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UJA BUDGETS 1964-65



A BUDGET FOR THE 1964 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
26th Annual Campaign for Rescue and Reconstruction . . .
Opening a New Era of Life-Building Service



GOAL

\$69,000,000

REGULAR CAMPAIGN

PLUS

\$36,000,000

SPECIAL FUND

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

PRESENTED TO THE UJA 26TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE
NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 6-8, 1963

GOAL

\$69,000,000 REGULAR
CAMPAIGN

PLUS

\$36,000,000 SPECIAL
FUND

A BUDGET FOR THE 1964 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

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1964 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	\$45,401,000	\$29,875,000	\$ 75,276,000
Joint Distribution Committee	19,275,000	5,725,000	25,000,000
New York Association for New Americans	907,000	—	907,000
United Hias Service	—	400,000	400,000
United Jewish Appeal, National	3,417,000	—	3,417,000
	<u>\$69,000,000</u>	<u>\$36,000,000</u>	<u>\$105,000,000</u>

<u>A g e n c y</u>	<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
<u>Jewish Agency</u> <u>for Israel, Inc.,</u> <u>New York</u>	Immigration.....	\$18,046,000	
	Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	12,092,000	
	Immigrant Housing.....	20,138,000	
	Agricultural Settlements.....	8,502,000	
	Youth Care and Training.....	4,056,000	
	Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,842,000	
	Administration of Programs in Israel.....	1,600,000	
	Total, Programs in Israel.....	66,276,000	
	Debt Service and Repayment of Debts in Israel.....	8,700,000	
	Administration, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem)....	300,000	
		<u>\$75,270,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>		<u>\$ 75,276,000</u>
<u>Joint</u> <u>Distribution</u> <u>Committee</u>	European Countries.....	\$ 6,565,900	
	Moslem Countries.....	6,200,000	
	Malben in Israel.....	7,000,000	
	Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel.....	795,000	
	Other Countries.....	329,800	
	Reconstruction.....	1,950,000	
	Relief in Transit.....	8,200,000	
	Other.....	2,420,300	
		<u>\$33,461,000</u>	
	<u>Anticipated Income from Sources other than UJA:</u>	<u>-8,461,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>		<u>\$ 25,000,000</u>
<u>New York</u> <u>Association for</u> <u>New Americans</u>	Family Service(Relief and Rehabilitation)....	\$475,000	
	Vocational Service.....	153,500	
	Reception and Referrals.....	108,000	
	Office and Administrative Services.....	60,500	
	Subventions for Services to Immigrants.....	110,000	
		<u>\$907,000</u>	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>		<u>\$ 907,000</u>
<u>United Hias</u> <u>Service</u>	Requirements for Immigration Work.....	\$ 2,456,000	
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>		<u>\$ 400,000</u>
<u>UJA National</u>	Campaign Operations and Administration.....	\$ 3,417,000	
	<u>Total 1964 United Jewish Appeal Financial Requirements.....</u>		<u>\$105,000,000</u>

A BUDGET FOR THE 1964 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

As it begins its 26th year of rescue and rebuilding lives, the United Jewish Appeal finds that three quarters of a million Jews throughout the world - 751,500 to be exact - require the assistance of its beneficiary agencies.

What is remarkable about this 1964 figure is that it represents an increase over the high number who had to be helped last year.

Thus as UJA completes its first quarter of a century of service and enters a new period of assistance, its member agencies are faced with a rise, instead of a decline in the number requiring American-Jewish aid.

What lies behind this rise? Does it mean that there has been no progress and no advance in the work which UJA began a quarter of a century ago, and which has gone forward with such vigor since the end of World War II?

Of course this is not the case. Any visitor to Europe or Israel today can testify that great and positive changes have taken place in the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews - thanks in large measure to the help that has come to them through funds raised by the UJA.

Israel - which in almost 16 years of statehood has given haven to 1,100,000 newcomers brought there by UJA aid - is a going concern. The country's booming cities, its vast and continuing construction activities, its vigorous economic life, its expanded communications and progressive spirit - all attest to this fact.

In 13 countries of free Europe, Jewish community life has been restored by JDC with UJA help. Jewish institutions are functioning, and Jewish communities have progressed to the point where they are able to help themselves, and each other. Were it not for the many victims of Nazism who have never fully recovered from the ill effects of persecution, and the rising tide of homeless refugees which continues to sweep over their borders, practically all of these communities would be at the point of self-sufficiency today.

These are the bright spots. What are the shadows? The darkest of these shadows lies in the area of immigrant absorption. Even though the details have not been publicized, American Jews know that Israel has been in a period of high immigration for the past three years. The numbers of people who have been received during this period bear comparison with the figures for the first three years of Israel's existence, when immigrants came into the country by the thousands every month. Behind much of the progress, behind the vast growth of construction in Israel, has been this new tide of immigration.

Yet in 1964 we face the stark fact that immigrant absorption has not kept pace with this flow of immigration. As this budget indicates — and as the 9th United Jewish Appeal Study Mission recently confirmed — one out of every four of the immigrants who have come into Israel in the last 15 years is — to one degree or another — still unabsorbed. The total number of unabsorbed individuals has become so large, and the problems of absorption have been mounting so rapidly — and are so serious in character — that it becomes imperative for American Jews to increase their efforts directed at solving the integration of Israel's many, varied immigrant groups into a unified, viable society.

While we go ahead with this task of absorption, let us not forget that Israel in 1964 faces another high year of immigration complicated by the fact that it will be more costly than any previous one. But among these immigrants will be many thousands from a strong Jewish community whose training, background and ability to adjust in a modern society, will make a tremendous contribution to Israel's growth and development.

In Europe and North Africa — as the budget of the Joint Distribution Committee shows — massive Jewish migrations which have taken place since 1960 have produced a drastic change in what was formerly a calm and predictable area of Jewish need.

Although there are fewer Jews in North Africa than ever before, the number of Jews who will need help is one of the highest in JDC's history. The paradox is that one out

of every two Jews in North Africa must be assisted today, whereas a few years ago only one out of every six required help.

In one country in Europe — France — there are thousands more refugees today who must have JDC's help than there were a few years ago. While the greatest number of Jews are from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, many are from Eastern Europe.

In the United States, and in other areas, there is much that remains to be done through the New York Association for New Americans, Inc., and the United Hias Service. In all, some 9,000 Jews must be aided through these agencies.

To sum up the story of 1964 briefly — there is not only the need to do more, but — equally important — the opportunity to do more. The exit doors through which tens of thousands of Jews passed in recent years are still open. If we act promptly and generously many thousands more of our fellow Jews will be living new, free lives in Israel and other countries a year from now.

Additionally, there is the need to finish the job of immigrant rescue in which we have been engaged, by the full absorption of those we have saved. For in reality, rescue does not end when we bring a refugee to a haven of freedom. It is only when we have done everything possible to set him on his feet, given him his full opportunity to become a productive individual, can we truly say that we have saved him. If we do not do this, then we have failed him — and the people of Israel.

In 1964, therefore, the UJA must seek more than it sought in 1963. It asks for a Regular Fund of \$69,000,000 and a Special Fund of \$36,000,000. The \$105,000,000 total sought is an obtainable goal. It is a realistic goal, in terms of human need and fortunate opportunity. It is a goal for which every American Jewish community, and every Jewish leader, should mobilize maximum support. Only with this kind of dedicated effort will we assure survival and redemption for the greatest number of our fellow-Jews in the year ahead and maintain our own pride in this great task which our generation has undertaken.

December 6-8, 1963

1964 REQUIREMENTS
of the
UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL - JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

S U M M A R Y

<u>For Programs in Israel</u>	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Special Budget</u>	<u>Total</u>
Immigration.....	\$ 9,046,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$18,046,000
Initial Assistance and Absorption.....	8,082,000	4,010,000	12,092,000
Immigrant Housing.....	7,223,000	12,915,000	20,138,000
Agricultural Settlement.....	6,552,000	1,950,000	8,502,000
Youth Care and Training.....	2,056,000	2,000,000	4,056,000
Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,842,000	-	1,842,000
Administration of Above Programs.....	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
Total for Programs in Israel	<u>\$36,395,000</u>		<u>\$66,270,000</u>
Debt Service and Repayment of Debts in the U.S.....	\$ 8,700,000	-	\$ 8,700,000
Administration, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem).....	300,000	-	300,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$45,401,000</u>	<u>\$29,875,000</u>	<u>\$75,276,000</u>

1964 REQUIREMENTS of the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

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

Redemption of People

The story of modern Israel began with the forging of the implements of statehood and the redemption of a semi-arid land. Today, it is primarily the story of the shaping of a new society and the redemption of people — those who came and those who are still coming:

... people like Ilona N., who no longer watches the clock, fearful that her husband may not return safely home from work ...

... people like Yaakov M., the son of illiterate immigrant parents, who hopes to become a nuclear physicist...

... people like Nahum R., the blind switchboard operator, who has graduated from social welfare to self-support...

"He who redeems one life in Israel is like him who redeems a whole world," teaches Jewish tradition.

Today, hundreds of thousands of immigrants in Israel can testify to the truth of that saying. For each, his world has been redeemed.

Yet the work of redemption is still far from completed.

It started with the immigrant tidal wave of 1948-50. It slowed down somewhat in 1952-54. It rose again in 1956-57. After a three-year lull, it picked up again in 1961-63. It is expected to stay at a high level through 1964 and 1965.

This continued heavy influx of newcomers is a "silent" immigration. Its origin is off the record. Once in Israel, their transfer from ship or plane to permanent homes is a matter of hours. The newcomers are moved along quickly, unobtrusively, while the rest of Israel works, plays or sleeps, seemingly oblivious to the fact that the miracle of the return still continues.

However, to those who come to Israel today, the miracle of homecoming is no less real than to those who came in 1948 or 1949. Their needs and problems may be different but they are just as pressing.

This silent immigration may appear less dramatic than the homecoming of the Jewish DPs. Yet in the course of time, when the whole story can be told and each phase of immigration seen in its proper perspective, today's silent immigration may well take its place with the other epic immigrations of the past.

Brighter Lights and Deeper Shadows

"The things that were good have become much better; the things that were bad have become much worse." This statement by Avraham Ziegel, head of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, sums up the experience of the UJA-financed rescue and rehabilitation programs in Israel during the past twelve months.

Employment opportunities for skilled workers and professionals are better than ever. Improvements have been made in the size and quality of new immigrant housing. Some of the development towns in which the majority of the newcomers are being absorbed no longer look like raw frontier settlements but have a solid, pleasant and lived-in look. The hard years of effort and sacrifice are beginning to pay dividends.

Yet, according to Dr. Israel Katz, head of the JDC-sponsored Paul Baerwald School for Social Work in Jerusalem, some 220,000 Israel citizens, or about one out of every 10, live at or below a minimum subsistence level. Recent estimates by the Ministry of Social Welfare put this figure even higher.

How is such a contrast of progress and failure possible?

In every country there are people who because of age, lack of education, broken homes, illness and other causes cannot avail themselves of the opportunities offered by a developing economy. Their condition does not improve automatically as over-all standards of living rise.

In Israel this group is composed mainly of newcomers who, for one reason or

another, present special absorption problems. In some areas where more recent immigrants are concentrated, such as the development towns of Shderot, Hazor and Ma'alot, the number of persons receiving public assistance or engaged in emergency employment is two or three times the national average. In 1962, alone, close to 30 per cent of all immigrants coming to Israel presented special absorption problems.

There is the oft-quoted story of the optimist, the pessimist and the bottle of wine: the optimist happy that it is half full, the pessimist concerned because it is half empty. The following pages may seem like the report of the pessimist since they tell more about this 30 per cent who are not yet absorbed (plus the thousands more from previous years who still are unabsorbed) than about the 70 per cent (and the hundreds of thousands of earlier newcomers) who have been successfully absorbed.

What follows is not intended to mar the essentially bright picture of Israel, or to detract from the pride and satisfaction of American Jews who have contributed to the successful rehabilitation of some 800,000 immigrants over the past 16 years.

It is good to marvel at the light. Yet it is more urgent to consider the shadows.

Those who live in the light will be able to go ahead by their own efforts. Those who live in the shadows need help. Unless they receive aid now, they will stay in the shadows and the shadows will become deeper. Unless they are aided constructively, they are likely to become hard-core cases and their children may never rise out of the "other Israel".

No other item reveals the urgency and the dimensions of UJA's task in 1964 more than the fact that over half of those who came to Israel in 1963 were under 18 years of age. Many of them are the children of ill, infirm or illiterate parents whose absorption is a slow, difficult process. Not only Israel but world Jewry owes these youngsters a fair chance. They are the Israel of tomorrow. It should not follow that because this recent immigration has placed a heavy absorption burden on Israel, that their future has to be jeopardized.

To Hold the Line

As 1963 drew to a close, Israel's economy showed many indications of strength and stability. Chances are that the bright spots of 1963 will be even brighter in 1964. Yet even in the midst of economic progress and with continued maximum taxation, Government funds available for social welfare will be so inadequate that Israel's social workers have asked for an immediate study of the problem on the highest level.

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency estimates that the health, social and educational characteristics of the immigration in 1964 will not differ significantly from those of the 1963 immigration. About 30 per cent of the newcomers again will present special absorption problems, threatening to tax the present limited rehabilitation facilities of the Jewish Agency and other bodies beyond the breaking point. Will this 30 per cent become an additional burden on the hard-pressed public welfare services of Israel? Will it be the responsibility of only the Israel taxpayer? To what extent will American Jewry share in meeting the problems of this deepening shadow?

Because in 1964 immigration is expected to continue at a high rate, the Jewish Agency has serious doubts about its ability to also make any substantial inroads into the problem of unmet needs. However, the minimum obligation of the Jewish Agency is to assure that the things that were bad in 1963 do not get worse in 1964. Neither the Jewish Agency nor American Jewry can avoid this responsibility.

In consideration of these facts, the budget submitted on the following pages is designed both to meet the immediate needs and to hold the line on others. If this seems a modest goal, it must be remembered that in 1963 the Jewish Agency was unable to achieve even these minimum aims.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1964

Regular Budget.....	\$45,395,000
Special Budget.....	<u>29,875,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$75,270,000</u>

The total budgetary requirements submitted by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in New York for the year 1964 amount to \$75,270,000, of which \$66,270,000 is required for immigration and resettlement activities to be carried out by its agent in Israel — the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem — according to specific line by line allocations made by the New York organization. This sum is approximately one half of the total amount required for these activities. The balance will have to be financed by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, from other sources of contributions throughout the rest of the free world.

Of the \$9,000,000 remaining, \$8,700,000 is required for debt service in the United States. The balance is to cover administrative costs in the United States (including the Jerusalem office of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.).

The budget for activities in Israel is divided into two parts: The Regular Budget, providing for a "normal" flow of immigration of some 30,000 persons, and the Special Budget, designed to meet the needs of those additional immigrants expected to arrive in 1964.

American Jewry is not the only Jewish community which is being presented with a Special Budget to meet the extraordinary costs of increased immigration. On November 4, 1963, the Israel Ministry of Finance submitted to the Knesset a request for a supplementary budget amounting to \$43.3 million including more than \$18 million for housing. The housing item is urgently required because the current rate of immigration is exceeding previous estimates.

Nor is the American Jewish contributor the only one to be presented with a "second line" on his pledge card as is the custom in some local communities. An Israeli, sitting next to an American at a dinner arranged for the recent UJA Study Mission in Israel, said: "Look at any menu. There is a 10 per cent service charge which is paid

by Israelis and tourists alike. But below it there is an additional 10 per cent charge for special social welfare needs which only the Israelis must pay. This is our 'second line'." This "second line", of course, is only a minor item compared to the compulsory absorption loan which has been part of the Israel tax structure for a number of years.

The designations "Regular Budget" and "Special Budget" are not meant to reflect a sense of greater or lesser urgency. Their significance lies in the fact that Israel is entering its fourth consecutive year of an extraordinary rate of immigration which must be met by extraordinary efforts.

<u>IMMIGRATION</u>	
Regular Budget.....	\$ 9,046,000
Special Budget.....	<u>9,000,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$18,046,000</u>

The road to freedom which brings the new immigrant from his country of origin to Israel - including all way-stations and auxiliary services along the route - will be more expensive in 1964 than it was in 1963. This will be true even if the estimates on which this budget is based are not exceeded and the total number of immigrants in 1964 equals that of 1963.

