2010/2011
Annual Report

Claims Conference
Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany
The Claims Conference has been dedicated to securing a measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution since 1951.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Our Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Message from the Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Claims Conference History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Compensation Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Swiss Deposited Assets Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Eastern and Central Europe: Asset Restitution Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Looted Art and Jewish Cultural Property Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Property Restitution and the Successor Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>An Overview of the Future Needs of Survivors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Righteous Gentiles Program and Community Leader Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Summary of Financial Statements Year Ended 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Board of Directors, Committees, Staff and Review Authorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
David Bar Meir receives services in Israel.

Photo: Sarah Levin
OUR MISSION

The mission of the Claims Conference has always been to secure what we consider a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. We have pursued this goal since 1951 through a combination of negotiations, disbursing funds to individuals and organizations, and seeking the return of Jewish property lost during the Holocaust. As a result of negotiations with the Claims Conference since 1952, the German government has paid more than $70 billion in indemnification to individuals for suffering and losses resulting from Nazi persecution. Claims Conference negotiations have also resulted in the creation of funds from German and Austrian industry, as well as the Austrian government for Nazi victims.

But our work is not yet complete. We continue to negotiate with representatives of Germany and Austria as well as with others. And the Claims Conference continues to administer compensation programs and distribute payments.

In the two decades following the establishment of the Claims Conference, the need for organized relief and rehabilitation of survivors, and for investment in community infrastructure, was met through Claims Conference allocations.

Today, the Claims Conference is also addressing the needs of the aging population of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution through grants to organizations, primarily funded by the sale of unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. The Claims Conference also administers social welfare allocations from other restitution sources. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been distributed to agencies that help Nazi victims in 50 countries.

The Claims Conference remains painfully aware that the destruction of Jewish life during the Holocaust can never be made whole. However, we will continue to keep our focus on issues of concern to survivors and to the worldwide Jewish community.

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1951, THE CLAIMS CONFERENCE HAS:

» Negotiated for compensation for injuries inflicted upon individual Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

» Negotiated for the return of and restitution for Jewish-owned properties and assets confiscated or destroyed by the Nazis.

» Obtained funds for the relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, and aided in rebuilding Jewish communities and institutions devastated by the Nazis.

» Administered individual compensation programs for Shoah survivors.

» Recovered unclaimed East German Jewish property and allocated the proceeds from their sale to institutions that provide social services to elderly, needy Nazi victims and that engage in Holocaust research, education, and documentation.
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

For those European Jews who survived the Holocaust, the end of the war meant a slow and painful process of beginning anew and trying to rebuild shredded lives. Those who were young at the war’s end had seen enough to make them old before their time. Now time has caught up to them and the aid they need today is different from what they needed in 1945.

For 60 years, the Claims Conference has been there to help those survivors rebuild, establish lives, and obtain a small measure of justice. Through decades of negotiations with governments and industry, of issuing payments and recovering assets, of continually pushing for historic recognition of victims’ rights, the Claims Conference has been a singular, historic endeavor.

Despite all the obstacles, the Claims Conference has been uniquely successful in increasing the funds available for survivors.

Over recent years, Claims Conference negotiations with Germany have resulted in payments for Holocaust victims who were previously ineligible. As well, the Claims Conference continues its pioneering role in developing and sustaining welfare programs dedicated to the unique needs of Holocaust victims. In 46 countries, our partner agencies use Claims Conference funding and work according to our guidelines to aid victims with hot meals, medical care, winter relief, homecare, and other vitally needed services.

We are also working intensively to press the issue of property restitution in Eastern Europe, in conjunction with the World Jewish Restitution Organization. Restitution of communal and heirless assets in these countries could translate into food, wheelchairs, and housing aid for elderly survivors. We will not be deterred by the slow pace of progress. This issue cannot be allowed to fade away.
In late 2009, I was told that Claims Conference staff had discovered a fraud being perpetrated against our individual compensation programs. We immediately took numerous decisive actions to investigate the fraud, such as bringing it to U.S. law enforcement and working with the German government to implement procedures that will prevent such criminal activity in the future. Arrests were made in 2010 and 2011 and measures are being taken to recover the stolen funds.

The lay leadership of the Claims Conference, one of the most diverse and representative in the Jewish world, is the organization’s greatest strength. I thank my fellow officers, board members, and committee members for their service to the organization.

I thank Executive Vice-President Greg Schneider for his visionary leadership. Greg has brought together his passion for helping survivors with a grasp of detail that was crucial in our activities over this past year. He leads an international staff charged with myriad tasks and is deeply engaged in every aspect of our work. This past year presented unique challenges and Greg’s stewardship was key to keeping the organization focused on our primary mission.

The Claims Conference is fortunate to have an outstanding international staff handling Claims Conference activities, which are as diverse as negotiations with the highest levels of governments, disseminating information to survivors and communities, managing allocations to agencies around the world, and ensuring that payments continue to be made to Holocaust victims from our individual compensation programs.

Our task is far from complete, and our dedication to Holocaust victims is as strong as ever. From the elderly, isolated woman in rural Ukraine who relies on Claims Conference funds for life-sustaining assistance to the survivor in New York who only recently became eligible for a pension through Claims Conference efforts, Holocaust victims around the world are our priority and we will continue to work on their behalf as long as needed.

Best wishes,
Julius Berman
Annual negotiations with the German Ministry of Finance in 2010 and 2011 resulted in an unprecedented $700 million for homecare for Nazi victims through 2014. From approximately $75 million obtained for 2010, the Claims Conference doubled that amount for 2011 and then struck a multi-year agreement with the German government that increases the amount each of the next three years and solidifies Germany’s commitment to aiding ever-more frail and needy Holocaust victims.

These negotiations mean that Holocaust victims will not have to leave their own homes when they require assistance with activities of daily living. Having suffered displacement and endured abandonment during the war, these victims in their final years will be able to remain in the security and comfort of familiar surroundings.

Also in 2011, our negotiations led to the establishment, for the first time, of a one-time payment program for certain Holocaust victims in Eastern Europe. Although the Hardship Fund has issued more than 350,000 payments, it is only available to Nazi victims living in the West. We have continually pressed the point with the German government that with the end of Communism, there is no reason to keep denying compensation to victims still in the East who suffered the same persecution as Hardship Fund recipients.

The Holocaust Victim Compensation Fund (HVCF) will issue one-time payments to victims in the 10 former Soviet bloc countries now in the European Union (EU). But we still seek compensation for victims in non-EU countries who are living in even worse need and who underwent the same persecution. Our work continues.
Recent negotiations also resulted in a long-sought change in the eligibility criteria for our pension programs. Previously, under the Article 2 and Central and Eastern European Funds, a survivor who claimed compensation for incarceration had to have been in a camp for six months or longer, or a ghetto for at least 18 months. On principle, the Claims Conference had continually tried to negotiate a change in this rule, arguing that any amount of time in a camp or ghetto, with the attendant starvation, terror, and other privations, warrants symbolic payment from the German government.

In negotiations, Germany agreed to allow for a special review of applications from survivors who were in concentration camps or ghettos for any length of time.

Unfortunately, late in 2009 the Claims Conference discovered that it had been victimized by an organized fraud scheme involving falsified applications for compensation and payments to individuals who were not eligible under the two affected programs. We immediately brought in U.S. law enforcement authorities to investigate, resulting in the FBI arrests in 2010 and 2011. Measures have been taken, in consultation with the German government, to safeguard in the future against such a scheme.

I extend my appreciation to the outstanding staff around the world, whose tireless efforts improve the lives of tens of thousands of survivors. My deep gratitude goes to Saul Kagan for his guidance and counsel. I am honored to work with Claims Conference leaders Julius Berman, Reuven Merhav, and Roman Kent, whose deep commitment and experience help guide the organization in its numerous tasks. The Claims Conference is also fortunate to have other board and committee members who share their time and expertise to obtain a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazism.

B’shalom,
Greg Schneider
In 1951, following West Germany’s announcement that it was prepared to discuss payments to Holocaust victims, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-chairman of the Jewish Agency and president of the World Jewish Congress, convened a meeting in New York City of 23 major Jewish national and international organizations. The participants made clear that these talks were to be limited to discussion of material claims, and thus the organization that emerged from the meeting was called the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany—the Claims Conference. The Board of Directors of the new Conference consisted of groups that took part in its formation, with each member agency designating two members to the Board.

