
Debt Service and Repayment of Debts in the U.S.....	9,200,000	-	9,200,000
Administration Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem).....	<u>300,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>300,000</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$37,400,000</u>	<u>\$30,900,000</u>	<u>\$68,300,000</u>

1963 REQUIREMENTS of the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

To be Financed Through the United Israel Appeal's
Share in the United Jewish Appeal

Realistic Budgeting

Each year, as the United Israel Appeal-Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. presents its requirements to the Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, the question arises: Is this a realistic budget?

What does "realistic budgeting" mean?

In the case of UIA-JAFI, Inc., it means to budget for the sum that the Agency's Board of Directors believe will be collected in its behalf. The working budget of UIA-JAFI, Inc. is predicated on this principle. It is a flexible budget, reviewed at each meeting of the Board in accordance with the latest reports on the status of the United Jewish Appeal campaign. Yet there is another reality which must be taken into account for budgeting purposes: the actual immigration and absorption needs in Israel.

Since May 15, 1948, the American Jewish community, through the UJA, has made available to the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, more than \$600,000,000.

But even this magnificent outpouring of gifts has provided somewhat less than \$2,200 for an immigrant family of four, or well below the \$2,800 which the Jewish Agency must spend on such a family for transportation and its first year in Israel. The total average resettlement cost for a family, extending beyond the first year, is currently estimated at \$10,000. One-third of this sum, \$3,300, must be provided by the Jewish Agency, while the balance is supplied by the people of Israel through taxes and compulsory loans. The Agency's contention that it has not had the funds to do even its one-third share is certainly realistic.

Twice in the recent past, the unknown factor of immigration was so under-estimated in the original budgets that drastic adjustments had to be made after the budgetary year was under way.

The tempo of Jewish migration depends to a large extent on developments in some of the most crucial areas of international tension. UIA-JAFI, Inc. cannot predict the course of these developments in the year ahead. The only thing it can say is that, taking into account the numbers of those who are known to be eager to come to Israel, the immigration figures on which the 1963 budget is based are conservative.

What the Audit Does Not Show

When the members of the Board of Directors of JAFI, Inc., met in Jerusalem in October, 1962, for a survey of current needs, they came armed with the latest audited report of the New York organization.

Audited reports are essential documents, but do not tell the whole story.

The audited report of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. shows two sets of figures: allocations made by the New York organization out of UJA funds, and additional amounts spent by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, from other sources of income.

During their stay in Israel, however, the members of the Board of Directors of JAFI, Inc. learned of the appalling dimensions of an unrecorded column which completed the over-all picture: a column headed "Unfinished Business."

If this column were recorded, it would have to list:

- newcomers sent to places without suitable employment because of the lack of adequate housing reserves;
- immigrant children who are receiving inadequate schooling that may make it hard, if not impossible, for them to take their proper places in the advanced society of their new homeland;
- social cases existing on grants at less than proper subsistence levels who could be rehabilitated;
- youngsters whose applications must be turned down each month by Youth Aliyah for lack of space;
- new immigrant villages which are not receiving all the help necessary for complete absorption of newcomers.

Every major department in the Jewish Agency's vast network of absorption activities could supply an entry in this "Unfinished Business" column.

Balancing the Books

What can be done to balance the column of "Unfinished Business" - invisible on the UIA-JAFI, Inc.'s audited report but painfully apparent in almost every development town and in every regional or local office of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department? What can be done to prevent many of the 1963 arrivals from becoming additional entries in this unconscionable column?

There is really only one answer that is acceptable by any standard of decency and regard for human lives: American Jewry must take the responsibility of closing the gap between needs and income by giving more in 1963.

The alternatives - slowing the rate of immigration; cutting essential services; further increasing the already heavy tax burden of Israel's people, now faced with serious defense problems and expenditures; borrowing more money - are all impossible.

Regular Budget and Special Budget

The Budgetary Requirements submitted on the following pages are divided into two sets of figures: the Regular Budget, providing for a "normal" flow of immigration of 30,000 persons, and the Special Budget designed to meet the needs of additional immigrants expected to arrive during 1963.

The designations "Regular" and "Special" are not meant to convey a sense of lesser or greater urgency. The needs of the first ten thousand immigrants or the first thirty thousand immigrants are not qualitatively different from those of the next ten, twenty or thirty thousand. Yet the terms "Regular" and "Special" are used here to remind ourselves that an immigration of the magnitude with which Israel had to cope in 1962, and which may be approximated in 1963, creates an extraordinary situation which requires extraordinary efforts.

In a sense, the "second card" or "second line" which communities use for the Special Fund is the philanthropic equivalent of those additional taxes or compulsory loans which the people of Israel have had to impose upon themselves in this time of

increased immigration. Additionally, the people of Israel have now undertaken their own voluntary campaign to raise funds for the new immigrants.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1963

Regular Budget.....	\$37,400,000
Special Budget.....	\$30,900,000
	TOTAL <u>\$68,300,000</u>

The total budgetary requirements of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, and the UIA-Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in New York,* in 1963, are estimated at \$90,588,100. Of this total sum, \$22,288,100 is expected to be met by income from sources other than UJA, such as Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal campaigns in other countries, German Reparations, special Youth Aliyah campaigns, participation of the Israel Government in agricultural development, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization and the International Committee for European Migration.

The term "Budgetary Requirements" as used here refers only to those items being submitted by the UIA-JAFTI, Inc. to the 25th Annual Conference of the UJA, and not to the total budget of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.

These then, are the budgetary requirements which must be met out of UJA funds:

IMMIGRATION

Regular Budget.....	\$ 6,533,600
Special Budget.....	\$ 6,000,000
	TOTAL <u>\$12,533,600</u>

The visitor to Israel has little difficulty in observing UJA dollars in "action." Yet a large portion of the UJA dollar is spent somewhere outside of Israel, where the average visitor is not likely to be aware of the expenditure. Only \$138,900 of the total Immigration budget is actually spent in Israel itself.

* Exclusive of the Debt Service of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem

In 1963, funds must be expended as follows:

Transportation of migrants, documentation.....	\$ 8,993,000
Maintenance, 16 transit camps outside of Israel and immigrants en route.....	1,634,800
Maintenance, 15 offices outside of Israel.....	873,600
Medical services in transit camps and en route.....	219,500
Transporting, handling immigrants' belongings.....	463,000
Jewish Agency staff serving abroad and escorting immigrants.....	210,800
Transportation, in Israel, of immigrants belongings to places of settlement.....	129,000
Subvention to immigrant associations in Israel aiding in the reception of new arrivals.....	9,900
Total.....	<u>\$12,533,600</u>

INITIAL ASSISTANCE AND ABSORPTION AID

Regular Budget.....	\$4,202,300
Special Budget.....	<u>\$4,000,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$8,202,300</u>

Since May 15, 1948, when Israel was established, well over a million immigrants have reached that country. How many of them are still unabsorbed into the economic and social life of Israel? There is no specific answer because no one has yet been able to define "absorption" adequately.