Most of the transportation, and related costs, included in this budget constitute the one item over which the Jewish Agency has no control. The Agency cannot determine how many will come, nor by what route they will travel, nor what special problems and requirements may occur and result in extra costs. In the field of immigration the Jewish Agency must always operate under the threat of doors which may close at any time. That is why immigration retains priority over all other activities, regardless of cost.

Today's "silent" immigration is among the most expensive in the Agency's history.

In 1964, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., is budgeting a total of \$18,046,000 for immigration and related activities, as follows:

Transportation of immigrants and documentation.....	\$13,960,000
Maintenance of immigrants en route and in transit camps outside of Israel.....	1,970,000
Maintenance of offices abroad.....	913,000
Medical services in transit camps and en route.....	290,000
Transporting and handling of immigrants' belongings....	893,000
Supervision of dietary laws on foreign ships (kashrut).....	<u>20,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$18,046,000</u>

INITIAL ASSISTANCE AND ABSORPTION AID

Regular Budget.....	\$ 8,082,000
Special Budget.....	<u>4,010,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$12,092,000</u>

It is apparent to all in Israel today that immigrant absorption has never kept pace with the high flow that has been characteristic of the immigration itself. This is a source of grave concern both to the leaders of the Jewish Agency and to all Americans who hold dear the welfare of Israel's immigrants.

The dangers that these growing numbers of unabsorbed immigrants portend for the people and the state of Israel need no elaboration here. What must be pointed out, however, is the fact that UJA funds never have come even near to being sufficient to meet the demands of the absorption task. The budget presented here sincerely seeks to correct this imbalance.

In the presentation of the absorption story, too much emphasis has often been placed on the pitiful and the picturesque - and too little on the potentialities of the human beings involved.

To discern the potentialities that exist in every human being, to have faith in these potentialities and to work with them to the full extent of the recuperative powers of each individual is the only approach worthy of the name philanthropy.

In Israel the task of activating the potentialities of the immigrants is complex and difficult. In many instances, physical and emotional handicaps are aggravated by a tremendous cultural lag reflecting the backwardness of the countries from which they come. To some observers, attempts to bridge the cultural and technological gap between these immigrants and the rest of Israel may appear hopeless. Fortunately, those who work in daily contact with such newcomers do not share this view.

According to Deborah Elliner, head of the Jewish Agency Social Service Division: "As we meet each new group we try to understand the customs and habits peculiar to them and help them adjust to life in an advanced society such as Israel. It is a slow process because our resources are always inadequate. But we do get results."

The absorption activities outlined on the following pages are the result of a careful study of needs made by the staff of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, which took into consideration the following data:

- a) the total picture of need;
- b) services provided by the Israel Government and other bodies;
- c) the priority to be given to ongoing immigration;
- d) the possibility of postponing activities beyond 1964.

On the basis of this study, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. has concluded that in 1964 it will require a minimum of \$12,092,000 for the following services:

Reception and Initial Assistance

In 1964 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to allocate a total of \$5,606,000 for reception and initial assistance, more than double the sum requested in the 1963 budget. This increase was determined by the following considerations:

- a) the conviction that such items as two blankets and a chair for each person, an icebox (for artificial ice) for each family, and other household items are not luxuries but minimum requirements;
- b) the experience that the standard food packages and standard

initial cash grants distributed last year were in most cases used up well before the newcomers earned their first pay-checks;

c) the experience that many immigrants required medical assistance for more than the three months provided for in last year's budget;

d) justified complaints from a number of struggling development towns which have received and are expected to receive many more social problem cases. These families must be provided with water, electricity and other public services but cannot pay their share of municipal costs.

The additional amounts required to bring initial assistance up to minimum standards for each individual case are small. However, when multiplied by the tens of thousands of newcomers expected in 1964, these items add up to substantial amounts:

Equipment and Furniture.....	\$3,929,000
Food.....	166,000
Transportation in Israel.....	166,000
Initial Cash Grants.....	675,000
Medical Insurance.....	450,000
Partial payment for water, electricity and other public services.....	<u>220,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$5,606,000</u>

Ulpanim

Another item for which allocations must be substantially increased in 1964 are ulpanim, the special intensive seminars through which immigrants with professional training, white-collar workers or persons with other vocational skills, acquire a working knowledge of Hebrew in a minimum of time. These ulpanim have proved eminently successful in accelerating the absorption of new arrivals. Unfortunately, many heads of families have had to be turned away because of lack of facilities or because there were no funds to support the student's family during the five or six-month full-time course of study. Thus many more immigrants who might have benefited from the favorable employment picture for professionals and skilled workers were held back by lack of knowledge of Hebrew.

To provide an adequate number of ulpan courses and subsistence grants for the families of potential students, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 will have to make the following allocations:

Operation of existing <u>ulpanim</u>	\$ 461,000
Opening of 5 additional <u>ulpanim</u> in development areas.....	667,000
Assistance to students' families.....	<u>954,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$2,082,000</u>

Absorption of Professionals

Professionals have been present among the immigrants in significant numbers only since 1956. Since then about 8,300 new arrivals have been added to this vital sector of Israel's manpower.

Due to the rapid development of the country a shortage of qualified professionals exists in many fields today. Yet the absorption of professionals often is blocked by these two factors: the need for additional training or refresher courses to help the new arrivals adjust to local conditions and techniques; and the extended period of time required to find the right place for people with special skills. To aid in the absorption of professionals, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 will have to allocate \$933,000 for the following activities:

Cash grants and maintenance loans.....	\$332,000
Subsidies during period of retraining.....	125,000
Maintenance of hostels and other temporary accommodations for unemployed professionals.....	145,000
Establishment of additional hostels.....	<u>331,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$933,000</u>

Special Absorption Aid

The activities of the Social Service Division of the Jewish Agency, for which the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to allocate \$3,156,000 in 1964, are based on three principles:

- a) As a body supported by voluntary funds, the Division cannot take the place of the public welfare services, i.e., it does not

take responsibility for long-term relief, institutional care, and other related services required by social problem cases;

b) As an integral part of an organization which brings tens of thousands of immigrants to Israel every year, the Division's program must be designed to rehabilitate the largest numbers of social problem cases, thus keeping at a minimum those who would become long-term or perhaps life-time burdens on the public welfare system;

c) By consultation and limited one-time grants the Division must try to encourage the establishment by other organizations of institutions specializing in different areas of care or rehabilitation. Only in rare instances does the Division operate institutions of its own.

In accordance with these guide lines, the activities for which the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will allocate funds in 1964 can be divided into two categories:

Prevention: These are the activities aimed at keeping immigrants with absorption difficulties from becoming social problem or welfare cases. They include:

a) The service of social workers who attempt to study each case, counsel each family, and explore all possible avenues of rehabilitation before immigrants are turned over to the public welfare service. Because of the shortage of funds and trained personnel, this procedure could not always be followed. In the past, many cases had to be referred to the public welfare office before all other possible avenues of rehabilitation had been exhausted. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. intends to allocate a total of \$310,000 for the salaries of social workers and other needed personnel to strengthen this essential service.

b) Creating sources of employment for immigrants who cannot be absorbed by the existing labor market. To this end, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 expects to allocate \$2,145,000 for the construction of shops and workshops, for the purchase of tools and equipment for craftsmen, for setting up kiosks, newsstands and other facilities for self-employment.

Care: The institutional care of elderly immigrants is a major responsibility of the Malben program operated by the Joint Distribution Committee — the UIA's partner in UJA. Nevertheless, in 1964 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. must allocate the following amounts to aid elderly immigrants who are physically able to live outside of institutions:

\$ 50,000 for part-time domestic help;

\$260,000 as a contribution towards the fund from which elderly immigrants not eligible for National Insurance receive small monthly payments;

\$ 37,000 for the maintenance of Parents Homes, where elderly immigrants supported by part-time work, old-age grants and public assistance, have their own modest one-room apartments with kitchen facilities.

In view of the relatively large number of blind and ill among the immigrants who arrived in 1963 and expected to arrive in 1964, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 must add the following allocations to its budget;

\$165,000 for local day-centers for the blind;

\$ 24,000 for the training of blind people to get about independently and to take care of themselves;

\$165,000 for the maintenance, expansion and construction of institutions for the care of invalid immigrants.

Ma'abarot and Temporary accommodations

Also included in the 1964 budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. is the sum of \$315,000 for maintenance and administration of the last remaining ma'abarot and other temporary quarters.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

Regular Budget.....	\$ 7,223,000
Special Budget.....	<u>12,915,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$20,138,000</u>

During 1964 a total of 17,500 additional housing units will have to be constructed at a total cost of close to \$80 million to accommodate immigrants expected to arrive in the course of the year. In addition, the sum of \$12 million will be needed to construct buildings for essential services which must be provided for those who will arrive in the next 12 months. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates that of this total of \$92 million it will have to take responsibility for about \$20 million. It must be stressed, however, that this minimum amount will at best help to keep the tempo of construction in line with the tempo of immigration. It does not provide for any housing reserve, the lack of which continually creates many serious absorption problems.

As in other sectors, the observation that good conditions improved and bad conditions deteriorated also holds true in the housing field. Among the improvements, the most significant are better construction and pleasanter design, and the increased number of larger units to accommodate the many large families entering Israel. On the negative side, the most disturbing features of the housing shortage are the progressive overcrowding of growing families in the older, smaller units built in the 1950's, and the continued deterioration of temporary quarters still occupied long after the period for which they were intended.

Unfortunately, the order of priorities within a limited budget makes it impossible for the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. to allocate funds in 1964 for urgent repair and

expansion of the older, sub-standard units. New arrivals must be given priority even over families still living in over-crowded quarters. The best the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. can hope for in 1964 is that units rented or constructed with the help of UJA funds can maintain the new, improved standards so that potential slum areas will not expand.

As in previous years, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1963 continued its efforts to secure American investment capital for the construction of immigrant housing in Israel. So far, over 4,000 units have been constructed and occupied under this scheme, with rent payments guaranteed by Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. out of its share of UJA proceeds. As this report was prepared, negotiations for an additional 4,000 units were about to be concluded.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

Regular Budget.....	\$ 6,552,000
Special Budget.....	<u>1,950,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$ 8,502,000</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 - 130,000 individuals - settled on the land since May, 1948.

The Jewish Agency's allocations for consolidation 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 have waited patiently for the tools which have been promised to them, the roads, the schools and the irrigation facilities, that have been deferred from one year to the next. They have worked and waited and have stuck it out because they were 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.

The Agricultural Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency has drafted a 10-year consolidation program which calls for an expenditure of \$22 million in 1964. Toward this amount, The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. is allocating \$8,502,000 or 38.6 percent of the total. It is expected that the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s allocation for the consolidation of immigrant villages in 1964 will be distributed as follows:

Irrigation.....	\$ 1,188,000
Farm Buildings.....	2,149,000
Livestock.....	1,930,000
Plantations.....	342,000
Tools and Equipment.....	643,000
Extension Services.....	897,000
Auxiliary Employment.....	383,000
Agricultural Training Centers.....	75,000
Electricity.....	285,000
Roads.....	162,000
Rural Centers and Auxiliary Enterprises.....	283,000
Research and Experimentation.....	<u>165,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 8,502,000</u>

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING

Regular Budget.....	\$ 2,056,000
Special Budget.....	<u>2,000,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,056,000</u>

As noted earlier, more than half of the total immigration to Israel in 1963 consisted of children and youths under 18 years of age. A high percentage were children of parents who for reasons of age, health, lack of education or vocational skills, fell into the "absorption problem" category. To provide such youngsters with special educational and recreational facilities, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 will have to allocate a total of \$4,056,000 - or twice the sum included in last year's budget.

As in the case of housing, the greatest part of the cost of training and educating the children of immigrants is met by the Israel taxpayer. Compared with the expenditure required for free elementary schools, graded high school fees, vocational guidance and youth labor exchanges, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s allocations are minimal. But these help support the special services needed to bring immigrant youngsters closer to the general educational, cultural and social level.

Fears have been expressed of a dangerous growth of juvenile delinquency unless substantial sums can be provided for youth services. While juvenile delinquency does exist in Israel, it is not a major problem among the children of the newcomers. The major problem is the lack of funds to fulfill the heartfelt desire of these children to study, to grow, to become like the other young people of Israel. Thus, in the programs supported by Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. allocations are less concerned with combatting juvenile delinquency than with the importance of giving juvenile decency the fair chance it so richly deserves.

As in previous years, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. also will participate in financing the Youth Aliyah program which in the past three decades has cared

for and trained over 100,000 children and youths. This program, whose graduates include Israel's current Deputy Minister of Defense and a number of the country's leading artists, educators and professionals, will have to absorb 25,000 new trainees within the next five years. Currently some 10,000 children and youths are under the care of Youth Aliyah.

In addition to this contribution, the Jewish Agency for Israel, in 1964 must substantially increase its allocation for youth clubs, youth centers, vocational courses and related activities in the immigrant development towns. The variety of programs for which Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. support is urgently needed is indicated by the following budgetary breakdown:

Participation in Youth Aliyah program.....	\$1,870,000
School luncheons, Food in Summer Camps, etc.....	40,000
Shoes & Clothing for Immigrant Children.....	14,000
Care of Retarded & Disturbed Children.....	180,000
Maintenance of 20 Youth Centers.....	365,000
Youth Ulpanim (intensive Hebrew seminars).....	105,000
Vocational Training Courses.....	240,000
'Absorption groups' in agricultural settlements for 16-18 year old immigrants.....	100,000
Assistance to Parents of Trainees.....	37,000
Maintenance of Youth Clubs.....	235,000
Expansion of Existing Youth Clubs & Youth Centers.....	85,000
High School Scholarships and Maintenance Grants.....	185,000
Sports and Playgrounds.....	<u>600,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$4,056,000</u>

OTHER ALLOCATIONS

Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning..... \$ 1,842,000

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 expects to make grants totalling \$1,842,000 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, Rehovot; 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.

General Administration of Programs in Israel.....\$1,600,000

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. estimates its fair share of the administrative costs of carrying out the programs it has approved to be \$1,600,000. This is approximately 2.3 per cent of its total allocation for programs to be carried on in Israel by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, in 1964.

Administrative Expenses, United Israel Appeal
and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc......\$300,000

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 the observation of expenditures, and to a continuing analysis and evaluation of estimates of needs to enable its Board of Directors 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 1964.

Debt Service.....\$8,700,000

In accordance with the terms of the \$65,000,000 Debt Liquidation Loan Program of the United Jewish Appeal-Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. set up in 1961, a total of \$8,700,000 has been included in the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s 1964 budget for repayment of principal and for interest.

1 9 6 4 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.....	257,000
Joint Distribution Committee.....	485,000
New York Association for New Americans.....	4,700
United Hias Service.....	<u>4,800 (b)</u>
	<u>Total</u> <u>751,500</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, clothing, etc.....	161,000
<u>Medical Aid</u> , including infant care, anti-trachoma measures, specialized assistance and preventive medical services.....	172,000
<u>Aged, Invalids, Chronically Ill</u>	74,000
<u>Education</u> , including cultural and religious activities.....	131,000
 <u>Reconstruction and Rehabilitation</u>	
<u>Housing</u> for Immigrants (17,500 units).....	70,000
<u>Agriculture</u>	
Final consolidation of agricultural settlements.....	} 130,000
Continued aid to other settlements.....	
Technical aid, including agricultural guidance.....	
Irrigation, land improvement, work projects.....	
 <u>Economic Aid</u>	
Loans to artisans, storekeepers, merchants.....	16,000
Vocational training, including ORT.....	58,500

(a) Unduplicated figures.

(b) UHS global resettlement program totals 6,000 persons, including 1,200 who will require NYANA aid.

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

1964 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

SUMMARY

European Countries.....	\$ 6,565,900
Moslem Countries.....	6,200,000
Malben in Israel.....	7,000,000
Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel.....	795,000
Other Countries.....	329,800
Reconstruction.....	1,950,000
Relief-in-Transit.....	8,200,000
Other.....	<u>2,420,300</u>
	TOTAL <u>\$33,461,000</u>

*Anticipated Income from other sources..... - 8,461,000

Amount to be provided by UJA..... \$25,000,000

through: Regular Campaign.....\$19,275,000

Special Fund..... 5,725,000

*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.