The Claims Conference had the task of negotiating with the German government a program of indemnification for the material damages to Jewish individuals and to the Jewish people caused by Germany through the Holocaust.

On September 10, 1952, after six months of negotiations, the Claims Conference and the West German federal government signed an agreement embodied in two protocols. Protocol No. 1 called for the enactment of laws that would compensate Nazi victims directly for indemnification and restitution claims arising from Nazi persecution. Under Protocol No. 2, the West German government provided the Claims Conference with DM 450 million for the relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, according to the urgency of their need as determined by the Conference. Agreements were also signed with the State of Israel.

At the time, the Claims Conference concentrated on aiding needy survivors through a wide variety of social service agencies and on rebuilding the Jewish communities of Europe. Operating as a non-political and non-partisan body, it undertook some 500 capital projects in 29 countries aimed at strengthening communities and maintaining their cohesion and independence. Despite many political obstacles, the Claims Conference allocated significant funds to benefit Holocaust survivors living behind the Iron Curtain, who were not able to apply for individual compensation payments.

Subsequent to the agreements, the Claims Conference continued to negotiate with the German government for amendments to the various legislative commitments contained in Protocol No. 1, and monitored the implementation of the various compensation and restitution laws.

The German government has expended more than $70 billion paid to claimants under the law negotiated by the Claims Conference. In all, more than 278,000 survivors received lifetime pensions under the German Federal Indemnification Laws (Bundesentschädigungsgesetz—BEG), with tens of thousands of these survivors continuing to receive pensions. Hundreds of thousands more received one-time payments under German compensation laws.

The agreement was the first of more than 30 attained by the Claims Conference in order to obtain a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution around the world.
1. The Claims Conference negotiating delegation meets with representatives of the German Ministry of Finance and other German government officials to press a number of issues of concern to Jewish victims of Nazism. The 2011 meeting took place at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York. 2. Special Negotiator Amb. Stuart Eizenstat, left, and Claims Conference Treasurer Roman Kent, right, speak with a German government official during negotiations. 3. Greg Schneider, left, Claims Conference Executive Vice President, took German government officials to visit Holocaust victims in Brooklyn, New York, before the negotiations. Photos: Melanie Einzig
NEGOTIATIONS

The Claims Conference Negotiating Committee meets every year with representatives of the German Ministry of Finance and other German government officials to press a number of issues of concern to Jewish victims of Nazism.

HOMECARE FUNDING
In November 2010, the Claims Conference secured €110 million (approximately $145 million) for welfare needs such as homecare for Nazi victims in 2011, double the amount obtained for 2010. Then in March 2011, an historic multi-year agreement was reached to provide a total of €403.4 million (approximately $550 million) for welfare services such as homecare for 2012-2014.

In recent years, the Claims Conference has been pressing Germany to assume greater responsibility for funding social welfare services for Nazi victims. Other sources of restitution related funding for social services are on the decline at the same time that the need for such funding is increasing due to the aging of the victims.

The Claims Conference allocates the funds from the German government to agencies around the world, which assist Nazi victims in the essential activities of daily living, such as cooking, eating, dressing, washing, taking medication, shopping, and light housekeeping. The 2011 long-term agreement will enable these agencies to know that funding will be available over the next few critical years, when more and more survivors will need assistance.

Information on these agencies is at www.claimscon.org.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND
For the first time, after nearly two decades of Claims Conference negotiations with Germany, Jewish Holocaust victims in European Union (EU) countries of Eastern Europe will receive payments acknowledging their suffering in the Shoah.

At the March 2011 negotiations, Germany agreed to the creation of the Holocaust Victim Compensation Fund for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution living in certain EU countries. Residents of the 10 former Soviet bloc countries that are members of the European Union who meet the criteria of the new fund will receive a one-time payment of €1,900 (approximately $2,660). Based on welfare programs that the Claims Conference funds in those countries, it is estimated that about 7,000 Holocaust victims will benefit. The total distribution under the program is estimated to be €13.4 million (approximately $19 million).

The Hardship Fund of the Claims Conference has approved approximately 350,000 Holocaust victims, but only those currently living in the West may receive payments. The Claims Conference has maintained for a number of years that victims who suffered the same persecutions should be entitled to the same compensation regardless of where they live today.
For the first decade of the Hardship Fund, which was established in 1980, the German government did not want to make payments to Nazi victims behind the Iron Curtain out of concern that the Communist governments would confiscate the payments. But with the Soviet Union having dissolved 20 years ago, the Claims Conference has continually pressed the case for payments to victims still living in those countries.

The Claims Conference continues to negotiate with the German government about the possibility of expanding the new program into former Communist countries that are not members of the EU, where the need of Nazi victims is arguably the greatest.

The program began on September 1, 2011, when application forms were made available and the deadline is June 30, 2013. The program will be available in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia. Jewish victims of Nazism may be eligible if they have not received previous compensation payments such as those from the Central and Eastern European Fund or the Budapest Fund. Eligibility criteria and additional information is available on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org

ARTICLE 2 AND CEE FUNDS

In the 2011 negotiations, the Claims Conference obtained increased payments in its two pension programs for survivors. As of April 1, 2011, the Article 2 Fund monthly payments increased from €291 to €300, for a total yearly annual increase of €5.5 million in payments (approximately $7.8 million annually). The Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) monthly payments will increase from €240 to €260, for a total annual increase in payments of €2.8 million (approximately $3.9 million). In total, the Claims Conference obtained an additional €8.3 million (approximately $11.7 million) in annual pension payments.

Under the Article 2 Fund and CEEF, certain survivors were previously eligible for payment only if they were imprisoned in a ghetto for at least 18 months. The German government agreed to allow for a special review of the cases of those who were incarcerated for less time, recognizing the Claims Conference’s assertion that even a short time in a Nazi ghetto resulted in unimaginable suffering and deprivation.

The Claims Conference has long pressed this issue in negotiations with Germany, maintaining that it is impossible to quantify a survivor’s suffering based on the amount of time incarcerated.

The Claims Conference obtained Article 2 Fund pensions for survivors who had previously been ineligible because they had already received more than DM 35,000 in one-time payments from a German source in the 1950s and ’60s. The Claims Conference negotiated for these payments because the persecution suffered by these survivors was severe but they were excluded from lifetime pensions.

Full eligibility criteria for both pension funds are at www.claimscon.org.

Several open issues were referred to a joint German government and Claims Conference working group whose mandate is to make recommendations for the next negotiating session, which Germany agreed would be convened in late 2011.
HARDSHIP FUND

Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who were subjected to regulations restricting their freedom of movement may now be entitled to a one-time payment from the Hardship Fund, following negotiations with Germany. It is estimated that many thousands of Holocaust victims may be eligible under this new criterion.

The experiences of these Holocaust victims – many from Bulgaria, Romania and North Africa– have never before been acknowledged with even symbolic payments. The Claims Conference has been intensively pressing this issue for a number of years with the German government. Many victims originally from Romania and Bulgaria are also now eligible for a Hardship Fund payment, if they live in the West.

The Hardship Fund makes one-time payments of €2,556. The Nazi victims concerned must have been restricted in their freedom of movement on the basis of an official order of the Nazi regime or its allies, such as being banned from entering parks, cinemas, and public places and from using public transport; limitations on shopping; being subject to a curfew; obliged to register at the offices of the German authorities or those of its allies; or limitation of residence such as Résidence forcée.

In order to qualify for a payment, an applicant must meet all the other criteria of the Hardship Fund. Full criteria for the Hardship Fund are at www.claimscon.org.

OPEN ISSUES

Despite recent successes in liberalizing certain criteria, open issues remain, and the Claims Conference continues to fight for inclusion in the Article 2 and CEE Funds of Holocaust survivors who:

» Were in forced military labor battalions and in concentration camps not currently recognized as such by Germany;

» Were subjected to persecution for periods of time less than currently stipulated;

» Were confined in open ghettos;

» Have income or assets in excess of the current ceiling.

The Claims Conference is also pressing the issue of child survivors and continues to negotiate a series of other administrative issues, including ones relating to these programs.

The Claims Conference is also pressing for equal treatment for those Nazi victims living in Eastern Europe or the FSU (non-EU countries) who would otherwise be entitled to the Hardship Fund.
Claims Conference Negotiations Provide Pensions to Additional Survivors

The Claims Conference negotiating delegation has pressed the German finance ministry for liberalization of the criteria of the Article 2 Fund and CEEF to allow more Nazi victims to receive payments.