It has been suggested, as a "rule of thumb," that only those immigrants should be considered "unabsorbed" who are still dependent on the assistance of the Jewish Agency. But this definition overlooks the fact that social cases among the new immigrants whom the Jewish Agency fails to rehabilitate are turned over to the welfare departments of local municipalities and the Israel Government.

In principle, the Jewish Agency has undertaken to care for new immigrants during their first year in Israel. In practice, insufficient funds have often forced the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department to refer newcomers to the public welfare authorities within four or five months after their arrival.

The public welfare system of Israel has no residence requirements. At any time that the Jewish Agency lacks sufficient funds to pay for its share of the cost of

financing essential absorption services, the people of Israel must pick up the bill.

From a strictly economic point of view, Israel's people cannot "afford" their share in the cost of immigrant absorption, which is many times the \$8,202,300 requested in this budget. Yet, in human terms, the people of Israel - intimately involved with these human problems - cannot do less.

Reception and Initial Assistance

There are certain services which must be provided to every immigrant upon arrival in Israel. The cost of these services in 1963 is estimated as follows:

Classification and screening teams.....	\$ 79,333
Reception and transportation of immigrants to point of destination.....	140,000
Overnight accommodation at Lydda Airport.....	54,000
Food parcels and meals on arrival.....	107,300
Household equipment and furniture.....	1,021,700
Cash grants.....	283,300
Medical services (for three months).....	251,300
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,936,933</u>

Additional Absorption Aid

The initial cash grants distributed to the immigrants upon arrival do not go far. Neither do the food parcels which cover immigrant family needs for about a week. Although the newcomers report promptly to the local labor exchanges, their job needs cannot always be met immediately. Many require aid beyond the services covered under Reception and Initial Assistance.

The Jewish Agency will require a sum of \$1,286,700 to cover the following needs: acquisition of tools, construction of workshops, vocational training courses, meals and temporary hotel accommodations, additional furniture and clothing.

An additional \$483,700 is required to cover services provided to the immigrants from other sources, such as communal settlements, local councils, women's organizations, etc.

Care of Social Cases

A substantial number of newcomers present complex absorption problems because of age, physical illness or emotional difficulties. These immigrants are under the care of the Jewish Agency's Social Service Division until final arrangements for their institutional care or rehabilitation are made.

The Jewish Agency's budget for 1963 includes the sum of \$1,964,700 for the care of social cases, as follows:

Cash relief.....	\$1,022,700
Special housing, equipment and clothing needs.....	285,000
Special services to the children of social cases.....	225,000
Care of the aged and chronically ill not eligible for JDC-Malben Service.....	362,700
Social Service personnel.....	69,300
Total.....	<u>\$1,964,700</u>

Absorption of Professionals and White Collar Workers

The Jewish Agency provides special assistance to professionals and white collar workers among the immigrants. This assistance is extended through two programs: cash grants and stipends for professionals during periods of retraining and the Ulpanim, intensive seminars for the teaching of Hebrew.

Since May, 1948, some 50,000 newcomers have attended Ulpan courses. Currently, there are 66 Ulpanim operated by the Jewish Agency in urban and rural localities throughout Israel.

The ratio of professional and white collar workers among the immigrants varies with the country of origin of the newcomers. But the ratio has been high in the past year. In June of 1962, for example, professional, semi-professional and white collar workers accounted for about one-third of the total immigration. To achieve their full potential, these workers must be helped to make a quick adjustment. In some instances, aid is also required during the initial period of employment, particularly for professionals hired in institutions whose current budgets do not provide for increased staff.

To aid professional and white collar immigrants, the Jewish Agency budget for 1963 includes \$1,630,600, as follows:

Cash allocations and loans for living expenses of professionals and families during retraining or initial employment period.....	\$ 695,600
Hostels and temporary hotel accommodations during retraining.....	280,700
Operation of <u>Ulpanim</u> and maintenance of students.....	397,200
Loan fund for students.....	233,300
<u>Ulpan</u> teachers.....	23,800
Total.....	<u>\$1,630,600</u>

Regional and Local Offices

The regional and local offices of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department are the first addresses the immigrant comes to know after he reaches his destination in Israel. Though most of these offices are totally inadequate in space and equipment, to the immigrant, the man or woman behind the battered desk is the focus of his hopes and frustrations.

In addition to conducting the Agency's own business, these offices are a sort of educational institution for elementary civics, administering not only the Agency's own programs of initial assistance and absorption aid, but gradually helping the newcomer to find his way in a new environment.

For the operation of these offices and the administrative and guidance personnel attached to them, the Jewish Agency in 1963 will require a total of \$899,667.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

Regular Budget.....	\$ 5,033,000
Special Budget.....	<u>\$14,000,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$19,033,000</u>

The 1963 requirement for immigrant housing is the largest single item in the Jewish Agency budget. This sum includes \$16,383,000 for construction of units to be

financed directly by the Jewish Agency and \$2,650,000 for lease-rental of 6,000 units to be financed through long-term loans guaranteed by The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

Since May, 1948, one billion dollars from various sources has been invested in immigrant housing in Israel. Yet the end is nowhere in sight.

The current rate of construction of immigrant housing in Israel is about 15,000 units a year, which requires a total investment of nearly \$60,000,000. About two-thirds of the funds needed in 1963 will be provided by the Israel Government. The remainder will have to be provided by the Jewish Agency out of UJA funds and other sources of income.

Because of the urgency of the immigrant housing program and the magnitude of the sums involved, UIA-JAFI Inc. for some time has sought ways and means of mobilizing American investment capital for the construction of immigrant housing in Israel.

In May, 1962, the first such project was confirmed, providing for the construction and subsequent rental of over 2,000 units in Israel's rapidly developing Southern area.

Funds for the construction of these units were mobilized by American Associates, a corporation set up by ten outstanding American realtors under the leadership of Jack D. Weiler, a National Chairman of the UJA. The \$10,000,000 made available by American Associates included \$4,500,000 in long-term loans received from two American insurance companies, the first for such a purpose to be made by any American insurance company. The JAFI, Inc.'s commitment to pay rent for the units to be acquired by American Associates served as guarantee for the loan.

In the course of 1963, it is expected that similar arrangements covering 4,000 units will be made, involving additional insurance companies which already have indicated their interest in the project.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

General Budget.....	\$ 7,238,900
Special Budget.....	<u>5,750,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$12,988,900</u>

Israel's new immigrant settlements are more than production units for the country's agricultural economy. They are a way of life for some 33,000 immigrant families settled on the land since May, 1948.

The Jewish Agency's allocations for consolidation, and further development of the 476 farming communities under its care are significant not only in terms of the expansion of agricultural production but in terms of stabilizing and consolidating the life of these farm families.

The produce of their labor, which today accounts for about 40 per cent of Israel's total agricultural production, has helped to make the country self-sufficient in most food products. It increasingly provides raw materials for the country's growing industries.