1964 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

In 1964, the aid of the Joint Distribution Committee will be required by some 485,000 men, women and children overseas - the largest number since 1949.

Here are the elements of a paradox: In 1954 JDC was aiding fewer than 200,000 persons. Among them were 27,820 men, women and children, mostly victims of World War II and Nazism, who resided in 12 European countries. In 1964, in these same countries - plus Poland - JDC aid will be required by some 85,000 individuals. Similarly, in Israel, JDC will be assisting another 85,000, as against 41,000 a decade ago.

A part of the paradox can be explained by the fact that nearly 20 years after V-E Day there still remain thousands of Hitler's victims who have not recovered - and many who will never recover - from the ill effects of persecution. In addition, included in the vast exodus of Jews from Moslem countries were tens of thousands of aged, ill and helpless persons who now require JDC's aid in Europe and in Israel.

But the true paradox is this: In 1954 there were an estimated 583,850 Jews in the Moslem countries in which JDC maintained assistance programs. Of these, 95,930 - one of every six - received JDC help. In 1964, it is estimated that there are only some 210,000 Jews remaining in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Iran - and yet JDC aid will go to some 100,000 of them. Why?

The answer lies partly in the deteriorating economic conditions in a number of Moslem areas, partly in the increasing anti-Jewish discrimination and in the fall-off of assistance formerly provided by governments and the institutions of the Jewish community. The answer also lies in the "internal migration" - the influx of Jews from isolated towns and villages to the protection of the larger cities. These "internal refugees" have taken the place of those who have emigrated to other lands.

In these areas, JDC aid is still the difference between life and death. In 1964 some 18,000 persons will require medical care, and some 54,000 will need food. For

the latter, JDC must rely heavily on the 10,000,000 pounds of food donated by the United States Food-for-Peace program.

For its 1964 program of aid, JDC will require \$33,461,000, as against its 1963 budget of \$30,769,000. Some of those who will require JDC aid in 1964 were JDC beneficiaries 10 years ago. But included also are tens of thousands of refugees from Moslem countries and from Eastern Europe. For the Era of the Refugee is not yet over.

In this connection, the funds budgeted for one item alone - Relief-in-Transit - have been increased from \$5,200,000 in 1963 to \$8,200,000 in 1964. These sums will aid some 200,000 persons on the move.

For the 485,000 men, women and children whom it must aid in 1964, JDC requires a minimum of \$33,461,000, an increase of nearly three million dollars over 1963:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. European Countries	\$ 6,565,900
2. Moslem Countries	6,200,000
3. Malben in Israel	7,000,000
4. Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel	795,000
5. Other Countries	329,800
6. Reconstruction	1,950,000
7. Relief-in-Transit	8,200,000
8. Other	<u>2,420,300</u>
Total.....	<u>\$33,461,000</u>

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....\$6,565,900

A decade ago JDC spent some \$4,000,000 to aid 30,000 beneficiaries in France and in the DP countries (Germany, Austria and Italy). Since then thousands of Jewish refugees and displaced persons have been resettled and absorbed, and notable progress has been made in the reestablishment and reconstruction of shattered Jewish communities. Nevertheless, 10 years later there are 85,000 in need of aid, most of them located in two countries - France and Poland.

France, noted for its traditional hospitality to refugees, today accounts for nearly two-thirds of all JDC's beneficiaries in Europe. Since the influx of thousands

of Jewish refugees from Hungary and from Egypt in 1956 and 1957, each succeeding year has seen the arrival of new Jewish refugees - from Tunisia, from Algeria, from Morocco and from Eastern Europe. Recent years, primarily as a result of events in Algeria and Tunisia, have brought an additional 140,000 Jews to France.

Ten years ago JDC and the Fonds Social Juif Unifie, the French Jewish welfare agency, were anticipating that within the foreseeable future the French Jewish community would be able to meet local relief and rehabilitation needs with a minimum of dependence upon outside aid. But the successive waves of refugees - particularly from North Africa - included a high proportion of economically and socially handicapped families, whose condition was further aggravated by their precipitate flight. Most of those who left Tunisia after the Bizerte affair in 1961 and those who left Algeria during the turmoil in 1962 were forced to leave nearly everything behind. Neither the striking increase in local fund-raising (nearly twice as much was raised in 1963 as in 1961) nor the assistance of the French Government can provide the more than \$7,500,000 which FSJU and its member agencies must now spend annually. At least one-third of these funds must come from JDC and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. As a result, in 1964 JDC will be obliged to increase its expenditures in France by approximately \$1,000,000 over 1963.

Of the more than 55,000 men, women and children who must be aided in 1964, about 5,000 are a residual group from the early post-war period, who have been receiving aid for almost two decades. All the others are "new refugees" - 6,000 from Eastern Europe and Egypt, about 25,000 from Algeria, 14,000 from Tunisia and several thousands from Morocco.

Many thousands of Algerian Jews will remain in a precarious position for some time to come. While the situation is most difficult in the regions of Paris, Marseille and Toulouse, the 100,000 Jewish repatriates face serious difficulties

everywhere in finding employment, in finding housing (still extremely scarce), and the educational, cultural and religious facilities which formed an integral part of their cultural life in Algeria.

Most of the Algerian refugees are French citizens and still receive certain assistance from the French Government. However, the Tunisian Jews do not enjoy these advantages. It is they who may very well require a greater amount of aid per capita, and for a longer period.

Poland also contributes to the increase in JDC's European caseload over that of a decade ago. In 1957 JDC was invited to return to Poland to aid Jewish repatriates from the Soviet Union. Since then, assistance also has been extended to the "settled" Jewish population. Today JDC maintains a wide range of welfare programs for some 12,000 of the total Jewish population of 25,000. In view of the lower emigration rate, these figures are not likely to decrease in the near future. JDC assistance will provide regular and special relief grants to about 5,000 hardship cases monthly, including aged, invalid and chronically ill persons; medical care for more than 700 persons a month; and school canteens and kosher kitchens geared to feed more than 2,000 persons daily.

The ORT program subventioned by JDC provides vocational training for some 3,000 students annually. A new home for the aged, with accommodations for 100 elderly Jews, was opened in November in Warsaw. A summer-camp and youth program will provide Jewish education, as well as recreational activities, for 4,000 children. JDC also provides subsidies for religious congregations, for the upkeep of cemeteries, and for food and other supplies at Passover and other holidays.

Austria: The high proportion of Jewish aged (60 per cent are over 50 years of age) and chronically ill represents a tragic legacy of the Nazi era. In the Jewish population of more than over 10,000, approximately 3,000 will receive JDC help. Included among them are some 900 refugees from Eastern Europe. JDC-supported activities

- conducted through community organizations - include relief grants, a kosher canteen, a home for the aged, medical care, support of educational institutions and summer camps. JDC's economic rehabilitation activities are carried on through a loan fund and ORT vocational training facilities.

Belgium: JDC assistance is channeled through central Jewish welfare agencies in Antwerp and in Brussels. Despite efforts by the communities to shoulder an increasing share of welfare costs, the influx of new arrivals (chiefly from Eastern Europe) has forced them to remain heavily dependent on JDC subventions.

Besides monthly cash grants and three loan funds, JDC aid goes to canteen facilities, two homes for the aged, child care services and summer camps, and a medical program which includes a newly created psychiatric center.

In addition, a number of communal welfare, religious and cultural institutions are being rebuilt with the assistance of Claims Conference, Government and local funds.

Germany: Because so many of Germany's 30,000 Jews are aged and unable to work, they have benefited little from the country's economic boom. While welfare needs remain relatively high, the need for JDC assistance can be expected to decline as the communities assume a greater share of the financial burden. JDC provides aid through cash grants, medical aid, educational and cultural activities, a summer camp program and five loan funds, established a few years ago with the assistance of the Claims Conference.

Italy: On a smaller scale the situation in Italy is similar to that in France. The continued flow of refugees from Moslem countries and Eastern Europe during the past year resulted in an increase of about 20 per cent in the number of beneficiaries. Some 5,300 are now being aided, and this number is likely to grow. JDC's 1964 budget therefore must provide for a sizable increase over current expenditures.

Besides programs for refugees and migrants, JDC also subsidizes welfare aid on behalf of the settled population. Medical care is provided through OSE, the Jewish

medical agency. JDC assistance also is given for cash relief, feeding programs, institutions for the aged and mentally ill, summer camps and kindergartens, and rehabilitation loans.

ORT schools annually train 3,000 Jewish youngsters from poorer families to earn a better livelihood. JDC and Claims Conference funds, together with local contributions, are helping to establish and restore communal institutions.

Sweden: As one of the few European countries which escaped Nazi occupation, Sweden became a haven for thousands of Jewish refugees during World War II. In more recent years hundreds of families from Hungary and Poland also have found permanent asylum here. More than half of the country's 13,000 Jews are immigrants. Despite generous help from the Government and local agencies, the absorption of such large numbers of needy refugees is clearly beyond the means of the Jewish community.

Through the central welfare agency in Stockholm, JDC is continuing to provide funds for relief and social services. In addition, JDC and Claims Conference grants will help to establish and enlarge Jewish communal welfare and educational institutions.

Yugoslavia: The 6,500 Jews in Yugoslavia - a mere fraction of the pre-war Jewish population - include a very high proportion of aged and handicapped persons. The country's difficult economic situation and the low level of Government assistance make it essential for JDC to provide a major share of the community's relief funds. Welfare aid includes cash grants, support for a home for the aged, feeding programs, a students' home and summer camps.

Greece: To help sustain the needy among Greece's 6,000 Jews (the remnant of a pre-war population of over 75,000) JDC is contributing about half the cost of ongoing welfare programs - chiefly cash relief and medical care. Aid for community rehabilitation and reconstruction programs is extended through a loan fund; special grants are also provided for housing and integration.

Other European Countries: In Norway, JDC is continuing to subsidize welfare and rehabilitation programs for the refugees, who constitute a high percentage of the Jewish population... Current welfare requirements of the Jewish communities of Denmark and Holland are covered entirely by local sources; JDC aid is confined exclusively to the reconstruction of communal institutions... Responsibility for relief programs on behalf of the remaining refugees in Switzerland is being taken over by the community... Small groups of refugees in Portugal and Spain - aged and chronically ill persons requiring long-term or permanent care - are almost totally dependent on JDC assistance. In addition, as the result of the recent influx into Spain of substantial numbers of refugees from North Africa, JDC is being called upon to assist the community in the integration of the newcomers.

MOSLEM COUNTRIES.....\$6,200,000

Today JDC operates in three Arab countries in North Africa - Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria - and in Iran (Moslem but non-Arab). Scattered through these vast territories is a Jewish population estimated at a little over 200,000, of whom nearly 100,000 will be dependent on JDC assistance for their day-to-day needs in 1964.

From the very beginning of JDC work in the Moslem countries there has been hardly any period free from tension, in which JDC could plan and carry out long-range programs. In no other area of JDC's worldwide operations are its programs more sensitive to change because of the political climate and other factors. The economic instability and social unrest which have weighed heavily on these countries, particularly in North Africa, during the last decade have seriously affected the situation of the Jewish population. The spread of Arab nationalism and its sharp anti-Jewish overtones have added to their fears and insecurity.

Against this troubled background Jew and Arab alike are caught up in the daily struggle for existence, beset by hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance. But Jews,

because of their minority status, have felt the pressures and hardships far more than their Arab neighbors. As a result, there has been a massive movement of tens of thousands of people to Israel and France. However, the vast influx of Jews from isolated towns to the protection of cities has to a large extent maintained the number of distressed and impoverished Jews needing JDC aid.

At the same time local communal resources are gradually drying up as a result of the departures of the leaders and the more affluent members of the community. Government financial aid for Jewish communal services, which formerly constituted an important source of income, is steadily shrinking. The inflationary pinch that each new political economic crisis has provoked is reflected in ever higher costs which, for the most part, JDC has had to absorb. Moreover, the deteriorating economic situation has made local fund-raising more difficult.

Morocco: Although emigration has reduced the Jewish population to less than half its size of a decade ago, Morocco ranks as the third largest area of need (after Israel and France) in JDC's global operations. Half of the Jewish population, currently estimated to be from 95,000 to 105,000 Jews, will require JDC aid in 1964.

Schools continue to serve as the major channel of JDC's aid to children. Clothing and daily meals are provided for some 21,000 school children, two-thirds of them in the Alliance Israelite Universelle schools and the remainder in the religious schools of Ozar Hatorah and the Lubavitch. Supplementary food-rations also will be provided to some 18,000 persons - needy families and hardship cases - through food packages and soup kitchens.

The operating budget of OSE-Morocco, the principal Jewish health and medical organization, is largely covered by JDC funds. An average of 7,000 persons each month will be provided with medical services through dispensaries and health centers.

Other major JDC-supported activities will include cash relief grants for an average monthly caseload of 6,000 persons; summer camps for about 4,000 children; home

care and extra-mural services for some 400 aged; loans to artisans and small business people through JDC-Jewish Colonization Association credit institutions; support of Jewish youth movements and other welfare and cultural programs.

Algeria: The present Jewish population is estimated to be under 10,000 - a fraction of the 130,000 Jews who lived there some two years ago. The mass exodus of more than 100,000 in a matter of months completely disintegrated the once well-organized Algerian Jewish community. As a result JDC was compelled to establish an emergency relief program to care for the needy, the sick and the aged who still remained.

The residual Jewish population is mostly made up of small businessmen, professionals and Government functionaries. Almost 1,000 persons, primarily in Algiers and Oran but also including some in the smaller outlying villages, will comprise the JDC welfare caseload. JDC aid includes cash relief grants to handicapped persons who are without means of support, as well as medical and other services.

Tunisia: Emigration from Tunisia still continues, although not on the mass scale triggered by the outbreak of hostilities in 1961. Despite the sizable reduction in the Jewish population over the past two years, there has been relatively little diminution in JDC programs or in the numbers dependent upon JDC support.

As is so frequently the pattern in mass emigration of this kind, a disproportionate number of those remaining represent the most needy of the population. At the same time available communal resources have diminished. This is particularly striking in Tunisia as a result of the sharp fall-off in income from taxes levied by the community on kosher meat and wine, which constituted its major sources of funds. Moreover, with the closing of French schools, more Jewish children are enrolling in the Jewish community schools rather than attending Government schools.

Basically, the program is much the same as that in Morocco, although considerably

smaller. Approximately 12,000 of an estimated Jewish population of 30,000 will be regular recipients of JDC aid. These activities will include a school feeding program (aided greatly by the 1,500,000 pounds of food donated by the United States Department of Agriculture) for about 3,400 children daily. There are nine kindergartens with an estimated attendance of 800 children. Medical care, principally through OSE-operated medical installations, will reach some 4,500 persons monthly.

The secular and religious schools of the Alliance, Lubavitch and the Jewish communities expect a combined enrollment of over 5,000 students. Monthly grants will aid about 1,100 aged, sick and handicapped cases and also help maintain a home for the aged. A summer camp program for 700 youngsters, a clothing distribution for several thousand needy children, and a Passover relief program covering about 9,000 persons also will be a part of JDC-supported welfare programs. ORT vocational schools have an annual enrollment of some 1,900 trainees, and JDC credit institutions issue some 400 loans annually to heads of families.

Iran: The single Moslem country in which JDC programs have been relatively free from outside disturbances in recent years is Iran. But here too the general economic crisis in the country has created serious financial problems for the Jewish communities in maintaining the levels and standards of existing programs which JDC has helped the local organizations to develop over the years. Thus, even without any program expansion, without any increase in the more than 21,000 persons (out of a total Jewish population of about 80,000) now being assisted, JDC's 1964 expenditures will have to be at least 10 per cent higher merely to support ongoing activities.

About one-third of JDC's expenditures is budgeted for medical aid and public health services which reach many thousands of individuals each month through a network of hospitals, clinics, family and school health services, and sanitation programs. Another 30 per cent of the funds will go toward educational activities, primarily for

the 13,200 children attending Alliance, Ozar Hatorah and community schools, and day care centers.

JDC-supported kindergartens and school canteens and other supplementary feeding programs (aided by over 850,000 pounds of food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture) will serve an average of 7,500 individuals monthly. Other activities will include a clothing distribution to about 4,000 school children, a relief program for several hundred hardship cases and summer camps for 1,800 boys and girls.

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

The rising tide of immigration into Israel is expected to result in increased needs for Malben services.