Through 2010, an additional 41,238 Nazi victims have received Article 2 Fund and CEEF payments due to Claims Conference negotiations.

The table above shows numbers of Holocaust survivors paid under categories of persecution that were originally not recognized for eligibility under the Article 2 Fund program, but were paid as a result of Claims Conference negotiations. Each of these survivors received a monthly pension due to these expanded criteria.

The Claims Conference continues to press the German government to further liberalize the eligibility criteria of this and other programs.
In meetings with the Claims Conference in March 2010, the German National Pension Board pledged that all Holocaust survivors who have applied and previously been rejected for German Social Security payments under the country’s Ghetto Pension Law (ZRBG) will have their cases reviewed in a timely manner.

The Claims Conference met with German officials to urge more rapid processing of cases and retroactive payments to applicants, and has been pressing these issues since court rulings in June 2009 allowed re-evaluation of rejected applications. Following the 2009 decision of the German Federal Social Court (Bundessozialgericht) to allow reconsideration of claims for ghetto pensions from tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors previously rejected, the Claims Conference has been pressing for an expedited review of these applications. Out of 70,000 applicants, there were 56,000 previously rejected applications from Holocaust survivors for review.

In its 2009 ruling allowing claims to be reconsidered, the German Federal Social Court decided that the interpretation of “remuneration” should be broader, encompassing food or any other benefits that workers received for their labor. The court also ruled that such remuneration could also have been paid to the ghetto Judenrat instead of directly to the worker.

The court also expanded the definition of “voluntary” labor, ruling that it could mean that a ghetto worker had the possibility of accepting or declining work or input regarding his or her working conditions. The court ruling also confirmed that the law did not carry any age limit. The only criterion is the work of the applicant, regardless of age.

Applicants whose Ghetto Pension claims were denied do not need to request the re-opening of their claims in accordance with the court rulings of June 2009, nor do they have to contact the ZRBG offices in Germany to have their files reviewed. The applications will be processed according to the survivor’s date of birth in order to give priority to the oldest applicants.

Prior to the court ruling, the Claims Conference had initiated a monitoring group established by the Ministry of Labor regarding implementation of the ZRBG law. The Claims Conference pressed for retroactive payments. In addition, the Claims Conference asked for re-opening of cases without re-submission of documents by claimants.

From the time of the court ruling in June 2009 through July 2011, 23,818 previously rejected applications had been approved. In addition, 17,587 new applications have been submitted, of which 7,137 were approved as of July 15, 2011.

**GHETTO PENSIONS AND GHETTO FUND**

In meetings with the Claims Conference in March 2010, the German National Pension Board pledged that all Holocaust survivors who have applied and previously been rejected for German Social Security payments under the country’s Ghetto Pension Law (ZRBG) will have their cases reviewed in a timely manner.

The Claims Conference met with German officials to urge more rapid processing of cases and retroactive payments to applicants, and has been pressing these issues since court rulings in June 2009 allowed re-evaluation of rejected applications. Following the 2009 decision of the German Federal Social Court (Bundessozialgericht) to allow reconsideration of claims for ghetto pensions from tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors previously rejected, the Claims Conference has been pressing for an expedited review of these applications. Out of 70,000 applicants, there were 56,000 previously rejected applications from Holocaust survivors for review.

In its 2009 ruling allowing claims to be reconsidered, the German Federal Social Court decided that the interpretation of “remuneration” should be broader, encompassing food or any other benefits that workers received for their labor. The court also ruled that such remuneration could also have been paid to the ghetto Judenrat instead of directly to the worker.

The court also expanded the definition of “voluntary” labor, ruling that it could mean that a ghetto worker had the possibility of accepting or declining work or input regarding his or her working conditions. The court ruling also confirmed that the law did not carry any age limit. The only criterion is the work of the applicant, regardless of age.

Applicants whose Ghetto Pension claims were denied do not need to request the re-opening of their claims in accordance with the court rulings of June 2009, nor do they have to contact the ZRBG offices in Germany to have their files reviewed. The applications will be processed according to the survivor’s date of birth in order to give priority to the oldest applicants.

Prior to the court ruling, the Claims Conference had initiated a monitoring group established by the Ministry of Labor regarding implementation of the ZRBG law. The Claims Conference pressed for retroactive payments. In addition, the Claims Conference asked for re-opening of cases without re-submission of documents by claimants.

From the time of the court ruling in June 2009 through July 2011, 23,818 previously rejected applications had been approved. In addition, 17,587 new applications have been submitted, of which 7,137 were approved as of July 15, 2011.
HISTORY

German government Social Security pensions have been available since 1997 to Holocaust survivors who were employed for some form of wages during their internment in Nazi ghettos annexed to the Third Reich. The law, formally known by its German acronym of ZRGB, was further expanded in 2002.

Although the Claims Conference is not involved in the administration of this so-called Ghetto Pension, it assists survivors in understanding the program and its complex regulations. In addition, the Claims Conference closely monitors the implementation of the ZRGB by Germany’s Social Security network, and is at the forefront of efforts to improve this program.

To that end, the Claims Conference has worked with the governments of the United States and Israel on this issue. The Claims Conference met with Germany’s Ministry of Health and Social Welfare several times to express concerns about implementation of the legislation. The exchanges yielded some limited positive results but major issues remained unresolved.

Out of 70,000 applicants, 61,000 were rejected. A series of court decisions greatly restricted the possibility for applicants to receive payments.

In 2007, the German government established a compensation fund to recognize certain Jewish survivors of Nazi-era ghettos who performed voluntary work during their internment and whose applications for German Social Security “Ghetto Pension” payments had been rejected. The agreement to issue these one-time payments came as a response to intense international pressure spearheaded by the Claims Conference.

In an attempt to ensure that as many eligible Holocaust survivors as possible receive the payment, the Claims Conference issued a step-by-step guide to the application form.

Until now, the one-time payment (known as the BADV Ghetto Work Fund) and the Ghetto Pension awards (under the ZRGB law) were mutually exclusive. Ghetto survivors could receive one or the other, but not both. The two programs included provisions to implement this mutual exclusion.

Changes in German law in 2011 will now allow eligible Jewish ghetto survivors to receive both the one-time €2,000 BADV payment as well as the German Social Security payments.
Hertha Salus, born in Belgium in 1909, has celebrated a century of strength and perseverance in the face of hardship and terror. She was raised in Kaiserslauten, Germany, where she lived until her family was forced to immigrate to Prague in 1933. In 1939, she met and married Erich Salus. In 1941, the family was deported to Theresienstadt and then to Riga and Stutthof. Miraculously, after all they had endured, she and her husband were reunited two weeks before the Soviet army would liberate them. “We were just skin and bones,” she says.

The couple returned to Prague hoping to find their family but Hertha’s mother, father, and two brothers had not survived. Erich and Hertha moved to Kaiserlautern and then to Wiesbaden to build a new life.

Today, Hertha remains active in the Jewish community. She received payment from the Claims Conference’s Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers, and relies on Claims Conference allocations to the Jewish Community of Wiesbaden for help with in-home care.
Holocaust compensation payments are a result of the impossible task of trying to reconcile the great moral challenges posed by the Shoah with society’s basest element, money. The compensation process can never bring back to the survivors what they lost, or make up for their suffering. But by negotiating for and distributing individual payments from Germany to Jewish victims of Nazism, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany has obtained symbolic acknowledgement of survivors’ experiences, and a small measure of justice.

Germany’s first Holocaust compensation payments were pensions and one-time payments negotiated by the Claims Conference in 1952. Since then, Germany has paid more than $70 billion to more than 500,000 Jewish victims of Nazism in 84 countries.

In 1980, when the Claims Conference negotiated its Hardship Fund with Germany to compensate certain Nazi victims who had not received German payments, Germany insisted that the Claims Conference assume responsibility for processing applications and issuing payments. Since then, Claims Conference programs are administered according to eligibility criteria established by Germany and which the Claims Conference has continuously negotiated to liberalize. Full eligibility criteria for open programs are at www.claimscon.org.

Following is a summary of current Claims Conference compensation programs that have been established through negotiations with the German government.