The immigrants who settled on the land were former shop-keepers, peddlers, white collar workers, craftsmen and tradesmen. They saw their fellow-immigrants in the cities earn more while working shorter hours than they did. They waited patiently for the tools which had been promised to them, the roads, the schools and the irrigation facilities, that were deferred from one year to the next. They worked and they waited and they stuck it out because they had been told that Israel would never be able to absorb a mass immigration unless some of the immigrants were ready to take the hard road of agricultural pioneering.

While everyone recognizes that priority in the allocation of limited funds must be given to the pressing task of transportation, housing and initial assistance to

new arrivals, this is little consolation to those who have struggled on the land with inadequate equipment and poor living conditions for years. Neither is it a consolation for them to know that immigration is again increasing and that consequently the Jewish Agency is more hard-pressed than ever to find the funds for the completion of its agricultural programs.

One-half of all allocations for agricultural settlement in the Jewish Agency's 1963 total budget will be covered by grants extended to the Agency by the Government of Israel, and by income from other sources.

The remainder, as shown below, will have to be covered by the Jewish Agency out of UJA funds.

Consolidation

The Jewish Agency's agricultural program for 1963 calls for the final consolidation of 85 villages, or 5,777 farm units. To make final allocations to these villages and thus remove them from the Agency's books, the agricultural budget for 1963 includes a total of \$2,810,100 for the following investments:

Local irrigation facilities.....	\$ 856,700
Farm buildings.....	1,000,000
Livestock.....	706,700
Tools and farm machinery.....	<u>246,700</u>
Total.....	<u>\$2,810,100</u>

Ongoing Development Programs

The number of villages under the care of the Jewish Agency which have not yet reached the stage of final consolidation totals 391, comprising over 26,000 family farms. For the further development of these villages, the Jewish Agency in 1963 will have to allocate \$7,523,500 as follows:

Local irrigation facilities.....	\$2,265,000
Farm building.....	1,698,300
Livestock.....	1,066,700
Fruit plantations.....	2,153,500
Tools and farm machinery.....	<u>340,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$7,523,500</u>

Services

In addition to these investments, the Jewish Agency's agricultural budget for 1963 calls for \$2,655,300 for services to new immigrant settlers, as follows:

Agricultural guidance and Extension services.....	\$1,244,700
Produce marketing assistance.....	640,000
Auxiliary employment for farmers.....	717,300
Relocation of social cases for rehabilitation.....	53,300
Total.....	<u>\$2,655,300</u>

YOUTH CARE AND TRAINING

Regular Budget.....	\$ 549,500
Special Budget.....	1,150,000
	<u>TOTAL \$ 1,699,500</u>

Activities in Development Towns

When Israel's Minister of Education, Abba Eban, addressed the UJA 8th Overseas Study Mission in Tel Aviv in October, 1962, he asked the members of the Mission to "help bridge the dangerous educational gap between the new immigrants and the veterans in Israel."

The educational network of Israel offers equal facilities to all potential students, but this does not necessarily mean that each has an equal opportunity to continue his education. The children of recent immigrants from Moslem countries or other underprivileged areas, are often handicapped by cultural backgrounds and home environments which are completely foreign to their work in school. The learning process for them is far more difficult than for most children of European immigrants or the native born. They need special help to close the gap.

For all new immigrant youngsters, and particularly those in the new development towns where most are being settled, there is the problem of crowded quarters with no space for study; the financial problem of buying text books - or books of any kind; the frequent necessity for youngsters to work, even if only for a few Israel Pounds, to help support the family, and the fact that many of the new towns lack such facilities as community centers, youth clubs, museums and libraries.

To create better educational, social and cultural opportunities for children and youth, particularly in the development towns, the Jewish Agency has included \$461,900 in its 1963 budget for the following services:

Youth Centers for pre-vocational training, some academic instruction.....	\$218,000
Youth Clubs for recreational activities, study space....	100,000
High school scholarships.....	83,300
Vocational training courses.....	44,000
Financial assistance to parents of vocational training students.....	16,600
Total.....	<u>\$461,900</u>

Measured by the extent of the need and the seriousness of the problem, this allocation is totally inadequate. However, within the framework of the Jewish Agency's resources and other budgetary obligations, this seems to be all the Agency will be able to do in this area in the year ahead.

Participation in Youth Aliyah

As in previous years, the Jewish Agency in 1963 will participate in the cost of the Youth Aliyah (immigration) program which provides maintenance and training for children arriving without parents; children of immigrant families whose total income is below the subsistence level, and children from city slum areas.

Youth Aliyah, which since May 15, 1948, has taken care of over 70,000 children and youth, currently cares for some 10,000. About 4,500 of these young people are expected to graduate in 1963, while about 6,000 new trainees will have to be accepted in the same year — a net increase of about 1,500 trainees.

The Jewish Agency's budget for 1963 includes a total of \$1,237,600 for various programs and services of Youth Aliyah which must be met out of UJA funds, as follows:

Maintenance of Youth Aliyah wards.....	\$ 668,500
Equipment and furniture.....	183,300
Institutional care for problem cases.....	88,300
Treatment for problem cases.....	102,600
Clothing.....	106,000
Medical services.....	48,300
Training of youth leaders.....	40,600
Total.....	<u>\$1,237,600</u>

OTHER ALLOCATIONS

General Budget.....\$3,042,700

Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1963 expects to make grants totalling \$1,742,700 to institutions of higher learning which accept new immigrants on scholarships or at greatly reduced tuition rates. These institutions include: the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth; the Israel Institute of Technology (Technion), Haifa; the Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, and the Tel Aviv University. Specific allocations have not yet been determined.

Allocations to Various Philanthropic and Educational Institutions

The budget of UIA-JAFI, Inc. includes a sum of \$1,300,000 for allocations to various educational and welfare institutions serving new immigrants. These include kindergartens, secondary schools, vocational and agricultural schools, teachers' seminaries, loan funds, youth villages, residence homes for older immigrants and other institutions.

Allocations are made on the basis of individual applications accompanied by financial reports. Each application is carefully studied by the Jerusalem office of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. which then submits a list of recommendations to the Board of Directors in the United States.

General Administration of Programs in Israel

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates its fair share of the administrative costs of carrying out the programs it has approved to be \$1,300,000. This is approximately 2.5 per cent of its total allocation for programs to be carried on in Israel by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, in 1963.