Malben is not only the largest single JDC operation, but also the most costly one. Approximately half of Malben's total expenditures will go toward care of the aged, one-third for medical services, and the balance for rehabilitation, care of handicapped children and other services.

As the aged population in Israel increases, demands for services will continue to rise. At present some 23,000 aged immigrants benefit from Malben services annually. Of the 5,000 who are being cared for in Malben homes for the aged, about 20 per cent are infirm or require nursing care. In addition, Malben's program of extra-mural care has made it possible for thousands of aged to live outside of its institutions, thereby making more bed space available for the infirm. Malben is cooperating with the Jewish Agency and the Government to provide additional housing, day care services, housekeeping services for those requiring aid in daily household activities, boarding homes, and to establish Golden Age Clubs in cooperation with local authorities serving a current membership of 4,200.

Another important phase of this program is Ma'anak, a fund established in cooperation with the Jewish Agency, the Ministry of Health, and the municipalities, to

provide cash grants to needy old people who are not eligible for national old age insurance. These monthly grants serve to sustain some 15,000 individuals outside of Malben institutions.

Malben will continue to provide a substantial part of the bed space in Israel for the chronically ill. At the same time it has helped to create new facilities in other general hospitals. Malben also continues to give technical and financial assistance toward the construction of additional facilities in cooperation with Government and local municipalities. This includes a 60-bed rehabilitation and nursing care unit in Jerusalem, a 50-bed wing in the Tel Aviv City Hospital, and expansion of the Machne Israel Hospital, expected to serve as a comprehensive national rehabilitation center.

Annually, JDC-Malben institutions are providing full hospital care for some 2,500 persons. Four thousand others are cared for in out-patient clinics or through home-care services. Although Malben no longer maintains its own tuberculosis institution, it contributes to a special fund for the rehabilitation of TB patients, and supports a network of chest clinics treating more than 7,000 persons per month.

The Psychiatric Trust Fund, set up by JDC-Malben and the Ministry of Health, has begun to provide some of the country's desperately needed psychiatric facilities. These include accommodations for 500 psychiatric patients in various general or mental hospitals; facilities for some 500 patients in working villages and rehabilitation centers and other specialized institutions; three hostels for some discharged mental patients; out-patient clinics; rehabilitation fund; a special job program; a training program for psychiatric personnel, and a survey program to evaluate 2,000 patients in private institutions. In addition, Malben and the Ministry of Health are planning a 200-bed institution in Haifa to replace the sub-standard Acre mental hospital. This will entail an expenditure by JDC-Malben of \$500,000 over the funds already allocated to the Psychiatric Trust Fund.

The Malben policy of cooperation with Government, municipal and local organizations - including financial aid and technical assistance - has also helped to create needed services for mentally retarded children, cerebral palsy sufferers, polio victims, blind children, deaf mutes and other handicapped youngsters. Malben is also planning to establish a national assessment unit for retarded children in its Youth Rehabilitation Center in Jerusalem.

Other rehabilitation programs include sheltered workshops which will employ some 250 handicapped persons; a constructive loan fund, which helps handicapped immigrants open small shops; special vocational training programs; job placement, and grants for the purchase of special appliances.

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ISRAEL.....\$795,000

The continued increase of the school age population in Israel has placed a growing strain on the country's educational system, including the yeshivoth. In 1964 JDC will provide financial assistance for 104 yeshivoth with an enrollment of 12,600 students.

In addition to financial assistance, JDC will distribute over 5 million pounds of United States Food-for-Peace supplies to the students and their dependents, totaling more than 16,000 persons. These supplies include flour, powdered milk, oil and other products which are distributed through the religious institutions. JDC also has been instrumental in raising nutritional standards in the yeshivoth, in improving dormitory facilities, establishing adequate hygienic practices and providing health services.

Another major aspect of JDC aid is vocational training to enable yeshiva students who will not become religious functionaries to find suitable employment in other occupations. Assistance will also be given under the JDC program to a number of research projects employing some 100 refugee scholars, and monthly cash grants to refugee

rabbis and religious functionaries who, together with their dependents, number about 1,600 persons.

OTHER COUNTRIES.....\$329,800

JDC funds support community activities in a number of widely scattered areas. In Australia, funds are employed chiefly for the integration and absorption of large numbers of newcomers from Eastern Europe. Thus, JDC allocations to the welfare societies in Melbourne and Sydney, where the vast majority of refugees settle, are helping to provide relief for some 3,700 persons. Beside monthly cash grants, JDC-supported activities include employment and counseling services, child care, housing accommodations, sheltered workshops for aged and handicapped, student aid and domestic services for families unable to manage on their own because of serious illness or other disabilities. In addition, JDC credit institutions are assisting over 200 families annually through economic rehabilitation loans.

In China, the Philippines and Haiti, there are still a small number of refugees very much dependent on JDC aid for relief and medical services. JDC loan funds in Latin America continue to provide valuable aid in the integration of new immigrants. Loan institutions are also functioning in Turkey, Finland and Holland.

In India, the JDC welfare program which was started a few years ago is primarily concerned with the feeding of several hundred children in the Bombay area. JDC funds are also helping to maintain a small relief and medical care program, to improve the physical condition of the Jewish community schools and to assist ORT in establishing vocational training facilities.

RECONSTRUCTION.....\$1,950,000

JDC's support of ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) enables it to provide vocational training for more than 35,000 young people and adults

throughout the year. Half the trainees - and some 40 per cent of its budget expenditures - are in Israel.

In 1964 ORT will continue to play a vital role in speeding the absorption of Algerian refugees in France. Many were small businessmen in Algeria and consequently lacked skills necessary for employment in France. Others require additional training to help them find suitable jobs. Even with the expansion of ORT facilities in France there was not enough room for all the applicants and hundreds had to be turned away. To meet the increased needs for vocational training it will be necessary to undertake additional expansion facilities in France. To enable ORT to meet the increased needs JDC will provide \$1,950,000 toward ORT's 1964 budget of \$7,600,000.

RELIEF IN TRANSIT.....\$8,200,000

These funds will provide special assistance for tens of thousands of needy Jews who do not receive assistance through any of the other geographical or functional programs. In 1964 JDC must increase the funds available for this life-saving program by \$3,000,000.

OTHER.....\$2,420,300

There are a number of assistance programs and functional services which cut across geographical boundaries and are grouped into this miscellaneous category. These include Passover relief, special cultural projects, publications and seminars and training programs. Also included are the operating costs of JDC's New York and Geneva headquarters, its professional and overseas personnel and the cost of the annual audit.

1964 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

S U M M A R Y

<u>Family Service</u> — relief and rehabilitation.....	\$ 475,000
<u>Vocational Services</u> — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business and Loan.....	153,500
<u>Reception, Referral and Short-Term Relief Services</u>	108,000
<u>Office and Administrative Services</u>	60,500
<u>Subventions</u> — (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	<u>110,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 907,000</u>

1964 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS of the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

"Come in, please -" the woman at the door welcomed the NYANA caseworker with a warm smile.

It was the same low-rent apartment in which this DP family had been settled by NYANA nearly 12 years before. But there was quite a difference inside - books, pictures, TV set, comfortable couch, colorful rugs - all attesting to the family's adjustment in its new homeland.

NYANA was finding out how some of the families it aided to settle in New York were getting along. For a recent sample adjustment study, preliminary to a broader survey in the future, names were selected at random from NYANA's case files for the early 1950's and for Jewish families from Cuba resettled in the last two years. DP and Cuban families were visited and interviewed on the basis of a specially prepared questionnaire covering such items as living quarters, employment and earnings, education, and integration into the broader community.

While the small sampling does not provide conclusive data for the nearly 95,000 persons resettled by NYANA since 1949, it furnishes heartwarming evidence of the constructive use made of aid provided by UJA contributors. None of the families interviewed were spectacular successes - nobody was rich, they all had problems - but they had managed to surmount them and move ahead into the mainstream of American life while maintaining their spiritual and cultural values.

Among 30 families from Cuba interviewed, just over half had been displaced twice. Victims of Nazism, they had come as refugees to Cuba either in the late '30s or just after World War II. Painfully, they had rebuilt their lives only to find themselves

penniless refugees again. Most of them had become small businessmen or professional workers. Uprooted for the second time, they came to the United States with only their courage, their talents, their will to work.

Initially, their median weekly wages were very low, since few were able to obtain work commensurate with former skills, largely because they couldn't speak English. But today, the median salary is \$89 per week. A number have children who are attending college.

The DP families who came here some 10 years ago have had a much harder time and took longer to reach an economic and social adjustment than the Cubans, largely because of their more deprived, traumatic backgrounds and less educational and vocational training. Yet they, too, have established new and rewarding lives. A few of the families interviewed own their own homes and some are self-employed in small businesses. The median salary for this group is more than \$100 per week.

All of the families interviewed agreed on two major benefits of life in America - the freedom to be both a good American and a Jew, and the educational opportunities that are available to their children. They were deeply grateful for the help given them by American Jews but most felt that NYANA could have done more to assist them in their vocational adjustment so that they could have moved up to better jobs after they had had some work experience in this country.

For the last few years, NYANA has been giving more emphasis to vocational adjustment, and plans an accelerated vocational program for 1964. In fact, the survey revealed that refugee families are becoming independent much more quickly as a result of this intensified vocational assistance.

IMMIGRATION IN 1963

Approximately 7,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the United States in 1963, the majority of whom settled in New York City. The heavy Cuban immigration of 1961-62

fell off sharply, but special refugee legislation permitted many immigrants from Egypt, Eastern and Western European countries to join relatives in this country. Altogether, NYANA aided 4,500 persons in 1963, at a total expenditure of \$896,300.

An exceptional relief expenditure occurred in the continuing care of 165 children who came from Cuba unaccompanied by their parents. During 1963, the parents of more than 100 of these children came to the United States and, with NYANA's help, have established homes and are self-supporting. But the remainder of these children still are under NYANA's care.

In 1963, the average cost of resettling a refugee family of four in New York City was \$1,000, expended as follows: \$175 for temporary housing; \$85, one month's rent on apartment; \$85, rent security; \$300, basic furniture, household necessities; \$100, urgent clothing needs; \$140, food, incidentals, after settling in apartment; \$115, emergency medical care, drugs, supplementation of salary for first few months until earnings increase. These costs are rising, however, owing to increases in rent, medical care and other essential services.

IMMIGRATION IN 1964

Approximately 7,000 Jewish immigrants - the same number that came in 1963 - are expected to arrive in the United States in 1964. Emigration from Cuba now is halted and most of the Jews from Egypt eligible for settlement in this country already have arrived. However, newcomers from certain Eastern European countries are expected in greater numbers - mainly to join relatives already settled here.

In a recent major message to Congress, President Kennedy urged a broad revision of our immigration laws. If such liberalized legislation is adopted, many more persons would be permitted to immigrate to this country.

NYANA SETTLEMENT SERVICES

The New York Association for New Americans has three major departments through

which services are provided, with Central Reception giving initial direction to 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

The basic function of this department is to assess the newcomer's immediate needs and move him on to one of the agency's service departments or, where appropriate, refer him to another community agency. The department's scope recently has been increased to include short-term assistance, cash grants and counseling in emergency situations.

In 1963, this department handled requests for service from 2,045 families, representing some 6,135 individuals.

FAMILY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

NYANA's major expenditure is in Family Service, which provides the basic necessities and counseling services for an immigrant family until it is on its own. The average period of dependency for a newly arrived family has been shortened during the last few years through more specialized vocational and other rehabilitative services.

In 1963, some 2,010 newcomers received assistance from the Family Service Department to establish their families as self-supporting units in New York City.

VOCATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Only when a man has a job is he well on his way to adjustment. But finding a job - and finding the right job - is not easy. It is especially difficult for unskilled, older individuals and for certain categories of professional workers. These groups made up a large part of NYANA's caseload in 1963. During this period NYANA aided 2,250 persons with a variety of employment and vocational services. A total of 980 were placed in verified jobs; others were provided with retraining courses, rapid-study English instruction and counseling services to help them find employment. Some 69 elderly or handicapped newcomers were provided with supervised work and training in the Sheltered Workshop. This enabled 18 of them - eight over 60 years of age - to move into regular jobs during the year. Thus far, the NYANA Workshop has assisted 325 newcomers.

The NYANA Business and Loan division of this department helps families to establish small retail businesses when, for reasons of health or other handicaps, regular employment is not feasible. Loans also are made to purchase various tools and equipment necessary in some skilled and professional jobs.

The loan repayment rate continues to be a gratifying index of the integrity and responsibility of our Jewish newcomers.

NYANA EXPENDITURES IN 1963

A total of \$896,300 was spent in 1963 to meet the needs of 4,500 Jewish newcomers. This sum was distributed among NYANA's services as follows:

THE 1965 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
27th Annual Campaign for Rescue and Reconstruction

On Behalf of Immigrants to Israel

...Jews in Need Overseas

...Refugees to the U.S.



GOAL

\$71,000,000

Regular Campaign

PLUS

\$38,400,000

Special Fund

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



PRESENTED TO THE UJA 27th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 10-13, 1964

GOAL

\$71,000,000 **REGULAR
CAMPAIGN**

PLUS

\$38,400,000 **SPECIAL
FUND**

A BUDGET FOR THE
**AMERICAN JEWISH
 1965 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
 ARCHIVES**

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1965 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Breakdown, by Agency

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Regular Campaign</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
United Israel Appeal - Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. - New York	\$47,000,000	\$31,200,000	\$ 78,200,000
Joint Distribution Committee	19,900,000	6,600,000	26,500,000
New York Association for New Americans	900,000	—	900,000
United Hias Service	—	600,000	600,000
United Jewish Appeal, National	3,200,000	—	3,200,000
	<u>\$71,000,000</u>	<u>\$38,400,000</u>	<u>\$109,400,000</u>

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Jewish Agency</u> <u>for Israel, Inc.,</u> <u>New York</u>	Immigration.....	\$20,850,000
	Initial Assistance, Absorption, Social Service....	19,650,000
	Immigrant Housing.....	17,300,000
	Agricultural Settlements.....	9,600,000
	Youth Care and Training.....	4,800,000
	Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,800,000
	Administration of Above Programs.....	1,600,000
	Total, Programs in Israel.....	\$75,600,000
	Debt Service and Debt Repayment in U. S.....	2,300,000
	Administration, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem).....	300,000
		<u>\$78,200,000</u>
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 78,200,000</u>
<u>Joint</u> <u>Distribution</u> <u>Committee</u>	European Countries.....	\$ 5,222,500
	Moslem Countries.....	6,000,000
	Malben in Israel.....	6,000,000
	Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel.....	800,000
	Other Countries.....	233,000
	Reconstruction.....	2,000,000
	Relief-in-Transit.....	6,300,000
	Other.....	2,298,000
		<u>\$28,853,500</u>
	<u>Anticipated Income from sources other than UJA:</u>	<u>-2,353,500</u>
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 26,500,000</u>
<u>New York</u> <u>Association for</u> <u>New Americans</u>	Family Service(Relief and Rehabilitation)....	\$ 450,200
	Vocational Training.....	146,300
	Central Application Service, Relief.....	136,500
	Office and Administrative Service.....	72,000
	Subventions for Services to Immigrants.....	95,000
		<u>\$ 900,000</u>
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>
<u>United Hias</u> <u>Service</u>	Requirements for Immigration Work.....	\$ 2,530,000
	<u>Amount to be provided by UJA.....</u>	<u>\$ 600,000</u>
<u>UJA National</u>	Campaign Operations and Administration.....	\$ 3,200,000
	<u>Total, 1965 United Jewish Appeal Financial Requirements.....</u>	<u>\$109,400,000</u>

A BUDGET FOR THE 1965 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

"What evaluation do you put on a child's eyes - when you save that child from going blind?"

This was a question asked at a conference of workers in-the-field serving one of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal.

Then, as if in answer to his own question, the field worker who had asked it declared, "Frankly, I don't know of any way to put a dollar and cents value on anything so valuable as a pair of eyes - or on such an accomplishment as saving them. But I can tell you with pride and the deepest satisfaction that we have saved thousands of children's eyes."

The same question, translated to the great work represented in the pages that follow, could be expressed in a hundred different ways, all adding up to one question: "What value shall we put on the work of UJA?"

What value shall American Jews put on the programs designed not only to save eyes - but the health - the minds - the precious abilities - the very lives of hundreds of thousands of Jewish men, women and children?