Left: The pre-war family photos of Sara Bourovik, a homebound Jewish survivor of the Leningrad siege who receives vital aid funded by the Claims Conference.
HARDSHIP FUND

Hardship Fund, Established 1980
€2,556 One-Time Payment
7,205 Nazi Victims Approved for Payment in 2010
349,834 Nazi Victims Approved for Payment 1980-2010
$33,202,000 Paid in 2010
$962 Million Paid 1980-2010
Status: Open

The Hardship Fund, established in 1980 after five years of Claims Conference negotiations, provides a one-time payment of €2,556 to certain Jewish victims of Nazism. Nazi victims living in the Soviet bloc countries had not been able to apply for German government compensation payments. During the period of Détente between the United States and the Soviet Union, many victims immigrated to the West, thus qualifying as refugees. They were still excluded, however, from the German compensation programs, which had a filing deadline of 1969.

Beginning in 1975, the Claims Conference gave top priority to negotiating for compensation to Jewish victims of Nazism who had emigrated from Soviet bloc countries. Finally, in 1980, West Germany agreed to create a “Hardship Fund” of DM 400 million. Eligible Nazi victims received one-time payments of DM 5,000 each (now €2,556).

When the program was established, it was estimated that 80,000 Nazi victims would benefit. By the end of 2010, the number of Nazi victims approved for payment stood at 349,834.


APPEALS
The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Hardship Fund that were not approved. In 2010, 618 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 52 were approved.
He paid off a ransom to save a Yugoslav Jewish community, carried 75-kilo sacks, waited in selection lines, built missiles, organized an escape, smuggled Jews into France and off to Palestine, loaded passengers onto the Exodus and helped them off when they returned. Not one to sit idle, he channeled his consuming anger at the Germans into doing what needed to be done.

Born in 1923 in Czechoslovakia, David Hollander left home in 1939 to study in a yeshiva and was in Senta, Yugoslavia, when in January 1944 he was mobilized to a Hungarian labor battalion. Going from one camp after another, he arrived in Bergen-Belsen days before liberation, where he was reunited with his sisters and learned of his parents’ deaths in the crematorium. His determination to build a Jewish homeland grew and he became involved in the clandestine pre-state immigration efforts.

Today, he lives in Israel, the homeland he helped build, and receives payments from the Article 2 Fund. “No amount of money could make right what the Germans did,” David says, but he recognizes that the payments are an important acknowledgement. “The Claims Conference is doing an outstanding job for survivors in Israel,” David says in gratitude for its work.
ARTICLE 2 FUND

The Article 2 Fund, negotiated by the Claims Conference in 1992, provides monthly pensions of €300 to certain Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. The Claims Conference administers the program according to German government regulations, which have expanded significantly since 1992 due to ongoing Claims Conference negotiations.

From the earliest negotiations, in 1951, West Germany recognized its obligations in principle to provide compensation to Holocaust survivors. In contrast, despite the Claims Conference’s many efforts, the Communist East German government flatly denied any such responsibility. In 1990, when West and East Germany were negotiating their unification agreement, the Claims Conference was determined that the unified Germany should meet its obligation to compensate survivors of the Holocaust who had previously received little or no indemnification.

With the active support of the U.S. government, the Claims Conference engaged in intensive negotiations with the German government. As a result, further compensation was promised in Article 2 of the Implementation Agreement to the German Unification Treaty of October 3, 1990, which reads:

“The Federal Government is prepared, in continuation of the policy of the German Federal Republic, to enter into agreements with the Claims Conference for additional Fund arrangements in order to provide hardship payments to persecutees who thus far received no or only minimal compensation according to the legislative provisions of the German Federal Republic.”

The resulting agreement on payments was the outcome of 16 more months of difficult negotiations.

ARTICLE 2 FUND LIBERALIZATION

At negotiations in 2010, the German government and Claims Conference agreed that applications under the Article 2 and Central and Eastern European Funds from Holocaust survivors who were in a concentration camp for less than six months, and do not receive an ongoing pension from the BEG, Israeli Ministry of Finance, or Claims Conference, will be reviewed to see whether those cases are cases of special hardship. This recognized the Claims Conference’s contention that even a short time resulted in unimaginable suffering and deprivation.

At negotiations in 2011, a similar agreement was made regarding survivors who were in a ghetto for less than 18 months, taking into account other persecution. The Claims Conference has long pressed this issue in negotiations with Germany, maintaining that it is impossible to quantify a survivor’s suffering based on the amount of time incarcerated.
The Claims Conference obtained Article 2 Fund pensions for approximately 100 survivors who had previously been ineligible because they had already received more than DM35,000 in German government compensation payments in the 1950s and ’60s. The Claims Conference negotiated for these payments because the persecution suffered by these survivors was generally extremely severe but they were excluded from lifetime pensions.

SEEKING FURTHER ELIGIBILITY
The Claims Conference continues to press the German government for liberalization of the criteria so additional survivors will be eligible for payments. The Claims Conference is seeking the inclusion in the Article 2 Program of Holocaust survivors who:

» Were in forced military labor battalions and in concentration camps not currently recognized as such by the Federal Republic of Germany;
» Were subjected to persecution for periods of time less than currently stipulated;
» Were confined in open ghettos;
» Have income in excess of eligible levels;

APPEALS
The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Article 2 Fund that were not approved. In 2010, 271 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 45 were approved.

Total Nazi Victims Approved for Article 2 and CEEF Pension Programs 1995-2010:

Combined total Article 2/ CEEF Fund 1995-2010: 108,536
Central and Eastern European Fund 1998-2010 total approved: 24,080
Article 2 Fund 1995-2010 total approved: 84,456
CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPEAN FUND

Central and Eastern European Fund, Established 1998
€260 Monthly Payment (as of April 1, 2011; previously was €240)
139 Survivors Approved for Payment in 2010
24,080 Survivors Approved for Payment 1998-2010
$48,946,000 Paid in 2010
$429 Million Paid 1980-2010
Status: Open

After intensive negotiations with Germany, the Claims Conference reached an agreement in 1998 that would allow some of the most persecuted Nazi victims in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to receive compensation for the first time. This agreement was negotiated for survivors whose living conditions were very different than in the West.

The eligibility criteria for the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) are the same as the Article 2 Fund, on the premise that all CEEF applicants meet the financial hardship criteria.

The Claims Conference has been intensively pressing the German government for a number of years to increase CEEF payments and to equalize all CEEF payments, as the cost of living in the region has risen substantially. The current increased monthly payment of €260 is a result of these negotiations. The Claims Conference continues to press for CEEF payments that are equal to those from the Article 2 Fund.

FSU OUTREACH
The Claims Conference has undertaken an extensive outreach campaign in countries of the former Soviet Union entitled “Not Too Late,” aiming to inform survivors of their potential eligibility for CEEF payments. The Claims Conference is sending letters to Nazi victims, with names provided by local Hesed agencies, as well as asking FSU participants in Birthright Israel to inform elderly relatives of their potential eligibility for the pension. Posters and fliers are also being used to generate publicity.

APPEALS
The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the CEEF that were not approved. In 2010, 38 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which six were approved.
Sisters Toni and Ruth Usherenko were born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1925 and 1930 respectively. Their father manufactured coats and clothing but found it increasingly difficult to make a living after 1933.

They had hoped to immigrate to the U.S., but the beatings they received on Kristallnacht were so severe the family did not pass the health exam.

In 1941 their father was deported to Sachsenhausen and killed. Three weeks later Ruth, Toni, and their mother were sent to the Zittau camp and then Gross-Rosen in December 1943.

In 1945, the Soviet army liberated them from Gross-Rosen and accused them of being German spies. Ruth, Toni, and their mother were sent to Siberia, to Stalin’s camps. Most of the prisoners didn’t survive the trip. Ruth and Toni didn’t know a word of Russian, and endured more suffering and privation for over a decade.

Toni was finally able to leave Siberia in the mid-1950s after Stalin’s death and she settled in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. Ruth was able to follow shortly thereafter. There they each met their husbands, married, and raised families, immigrating to the U.S. in 1981.