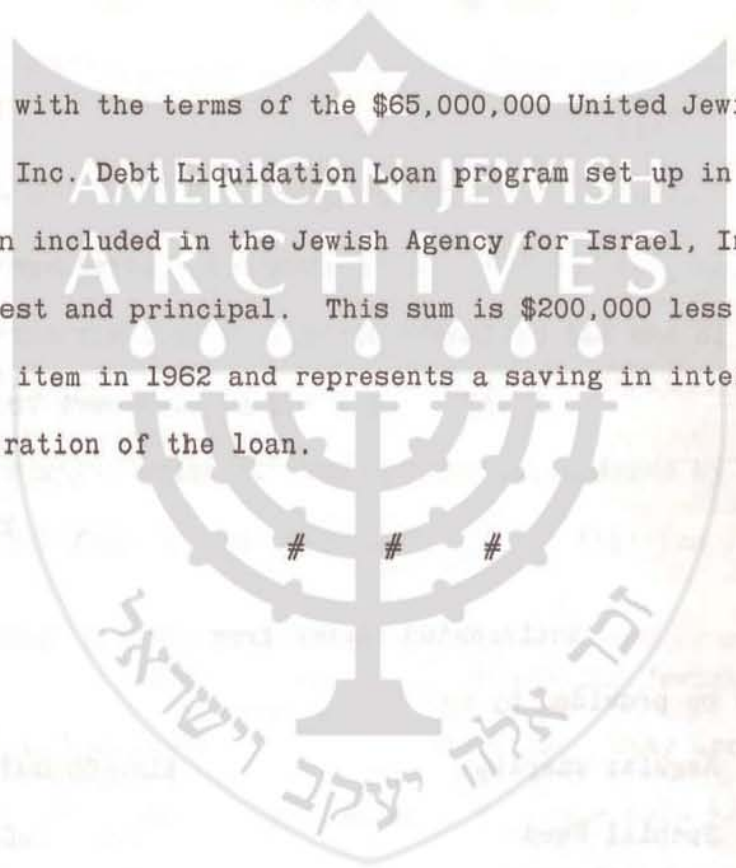
Administrative Expenses, United Israel Appeal and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. maintains offices in New York and Jerusalem to gather information and survey ongoing immigrant-aid programs. This is essential

to a continuing analysis and evaluation of estimates of needs to enable the Board of Directors of the Agency to arrive at policy decisions regarding its operations. For its own New York and Jerusalem offices, as well as for the administrative expenses of the United Israel Appeal, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. has budgeted \$300,000 for 1963.

Debt Services

In accordance with the terms of the \$65,000,000 United Jewish Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. Debt Liquidation Loan program set up in 1961, a total of \$9,200,000 has been included in the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc's 1963 budget for repayment of interest and principal. This sum is \$200,000 less than the amount allocated for this item in 1962 and represents a saving in interest paid as a result of the orderly operation of the loan.



1963 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

SUMMARY

European Countries.....	\$ 6,473,000
Moslem Countries.....	6,250,000
Malben Services in Israel.....	7,650,000
Religious Cultural Activities in Israel.....	700,000
Other Countries.....	326,000
Relief-in-Transit.....	5,200,000
Reconstruction.....	1,950,000
Other.....	<u>2,220,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$30,769,000</u>
Anticipated income from other sources.....	- 8,069,000
Amount to be provided by UJA*.....	<u>\$22,700,000</u>
through: Regular Campaign.....	\$18,000,000
Special Fund.....	4,700,000

* The Joint Distribution Committee anticipates additional income from sources other than the United Jewish Appeal, such as funds from the Jewish Conference for Material Claims Against Germany and receipts from Canada, South America and other sources.

1963 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

In the summer of 1956, France had a Jewish population of approximately 300,000. Today it is estimated at 500,000, and still increasing.

In 1956, French Jewry still needed outside aid - but relief rolls were going steadily down. The Jewish community was raising more money. There was every prospect that the need for outside aid would not long continue.

Then came the large-scale expulsion of Jews from Egypt, followed by the flight of 19,000 Hungarian Jews. Also in 1956, Morocco and Tunisia were gaining their independence. Faced with Arab hostility, anti-Jewish boycotts and worsening economic conditions in these countries, thousands of Jews became refugees.

In July, 1961, the fighting at Bizerte signalled the end of Jewish hopes in Tunisia; the flight of Jews took on panic proportions.

In July, 1962, Algeria achieved independence accompanied by an intense internal struggle. In less than four months, more than 100,000 Algerian Jews sought refuge in France.

As of December, 1962, there were an estimated 160,000 Jewish refugees from North Africa in France who had arrived in the last 18 months. Many arrived penniless, bearing the scars of privation and repression. Those who hold French citizenship, chiefly from Algeria, receive temporary assistance from the French Government. Tens of thousands of others, however, must depend on Jewish assistance - not only the Jews of France, but of other countries.

Most of all, for their survival - as human beings and as Jews - they must look to the American Jewish community, and to its lifeline of aid, the Joint Distribution Committee.

For 1963, JDC estimates that to meet the minimum needs of Jewish refugees in France, it must provide \$4,054,000, as compared with \$2,688,000 in 1962.

And for its entire aid program during 1963, JDC requires \$30,769,000, as against 1962 expenditures of approximately \$28,600,000. These funds are needed to assure assistance for 340,000 men, women and children - many of them refugees - in 27 countries.

This is a larger number of persons requiring JDC help than in any year since 1949. At the same time that an increased number of Jewish refugees in France must depend on JDC for food, clothing, medical care, welfare assistance and help in building synagogues and schools, the needs of Jews in other areas are growing. The 1963 JDC budget includes an increase of \$200,000 over 1962 for aid to Jews in Moslem countries, and an increase of \$65,000 for the vocational training programs of ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training). Various JDC programs in Israel, in Eastern Europe and Western Europe, in addition to France, provide only for those now in need of aid; now receiving food, clothing and medical care; now living in old age homes, and youngsters now in JDC-supported schools and kindergartens, where they get their only decent meal of the day. There is no margin for emergencies.

The \$30,769,000 which the JDC requires will be distributed as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. European Countries	\$ 6,473,000
2. Moslem Countries	6,250,000
3. Malben in Israel	7,650,000
4. Religious & Cultural Activities in Israel	700,000
5. Other Countries	326,000
6. Reconstruction	1,950,000
7. Relief-In-Transit	5,200,000
8. Other	<u>2,220,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$30,769,000</u>

Many of those who will be receiving JDC aid in 1963 never had JDC help before. In the lands of their last residence, some did not need aid; in other lands, JDC could not reach those in need. When they fled, they left nearly all their possessions behind them. Thus, in Israel and in Western Europe many thousands who formerly were self-supporting are now dependent on JDC aid.

In Israel, which in 1962 saw the greatest influx of refugees in many years, a very high proportion of the latest newcomers were aged, chronically-ill or handicapped. Great numbers of them require institutional and other help from Malben, the JDC welfare program in Israel.

In Moslem countries, the decrease in the Jewish population has actually increased JDC's responsibilities. Many of those who have not departed are aged or helpless. Migration from rural areas has brought poverty-stricken groups to the largest cities. At the same time, there has been a sharp decline in the financial assistance formerly provided by governments and local Jewish communities.

Meanwhile, France obviously represents a new area of crisis -- and the crisis may grow even worse in the next few months. But the additional funds required for assistance to refugees in France cannot be withdrawn from other areas without adding to the suffering and hardship in such places.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES \$6,473,000

In Europe today a larger number of Jews is receiving JDC assistance than at any time in the past ten years. As already noted, the most notable increase is in France -- four out of five Jews now in France are post-World War II refugees, making it the fourth largest Jewish community in the world.