What value does one put on the fact that 26 years after UJA's founding, American Jews are still engaged in the historic work of insuring the survival of Jews as a community and as a people - despite forces which in each generation threatened that survival?

UJA's agencies, which will serve nearly three quarters of a million people in Israel and 29 other countries of the world, including our own, have presented here needs which total \$109,400,000. This sum in no way represents the "worth" of UJA's activities.

Instead, this sum is the arithmetic which sets forth the real objectives - the human aims - of this year's Appeal, some of which are:

- to bring another large number of people to Israel and other free lands and start them on new lives, lived in freedom.

- to provide specific child care for 165,000 children in homes, in nurseries, and through the provision of something so simple and yet so essential as hot meals in schools, new clothing for warmth and self-respect and other help.

- to ease the years for more than 75,000 aged persons, invalids and chronically ill.

- to lead thousands of children and adults out of darkness into the light by means of increased absorption aid.

- in short, to brighten lives - transform them - replace hope for despair and life for death.

As the following pages will narrate, 1965 will see still another year of intense movement among Jews. More than 400,000 have been on the move from country to country in the last four years. Each year has seen roughly 100,000 Jews migrating from European and Moslem countries - many to Israel - others to France - and still others to havens in the Western hemisphere.

It is anticipated that the movement in 1965 will be about on the same order, and that the number of Jews entering Israel will be in the same high numbers as has been the case for the last four years.

Thus we have the continuing need to help Jews leave countries where they cannot live as Jews, and bring them to free lands. But we also have the continuing responsibility, once they have reached those lands, of giving them all the assistance they need which is in our power to give.

It was never the intention of anyone representing the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal to rescue a Jew from misery only to bring him to new misery. But from the very inception of UJA's work, the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee have been fighting an up-hill battle—without the means they fully require—to bring people from misery to a new and better life.

In Israel, particularly, there is so urgent a need for a strong absorption program that we can no longer afford to delay putting it into effect as immediately and as forcefully as possible. How can we delay when so many need so much?

To sharpen the problem in another area of rescue and rehabilitation, the Joint Distribution Committee now faces a critical drop in income. This year brings a cessation of funds from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, representing a loss of \$7 million a year which the JDC had been receiving from this source since 1954. The money comes to an end—but not the human needs! It rests now with the Jews of America to bridge this and other gaps by providing more funds than they have made available in recent years, if we are to save and rebuild lives.

The simple fact is that the life we neglect to save today - for any reason - may not be here to save tomorrow. Not if we wait!

What value, then, shall we American Jews place on our work in UJA? On the work which is still so important - still so vital - as we enter our 27th year?

The answer is: "Beyond price."

When one views what has already been done - the thousands of victories won - the existence of a vital, growing people in the young State of Israel - the re-establishment of meaningful Jewish communities in European lands where they had been left practically shattered - the living presence of hope and life where once there was only despair and death - then we know that we have helped bring about achievements worth all the effort they required.

And those achievements are priceless.

1965 REQUIREMENTS

of the

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL - JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

S U M M A R Y

<u>For Programs in Israel</u>	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Special Budget</u>	<u>Total</u>
Immigration.....	\$12,800,000	\$ 8,050,000	\$20,850,000
Initial Assistance, Absorption, Social Service.....	10,700,000	8,950,000	19,650,000
Immigrant Housing.....	5,600,000	11,700,000	17,300,000
Agricultural Settlement.....	8,600,000	1,000,000	9,600,000
Youth Care and Training.....	3,300,000	1,500,000	4,800,000
Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....	1,800,000	-	1,800,000
Administration of Above Programs.....	1,600,000	-	1,600,000
Total for Programs in Israel	<u>\$44,400,000</u>		<u>\$75,600,000</u>
Debt Service in the U.S.....	\$ 2,300,000	-	\$ 2,300,000
Administration, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (New York and Jerusalem).....	300,000	-	300,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$47,000,000</u>	<u>\$31,200,000</u>	<u>\$78,200,000</u>

1964 REQUIREMENTS of the JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

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

Redemption of People

The story of modern Israel began with the forging of the implements of statehood and the redemption of a semi-arid land. Today, it is primarily the story of the shaping of a new society and the redemption of people — those who came and those who are still coming:

... people like Ilona N., who no longer watches the clock, fearful that her husband may not return safely home from work ...

... people like Yaakov M., the son of illiterate immigrant parents, who hopes to become a nuclear physicist...

... people like Nahum R., the blind switchboard operator, who has graduated from social welfare to self-support...

"He who redeems one life in Israel is like him who redeems a whole world," teaches Jewish tradition.

Today, hundreds of thousands of immigrants in Israel can testify to the truth of that saying. For each, his world has been redeemed.

Yet the work of redemption is still far from completed.

It started with the immigrant tidal wave of 1948-50. It slowed down somewhat in 1952-54. It rose again in 1956-57. After a three-year lull, it picked up again in 1961-63. It is expected to stay at a high level through 1964 and 1965.

This continued heavy influx of newcomers is a "silent" immigration. Its origin is off the record. Once in Israel, their transfer from ship or plane to permanent homes is a matter of hours. The newcomers are moved along quickly, unobtrusively, while the rest of Israel works, plays or sleeps, seemingly oblivious to the fact that the miracle of the return still continues.

camps, and the "lost" Jews who poured out of Yemen to "return" via the planes of "Operation Magic Carpet."

But the continuing drama of this life-and-death effort no longer makes itself evident above everything else in the landscape of Israel. There are no tent cities today. Only a comparative handful of the tin and wooden shacks of the ma'abarot can still be seen.

Israel's dusty war-shattered towns and cities of yesterday have all but disappeared in vigorous programs of fix-up, build-up and dress-up. The immigrant planes still arrive in Lydda, but their passengers are hardly noticed in the heavy tourist traffic at the airport. The immigrant ships still come to Haifa, and the disembarkation of the newcomers is frequently masked by large numbers of actual tourists and visitors coming on their own.

Melting Into the Landscape

The very processes of welcome and reception have taken on an unobtrusive efficiency. Sixty or so families can come down the gangplank at Haifa on a given morning. A census of these same families by evening of the next day would show them installed in modest flats, generally of two rooms, in as many as a dozen development towns stretching all the way from Eilat at the southern tip of the Negev to Carmiel in the Galilee, equipped with a few days' food and necessities, and already engaged in beginning a new life.

On the third day, an interested visitor to one of the development towns that received some of the new immigrants would hardly be able to tell the newest arrivals from those who had already been in Israel months, perhaps even a year or two.

Yet behind this facade of normalcy, a desperate battle of rescue and revival goes on. Where funds are lacking, the most skillful planning can end up as unsatisfactory improvisation and do-without, not just of "extras", but of sheer necessities.

Only one who has closely observed the process of immigration and absorption can

know of the tragic half-measures that are decided upon almost daily to meet the emergencies of the moment. Many of the apartments, for the sixty families just given in our example, were unfinished. Others were hastily secured by the Jewish Agency from the government housing authority, which had built the new flats for old time Israeli citizens, who in turn had been saving and investing for years to acquire them.

This is but one example of a whole vast range of activities where the chronic shortage of funds negates sound planning and introduces a chronic atmosphere of emergency.

No Immigration Let-Up

The most serious aspect of this shortage has already shown itself in the area of immigrant absorption. One out of four of Israel's immigrants - some 352,000 persons - is far from satisfactorily absorbed. A distinguished leader of the Jewish Agency for Israel recently said that if not another immigrant came into Israel for the next five years, the work of immigrant absorption: housing - social welfare aid - adult education - youth training and other help - could command all the funds that the United Jewish Appeal today provides, and much more besides.

But heavy immigration is not stopping. Nor would any supporter of the United Jewish Appeal, or citizen of Israel, want immigration to end until the last Jew who needs Israel has arrived there. In 1965, then, the work of rescue - and the more complex work of revival - as detailed in the pages that follow, must go on.

For its work, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, asks from the United Jewish Appeal - through the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., - about one-third of the overall cost of taking in the newcomer and transforming him into a self-sufficient, contributing member of Israel's society. The Israel citizen, through taxes, loans and contributions, is already meeting two-thirds of this cost, along with the cost of defense and other heavy national burdens which are his responsibility alone.

In 1965, we American Jews have the responsibility of doing our utmost to insure that this contribution goes well beyond our present one-third share in the great and continuing task of our Jewish generation.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1965

Regular Budget.....	\$47,000,000
Special Budget.....	<u>31,200,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$78,200,000</u>

The total budgetary requirements submitted by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in New York for the year 1965 amount to \$78,200,000, of which \$75,600,000 is required for immigration and resettlement activities to be carried out by its agent in Israel - the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem - according to specific line-by-line allocations made by the New York organization.

This budget is based on the expectation that about the same number of immigrants will arrive in Israel in 1965 as did in 1964. The increase of \$3 million in the total requirements over those of last year is due mainly to the fact that in 1965 the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, anticipates taking over certain immigration costs formerly covered by the Joint Distribution Committee.

However, while the increase in the required total is only \$3 million, the difference in the funds allocated for work in Israel is \$9.5 million. The increase of \$6.5 million in allocations for work in Israel above the increase in total requirements, reflects the suspension of repayments of principal on the Consolidation Loan included in the 1964 budget. For 1965, only interest payments on the loan will be made.

It must be remembered that the Consolidation Loan was arranged in 1961 when immigration to Israel was less than two-thirds of what the yearly rate of immigration has been over the past four years, and is expected to be again in 1965. Income from UJA has failed to keep pace with the increase in immigration. The suspension of the repayment of principal on the Consolidation Loan for two years is designed to make an additional \$13 million available to meet the needs of this accelerated immigration for those two years.

As a result of the additional \$13 million, the budgetary requirements presented

here are designed to cover 80 per cent of what the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, will require in 1965 for its immigration, rehabilitation and related programs as contrasted with 50 per cent last year. Since it is anticipated that the Jewish Agency will receive about 20 per cent of its requirements from Keren Hayesod campaigns in countries outside the United States, Youth Aliya, Reparations, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, government grants for agriculture, etc., the Agency will not have to engage in any substantial additional borrowing in 1965, provided the immigration estimates are not exceeded.

The Budgetary Requirements submitted on the following pages are divided into two sets of figures: the Regular Budget, providing for an immigration of 30,000 persons - which is considered a normal flow - and the Special Budget designed to meet the needs of additional immigrants expected to arrive during 1965.

The designations "Regular" and "Special" are not meant to convey a sense of lesser or greater urgency. The needs of the first thirty thousand immigrants will not be qualitatively different from those of the next twenty or thirty thousand. The terms "Regular" and "Special" are used here to indicate an immigration of the magnitude with which Israel had to cope over the past four years and which is expected to be equalled in 1965. This creates an extraordinary situation which requires extraordinary effort.

IMMIGRATION

Regular Budget.....	\$12,800,000
Special Budget.....	<u>8,050,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$20,850,000</u>

The cost of freedom continues to go up. The road which brings the new immigrant from his country of origin to Israel - including all way-stations along the route - and the services which must be provided him - will be more expensive in 1965 than in

1964*. This will be true even if the estimates on which this budget is based are not exceeded, and the total number of immigrants in 1965 does not rise above the average for the last four years.

In general, the transportation and related costs included in this budget constitute items over which the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, has no control. The Agency cannot determine how many will come, nor by what route they will travel, nor what special problems and requirements may result in extra costs. In its immigration work, the Jewish Agency must always operate under the threat that doors which are open may close at any time. Immigration - the saving of lives - therefore, holds priority over all other Agency activities, regardless of cost.

For 1965, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., has budgeted \$20,850,000 for immigration and related activities, as follows:

Transportation of immigrants and documentation.....	\$16,550,000
Maintenance of immigrants en route and in transit camps outside of Israel.....	1,800,000
Maintenance of offices abroad.....	1,030,000
Medical services in transit camps and en route.....	320,000
Accompanying personnel.....	180,000
Transporting and handling of immigrants' belongings....	950,000
Supervision of dietary laws on foreign ships (kashrut).....	<u>20,000</u>
Total	<u>\$20,850,000</u>

* In 1963-64, fares, documentation and other expenses for transferring an immigrant from his country of origin to Haifa, Israel, amounted to \$259; in 1964-65 the cost rose to \$276; for 1965-66 the cost is budgeted at \$309.

INITIAL ASSISTANCE, ABSORPTION, SOCIAL SERVICE

Regular Budget.....	\$10,700,000
Special Budget.....	<u>8,950,000</u>
Total	<u>\$19,650,000</u>

Over the past few years, the income of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. from UJA remained about the same from year to year. Yet the curve of immigration - and the cost - rose sharply. They are expected to remain at a high level in 1965. Since, as noted earlier, the costs of transportation and documentation, which are beyond the Agency's control, have increased year after year - not only on a per capita basis but in the aggregate - the Agency has been forced to cut back on those items which are under its control. Although these cuts are technically feasible, they nonetheless run counter to the moral responsibility which the Agency - and through it world Jewry - has assumed toward Israel's newcomers.

The most vital area which has been caught in this squeeze brought about by rising immigration costs and fairly static philanthropic income has been the field of absorption. It is generally apparent that immigrant absorption has never kept pace with the high flow of immigration itself. This is a source of grave concern both to the leaders of the Jewish Agency and to all Americans who hold dear the welfare of Israel's immigrants.

Absorption problems vary with the country of origin of the immigrants and the resulting differences in social and educational background. During the past few years, a large proportion of the immigrants came from less developed areas and included many large families, aged and ill persons. Recently, the immigration pattern changed. An increased number of immigrants are now coming from more developed countries. As a group they have a better health status and age composition than those of the first group. For the first group, the assistance most needed is in the fields of guidance, homemaking, social services and basic vocational training. For the second - many of

whom arrive with vocational or professional skills - the services most needed are in the areas of language study and short-term retraining.

The budget as presented seeks to do justice to the needs of both groups on a basis of minimum services. In order to meet the needs of the many earlier arrivals from less developed areas who are still awaiting rehabilitation or institutional care, allocations for social services have been substantially increased. To meet the absorption needs of the current arrivals from the developed areas, allocations for language study and the retraining of professionals have also been increased. As a result, total allocations for Initial Assistance and Absorption included in this budget are \$7,558,000 above last year's requirements.

Reception and Initial Assistance

There are certain basic services which must be provided to every immigrant upon arrival in Israel regardless of family status, health, occupational background, etc. For 1965, allocations for reception and initial assistance are planned totalling \$3,580,000 to cover the following activities:

Equipment and Furniture.....	\$1,913,000
Food.....	168,000
Transportation in Israel.....	200,000
Initial Cash Grants.....	638,000
Medical Insurance.....	460,000
Partial payment for water, electricity and other public services.....	<u>201,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$3,580,000</u>

Ulpanim

As mentioned above, allocations must be substantially increased in 1965 for the special intensive courses through which immigrants with professional training, white-collar workers and persons with other vocational skills, acquire a working knowledge of Hebrew in a minimum of time. These courses, known as Ulpanim, have proved highly successful in accelerating the absorption of new arrivals, and it is hoped that more than 10,000 students will benefit from training in the Ulpanim in 1965. Unfortunately,

in the recent past, many heads of families have had to be turned away because of lack of facilities, or because there were no funds to support the student's family during his five-or-six-month full-time course of study. Thus many immigrants who might have benefitted from the favorable employment picture for professionals and skilled workers were held back by lack of knowledge of Hebrew.

In 1965, to provide an adequate number of Ulpan courses and subsistence grants for the families of enrolled students, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will have to allocate as follows:

Operation of 75 existing Ulpanim.....	\$ 240,000
Extension and improvement.....	583,000
Assistance to students' families.....	<u>687,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$1,510,000</u>

Absorption of Professionals, Artisans and Businessmen

It is impossible to estimate in advance exactly how many of the new arrivals will require assistance and re-training in order to take up their posts in Israel.

The fact that more immigrants than formerly are coming from developed countries means that more assistance will be necessary.

The rapid development of Israel has been accompanied by a shortage of qualified professionals and it is important that those who have professional training be enabled to re-establish themselves. It is particularly important to assist professionals and their families through payment of rent and in the acquisition of apartments while they are adjusting themselves to local conditions and techniques, or finding the right posts for their special skills.

The Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, is also anxious to assist immigrants who are qualified to set themselves up in trades or in small commercial enterprises. For this purpose easy credit facilities must be provided.

To aid in carrying out the above programs, the Jewish Agency in 1965 will have to allocate \$4,133,000 for the following activities:

Assistance in payment of rent for apartments.....	\$1,000,000
Loans for acquisition of apartments.....	667,000
Constructive loans.....	<u>2,466,000</u>

Total.....\$4,133,000

Special Absorption Aid

To the extent to which Israel's earlier immigrants now remain unabsorbed, they represent a burden on the country's resources and the means of the Social Service Division of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

To make possible the activities of this division, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., has allocated \$9,583,000 in 1965 to be distributed as follows:

Service of Social Workers.....	\$1,270,000
Creating Sources of Employment.....	3,791,000
Care of the Aged.....	2,152,000
Care of the Blind.....	590,000
Maintenance and Construction of Institutions for Invalids.....	<u>1,780,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$9,583,000</u>

The work of the Social Service Division is based on three principles.

- a) As a body supported by voluntary funds, the Division cannot take the place of the public welfare services, i.e., it cannot assume responsibility for long-term relief, institutional care, and other related services required by social problem cases;
- b) As an integral part of an organization which brings tens of thousands of immigrants to Israel every year, the Division's program must be designed to rehabilitate the largest numbers of social problem cases, thus keeping to a minimum those who might otherwise become long-term or even life-time burdens on the public welfare system;

c) By consultation and limited one-time grants the Division must try to stimulate the establishment by other organizations of institutions specializing in various areas of care and rehabilitation. (Only in rare instances does the Division operate institutions of its own.)

In accordance with these principles, in 1965 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. will allocate funds for a variety of social service activities. These can conveniently be listed under two categories, as indicated.

1. Prevention: These are the activities aimed at keeping immigrants with absorption difficulties from becoming welfare cases or social problems. They include:

a) The Service of Social Workers who attempt to study each case, counsel each family, and explore all possible avenues of rehabilitation before immigrants are turned over to the public welfare service. Because of the shortage of funds and trained personnel, this procedure cannot always be followed. In 1964, many cases had to be referred to the public welfare office before all other possible avenues of rehabilitation had been exhausted. In the hope of increasing the extension of such services, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. has allocated a total of \$1,270,000 for the salaries of social workers and related personnel.

b) Creating Sources of Employment for immigrants who cannot be absorbed readily by the existing labor market. To this end, in 1965, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. is allocating \$3,791,000 for the construction of shops and workshops, the purchase of tools and equipment for craftsmen and the setting up of newsstands and other facilities for self-employment.

2. Care: The institutional care of aged immigrants with no means to care for themselves or family to assist them, is the major responsibility of Malben, the Joint Distribution Committee's program in Israel. In 1965 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. must allocate \$2,152,000 to aid elderly immigrants who are ineligible for Malben - and who are physically able to live outside of an institution.

This allocation covers the following services:

\$1,520,000 as a contribution towards the fund from which elderly immigrants ineligible for National Insurance receive small monthly payments;

\$ 260,000 for part-time domestic help;

\$ 372,000 for the maintenance of "Parents' Homes," where elderly immigrants whose support comes from their own part-time work, old-age grants and public assistance, have modest one-room apartments with kitchen facilities.

To assist some of the large number of ill and handicapped immigrants who arrived in Israel in the last few years, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. must include the following allocations in its 1965 budget:

\$ 590,000 for special training and local day-centers for the blind;

\$1,780,000 for the maintenance, expansion and construction of institutions for the care of invalid immigrants.

Ma'abarot and Temporary Accommodations

The 1965 budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. includes a sum of \$844,000 for the maintenance and administration of the remaining ma'abarot (transit camps), and other temporary quarters (deteriorated slum buildings). About 15,000 people are still housed in the ma'abarot, and 10,000 in the temporary quarters.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

Regular Budget.....	\$ 5,600,000
Special Budget.....	<u>11,700,000</u>
Total	<u>\$17,300,000</u>

For 1965 the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, has been forced to reduce its participation in the cost of housing the new arrivals below the one-third share which it rightfully considers the minimum it should provide. Housing, therefore, is the one item which is lower in the 1965 budget than in the budget submitted last year.

This reduction comes at a time when Israel's people must make sharply increased military expenditures to counter the modern arms supplied to Egypt. It would seem morally imperative and just, then, that the Jewish people of the free world, acting through the Jewish Agency, should increase - rather than decrease - their share in the cost of housing newcomers. Yet considerations of fairness and justice do not change the realities of balance sheets and philanthropic funds available.

Not only Israel's taxpayers, but the immigrants themselves will have to bear the brunt of this reduction in the Jerusalem Agency's housing budget.

This may be seen from the following: The allocations included in the 1965 budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., do not provide for enlarging hundreds of previously built immigrant housing units which were overcrowded from the first - with as many as eight persons sharing a small two-room apartment. Nor do they provide any funds for urgently needed slum clearance to improve conditions in the former Arab quarters which were hastily pressed into service during the early years of mass immigration. These were substandard to start with and have deteriorated even further.

Furthermore, even though all of the housing allocations of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., will go for the construction of new dwellings or rent for units made available to the new arrivals, indications are that many newcomers will undergo

suffering that could be avoided by increased funds. Many will have to be accommodated for weeks in unfinished units lacking doors, windows, proper floors and - at times - even proper sanitary facilities.

To help alleviate the immigrant housing situation, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1964 continued its efforts to secure American investment capital for the construction of such housing in Israel. So far, more than 8,000 units have been constructed and occupied under this scheme, with rent payments guaranteed by Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. out of its share of UJA proceeds. Negotiations for an additional 4,000 units are about to be concluded.

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Regular Budget.....	\$8,600,000
Special Budget.....	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total	<u>\$9,600,000</u>

Israel's new immigrant settlements are more than production units for the country's agricultural economy. They are a way of life for 137,800 immigrants settled on the land since May, 1948.

The allocations of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, for the assistance and consolidation of the 484 farming communities under its care, are significant not only in terms of the expansion of agricultural production but in terms of stabilizing and securing the life of these farm families.

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

These are remarkable achievements by immigrants who were formerly shopkeepers, peddlers, white collar workers, craftsmen and tradesmen. But the achievements might

have been even greater if these new farmers had not faced great handicaps. They have waited patiently for the tools which have been promised to them, as well as the roads, the schools and the irrigation facilities that have been deferred from one year to the next. They have worked and waited and have stuck it out because they were 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.

Everyone recognizes that priority in the allocation of its limited funds has had to be given by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, to the pressing tasks of transporting, housing and giving initial assistance to new arrivals. But this offers little consolation to those who have struggled for years on the land with inadequate equipment and poor living conditions. Nor is it a consolation for them to know that immigration is increasing again and that consequently the Jewish Agency is more hard-pressed than ever to find the funds for completing its agricultural programs.

The allocations for agricultural settlement of the Jewish Agency, Inc., for 1965 provide only \$1,000,000 under the Special Budget heading as compared to \$1,950,000 last year. This reduction reflects the fact that the larger number of skilled persons and professionals among the new arrivals makes it likely that only a small percentage will settle on the land.

On the other hand, allocations under the Regular Budget are increased from \$6,522,000 to \$8,600,000 in order to enable the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, to carry out its plans to complete the long-due final consolidation of the older immigrant villages.

It is anticipated that by April 1, 1965, consolidation of the first one hundred villages will be completed, and they will be removed from the Agency's rolls. Meanwhile, another 100 settlements are slated for final consolidation within the next four years.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING

Regular Budget.....	\$3,300,000
Special Budget.....	<u>1,500,000</u>
Total	<u>\$4,800,000</u>

Perhaps the most striking fact about Israel's immigration is that for the past few years at least half of the total has consisted of children and youths under 18 years of age. Unfortunately, a high percentage were children of parents who for reasons of age, health, lack of education or vocational skills, fell into the "absorption problem" category. To help provide such youngsters with special educational and recreational facilities, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. in 1965 is allocating a total of \$4,800,000.

As in the case of housing, the greatest part of the cost of training and educating the children of immigrants is met by the Israel taxpayer. Compared with the taxpayer's expenditures to make possible free elementary schooling, graded high school fees, vocational guidance and youth labor exchanges, the educational allocations of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., are minimal. But these are important still because they help support the special services needed to bring immigrant youngsters closer to the general educational, cultural and social level.

The changes in the allocations for 1965 as against 1964 under the headings Regular Budget and Special Budget reflect the concern for children with special absorption problems. Since more youngsters arriving in 1965 are expected to come from developed areas, where immigrants exhibit fewer physical and mental health problems and better educational preparation, allocations under the Special Budget have been decreased from

\$2,000,000 in 1964 to \$1,500,000 in 1965. On the other hand, total allocations under the Regular Budget heading which provide for care of disturbed and retarded children, for full-time upkeep of Youth Aliya wards from immigrant homes in which the father's earnings are too small to support a large family, for supplementary allocations for clothing and school luncheons, for the absorption of groups of 16 to 18 year olds in agricultural settlements and for other items have been increased from \$2,056,000 in 1964 to \$3,300,000 in 1965.

In addition to the above in 1965, the Jewish Agency, Inc., will continue to participate in financing the general Youth Aliya program. In the past three decades this remarkable effort has cared for more than 100,000 children and young people. Also included in the Jewish Agency, Inc.'s allocations are financial support for youth clubs, youth centers, vocational courses and related activities in the 32 immigrant development towns which have come into being in Israel in the last decade and a half.

All of these ongoing activities, which are already carried out by the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, or the Youth Aliya organization, are not to be confused with the program for which funds are now being sought through the new Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal.

This effort, which is separate and distinct from the ongoing annual UJA campaign, seeks to bring about the improvement and enlargement of Israel's secondary educational facilities. It will do this by raising capital funds to build and equip 72 high schools in Israel, and by providing scholarships for teacher-trainees and students, and by making possible related educational help.

The programs for which the Jewish Agency, Inc. must provide support in 1965 are indicated by the following budgetary breakdown:

Participation in Youth Aliya Program.....	\$ 1,953,000
School Luncheons, Food in Summer Camps, etc.....	50,000
Shoes and Clothing for Immigrant Children.....	200,000
Care of Retarded and Disturbed Children.....	412,000
Maintenance for 20 Youth Centers.....	375,000
Youth Ulpanim (intensive Hebrew seminars).....	120,000
Vocational Training Courses.....	250,000
"Absorption Groups" for 16-18 year old immigrants in agricultural settlements.....	120,000
Assistance to Parents of Trainees.....	50,000
Maintenance for Youth Clubs.....	250,000
Expansion of Existing Youth Clubs and Youth Centers.....	100,000
High School Scholarships and Maintenance Grants.....	220,000
Sports and Playgrounds.....	700,000

Total \$ 4,800,000

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OTHER ALLOCATIONS

Allocations to Institutions of Higher Learning.....\$1,800,000

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. expects to make grants totalling \$1,800,000 in 1965 to institutions of higher learning which accept new immigrants on scholarships, or at greatly reduced tuition. These institutions include: Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot; Israel Institute of Technology (Technion), Haifa; Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, and Tel Aviv University.

General Administration of Programs in Israel.....\$1,600,000

Despite the increase in allocations it proposes for approved programs in Israel, the Jewish Agency, Inc. is not increasing its allocations for the administrative costs of carrying out these programs. The amount of \$1,600,000 which it has designated for such administration is approximately 2.1 per cent of its total allocations for the programs to be carried out by the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, in 1965.

Administrative Expenses, United Israel Appeal and the
Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.....\$ 300,000

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., maintains offices in New York and Jerusalem to gather information and survey ongoing immigrant-aid programs. This observation of expenditures, and continuing analysis and evaluation of needs is essential to enable

the Board of Directors of the Jewish Agency, 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. has budgeted \$300,000 for 1965.

Debt Service.....\$2,300,000

A total of \$2,300,000 has been included in the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.'s 1965 budget for payment of interest on the \$45,000,000 outstanding under the joint Loan and Debt Liquidation Program of the United Israel Appeal and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.



1965 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

SUMMARY

European Countries.....	\$ 5,222,500
Moslem Countries.....	6,000,000
Malben in Israel.....	6,000,000
Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel.....	800,000
Other Countries.....	233,000
Reconstruction.....	2,000,000
Relief-in-Transit.....	6,300,000
Other.....	<u>2,298,000</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>\$28,853,500</u>

*Anticipated Income from other sources..... - 2,353,500

Amount to be provided by UJA..... \$26,500,000

through: Regular Campaign..... \$19,900,000

Special Fund..... 6,600,000

*The Joint Distribution Committee anticipates additional income from sources other than the United Jewish Appeal, such as receipts from Canada, South America and other sources. However, with the ending of the annual grant of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany in 1964, JDC will no longer receive about \$7,000,000 in income which it received from this source yearly since 1954.

1965 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

It is noteworthy that half-a-century after the Joint Distribution Committee was founded in 1914 to meet the crises of World War I - and in the 27th year of its existence as a co-founder of the UJA - its help is still desperately needed by almost half-a-million Jews. In its 50th anniversary year, JDC must aid 465,000 persons in North Africa, Europe and elsewhere in a still turbulent world.

Throughout the world in the past four years - as noted in the preface to this report - some 100,000 Jews a year have been on the move from country to country in a flow that recalls the heavy Jewish migrations following World War II. Even now, new developments provide fresh evidence that a state of upheaval still exists and that the large scale movements of Jewish populations of recent years are by no means over. From Tunisia comes a new migratory movement inspired by the sudden development of an uneasy atmosphere in that country.

The migrants who left their homes in recent years did so because of political, religious or economic discrimination. They came mainly from North Africa, but many also came from Eastern Europe. Some settled in Israel, some in Europe, chiefly in France. And though prospects for their future are hopeful - more so than ever before - the immediate situation for most is difficult, even critical.

All face the problems of adjustment and integration in their new countries after the traumatic experience of upheaval and displacement. The aged, sick and handicapped among these migrants usually require special care - in the institutions of JDC-Malben in Israel and in similar JDC-sponsored institutions in Europe and other areas. Because existing institutions and services - schools, synagogues and other communal facilities - have proven inadequate in many places which have received large numbers of new refugees, these have had to be expanded or new ones created.

The result, paradoxically, is that the JDC is faced with a continuing - or increased - high level of need in France, in Israel and other lands of refuge. At the same time, it is faced with a continuing - or increased - high level of need in North Africa, in the area from which so many thousands have recently departed. For in the latter area, those who have gone are the able. They have left behind decimated communities, top-heavy with the helpless. To insure adequate services in such places, even for a lesser number of people, does not imply that fewer dollars can be spent. The costs have not gone down and a larger share of responsibility must be assumed by the JDC.

For its 1965 program of aid, JDC will require a minimum of \$28,853,500 - of which \$26,500,000 must come from the UJA - an increase of one-and-a-half million dollars over the amount which was requested in 1964. In seeking this increase, the JDC turns to American Jews asking that they assume a greater burden than last year - a request made necessary by the termination of the funds it formerly received from the Conference for Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. Cessation of these funds has put an end to the \$7,000,000 JDC received annually from that source since 1954.

The minimal amount needed for JDC's programs in 1965 is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
European Countries	\$ 5,222,500
Moslem Countries	6,000,000
Malben in Israel	6,000,000
Religious and Cultural Activities in Israel	800,000
Other Countries	233,000
Reconstruction	2,000,000
Relief-in-Transit	6,300,000
Other	<u>2,298,000</u>
Total	<u>\$28,853,500</u>

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....\$5,222,500

In 1965 some 83,000 persons will require JDC's assistance in Europe. Yet five years ago beneficiaries in this area numbered only approximately 50,000.

This increase of more than 60 per cent since 1960 is largely the result of two episodes: the Bizerte incident in Tunisia in 1961 and the achievement of independence by Algeria in 1962, which sent tens of thousands of Jews fleeing, chiefly to France.

(Adding to the numbers coming out of North Africa is a more recent spurt of Jewish immigration from Tunisia which, as reported in the press, is the aftermath of a new anti-Israel attitude on the part of the government. In a steadily mounting atmosphere of tension and uneasiness over their status, Jews began leaving the country in considerable numbers again in the late summer and early fall of 1964.)