The sisters began receiving Article 2 payments in 2000. “It was a little easier when my husband was alive,” Ruth says. “But now, with no one left to help me and so many expenses, the money is so important.” Both Ruth and Toni are widows and live one block apart. Toni has trouble walking and relies on Ruth to bring her food. Without any top teeth in her mouth, Ruth has trouble speaking and eating and is obtaining dental assistance from Selfhelp Community Services in New York. Selfhelp, with Claims Conference funding, also provides the sisters with financial assistance and in-home care.
She is a Nazi victim, but it is hard to think she is anything but a survivor, in every sense of the word. Mania Usher was born in 1922 in Niwka, Poland, and survived the ghettos in Niwka and Sosniewiec, the Gabersdorf concentration camp, and the Kratzau munitions factory.

Mania met her husband Henry, a fellow survivor, in a DP camp. They were married about a month later. Henry’s uncle in Utica, New York, agreed to sponsor the young couple to come to the U.S., sending them letters with $10 bills and packets of tea, coffee, and cocoa that were probably worth more than the money.

Mania used the money and commodities to engage an English tutor, a German woman who taught English before the war. The tutor’s husband had been in the SS. “I can’t begrudge her who she married,” said Mania. Twenty-three years old at the time, she had the gumption to put the past behind her in order to go on with the next part of her life.

The couple lived the American dream. Working hard in their bakery in Utica, New York, they raised their two sons to be a doctor and a lawyer. Retired now in Florida, it is harder and harder for them to make the trip north. But Mania is still a vivacious woman, even if she doesn’t get around as she once did, bursting with pride over her children and grandchildren. She is still determined. She is still a survivor.

Mania receives German BEG payments negotiated by the Claims Conference, and she has received compensation for slave labor and work performed in the ghetto, all the result of continuing Claims Conference efforts to ensure a small measure of justice for Mania and every Holocaust survivor.
Compensation Payments Made by the Claims Conference to Individual Victims of Nazi Persecution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Programs</th>
<th>2010 Payments</th>
<th>Cumulative Payments from Start of Program to End of 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 2 Fund*</td>
<td>$265,287,000</td>
<td>$3,100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardship Fund*</td>
<td>$33,202,000</td>
<td>$962,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern European Fund*</td>
<td>$48,946,000</td>
<td>$429,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributed to Nazi victims in 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>$347,435,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed Programs</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers (total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,513,830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Foundation*</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,244,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Banks Settlement Slave Labor Class I</td>
<td></td>
<td>$252,197,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Labor Distribution Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>$17,073,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries*</td>
<td>$21,571,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Banks Settlement Refugee Class</td>
<td></td>
<td>$9,888,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest Fund*</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,833,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Payments to Needy Survivors**</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,015,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributed to Nazi victims since 1980</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,056,137,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Originally paid in Euros
**Administered on behalf of the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews.

Note: Figures for payments to individual Jewish victims of Nazi persecution in 2010 in the Annual Report are based on the 2010 Financial Statements and the accounting policies described therein. Figures for cumulative payments are based on actual payments at different exchange rates. Figures for cumulative payments are rounded to the nearest $1,000. In some cases payments were made to heirs.
1. A photograph of the wedding of Gisela and Adolf Weiss taken before the war, Vienna, Austria. 2. Hitler speaking before a large crowd in March 1938, Vienna. 3. A synagogue destroyed after Kristallnacht. 4. Jewish men forced to wear the yellow star after Kristallnacht. Photos: Yad Vashem
In March 1938, there were approximately 182,000 Jews living in Austria. By May 1945, one-third of them (65,000) were murdered by the Nazis, while the rest had to flee, leaving all their belongings behind. Only very few managed to survive the war in Vienna. There are approximately 12,000 Austrian Jewish survivors alive today, of whom approximately 600 live in Austria.

The Claims Conference established the Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria in 1953 to secure compensation directly from Austria. Initial negotiations were not successful in part because Austria considered itself the first victim of Nazism, rather than acknowledging that a majority of Austrians welcomed and collaborated with the Third Reich. Austria subsequently agreed, after extensive negotiations with the Claims Conference, to a series of measures for the benefit of Nazi victims. In 1956, a Hilsfonds was established that provided one-time payments to Austrians who were persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, and political conviction. It grew to a total of €115 million by 1976.

In 1961, the government created the Claims Fund for limited payments for loss of financial assets and for compensation for discriminatory taxes paid during the Nazi era. The Claims Conference also pressed for improvements to Austrian social welfare legislation granting benefits to Nazi victims, known as the Victims Assistance Law. In addition, Austria agreed to allow Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism born as late as December 31, 1932, to participate in the Austrian National Social Insurance System.

AUSTRIAN HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
The Claims Conference makes annual allocations for the benefit of Austrian Jewish Nazi victims residing outside of Austria who are in need.

From 2004 through 2007, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $11.5 million from the Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program (AHSEAP). The funds derived from a settlement between Bank Austria and the Claims Conference and a 1990 Claims Conference agreement with the government to assist survivors. Distributed by local social service agencies around the world, the funds paid for items such as dental treatment, medical aids and treatment, and emergency care.

When funding expired in 2007, the Claims Conference negotiated successfully with the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs to continue providing between €1.8 million and €2 million annually toward AHSEAP. In 2008, the agreement was jeopardized by the collapse of the Austrian government, but Claims Conference negotiations with the new Austrian government secured the continuation of funding of €1.8 million per year.
Since then, the Claims Conference has secured funding in the amount of €150,000 per month, negotiated on an annual basis. In June 2011, the Claims Conference negotiated an agreement at a rate of €167,500 per month for a period of 29 months. This proposed agreement will be for a total of €4.86 million from August 2011 through December 2013.

**AUSTRIAN NATIONAL FUND**

In 1995, negotiations with the Claims Conference led to the Austrian National Fund for Nazi Victims, providing one-time payments of ATS 70,000 (€5,087) to each victim of Nazi persecution in and from Austria. About 28,500 Austrian survivors worldwide, 80 to 85 percent of them Jewish, have received this original payment from the fund, for a total of €155 million.

Under the 2001 Washington Agreement signed with Austrian government and industry, each of the surviving former Austrian Jews was to receive $7,000 for loss of rental apartments, business leases, household furniture and/or personal belongings. As of April 2011, approximately 20,500 supplemental payments had been made, for a total of approximately $143.5 million.

In 2004, the Austrian parliament agreed to pay each recipient of the supplemental National Fund payment an additional €1,000. As of April 2011, approximately 19,000 of these payments had been made. Approximately 850 people are still due to be paid.

**GENERAL SETTLEMENT FUND**

The 2001 Washington Agreement provided for $210 million to be distributed through a General Settlement Fund (GSF) to cover claims for real estate, liquidated businesses, bank accounts, securities, mortgages, insurance policies, personal effects, and the losses of education and jobs.

The agreement also provided for Jewish communal and individual claims for restitution (in rem) of aryanized real estate and Jewish cultural items currently held by the government. The value of real estate restituted under this agreement totals approximately €41 million.

As of May 2011, 18,100 advance payments had been made. These advance payments are based on the awarded worth of the application and cover between 10 and 15 percent of its value. A total of approximately $155 million has been paid.

These advance payments have ceased as final payments have begun. As of May 2011, approximately 19,700 final payments have been paid, for a total of approximately $48 million.

**SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS**

Since March 1, 2002, Austrian Holocaust survivors living abroad are entitled to the same nursing care payments as those living in Austria, and former Austrian Jews born between January 1, 1933, and March 12, 1938, are entitled to apply for an Austrian pension. Increased nursing payments totaling approximately $1 million per month are being made to 1,500 Jewish Austrian survivors. An additional 900 Austrian Nazi victims born between 1933 and 1938 and living outside of Austria receive a total of $280,000 in pension payments every month as a result of the agreement.
In 2009, the Austrian Parliament extended the legal social welfare regulations to include the ability to purchase pension years to every person who was born up until May 8, 1945, was persecuted within the territory of the Austrian Republic or lived under persecution in another country, and who had one parent officially residing in Austria on March 12, 1938. An estimated 400 survivors are entitled to receive pension payments under this agreement.

Claims Conference negotiations with the Austrian government played a key role in promoting this change to benefit Nazi victims born after the Anschluss.

**FUTURE FUND**
The Austrian government established a Future Fund to commemorate and research the Shoah. It is funded by proceeds from a foundation that had been established in 2000 to compensate former slave and forced laborers who worked in Austria between 1938 and 1945, and has been operating since 2006. As of May 2011, 500 projects have been approved and approximately €10 million has been used.

The Claims Conference office in Vienna has been involved in choosing and defining projects of the Future Fund. It is anticipated that the fund will have paid out all its funds by 2016.