But France is not the only area of important need in Europe. Since 1957, when JDC was invited to return to Poland, its help has become the mainstay of Polish Jewry. Today, roughly half of Poland's 25,000 Jews are dependent upon one or another form of JDC assistance.

Meanwhile, two decades after World-War II, there are still thousands of victims of war and Nazism in 13 other European countries who require JDC aid. In some of these, JDC no longer has to cope single handedly with the needs; now, once-shattered Jewish communities are able to assume a considerable share of the burden of their

own local needs. Substantial support for the revival of these communities and for the building of their communal institutions, has come from funds provided by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

France: Thanks to the generous open door policy of the French Government, many Jewish refugees have found haven in that country, particularly in the last 18 months. Those from Eastern Europe, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and other areas who were not French citizens had to turn immediately to the Fonds Social Juif Unifie, the French Jewish central fund-raising and welfare agency; to OSE, the Jewish medical agency; to ORT, and to other JDC-supported organizations. Perhaps the neediest of these were the 30,000 refugees who fled earlier from Tunisia. Many of these came to France with only one dinar (\$2.50) per person.

It is "normal" for families of eight, ten or twelve of the new Jewish refugees in France to live in a single dark and crowded room. (When housing is available, the JDC-supported special North African Housing Fund provides loans). The housing shortage is unquestionably the most serious problem facing the new refugees.

Other assistance which must be given in 1963 includes monthly cash grants; relief and rehabilitation services; support for medical aid; canteens serving kosher meals; homes or institutional care for young people and for the aged; support for vocational and educational programs, and for summer camps.

In addition, the newcomers must be aided to maintain their Jewish identity. The existing synagogues, schools and Jewish centers are unable to cope with the needs of an expanded population. Also, many refugees find themselves living in cities and towns which have no Jewish facilities because previously they had no Jewish population.

In the face of the needs of the new refugees, the French Jewish community is providing as much as it can. Other European Jewish communities are helping also, within their limited means. But the major responsibility for aid continues to fall upon JDC and American Jewry.

Poland: The 12,000 Jews receiving JDC aid in Poland include both repatriates from the Soviet Union, and Jews of the "settled" population. Emigration is relatively small. The number requiring aid is therefore likely to remain more or less the same for some years to come.

JDC aid in Poland covers a variety of human needs: regular monthly cash payments to the aged, chronically ill or otherwise handicapped; emergency cash grants; support for an old age home; a feeding program for children; assistance for ORT vocational training; loans to individuals and subsidies to cooperatives; special aid to children through clubs and summer camps.

But perhaps as important as this specific JDC assistance is the presence of JDC there. As in other areas, JDC represents tangible proof to the Jewish community of the concern and moral commitment of American Jewry to continue its aid.

Italy: The influx of new refugees in Italy reversed a downward trend in the number of persons needing JDC's help. Beginning with the Hungarian and Egyptian refugees in 1956-1957, and continuing with more recent refugees, increasing numbers have required welfare assistance, cash relief, food, medical care and other aid. There is still a small number which has required help since the end of World War II.

Austria: With a Jewish population of approximately 10,000, three out of every ten still receive some form of JDC aid. This is given through support for an old-age home and hospital in Vienna; cash relief; meals at a kosher kitchen; a JDC-supported loan fund, and children's institutions.

Belgium: Here, too, there has been a recent influx of refugees, particularly in Antwerp and Brussels. While the Jewish community in Antwerp raises considerable sums annually, JDC subventions are still required for a refugee-aid program of cash relief, medical care, feeding and support of homes for children and the aged. In Brussels, Antwerp and Liege, JDC-supported loan funds are an important instrument for economic rehabilitation. With the help of the Belgium Government and Claims

Conference funds, JDC has also undertaken a vast building program in Antwerp, notably schools and synagogues, to strengthen the intense religious and cultural life of the local community, now greatly enhanced by the arrival of numbers of observant Jews.

Yugoslavia: Nearly 70 per cent of JDC assistance to Jews in Yugoslavia goes to aged, chronically ill or otherwise handicapped men and women, through a home for the aged and monthly cash grants. Other forms of aid include support for kindergarten programs in Belgrade, Zagreb and other localities.

Sweden: Refugees constitute approximately half of the Jewish population of Sweden. While many have succeeded in achieving self-support, JDC still helps to provide cash assistance, care for the aged, medical aid, a summer camp program and support for religious and cultural activities.

Other European Countries: In Greece, JDC shares with the local Jewish community in meeting the needs of nearly 1,000 of the 6,000 Jews remaining in Greece. In Germany, JDC's aid still continues, but is being constantly reduced as the local Jewish communities become increasingly able to contribute toward the upkeep of their own relief services. JDC supports programs in Denmark and Holland with Claims Conference Funds, which are devoted almost entirely to the construction, expansion or repair of communal facilities -- homes for the aged, centers and synagogues. The 1963 JDC budget also provides for the expansion of services to the mentally ill in Holland, following a 1962 survey which demonstrated the need for additional facilities.

JDC supplements the relief and welfare programs of the Jewish communities in Switzerland, Portugal and Norway. In Spain, where JDC has been supporting a small caseload since World War II, the number of needy will increase in 1963 as a result of the arrival of appreciable numbers of refugees from the former Spanish zones of Morocco and Tangier.

MOSLEM COUNTRIES \$6,250,000

The Moslem countries in which JDC operates have a Jewish population of 275,000 to 300,000. The Jews of North Africa, particularly, live under conditions of constant tension and insecurity.

Against this background of anxiety and need, the far-reaching programs of the JDC assist one of every three Jews in this area.

Despite the sizable reductions in the total Jewish population of Moslem countries as a result of emigration, nearly 100,000 Jews still require JDC assistance. Emigration from the larger cities has been offset by an influx of Jews into these cities from outlying towns and villages. This has actually brought an increased demand for relief, medical care and other social welfare services. As a result of emigration, communities have lost most of their trained professional staffs -- doctors, nurses, teachers and social workers. In Morocco, in Tunisia and in Algeria, considerable numbers of aged and otherwise helpless men and women who were left behind, are in need of help.

In former years, JDC funds in Moslem countries have been supplemented by financial aid from governments. This support has been steadily shrinking and JDC has had to absorb a large part of the decline in income. Against a background of chaotic economic conditions, steadily rising costs and Arab discrimination against Jewish-owned businesses, additional JDC funds are needed merely to maintain essential programs at their existing levels.

Algeria: An indication of the relative independence of the Algerian Jewish community, even during the protracted civil war in Algeria, is the fact that in 1961 less than 3,000 Algerian Jews received JDC assistance. And this assistance was mainly for schools and cultural activities.

Only a remnant of this once-numerous Jewish community is left.

There are about 10,000 Jews still in Algeria, many of whom are needy and helpless. In 1963 JDC will have to provide survival assistance to 1,500-2,000 persons. Even while the exodus was at its height, it was necessary for JDC to rush personnel into Algeria to take charge of relief distributions and lay the basis for re-establishing welfare agencies.