In Western Europe, the newcomers of 1961-62 joined the refugees of earlier flights - from Hungary and Egypt in 1956-1957 - and the thousands of still earlier victims of war and Nazism. Some of these early refugees will probably need aid for the rest of their lives; and among all the refugees, old and new, some will require monthly cash assistance, others medical care, rehabilitation and welfare assistance; still others must be cared for in homes for the aged or in children's homes.

In France alone 54,000 persons will need aid; there are also some 12,000 Jews in Poland and 6,000 in Italy who must have help, as well as smaller numbers in nine other countries: Austria, Belgium, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

France: Some two-thirds of JDC's 1965 European requirements are needed for programs in France. In recent years over 150,000 North African Jews have found haven there - more than 100,000 from Algeria, about 30,000 from Tunisia and 20,000 from Morocco. Most came with nothing more than they could carry on their backs or in their hands. These refugees from North Africa make up the greatest part of the 54,000 men, women and children who require aid in France.

Another 10 per cent of the beneficiaries are the DP's and refugees who found asylum in France immediately after World War II. Some 3,000 others are the more recent refugees from Egypt and Eastern Europe.

Housing is still one of the high priority needs in France, particularly for the newest arrivals. One of the most important programs has been the provision of funds to refugees for inexpensive lodgings. This program is carried out by the JDC together with the Fonds Social Juif Unifie (FSJU), the French-Jewish central fund-raising agency, and ICA (Jewish Colonization Association). Since 1961 this aid has gone to about 1,200 families; in 1965 it must be provided to another 300 families at a cost of \$225,000.

Another high priority is to help refugees obtain employment. Many of the Jewish repatriates from Algeria have been able to get jobs through their own efforts, but a number still require training in additional skills. This must be provided by JDC funds, and a placement bureau has had to be established as well.

The Jews from Tunisia, however, face far greater difficulties in adjusting in France. Unlike repatriates from Algeria, they are not French citizens and are limited by government-established quotas for foreign workers. As a result, more and more Jews from Tunisia require cash relief - and for longer periods of time.

Meanwhile, the French-Jewish community has increased from about 350,000 to half a million in a few years. It is evident that existing communal facilities and services are inadequate, not only in established Jewish communities in cities, but even more acutely in smaller towns where few Jews lived before.

The French-Jewish community, together with JDC, is giving considerable attention and financial support to building and enlarging synagogues, Talmud Torahs, community centers, summer camps, vocational schools and other institutions - but the needs are far from being met. It is expected that more funds will be raised by French Jews themselves - but in 1965 JDC will have to provide \$500,000 more in France for these purposes than in 1964.

Poland: In view of the fact that a considerable segment of Poland's Jewry is still in dire need of help, JDC's assistance in 1965 must continue on the same level

as in 1964. Some 12,000 persons - some of them "repatriates" from the Soviet Union - will require JDC aid in one form or another. About 1,000 persons will require monthly emergency cash grants. Another 5,000 persons, including the aged, the sick, the invalided and students, must be aided in various ways.

Aid must also go to continuance of a number of special programs. One of these is the maintenance of a new home for the aged in Warsaw, built with JDC aid to replace the substandard home in Lodz. JDC contributed to building costs of the new home and provided furnishings and equipment.

JDC must also support ORT in an important vocational training program in which 670 of the ORT students receive monthly cash assistance.

JDC must also continue to support children's clubs to provide both recreational activities and Jewish education. In addition, summer camps must give more than 3,000 children a healthful vacation in a Jewish atmosphere.

Austria: More than 90 per cent of Austria's 10,000 Jews are concentrated in the city of Vienna. Nearly a third of them will require help of some kind during 1965. So will a small number of Hungarian refugees.

Nearly 900 persons must receive monthly cash assistance, including some 700 aged, sick and unemployables. JDC must continue to support a kosher canteen serving about 140, and other services including a home for the aged, medical care, Jewish schools and kindergartens and a loan institution.

Belgium: A number of new arrivals from Eastern Europe are among the 600 persons who will receive monthly cash grants in Antwerp. JDC-supported central welfare organizations in Brussels and in Antwerp maintain two homes for the aged as well as medical aid programs. Credit institutions in both places also play an important role in economic rehabilitation, granting about 450 loans annually (nearly \$500,000).

A recently initiated program for the mentally ill - many of them concentration camp victims - has already shown good results. More than 200 persons will be treated as out-patients; others are hospitalized. A substantial number of cases have proven that they can recover under such treatment and can be expected to return to a relatively normal life.

JDC assistance cannot be cut - as former beneficiaries have been able to leave the assistance rolls, Eastern European migrants have taken their places.

Italy: In Italy, JDC will be forced to increase its budget by \$100,000 over 1964. The JDC caseload in Italy had been on the decline, but in recent months the numbers of those needing aid has increased. This is due not only to the continuing needs of refugees of earlier years from Egypt and Eastern Europe but particularly to the sizeable number of new Eastern European refugees who have arrived since the end of 1963. These transmigrants are forbidden to work and are therefore wholly dependent on JDC for maintenance. They stay an average of six to eight months; they now number more than 700 and their number is expected to increase.

Cash assistance and other aid must go to about 6,000 of the 34,000 Jews in Italy. This will include cash relief allowances for about 1,500, feeding programs for nearly 800, medical aid for more than 2,000 and ORT vocational training courses for more than 3,000. Also to be aided is a summer camp program for nearly 700 children and two loan institutions which provide about 250 loans annually (more than \$130,000).

Sweden: Newcomers make up nearly half of the Jewish population in Sweden. Until recently, local Jewish communities in Sweden had to depend upon funds from outside sources in order to provide such essential welfare services as cash relief, care for the aged, medical care, various religious and cultural activities, a summer camp program and a loan institution benefitting some 900 persons. But because these communities are now in a position to increase their contributions, JDC will be able to reduce its support in 1965.

Yugoslavia: The Jewish population of Yugoslavia which survived the Nazi holocaust is so pitifully small - only 6,500 - that it is in no position to support its needy. It must depend almost entirely on JDC for help with its caseload.

Some 400 persons in Yugoslavia receive monthly cash grants. Most of the recipients are widows, aged or sick, plus about 50 students who would otherwise be forced to end their studies. A home for the aged in Zagreb, serving all of Yugoslavia, provides care for about 115; 40 others get their meals at the home. Seven kindergartens are attended by 155 children; a summer camp program gives 400 young people an opportunity to participate in Jewish cultural activities during the summer months.

Other European Countries: In 1965, in Germany, local Jewish communities will take over most of the financial burden of serving more than 3,000 beneficiaries through cash relief, medical aid, and other programs...In Greece, JDC will match the contributions of the councils of Jewish communities in providing welfare aid to 800 persons. Included are cash relief, medical aid, educational and cultural activities and summer camps...A small amount will be provided in Holland for a program of care for the mentally ill...In Norway, a small number of beneficiaries will receive relief...In Portugal, aid will go to war survivors who must have JDC assistance...In Spain, JDC must provide increased aid because there has been a sharp rise in needs following the influx of Moroccan Jews. The substantial increase in the Jewish population in Spain has resulted in the need for expanded religious and cultural activities. These must be provided by JDC together with the communities of Madrid and Barcelona.

MOSLEM COUNTRIES.....\$6,000,000

In four Moslem countries - Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Iran - JDC must aid between 75,000 and 80,000 men, women and children. This represents some 40 per cent of the total number of Jews in these countries - two out of every five.

Ten years ago the total Jewish population of these countries was approximately 600,000 - three times as large as at present. But the decrease in population has not brought about a similar decrease in JDC's programs. Today JDC spends only 20 per cent less than in the same countries ten years ago.

There are several factors for this continued high expenditure: When the Jews of Algeria fled, they left behind a comparative handful - 4,000 individuals - but a high proportion of these are the helpless, who formerly were supported by local communal organizations. Today the organizations are shattered and JDC has had to assume care of those who remained. That same factor is also true, to a lesser extent, of the communities in other Moslem countries.

There are other factors. The achievement of independence in the North African countries was accompanied by a wave of Arab nationalism, often manifested by anti-Jewish acts, boycotts and economic discrimination. Jewish merchants, shopkeepers, civil servants and clerks found their possessions expropriated; they were pushed aside, unable to earn a livelihood. In most areas, this situation was accelerated by a deteriorating economic situation.

Communal organizations and programs suffered, as did individuals. Some financial assistance had formerly been received from the French Government - this was now cut off. Those who migrated earliest were often the more well-to-do. When they left, their contributions to the community ceased also. And at the same time community leaders, teachers and trained staff were among those migrating, with no new cadres to take their places.

Against the background of these difficulties, JDC has been making every effort to maintain necessary welfare, medical, educational, feeding and other programs. As has been the case for the past 15 years, the primary focus of its help are the children.

Some 60 per cent of JDC's expenditures in Moslem countries will go toward child education - for some 40,000 youngsters attending the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Ozar Hatorah, Lubavitcher and other Jewish schools. Another 22 per cent will go toward feeding programs - principally in school canteens, but also including family food packages and soup kitchens - and cash relief. This aid will reach some 42,000 beneficiaries. Medical care - represented by support of a network of dispensaries, clinics, hospitals and public health programs - will absorb 12 per cent. The remaining 6 per cent will provide for care of the aged, youth aid, summer camps and cultural programs; some of this aid will be in Moslem areas outside of Iran and North Africa.

Morocco: Nearly one-half of the Jews of Morocco - or about 40,000 people - benefit from JDC aid programs. Morocco's troubled economy and its policy of "Arabization" have heightened the uneasiness of Jews about their future.

JDC will continue to emphasize care for 20,000 children, who receive schooling, food and clothing. More than 2,000 children in kindergartens are being fed and cared for at a cost (including local contributions) of less than \$6.00 per child per month.

Medical aid programs reach about 5,000 persons monthly, principally through the services of OSE, the Jewish medical organization. These include dispensaries, mother-and-child clinics, health centers, home visits, school health programs, baby milk stations and medical services for the aged.

Family food packages are distributed to some 8,000 needy persons each month. Much of the food consists of United States Food-For-Peace. JDC will receive approximately 5,000,000 pounds of Food-For-Peace for its Moroccan programs in 1965. JDC supplements the Food-For-Peace supplies with purchases of jam, canned fish and other proteins, to provide a more adequate diet.

A newly instituted project for the care of the aged has achieved notable results. It is being expanded to provide bed care for 60 infirm aged, as well as improved housing, feeding and medical services for 450 aged relief cases. Domiciliary care for 100 individuals will cost JDC about \$8.00 per person per month.

Monthly cash relief grants - about \$3.00 per person - will go to some 4,000 extreme hardship cases among the aged, sick and handicapped. However, increasing food prices, rents and other costs will force an increase in these grants, simply to cover the barest necessities. New refugees from the isolated villages of the interior continuously add to relief costs.

Additional major JDC-supported programs in Morocco include Jewish youth activities and Hebrew courses for 9,000 persons; vacation camps for 3,500; credit institutions which annually provide several hundred interest-free loans; ORT vocational training schools with a yearly enrollment of 3,000; and other welfare, religious and cultural activities.

Tunisia: The large-scale exodus of Tunisian Jews, which began in the summer of 1961, reduced the Jewish population by more than half - to less than 30,000. And as previously noted, the numbers are now being further reduced by a renewal, in 1964, of Jewish emigration from Tunisia as a result of uneasiness over the country's anti-Israel attitude.

While Jews live in some 20 communities of Tunisia, two-thirds reside in Tunis, where the largest part of the JDC program is centered. But as already noted, the contraction in population has not brought a corresponding decrease in the JDC caseload, because those who remain constitute a disproportionate number of the needy and helpless. In addition, the elimination of French-sponsored schools has brought an influx of youngsters into the schools of the Jewish community.

Increased funds will be needed just to maintain - not to expand - the current level of assistance. Food prices and other costs are continuing a sharp upward trend; at the same time, available income from local sources is steadily diminishing.

The number of persons who will be regularly assisted (many of whom will benefit from more than one JDC-supported program) is expected to reach more than 11,000. Some 5,000 school children will receive both schooling and a basic daily meal at school. Each meal costs JDC approximately 15 cents - a low figure made possible only because JDC's program in Tunisia will receive 1,700,000 pounds of Food-For-Peace in 1965.

At least 1,500 hardship cases - mainly the aged - will receive relief assistance each month. A substantial increase in the caseload is foreseen because of worsening economic conditions in Tunisia, especially for the non-Arab population. A shoemaker, for instance, can no longer work on his own, but through the co-operatives, and it is a question whether a Jewish shoemaker will be admitted to the co-operatives in the current climate of anti-Semitism.

The relief rolls, accordingly, rise. The average monthly grant is about \$6.00 a person, partly provided by the community. JDC is also helping to maintain a 25-bed home for the aged, which is, however, lacking in adequate facilities. Because of the growing number of aged in need of institutional care, a project is under way to provide additional beds.

Medical services will be provided by 13 OSE health centers and the Jewish community dispensary of Tunis for approximately 4,200 persons monthly - three-fourths of them children. JDC funds cover approximately 85 per cent of the medical care costs.

Nine kindergartens sponsored by JDC with a daily attendance of 800 children will continue to require JDC assistance. They are all staffed and supervised by JDC-trained local personnel. Average monthly operating costs - including feeding - run around \$11.50 per child, with JDC contributing about 75 per cent of the funds.

Other JDC-supported welfare and rehabilitation programs will include Passover relief for 8,000 individuals, distribution of clothing to needy school children, support of ORT courses involving 1,500 students annually and over 300 loans to be issued through credit institutions established jointly by the JDC and the Jewish Colonization Association.

Algeria: Little in the way of Jewish communal life survives. For the relatively few remaining Jews, estimated at 4,000, the Algerian community possesses neither the organizational structure nor the financial means to look after those in need.

More than two-thirds of the population is concentrated in Algiers and Oran; most communities have disappeared. Most of the legally constituted communal organizations have also disappeared, or are completely inactive. To fill this void, JDC is contributing professional and financial assistance toward reactivating the Federation of Algerian Jewish Communities.

In 1965, JDC will provide monthly cash grants for about 300 needy cases, mainly aged, blind and chronically ill, and extend other relief assistance. A former Jewish school has been converted into a temporary shelter for abandoned aged, pending their transfer to France or other havens. The school also serves as a central soup kitchen for an additional 40 indigent aged.

Iran: Jews in Iran - unlike those in North Africa - continue to live in an atmosphere of relative tranquility, without the tensions and physical insecurity which are so much a part of Jewish life in other Moslem areas. With the cooperation and often material assistance of the authorities, JDC and local Jewish organizations have been able to develop a massive aid program on behalf of about one-fourth of the Jewish population of 80,000. The economic picture, however, is not so favorable. As a result, local communities are hard pressed to continue their level of participation, much less absorb any part of inflated costs or to cope with new problems.

For the past several years, the Jewish population has remained at 80,000 with the birth rate offsetting the numbers emigrating or lost through natural causes. About 60 per cent of the country's Jews live in Teheran, but only one-fourth of these receive JDC help; in the smaller communities, the proportion of JDC assistance runs as high as 80 or 90 per cent.

Medical care will reach approximately 6,500 men, women and children through seven medical and health centers, school clinics and health programs, infant and child nutrition, sanitation teams, home visits by doctors and nurses and other health services.

More than 12,500 children in 19 communities will attend JDC-supported schools, where they will receive food and clothing. An additional 1,400 will attend five JDC-sponsored kindergartens. It is hoped that additional classes can be opened in 1965 for at least some of the 800 pre-school children now on waiting lists. The estimated cost of the day care program is about 35 cents per child per day. The program's remarkable achievements are reflected by the recognition accorded by Government and international agencies and they serve as model institutions for the entire country.

Other JDC assistance programs in Iran will include daily meals for 7,000 students in the school canteens, the distribution of monthly food packages to 1,200 persons with the help of 1,000,000 pounds of Food-For-Peace, clothing distribution to 7,500 children, summer camp programs for 1,600 boys and girls, welfare assistance to needy families and students and various youth and cultural activities.

JDC-MALBEN IN ISRAEL.....\$6,000,000

The marked rise in immigration in the recent past has already been reflected in increased costs in Malben, JDC's welfare program in Israel for aged, handicapped and chronically ill immigrants. In addition, the proportion of aged among the new immigrants is steadily mounting. And while these may not necessarily require Malben services immediately upon arrival, they do represent a probable caseload for the future.