**LOOTED JEWISH ART**
In 1986, the Claims Conference pressed for legislation to enable owners or heirs to claim stolen art items that had been stored by the Austrian government in the monastery in Mauerbach, near Vienna. In 1996, the Austrian government handed over unclaimed objects to the Federation of Austrian Jewish Communities. Their sale at auction that year, organized with the help of the Claims Conference, brought in $14.5 million and received international publicity. The Mauerbach fund has made more than 6,800 payments to needy victims of Nazi persecution in and from Austria.

The Claims Conference has been working for several decades in pressing Austria on the issue of Nazi-era looted art. In 2006, an initial list of art objects likely looted during the Nazi era and now in Austrian museums and public collections was posted on an Internet searchable database, enabling victims of Nazism and their heirs to search more easily for artworks stolen during the Holocaust. The database was established by the Austrian National Fund.

The art database contains information on 9,000 objects of art and on objects of cultural value that are located today in museums and in collections of the Republic of Austria or of the City of Vienna and which, according to current provenance research, are likely to have been expropriated during the Nazi era. Every object is listed with information regarding its restitution status.

Unclaimed looted art is to be returned to the National Fund. On June 1, 2010, the Austrian National Library symbolically handed over 8,363 books seized during the Nazi era and repurchased them for €135,000. Such proceeds are to be used by the National Fund to benefit Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism.
SWISS DEPOSITED ASSETS PROGRAM

The $1.25 billion Swiss Banks Settlement was signed in 1999 in U.S. District Court before the Honorable Edward R. Korman of the Eastern District of New York. On November 22, 2000 the Court adopted in its entirety the plan of allocation and distribution for the Settlement submitted by Special Master Judah Gribetz. On July 26, 2001, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court’s decision adopting the Distribution Plan. On June 19, 2006, the United States Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari that had been filed by certain individuals seeking review of one aspect of the Distribution Plan, which involves five classes of claims and five “victim or target” groups.

Claims for dormant Holocaust-era bank accounts in Swiss banks are processed by the Claims Resolution Tribunal (CRT) in Zurich, Switzerland, under the supervision of the Court, the Special Masters and the CRT Secretaries General. The Claims Conference assists the CRT in administering claims of Nazi victims and their heirs to accounts in Swiss banks.

The Claims Conference’s Swiss Deposited Assets Program (SDAP) helped develop and implement an improved computerized system and protocol for matching names in approximately 105,000 claims in 18 languages against bank records for 36,000 accounts that the Volcker Committee identified as probably or possibly belonging to Victims or Targets of Nazi persecution.

In 2004, the Court asked SDAP to perform an initial review of more than one million name matches generated by the new computer system. SDAP completed this project within several months.

In 2005, the Court charged the Claims Conference with coordinating the publication of 3,100 additional account owner names and distributing and processing claim forms. In 2006, SDAP reviewed an additional 500,000 matches generated by the claims that were submitted as a result of the publication of this list. The Claims Conference was also tasked with the review of approximately 100,000 claims that passed the CRT’s initial admissibility criteria. Using review criteria developed by the CRT and approved by the Court, SDAP identified approximately 13,000 claims potentially eligible for a Plausible Undocumented Award in the amount of $5,000. In 2006, SDAP began submitting to the Court its recommendations on Plausible Undocumented Awards. Through May 2011, 12,567 Plausible Undocumented Awards were approved for payment.

Additionally, SDAP was also asked to process and mail more than 89,858 decisions as of May 2011 to claimants whose claims did not contain any names matching to the Account Holders Database of names made available to the claims process by Swiss banking authorities.

In coordination with and supplemental to activities performed by the CRT in Zurich, SDAP also substantively reviewed matches between names submitted in claim forms and names of owners.
of bank accounts. In this review, SDAP compared the information provided by claimants to bank records of account owners to determine whether a particular claimant had plausibly demonstrated that a claimed account was owned by a relative. SDAP substantively reviewed approximately 400,000 matches.

In 2007 Crédit Suisse produced to the CRT data regarding securities in 218 accounts. These accounts contained 1,438 securities and the security issuers were domiciled in 26 different countries. In early 2008, the CRT and the Special Masters requested SDAP’s assistance in obtaining prices for these securities, as close as possible to the date upon which the Account Owner lost control over the account. Over the course of several months SDAP gathered this information from public and private institutions in New York City. SDAP provided the CRT and Special Masters with printouts of microfilm and photocopies of data that were obtained for each security.

On an ongoing basis, the CRT drafts and issues decisions regarding claimed accounts. SDAP prepares these submissions to the Court, and, subsequent to the Court’s approval, informs claimants of the decision, secures the required waivers and other legal documents, and processes payments. These awards or denials are then posted on the CRT website, www.crt-ii.org, which the Claims Conference maintains on the Court’s behalf.

In addition, on an ongoing basis, the CRT and Special Masters issue appeals decisions. As with the initial decisions, SDAP prepares the appellate recommendations for submission to the Court. SDAP also informs the claimants of each decision, secures the required waivers and other legal documents, and processes the payments, where appropriate.

Special Master Helen Junz proposed an adjustment to increase the presumptive values currently used by the CRT to establish award amounts for accounts with unknown values. Special Master Junz recommended that the presumptive values used by the CRT to award accounts for which balances are unknown be altered to make it “more representative of the universe of awardable accounts.”

As of May 2011, the Court had authorized more than $714 million to be paid to Holocaust victims and their heirs as members of the Deposited Assets Class of the Swiss Banks Settlement.

In a June 2010 order, Judge Korman approved the adjustment on presumptive value awards for a total of $100 million, an increase of $27.7 million for the Deposited Assets Class plausible undocumented awards (“PUA”), and established a reserve of $50 million for appeals. Subsequent to the Court’s approval, SDAP informed the claimants of the adjustments and PUA increases and continues to secure the required waivers and any other legal documentations to process the approximately 15,500 fund transfers.

These adjustment and increase payments, together with the appeals reserve of $50 million, basically complete the distribution of funds under the Swiss Banks Settlement.
EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE: ASSET RESTITUTION UPDATE

Photo: Yad Vashem
For years, the Claims Conference has been a constituent member of the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO), which is charged with the recovery of confiscated property from countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Together with local Jewish communities, the WJRO and the Claims Conference continue to press governments to provide for the restitution of, or fair compensation for, property looted by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust and later nationalized by Communist regimes.

The Claims Conference and WJRO were major participants in the Conference on Holocaust Era Assets held in Prague in June 2009, which was attended by 46 nations. A primary focus of the conference was the restitution of property seized during the Holocaust and establishing the European Shoah Legacy Institute, a follow-up mechanism to the conference with which the Claims Conference and WJRO continue their involvement.

In 2010, 43 of the nations that had participated in the Prague Conference reconvened in Prague and signed Guidelines and Best Practices for the Restitution and Compensation of Immovable (Real) Property Confiscated or Otherwise Wrongfully Seized by the Nazis, Fascists and Their Collaborators during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era. This document provides specific, detailed guidelines on procedures for processing and adjudicating claims for communal, private, and heirless property seized during World War II. The Guidelines call on participating nations to do the following: recognize the legitimate Jewish owners of property seized by the Nazis and their collaborators; establish transparent and accessible claims processes; allow claimants free access to archives; award full title or fair compensation to successful claimants; and consider allocating the proceeds from unclaimed and heirless property to benefit Holocaust survivors in need.

The Claims Conference and WJRO have worked closely with the U.S. Congress to help draft and publicize congressional resolutions that address property restitution problems in Central and East European nations. In addition, in May 2010, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (also known as the Helsinki Commission) consisting of members from the U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, and the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce working with the Claims Conference, held a hearing on the status of property that had been confiscated during the Holocaust, entitled Holocaust Era Assets After the Prague Conference.

The efforts to enact effective property restitution laws are laden with difficulties, as the circumstances in each country concerning communal and private property vary considerably. Further, the pace of resolving claims in countries that do have a communal claims process is often quite slow, with some countries permitting claims for properties, whether communal or private, only taken after 1945. Other countries discriminate against former owners that are currently foreign nationals, either precluding non-citizens from claiming their former property or from receiving their property back in kind. Others still drastically limit the amount of compensation awarded. In addition, many claims processes impose difficult evidentiary and other procedural burdens upon claimants.
A number of local Jewish communities have been able to recover, or achieve a financial settlement for, their communal property including synagogues, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and cemeteries stolen during the Holocaust. In addition, several countries have established processes that enable individual owners to recover or receive compensation for their former private property. Yet other countries have prepared or are developing relevant draft legislation.