In 1963, JDC will have to continue its cash and relief program. Supplementary grants must be made for the High Holidays and schools for Jewish children subsidized. JDC will also explore the possibility of establishing a program to distribute U.S. Department of Agriculture food packages to needy families. Arrangements must be made for the care of the infirm aged without families, either in institutions in France, or through non-institutional care in Algeria.

Morocco: There are some 130,000-140,000 Jews in Morocco. Of these, two of every five persons receive JDC aid.

JDC programs in Morocco, as in other Moslem countries, place greatest emphasis on assistance to children and young people. In 1963 JDC is committed to provide:

- Food for 47,000 persons, including children in school canteens, family food parcels and supplementary feeding in community soup kitchens.
- Medical and public health assistance — principally through OSE, the Jewish medical agency — to 10,000 persons monthly.
- Support of secular, religious and vocational training schools, as well as kindergartens and nurseries, reaching 30,200 children, including more than 15,300 in the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle; some 7,600 in the schools of the Ozar Hatorah and the Lubavitcher; 4,000 in ORT vocational schools, and 3,300 in JDC-established kindergartens.
- A cash relief program providing monthly grants to some 6,250 aged, sick, invalids, widows with children and other hardship cases. Because of the growing number of dependent aged, JDC is now exploring with the Moroccan Jewish community the possibility of institutional and extra-mural care for some 250 to 300 aged men and women.
- Other JDC-supported activities, including summer camps; clothing distributions; a food supply program involving the annual distribution of approximately 7,000,000 pounds of U.S. Department of Agriculture food; four JDC-Jewish Colonization Association sponsored loan institutions, and support of a variety of youth, welfare and cultural activities.

Tunisia: The Jewish community lived in relative tranquility here after independence was achieved in 1956. This situation changed after the fighting between Tunisians and French at Bizerte in July, 1961. The exodus of Tunisian Jews began immediately, and is continuing to the present day.

It is estimated that there are about 40,000 Jews now in Tunisia. The substantial loss of revenue, formerly available to the community from taxes levied for its benefit on kosher meat and wine, has required increased JDC support for essential welfare programs.

And, as in other Arab countries, many of those remaining represent the neediest group of the population. In 1963 nearly one of every four Jews in Tunisia will require some form of assistance. This assistance will include monthly cash relief grants to those in the direst need; food for some 3,000 children daily through school and kindergarten canteens; medical care; clothing distributions; loans to artisans and small business people; assistance to religious, educational and vocational training institutions, and additional youth and cultural activities. Here, too, a major asset to the JDC assistance program is the annual distribution of nearly 2,000,000 pounds of U.S. Department of Agriculture foods.

Iran: Jews continue to live in this Moslem, but not Arab, country in an atmosphere of comparative calm. Nevertheless, JDC assistance in 1963 will be required by more than 20,000 of the 80,000 Jews in the country.

Despite a series of political convulsions, Jews have not been subjected to harassment. The Government continues to show a benevolent attitude toward the work of JDC and local Jewish organizations. However, a deteriorating economic situation has increased the needs and at the same time has made local fund-raising more difficult. JDC aid is required even more urgently than in previous years.

In general, JDC operations in Iran follow the pattern of programs in North Africa, with perhaps a greater emphasis on medical care and public health services.

A substantial share of JDC's assistance consists of support for medical care and related programs, including public health, hygiene, nutrition, sanitation and mass immunization.

Other assistance includes daily meals for 6,500 children and monthly food parcels for about 1,100 others (made possible partly by the annual importation of about 700,000 pounds of U.S. Department of Agriculture foods); support for the institutions of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, ORT and the Teheran Jewish community; JDC-organized kindergartens; cash relief grants; the distribution of clothing, and summer camps.

JDC-MALBEN IN ISRAEL \$7,650,000

In 1962, because of the high immigration, it was to be expected that among the newcomers there would be many aged, chronically ill and handicapped persons requiring the assistance of Malben, the JDC welfare program in Israel.

In terms of expenditures, Malben remains the largest single JDC program. In 1963 it is estimated that some 50,000 individuals will require one or another form of Malben assistance. This figure includes both newly arrived immigrants, and thousands who are receiving long-term care. Some 90 per cent will require medical care or care in homes for the aged; the rest will need help through sheltered workshops, constructive loans and other Malben programs.

Among those now needing Malben help for the first time, a sizable number has actually been in Israel for more than five years without requiring aid. There seems to be a delayed reaction to the years of suffering as concentration camp inmates, DP's, refugees, and to other privations which become most manifest with the onset of middle and old age. There is evidently a reservoir of such still undisclosed needs in Israel which Malben may be required to meet from year to year.

Of the total of 725 beds in hospitals or homes for Israel's chronically ill, Malben maintains 345, or nearly half. In addition, Malben continues to give technical and financial assistance toward the provision of bed space for the chronically

ill in existing general hospitals in Israel. Programs are now under way in the Jerusalem, Beersheba and Tel-Aviv areas designed to help bring the total bed capacity up to a level consistent with the needs of the country.

Care of the aged, always a major Malben concern, is today even more necessary, as the number of aged persons increases at a faster rate than the rest of the population. Of the approximately 4,200 persons now in Malben homes for the aged, about 25 per cent are infirm and nursing cases, requiring special accommodations and care. Programs to aid the aged in good health are being expanded constantly, in order to free more bed capacity for the infirm. A major contribution in this field is Ma'anak, a program established by Malben in conjunction with the Jewish Agency, the Israel Ministry of Welfare and local municipalities, to provide modest cash grants to aged persons in good health. Additional programs to help aged couples so that they can live in their own flats include the provision of housekeeping services or day care, where necessary.

Aid to the mentally ill has expanded greatly as a result of the pooling of Malben and Ministry of Health resources in a Psychiatric Trust Fund. This program includes the establishment of psychiatric wards, psychiatric clinics, transition hostels and out-patient clinics, as well as the training of physicians, psychologists and psychiatric social workers. Of major importance has been the establishment of the country's first psychiatric assessment center at Shaar Menashe, formerly a Malben old age home.

Although Malben no longer maintains an institution for TB cases, it participates in making possible a cooperative program of chest clinics serving more than 7,000 persons monthly. This pattern of cooperation - including not only financial aid, but Malben staff and experience - is also helping toward the development of much-

needed services for mentally retarded children, cerebral palsy sufferers, polio victims and deaf-mutes.

Malben rehabilitation programs include sheltered workshops employing handicapped persons, and a constructive loan fund. This fund is in the process of being merged with similar departments of the Ministry of Welfare and the Jewish Agency, to form a more efficient jointly operated agency.

Malben institutions are also benefiting from some 2,000,000 pounds of U.S. Department of Agriculture surplus foods annually.

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ISRAEL \$700,000

The steady growth of Israel's population has placed increased pressure on existing school systems, including yeshivot. More than 100 yeshivot will receive subventions from JDC in 1963.

In addition to financial assistance to the yeshivot themselves, 12,000 students and their dependents - a total of 16,000 persons - also benefit from substantial amounts of U.S. Department of Agriculture food imported by JDC. Roughly 6,000,000 pounds of flour, powdered milk, oil and other products are distributed annually through these institutions.