It is estimated that some 50,000 aged and handicapped newcomers will require JDC-Malben aid in 1965. Major emphasis must still be on care for the aged. In 1965, Malben must provide institutional care for an average of 3,400 aged, of whom almost 1,000 will need to be maintained in homes for the infirm and cases requiring nursing. Care for an aged person who is well, averages approximately \$2.00 a day, an infirm case costs at least 50 per cent more and nursing cases even higher.

Malben institutions, for the first time since 1958, have long waiting lists for entry, but care for the aged has been expanded in another direction - a program of extra-mural services for individuals and couples who do not require institutional care. Nearly 400 persons will be housed in Malben-owned flats and about 250 will be helped to pay their rentals elsewhere. Malben will furnish housekeeping services to more than 800 persons who require it; small groups living near Malben homes will also receive meals and medical care and participate in occupational and recreational activities. Malben has also helped to establish a number of Golden Age Clubs throughout the country.

The most far-reaching of the extra-mural services for the aged is Ma'anak, a joint fund established by Malben together with the Ministry of Welfare, the Jewish Agency and municipal authorities, to provide cash grants for aged persons ineligible for national insurance benefits. Ma'anak will provide monthly grants to more than 15,000 per month in 1965 - \$12.00 for single persons, \$20.00 for couples. These grants, though modest, will nevertheless make it possible for thousands to live outside of institutions.

The Psychiatric Trust Fund is an illustration of the type of indirect service which has become the most important factor in Malben planning. A number of years ago, following a mental health survey, the Ministry of Health and Malben established the Fund as part of a general program to care for the mentally ill. Not only does the program

include the expansion of bed capacity, but it furthers the establishment of such services as work villages, hostels, out-patient services and the training of qualified staff.

By 1965, the program will have established 235 new beds in general hospitals, 334 beds in mental hospitals and 555 places in rehabilitation centers and work villages. It will have created mental health centers in Beersheba, Jerusalem and other localities and will have helped to meet Israel's very serious lack of qualified staff and practitioners, psychiatrists, psychologists and psychiatric social workers.

JDC-Malben must also continue its support for the economic rehabilitation of newcomers. About 200 handicapped persons will be employed in sheltered workshops in jobs suited to their limited capacities.

In addition, constructive loans will be given to about 350 families (about 1,700 persons) so as to enable them to become self-supporting. These would otherwise remain relief cases.

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ISRAEL.....\$800,000

One of the effects of the continuing growth of the population of Israel is an increasing number of parents demanding that their children be placed in yeshivoth. As a consequence, JDC has been repeatedly called upon to extend financial support to an expanded number of such institutions, and also to increase the amount of its monthly allocation. Where ten years ago JDC grants went to 84 yeshivoth, today they go to 105 such institutions with nearly 13,000 students.

JDC's assistance is valued by these institutions not only for its financial aspects, but also for the technical aid and advice which accompanies it. Moreover, JDC is instrumental in making available very sizeable quantities of United States Food-For-Peace. This ensures considerable savings and helps maintain a satisfactory nutritional level in the feeding programs of the yeshivoth. In 1965, some 5,500,000 pounds

of Food-For-Peace will be imported by JDC for this program.

Another major JDC contribution has been its encouragement and support of vocational training for yeshivah students who do not plan to become religious functionaries. Others are being offered scholarships in order to qualify them as teachers.

In addition to its support of yeshivoth, JDC also provides aid to refugee rabbis (1,000 persons, including dependents) and for five research projects employing slightly more than 100 refugee scholars.

OTHER COUNTRIES.....\$233,000

The Jewish population of Australia, now nearly 70,000, has doubled since the end of the war. Most of the newcomers are former DP's and refugees from Eastern Europe. The two largest Jewish communities, Sydney and Melbourne, have had to turn to JDC for financial assistance in the integration and absorption of the new arrivals. Besides providing more than 600 monthly cash grants, JDC helps maintain child care services, housing facilities for newcomers and sheltered workshops for the handicapped and aged.

In addition, JDC-supported credit institutions, granting about 200 loans yearly (more than \$250,000), have been highly instrumental in enabling families to achieve economic independence.

In India, JDC recently initiated a limited program of assistance for 1,675 of India's 18,000 Jews. Aid will go chiefly to Jewish school children. In two schools in Bombay, JDC funds will be used primarily to feed 550 children and to provide badly needed clothing, textbooks, medical care and some equipment. Other programs supported by JDC include an orphan home and a hostel for ORT students in Bombay, a medical clinic in Calcutta, a contribution toward the salaries of religious functionaries in Delhi and grants for the education of children in Ajmer.

There are still small numbers of persons receiving financial assistance from JDC in China, the Philippines and Central and South America.

RECONSTRUCTION.....\$2,000,000

ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) operates professional training schools as well as short-term training programs, workshop courses and apprenticeship programs in Israel, the Moslem countries and Europe. These will have an enrollment, in 1965, of more than 40,000 young people and adults in some 600 training units throughout the world. Of these, approximately 20,000 are in Israel alone, serving as a reservoir of skilled workingmen and technicians needed for the expansion of Israel's economy. In Europe the trainees number about 12,000 - concentrated primarily in France, Italy and Poland; in the Moslem countries, there are about 8,000 trainees.

The skills and training acquired in these programs have contributed greatly in past years to the successful economic integration and rehabilitation of DP's, refugees and the handicapped. Currently, ORT is being called upon to play a significant role in France in the absorption of the tens of thousands of Algerian Jews who have been repatriated in recent years. In remarkably short order ORT has established courses designed to train and retrain these newcomers in occupations needed in the French economy. However, many candidates have had to be turned away for lack of facilities. Accordingly, it will be necessary to undertake an expansion of ORT's programs in France in the immediate future.

In 1965 JDC will be asked to provide \$1,950,000 toward ORT's budget of \$7,600,000, with the remainder coming from local governments and communities and from other donations.

JDC's reconstruction activities also include the loan institutions which it has helped found to carry on in Europe, Australia, North Africa and South America. Currently these issue about 5,500 loans per year with an aggregate of approximately \$3,500,000. In general, they are financially self-sufficient; JDC will, therefore, be required to make available only \$50,000 in additional funds in 1965.

RELIEF-IN-TRANSIT.....\$6,300,000

This program represents life-saving assistance reaching many tens of thousands of men, women and children through special channels. In addition it enables an appreciable number of refugees to find havens in hospitable lands.

OTHER.....\$2,298,000

In this category are a number of programs which cut across geographical lines including Passover relief, certain agricultural projects and professional training programs. Also included are the operating costs for JDC's New York and Geneva headquarters, its professional and overseas personnel and the cost of the annual audit.



1 9 6 5 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 PROGRAM

<u>A G E N C Y</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries (a)</u>
United Israel Appeal, Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.....	262,000
Joint Distribution Committee.....	465,000
New York Association for New Americans.....	4,950
United Hias Service.....	<u>9,700 (b)</u>
	<u>Total</u> <u>741,650</u>
 <u>Welfare, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programs (c)</u>	
<u>Welfare Aid</u>	
<u>Child Care</u> , including home for children, nurseries, hot meals in schools, clothing, etc.....	164,000
<u>Medical Aid</u> , including infant care, anti-trachoma measures, specialized assistance and preventive medical services.....	167,000
<u>Aged, Invalids, Chronically Ill</u>	76,000
<u>Education</u> , including cultural and religious activities.....	133,000
 <u>Reconstruction and Rehabilitation</u>	
<u>Housing</u> for Immigrants (17,300 units).....	65,000
<u>Agriculture</u>	
Final consolidation of agricultural settlements.....	} 137,800
Continued aid to other settlements.....	
Technical aid, including agricultural guidance.....	
Irrigation, land improvement, work projects.....	
 <u>Economic Aid</u>	
Loans to artisans, storekeepers, merchants.....	17,000
Vocational training, including ORT.....	56,000

- (a) Unduplicated figures.
- (b) UHS global resettlement program totals 11,000 persons, including 1,300 who will require NYANA aid.
- (c) Because the same person may benefit from more than one type of assistance, the number of beneficiaries listed by type of aid exceeds the total number of persons helped.

1965 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

S U M M A R Y

<u>Family Service</u> — relief and rehabilitation.....	\$ 450,200
<u>Vocational Services</u> — placement, guidance, training Work Center, Business and Loan.....	146,300
<u>Central Application Service</u> and Short-Term Relief.....	136,500
<u>Office and Administrative Services</u>	72,000
<u>Subventions</u> — (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	<u>95,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>

1965 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS of the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

The New York Association for New Americans opened its doors on July 5, 1949, to a packed reception room and a caseload of 15,000 persons inherited from the United Service for New Americans, its parent agency.

In the intervening 15 years, NYANA has settled more than 100,000 newcomers, ranging from the displaced persons of the late '40's and early '50's, through escapees from Hungary, Egyptian refugees, Jews from Cuba and, in the last two years, increasing numbers from Eastern Europe and a steadily mounting, though still small, number of families from South America.

The problem of settling the displaced persons and helping them to make an adjustment - economic and social - in New York City was not only difficult but far more costly, per capita, than the settlement of a newcomer family today. The DPs still suffered, physically and emotionally, from the hideous war years and the years of aimless DP Camp existence. Education and vocational training or job experience was interrupted by the war and the young people had been deprived of both. The usual length of dependency on the agency was anywhere from eight to eighteen months.

Yet this bitterly deprived group has found its place in the community and today is at home among us with a second generation growing up - alert, healthy and a part of the American scene. A survey in April 1964, of 100 DP families representing 305 individuals, picked at random from NYANA's first caseload in 1949, revealed the astonishing fact that 45 of the family heads currently own and operate their own businesses. Twenty-two of them are small family enterprises but the other 23 provide employment for about 130 workers. Nearly a third of the families own their own homes and several own two and four-family buildings.

Nearly every family had the same answer to the question "What meant most to you about living in America?" - freedom, dignity, the right to live as Americans and Jews and educational opportunities for their children. And, indeed, these newcomer children are profiting by this opportunity.

Of 160 young people of school age, 23 have finished high school. 61 are currently high school students; 8 have graduated from college and 17 are in college now; 1 has a doctorate in chemistry and a fellowship from the Atomic Energy Commission; 1 has attained a Master's degree, and 1 is doing post-graduate work at MIT on a scholarship. Among colleges attended - some on scholarships - are Hunter, Harvard, New York University, Radcliffe and the University of Chicago.

The current median income of the families surveyed is between \$110 and \$125 a week, with a low of \$80 a week and a high of over \$500.

NEW ADJUSTMENT SERVICES DEVELOPED

Today's families arrive with as few possessions as the DPs had, but they are in the main healthy, better educated and trained and with recent work experience. For the last few years, the average length of time to economic independence has been reduced to four months.

An equally important factor in shortening so dramatically the period of dependence has been NYANA's constant refinement and development of techniques in providing services.

In 1955 NYANA established a sheltered workshop called the "Work Center", on an experimental basis for physically and emotionally handicapped immigrants and the aged who could not be placed in industry but were capable of some work under controlled conditions. The Center has proved enormously successful and has been responsible for enabling some of these newcomers, even among the aged, eventually to find work in private industry. For all, it has meant the opportunity for gainful employment, the accrual of rights toward Social Security benefits and a sense of dignity and value.

A new service, providing English instruction in the Work Center itself, was established two years ago and is speeding the integration of these handicapped workers in the general community.

Started experimentally, and now as a regular service, is NYANA's new policy of lump sum grants to families who are in need but who are evidently ready to move ahead swiftly and to make an adjustment with minimal help.

This lump sum covers such expenditures as house furnishings, a month's rent and living expenses and is made immediately available. The Vocational Services Department is usually able to place these newcomers quickly and some of them find jobs on their own. Not only is money saved in the long run by this practice, but the time of professional staff is also saved. As a result, NYANA is now able to serve its newcomers with a proportionately smaller staff and, in addition, devote more professional staff time to complicated and difficult adjustment problems, thus resolving them more quickly and at less cost to the agency.

An intensified counselling service for young newcomers between the ages of 16 and 23 is another NYANA project which is proving of great value. These young people are assisted not only in school plans and placement but in vocational planning and training and summer plans. Those working during the day are aided to continue their education at night. Others are aided to find part-time work. Counselling services are available in the evenings.

Last summer, this NYANA program branched out to give special assistance to teenage arrivals in spring and early summer who would not be entering school until the fall. Under arrangement with a private school specializing in English instruction to the foreign born, they attended classes for two hours daily, five times a week. The classes were small - four to six pupils - and home work intensive. As a result, these newcomers were able to enter New York City schools at their own age and educational level. Previously, many had required a year or more to catch up. The school experience

and community knowledge gained also enabled them to feel more at ease in their new school situation.

The net result of these and other adjustment programs developed by NYANA has been a saving of UJA funds by appreciably shortening the period of dependence for the average family. For the newcomers themselves, anxious to be independent and to feel at home in their new environment, a quick adjustment renews confidence in themselves and their futures in this country.

IMMIGRATION IN 1964

Approximately 7,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the United States in 1964, of whom 4,450 were aided by NYANA. Many of them came from Eastern Europe and others from countries of temporary residence in Western Europe where they had been awaiting visas. The number arriving from South America has also been on the increase.

IMMIGRATION IN 1965

Approximately 8,500 Jewish immigrants are expected in 1965, of whom the majority, as always, will settle in New York. About 4,950 are expected to require NYANA services. In the main, they will come from the same countries as in 1964.

Shortly before his death, President Kennedy presented to Congress a comprehensive program for revising and liberalizing basic U.S. immigration laws. President Johnson renewed these proposals to Congress with a strong message of support.

NYANA SETTLEMENT SERVICES

Through its three major settlement departments - Central Application Service, Family Service and Vocational Services - newcomers were given every kind of aid necessary to speed their adjustment. In addition, many were given helpful information and referrals to other voluntary and public agencies where applicable.

Central Application Service, where newcomers are seen first, their initial needs evaluated and short-term aid granted, assisted 2,000 families, representing some 6,600 individuals.

Family Service, which provides basic settlement and counselling services and maintenance, aided 2,100 newcomers to establish their families in New York City.

Vocational Services aided 2,500 persons with a variety of employment, vocational and educational services. These included job counselling, training and retraining courses, career planning for professionals, rapid-study English instruction, placement in jobs, sheltered workshop, business loans and counselling. A total of 950 were placed in verified jobs and 75 elderly or handicapped newcomers were employed in the Work Center.

NYANA EXPENDITURES IN 1964

A total of \$745,750 was spent in 1964 to meet the needs of 4,450 Jewish newcomers. This sum was distributed as follows:

Family Service - housing, relief, and rehabilitation.....	\$335,470
Vocational Services - placement, guidance, training, Work Center, Business and loan.....	128,010
Central Application Service and Short Term Relief.....	115,480
Office and Administrative Services.....	68,440
Subventions (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	98,350
TOTAL	\$745,750

NYANA REQUIREMENTS FOR 1965

The estimated cost of aiding approximately 4,950 newcomers in 1965 out of an expected immigration of 8,500 is \$900,000. Of this amount, \$95,000 will be used as subvention grants to other organizations providing specialized migration and technical services not included in the NYANA program.

Periodic sample adjustment surveys made by NYANA have again and again demonstrated the value of NYANA's package of adjustment services in making the newcomers' successful settlement in New York quicker, easier and less costly. The resulting benefit to the newcomer himself and to the American Jewish community is self-evident.

Reception, referral and short-term relief services.....	\$ 122,475
Family Service — housing, relief, and rehabilitation.....	447,250
Vocational Services — placement, guidance, training, Sheltered Workshop, Business and Loan.....	147,960
Office and Administrative Services.....	67,415
Subventions (grants to other organizations for specialized services to immigrants not included in NYANA services).....	111,200
Total	\$ 896,300

NYANA REQUIREMENTS FOR 1964

The projected cost of aiding newcomers to settle and become self-supporting in the New York area in 1964 is \$907,000. Of this sum, \$797,000 will be used to assist 4,650 newcomers with a variety of services available within NYANA. The balance of \$110,000 will be used as subvention grants to other organizations providing specialized migration and technical services not included in the NYANA program.

NYANA, with funds provided by the United Jewish Appeal, will be enabled to continue its program which places all settlement, rehabilitation and adjustment services to Jewish newcomers in New York City under one central administration. This makes possible a financial saving to the American Jewish Community, and adds incalculable physical and spiritual benefits to the newcomers.