LITHUANIA
In June 2011, nine years of intensive efforts to obtain restitution of communal property in Lithuania resulted in that country’s first legislation on community property acknowledging what was lost 70 years ago. The Lithuanian Parliament passed a law providing for limited compensation for communal and religious property owned by the Jewish community of Lithuania before the Holocaust.

The legislation is laden with symbolism but falls far short of the compensation that should be awarded. However, with some funding also being provided to assist needy, elderly Lithuanian survivors with medical and welfare needs, it is an important first step.

In June 2002, the World Jewish Restitution Organization, of which the Claims Conference is a charter member, sent its first delegation to Vilnius, which, working with the local Jewish community, began negotiations with the Lithuanian government toward the goal of enacting a law for the return of Jewish communal and religious property that was seized by the Nazis and later nationalized by the Soviet regime. With Lithuania’s rich Jewish history, it was inconceivable that the government should be allowed to continue ignoring its moral and historic obligation to acknowledge all that was lost.

POLAND
Poland remains the only major country in the former Soviet bloc that, in the two decades since the fall of Communism, has no law providing for the restitution of or compensation for private property stolen during the Holocaust. The current proposed legislation does not provide for the return of any actual property, excludes all of the very valuable property located in Warsaw, offers limited (and unspecified) compensation, and sets forth a burdensome, complex, and costly claims process for claimants. In 2011, the Polish prime minister indicated that the country’s difficult economic circumstances meant that the bill, even with the minimal compensation it provides, will not, for the time being, receive government support.

The WJRO also helped establish the Foundation for the Preservation of Jewish Heritage in Poland, consisting of Jewish representatives from the local community and abroad. The foundation has filed more than 3,500 claims for communal property (including cemeteries) located in areas in Poland without a Jewish presence. The recovery process for communal property, however, continues to move exceedingly slowly.

HUNGARY
The new government of Hungary, elected in the summer of 2011, established a new committee, which includes representatives from the Claims Conference and WJRO, as well as local Jewish representatives, to address remaining restitution issues. Parallel to, but separate from, the work of this committee, the Hungarian government has transferred $12.6 million to the Jewish Heritage of
Public Endowment (a foundation also known as MAZSOK), which distributed part of the fund for the benefit of Holocaust survivors residing in Hungary, while the remainder of the fund is being distributed by the Claims Conference for the benefit of Holocaust survivors of Hungarian origin living outside of Hungary. The government is committed to transferring another $8.4 million, over the next two years, to be used for the benefit of Hungarian survivors worldwide.

ROMANIA
The Caritatea Foundation, responsible for managing any recovered confiscated communal property and related compensation, was jointly established by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania and the WJRO. While the Foundation prepared and submitted approximately 2,000 claims for the restitution of communal property by the 2005 deadline, few of these communal property claims have been resolved.

In addition, Romania passed legislation over a decade ago that established a restitution process for confiscated private property, but that process has proven complex and, ultimately, ineffective. Even with the various modifications made to address the inadequacies of the restitution law, the process continues to move extremely slowly. The Property Fund, established to compensate former property owners when the actual property that was seized cannot be returned, has taken much longer than expected to become operational and has raised substantial concerns. Thus, in spite of legislation that appears beneficial, implementation of restitution in Romania has been seriously flawed.

In October 2010, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), based on a number of submitted cases, held that the process of restitution in Romania raised significant concerns and directed Romania to undertake all necessary measures to deal with the protracted delays in returning seized property and to provide relief in a timely fashion. The WJRO has proposed recommendations to the government committee established in response to the ECHR criticisms.

OTHER COUNTRIES
In Latvia, the local Jewish community is working with the WJRO to prepare a draft bill that provides for the restitution of property previously communally owned or used for communal purposes. The bill will call for the return of the seized property in kind or substitute property and, if the actual or similar substitute property is not available, provide for reasonable compensation.

Legislation and claims processes in other countries are also being monitored, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

Serbia has enacted a communal property restitution law and has draft legislation, still being modified, regarding private property restitution. WJRO negotiations with the Slovenian government are scheduled to begin in earnest in the summer of 2011, during which the two reports on confiscated property covering communal, private and heirless property prepared by the WJRO and the government, will be compared and serve as the basis of restitution negotiations. In addition, in Croatia, the government has drafted an amendment to its current restitution law which, for the first time, will permit foreign citizens to recover their confiscated property in the country. Where appropriate, the Claims Conference/WJRO also works with the European Union (EU) to try to make the enactment of effective property restitution or compensation legislation a condition for entry into the EU.
LOOTED ART & JEWISH CULTURAL PROPERTY INITIATIVE
The Claims Conference and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) continue to conduct a comprehensive program toward the restitution of Jewish-owned art and cultural property lost and plundered during the Holocaust. Working with relevant Jewish communities around the world, the organizations are focusing on the systemic issues involved in art restitution with the intent of improving and creating processes to enable more owners and heirs to recover their property.

RECORDS OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)
The Claims Conference has initiated and supported a series of interlocking projects providing greater access to and information about Nazi records relating to the looting of cultural valuables. The Claims Conference/WJRO is compiling, imaging, and making accessible the hundreds of thousands of documents of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the largest of the Nazi art and Judaica looting agencies, that have been scattered among a large number of archives throughout the world.

The detail with which the ERR—the special operational task force headed by Adolf Hitler’s ideological henchman Alfred Rosenberg—documented the art, archives, books, and Judaica it plundered has proven essential to recovery efforts.

In October 2010, the Claims Conference, in collaboration with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, launched a website with digitized versions of the Nazi records of more than 20,000 art objects looted from Jews in France and Belgium. The website, “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg: Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” is the result of a five-year Claims Conference effort to digitize the ERR records of each looted object that was brought to the Jeu de Paume museum in Paris for processing. The website is searchable by item, owner, art object, and whether items were repatriated and restituted; it shows that approximately half of the items have not been restituted to their original owners or heirs.

Also in 2010, the hundreds of thousands of pages of ERR documents held in Kiev, Ukraine, by the Central State Archive and in Germany, by the Federal Archives were published on the Internet. These are the largest collections of ERR records and detail plunder from numerous countries. They relate to theft of all kinds from Jewish communal and private collections to the collections of the Russian imperial palaces and various state libraries and museums.

In 2011, Reconstructing the Record of Nazi Cultural Plunder: A Survey of the Dispersed Archives of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) was published online. After WWII, original ERR documents were scattered and today are found in 29 repositories in nine countries. This survey documents the current locations of all ERR records, details their contents, and provides links to online sources.

The survey was funded and assisted by the Claims Conference and published by the International Institute for Social History.
FOLLOW-UP TO HOLOCAUST ERA ASSETS CONFERENCE

Since the Holocaust Era Assets Conference in Prague in 2009, the Czech Government has established the European Shoah Legacy Institute (ESLI), with assistance from the Claims Conference/WJRO. A priority is strengthening international cooperation in provenance research. The Institute is expected to report on activities (or lack thereof) in the 47 countries that endorsed the Terezin Declaration that concluded the 2009 Prague Conference, and presumably country reports drafted to date by the Claims Conference/WJRO will assist with this.

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

Planning of WJRO approaches to the countries of Eastern Europe and the FSU now includes consideration of looted art and Judaica issues.

Russian Federation: In 2009, the Claims Conference/WJRO requested of the Russian government that a full inventory of all displaced Judaica in Russia be compiled. Request was made to open archives on what was restituted to and by the Soviet Union after the war, as well as archives on what was distributed within the Soviet Union. Russia is participating in the ESLI, and further developments along these lines are likely to occur at least partially in the context of the Institute.

Serbia: Discussions with the Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia and the Serbian government have ensured that although a deadline for communal cultural property claims expired on September 30, 2008, a blanket claim for all future Jewish communal cultural property filed by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia will be honored.

Ukraine: Agreement has been reached in principle to register internationally all Torah scrolls in Ukraine, both those held by the government and by Jewish communities. In order to gain experience in the matter, it has been decided that registration of Torah scrolls through the Universal Torah Registry should begin with those scrolls belonging to the Jewish community in Kiev.