JDC provides aid to the yeshivot not only in cash and in kind, but through technical services and the health programs of Malben. Another major achievement has been the introduction of vocational education in the course of study, to provide employable skills to those yeshiva students who will not earn their livelihood as religious functionaries.

Assistance will also be given under this program to five important research projects employing refugee scholars (one is the compilation of a Talmudic encyclopedia), and monthly cash grants to refugee rabbis and religious functionaries.

OTHER COUNTRIES \$326,000

While the efforts of JDC in 1963 will continue to be directed mainly toward Israel, Europe and Moslem countries, much-needed aid must also be given elsewhere.

In Australia resettlement opportunities for Jewish refugees, particularly from Eastern Europe and Egypt, have been offered for many years. The newcomers have settled chiefly in Melbourne and Sydney, whose Jewish communities cannot provide the necessary integration assistance without outside help. A considerable number of new arrivals will require monthly cash grants and temporary housing. Other services required are care for the aged and medical care. A major contribution to the integration of the newcomers is the loan funds subsidized jointly by JDC, the Jewish Colonization Association and the Central British Fund.

In China there is still a handful of persons dependent upon such aid as JDC is permitted to send them. In the Philippines and Haiti there are small residual case-loads of refugees in need of JDC help. In South America JDC supports credit institutions in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

RECONSTRUCTION \$1,950,000

The JDC subvention to ORT enables it to provide vocational training to thousands of young people annually. Large numbers of adults - particularly refugees - also benefit from retraining opportunities.

In 1963, an increased number - especially the Algerian Jews in France - will require training in ORT schools. ORT's program in Algeria was on a limited scale. The exodus of so many Jews from Algeria, and their re-establishment in France and in Israel, left many families impoverished by virtue of their displacement. Before they can find jobs, many - especially young people - will need the training which ORT provides.

To enable ORT to meet the challenge which this represents, JDC will allocate \$1,900,000 toward ORT's 1963 budget.

Also to be provided under this heading is the sum of \$50,000 to provide additional capital for loan funds as a result of the extra demands on these funds created by the new refugee situation. Loan funds, initiated and supported over many years by JDC, have recently been largely self-sufficient. Repayment of loans continues at a high rate.

RELIEF-IN-TRANSIT \$5,200,000

There are many tens of thousands of destitute and harassed men, women and children who are not reached through any of the JDC programs previously described. They are nonetheless the active and continuing concern of JDC and the American Jewish community. They will continue to receive life-saving help from JDC in 1963.

OTHER \$2,200,000

This category includes a number of additional assistance programs, as well as functional services, which cut across geographic lines. It also covers the budget of JDC's New York and Geneva headquarters, JDC's professional field staff and the cost of its annual audit.

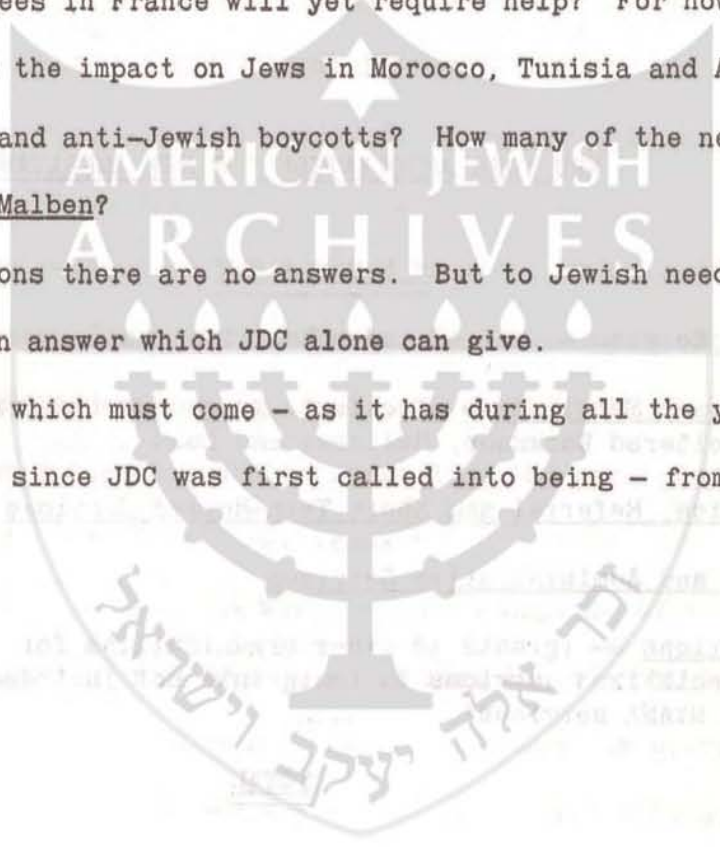
Among special programs are: the provision of Passover foods and supplies; special publications; seminars; training for those employed in local programs, and other items.

Once again, JDC presents to the American Jewish community a minimum budget. In all too many years - and especially in the chaotic days since World War II - there have been "unscheduled" emergencies, unanticipated crises, many of them affecting entire Jewish communities. It has become "normal" for JDC to expect the unanticipated.

But for 1963 there are more questions than answers. How many of the recent 160,000 Jewish refugees in France will yet require help? For how long? Months? Years? What will be the impact on Jews in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria of worsening economic conditions and anti-Jewish boycotts? How many of the newcomers in Israel will need help from Malben?

To these questions there are no answers. But to Jewish need there is an answer. It is not an answer which JDC alone can give.

It is an answer which must come - as it has during all the years of UJA's existence, as it has since JDC was first called into being - from the American Jewish community.



1963 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

**AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES**
S U M M A R Y

<u>Family Service</u> — relief and rehabilitation.....	\$ 658,695
<u>Vocational Services</u> — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business and Loan.....	150,075
<u>Reception, Referral and Short Term-Relief Services</u>	117,685
<u>Office and Administrative Services</u>	61,545
<u>Subventions</u> — (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	<u>112,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,100,000</u>

1963 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS of the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

In 1938, the same year that the United Jewish Appeal was being organized, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sponsored a conference at Evian, France, which set up an Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees to foster immigration opportunities to the Western World for victims of Hitler.

In mid-October, 1939, six weeks after World War II began, President Roosevelt addressed members of the Committee, meeting in Washington at his invitation. He foresaw then what the postwar refugee situation would be. Aside from the immediate problem of finding haven for German refugees, he said, there would be a vaster problem embracing the fate of many millions of people who would be uprooted by war. Ten to twenty million new refugees would be created by the war, he predicted, and "compelled to start life anew in other lands."

In the years that followed the war, tens of thousands of these refugees were admitted to this country, but always under special legislation or Presidential directive, good for a limited time only. America's basic immigration laws continued to be restrictive, despite repeated efforts to liberalize them and the unquestioned sympathy of America's leaders and people for the displaced and for refugees.

In 1962 a new law, permitting the entry of certain defined categories of refugees, became operative which, for the first time in the history of U.S. immigration legislation, has no expiration date. The United States has recognized that the refugee story is a continuing one which must be dealt with on a continuing basis.

Under the new law (Public Law 87-510), appreciable numbers of refugees from

Egypt and certain European countries are reaching this country, many to join relatives. NYANA will continue to issue "Agency" assurances - which the Government accepts as substitutes for individual private assurances - to speed the arrival of these refugees.

Of the 3,000 Jews still left in Cuba, it is known that a substantial number are registered for U. S. immigration. Many of these will settle in the New York area, arriving penniless and in need of the full range of NYANA settlement services.

IMMIGRATION IN 1962

Approximately 9,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the United States in 1962, of whom the majority settled in New York City. In the main, they were from Egypt, Eastern Europe, Western European countries and Cuba. Altogether, NYANA aided 4,230 persons to settle in the city. The continuing influx from Cuba posed special problems for NYANA. In 1961, when Jewish immigrants from Cuba began arriving in great numbers, it was necessary for NYANA to pull together a larger staff of re-settlement experts and to institute new relief programs.

A particular and continuing problem has been the care of children sent ahead by their parents. These children required care and supervision in the homes of relatives or in foster homes until such time as their parents could rejoin them. Nearly 150 such children have been wards of NYANA. Many have been reunited with their families, but 47 are still waiting to be joined by their parents.

A marked difference in the size of many immigrant families became apparent in 1962 and is expected to continue in 1963. A number of families arrived with as many as seven or eight persons dependent on one breadwinner, thus increasing expenditures in the NYANA Family Service Department.

IMMIGRATION IN 1963

The 1963 Jewish immigration picture in the United States is expected to be approximately the same as in 1962. Estimated immigration for 1963 is about 8,000. The majority will, as in the past, settle in metropolitan New York.

NYANA SETTLEMENT SERVICES

The New York Association for New Americans has three major departments through which services are provided, with Central Reception serving as the funnel for the initial direction of the newcomer.

The basic services are:

- Central Reception: Initial screening and registration; referral to NYANA departments; short-term relief and casework services; information and direction to other agencies offering specialized services.
- Family Service: Financial assistance for housing and maintenance - food, rent, household supplies, utilities, clothing; special needs, including medical and dental care, homemaker services, day care and camp care; casework services to aid with problems of basic adjustment, health, family relationships.
- Vocational Services: Job counseling, referral to jobs and follow-up on job placement; job placement; job promotion and individual job solicitation; career planning for professionals; retraining; operation of Sheltered Workshop; special funds for English instruction, training and other vocational needs; Business and Loan program.

These multiple and inter-related services of NYANA's are planned to help the immigrant move as quickly as possible toward economic and social adjustment.

CENTRAL RECEPTION SERVICES

In this department, NYANA finds out what are the newcomer's immediate needs. In some instances, only information is required or a referral to another community agency. But the vast majority need help from one or both of NYANA's major departments - Family Service and Vocational Services. Once the newcomer's background and family situation have been appraised, he is moved on to one of these departments. Where only short-term assistance is needed - temporary housing, funds for meals and incidentals, counseling in emergency situations - a social worker in Central Reception handles the case.

In 1962, this department handled 2,180 requests from families for service, involving some 6,500 individuals.

FAMILY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

NYANA's major expenditure is in its Family Service Department, which must provide housing, relief, medical care and other necessities for immigrant families until they can be on their own. In some instances, even though the head of the family may have been placed in a job, minimal cash relief must be continued until he is earning enough to support the family.

The average newcomer is actually maintaining his own household within a month or six weeks after arrival. But some, for a variety of reasons - age, size and composition of family, health or the need for intensive vocational retraining - may take longer to establish themselves.

In all cases, NYANA's skilled social workers guide the newcomers through the difficult initial phases of adjustment and help them resolve their many problems on an individual basis.

About 2,160 individuals received assistance from the Family Service Department in 1962.

VOCATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Matching a newcomer with an available job is not a simple process. It was especially difficult in 1962 because of the large number of middle-aged immigrants who were former businessmen without transferable skills or a knowledge of English. An intensive job solicitation campaign was carried on throughout the year which enabled the Vocational Services Department to maintain a good placement record.

Wherever possible, the newcomer is helped to use the skills he possesses. Sometimes, he is placed immediately in a lower skilled job while undergoing training, either on the job or in a trade course, to bring him quickly to his highest

potential. Less qualified applicants move more slowly and often require long-term training or rehabilitation services.

The problems of the professional worker are far more difficult, unless he speaks English. In some professions, such as law, it is virtually impossible for the newcomer to re-establish himself. He must, therefore, be retrained for other work, preferably something as closely allied to his original profession as possible.

NYANA's Sheltered Workshop offers easy assembly work under closely supervised conditions to elderly or handicapped immigrants who cannot be placed in the regular job market. Some, after a training period, have been able to go on to regular jobs, but the majority will never be able to do so.

Most important is the fact that the men and women employed are given an opportunity for dignified work under pleasant conditions. They no longer feel helplessly dependent on younger members of the family, most of whom are already deeply burdened with their own problems of financial and social adjustment.

NYANA's Business and Loan service aids newcomer families unable to undertake regular work for reasons of health or other handicaps, but who are able to carry on small family businesses that will make them self-supporting. In addition, loans are made to purchase various tools and equipment necessary in some skilled and professional jobs.

In 1962 the Vocational Services Department aided 1,785 persons, 950 of whom were placed directly in jobs; some were provided with retraining courses, and others were aided in locating jobs on their own. Some 275 aged or handicapped immigrants have been aided through work in the Sheltered Workshop since it was set-up in 1955.

NYANA EXPENDITURES IN 1962

Relief expenditures rose sharply in 1962. Most of the immigrants requiring aid arrived virtually penniless and many had large dependent families.

NYANA spent a total of \$1,070,150 to meet the needs of 4,230 Jewish newcomers in 1962. This sum was distributed among NYANA's services as follows:

Family Service — relief, rehabilitation.....	\$ 621,090
Vocational Services — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business & Loan.....	145,915
Reception, Referral and Short-Term Relief Services.....	102,455
Office and Administrative services.....	67,100
Subventions (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA's services).....	<u>133,590</u>
Total	\$1,070,150

NYANA REQUIREMENTS FOR 1963

The projected cost of aiding immigrants to resettle in the New York area and become self-supporting in 1963 is \$1,100,000. Although it is expected that fewer individuals will be served by NYANA during the course of the year, the heavy influx during 1962 means that some families arriving in the latter part of the year will continue to need help in 1963. In addition, it is known that many of the new arrivals will consist of large families with complex problems.

Many of those coming to the United States in 1963 will be from our own hemisphere and immigrants from Europe who have family ties in this country. NYANA, dedicated to the proposition that helping a man stand on his own feet is the greatest of all human services, will guide Jewish immigrants toward a satisfactory adjustment with funds supplied by American Jewry through the United Jewish Appeal.

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