United States: The Claims Conference/WJRO participated in State Department meetings to review the implementation of the Terezin Declaration provisions on looted art. The State Department favors creating a commission that will not incur the cost of litigation and that preferably can be established through an executive order rather than federal legislation. Museums argue against the need for a commission, believing that most cases involving U.S. museums have either been settled or are without merit. The Claims Conference/WJRO has noted that even if the museums act in good faith, a neutral body is desirable to ensure the “restitution of history” on the facts and the merits, and that such a body must include victim representation.

Work with Associations of Jewish Museums and Libraries: The Claims Conference/WJRO has been working with the Association of European Jewish Museums, the Council of American Jewish Museums, and the Association of Jewish Libraries to ensure that Jewish museums, archives, and libraries fully participate in provenance research and restitution efforts and to ensure that there is proper training for conducting provenance research on Judaica. In 2010 the Claims Conference/WJRO opened discussions with the European Association for Jewish Culture about including provenance information in the pan-European databases now being assembled in Judaica Europeana.
Left: Files of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the primary art looting agency, in a room of the Neuschwanstein Castle in southwest Bavaria. The largest Nazi art loot cache was found by units of the 7th U.S. Army when they explored tunnels under the castle. The Claims Conference has initiated several projects to document and digitize ERR records. Photo: NARA

The Claims Conference is the legal successor to unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. It sells or receives compensation for this property and uses the proceeds to fund organizations and institutions that assist needy Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, and that engage in Shoah research, education and documentation.

The Claims Conference also maintains a Goodwill Fund to make payments to certain original owners or heirs who did not file claims by the German government deadline of 1992, but who filed applications with the Claims Conference by March 31, 2004, or under the criteria as defined in supplemental amendments.

**HISTORY**

In 1990, the new democratic government of East Germany introduced legislation to restitute property that had been nationalized by the former Communist regime. Even before the reunification of East and West Germany was finalized, the Claims Conference was able to achieve in intense negotiations that this legislation include the restitution of Jewish property that was either sold after 1933 under duress or confiscated by the Nazis.

As a result, original Jewish owners and heirs gained the right to file claims for property in the former East Germany. The German government imposed an application deadline, which, under pressure from the Claims Conference, was extended twice to December 31, 1992, for real estate claims, and June 30, 1993, for claims for movable property. Following publication by the German government of the legislation, tens of thousands of owners and heirs filed claims and recovered assets as a result of these negotiations carried out by the Claims Conference.

The Claims Conference also negotiated to become the legal successor to individual Jewish property and property of dissolved Jewish communities and organizations that went unclaimed after December 31, 1992. In the absence of a claim from an entitled heir, if the Claims Conference filed a claim and successfully proves the original Jewish ownership of the property, it is entitled to recover property. Before the deadline, the Claims Conference conducted a massive research effort to identify all possible Jewish properties.

Had the Claims Conference not taken this step, Jewish assets that remained unclaimed by the German government filing deadline would have remained with the aryanizers, the owners at the time or reverted to the German government.

The resulting Successor Organization of the Claims Conference sells recovered property or receives compensation and has been responsible for more than $1 billion in grants, primarily to social welfare agencies around the world that assist the neediest and most vulnerable Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and that engage in Shoah research, education, and documentation. These grants provide the major funds to help provide a social safety net for Nazi victims around the world.
ASSET RECOVERY AND COMPENSATION/SALES IN 2010
The Successor Organization generated revenue of approximately $101 million from sales, compensation, investment priority decisions, and other items in 2010. This revenue is net of certain payments and costs directly connected with these items. In addition, there was special income of approximately $17 million arising from the Wertheim properties.

This 2010 regular income came from the following major sources: sales produced approximately $10 million, and compensation cases, together with other smaller categories of recovery, produced approximately $89 million. Most properties recovered by the Claims Conference are sold at public auction.

Furthermore, the Claims Conference received rental income prior to the sale of properties of approximately $3 million. Expenses relating to the maintenance of property pending sale were approximately $1 million.

As of the end of 2010, the Claims Conference had filed 122,024 claims covering real estate and businesses as well as additional claims for smaller types of assets. These smaller claims are being handled separately from the real estate and business claims.

For the real estate and business claims, the German restitution authorities had issued confirmed or pending decisions on 94,977 claims, of which 13,797 (less than 15 percent) were approved for the Claims Conference.

Of the rulings in favor of the Claims Conference, restitution (actual return of the property) was awarded in 4,126 cases (30 percent), and compensation ordered in 9,671 cases (70 percent) i.e. where restitution was not possible or where the business is no longer in existence.

Of the properties it has recovered, the Claims Conference has sold the largest, most valuable ones first, meaning that the properties to be sold in the future will generate less revenue than previously recovered properties.

The compensation awards are generally much smaller in amount than would be the proceeds from sales of the same properties if they were restituted. Much of the remaining income of the Claims Conference will be from compensation payments.

Of the real estate and business cases where the Claims Conference has received funds for assets, approximately two-thirds of the cases to date were real estate claims. However, of the pending cases still to be processed, less than 15 percent are real estate claims. Instead, the majority are claims for business assets. A large part of the processing by the German authorities for real estate claims has taken place and the processing of business assets is now under way. Recovery of a business asset usually generates a compensation payment that is far lower than the value of a recovered real estate claim. This will significantly affect future income flow of the Claims Conference.
ARTWORK CLAIMS
The Successor Organization has submitted 112 claims for artworks and cultural property under the German Property Restitution Law. Since 1999, the Claims Conference policy has been to return to owners and heirs looted art relating to the Former East Germany and which was successfully claimed under the German Property Restitution Law.

Of the 112 claims, 33 of these claims remain pending. In the other 79 cases, the Successor Organization claims have been resolved (either rejected or successful for the Claims Conference). For every case in which the Claims Conference has been successful, the item(s) have been already returned to owners or heirs, with four exceptions: in two cases, the organization is working with the heirs to determine the rightful owner; in one case a weathervane was owned by a now non-existent community and is on loan to a museum; in one case a collection of Egyptian artifacts was donated by the Claims Conference to the museum at Leipzig University. The Claims Conference received compensation in one case in lieu of the artwork (which may have been destroyed) and the payment was given to the owners/heirs.

GOODWILL FUND
Although the Claims Conference became the successor to unclaimed Jewish properties under German law, it established the Goodwill Fund in 1994 in order to enable certain former Jewish original owners and their heirs to receive a payment even after the German government deadline of 1992. Through the Goodwill Fund, certain former owners and heirs could apply for the proceeds of properties or compensation payments that the German restitution authorities had awarded to the Claims Conference net of an assessment for services.

Goodwill Fund – Key Events
Following is a timeline of the decisions by the Board of Directors and Officers of the Claims Conference regarding the Goodwill Fund:

» June 1994: Claims Conference Board of Directors establishes the Equity Fund to receive claims from owners or heirs who had not filed claims for assets by the German deadline.

» July 1994: Claims Conference Executive Committee renames the Equity Fund as the Goodwill Fund and establishes a deadline of December 30, 1996, for applications.

» July 1996: Claims Conference Board extends the deadline for applications to the Goodwill Fund to December 31, 1997.


» 1998: To assist heirs, the Claims Conference announces in more than 100 Jewish newspapers worldwide the latest extension to the deadline for applications to the Goodwill Fund. The advertisement includes the following offer to assist heirs:
To aid applicants who do not have complete information, the Claims Conference is establishing a Department for Property Identification. If you believe that you or your relatives may have owned Jewish property in the former East Germany, please include as much information as possible in your application and the Department will endeavor to identify such property. Please write to Mr. Peter Heuss, Department for Property Identification, at the above address. There will be no charge for this service.

That department was established in 1998 and assisted many thousands of applicants.

» July 2000: Claims Conference Board establishes a special committee to review applications received after December 31, 1998.

» July 2003: Claims Conference Board votes to publish the names of former owners of Jewish assets in the former East Germany that it had either recovered or for which it had received a compensation payment under German restitution law covering East Germany, or for which it had filed claims that were not yet adjudicated. Board also votes to set final Goodwill Fund deadline to be six months after publication of the list. List is published September 30, 2003, (2003 List) with subsequent advertising in more than 100 newspapers worldwide and worldwide media coverage. Final deadline is set for March 31, 2004.

» April 2009: Claims Conference amends the Goodwill Fund guidelines for review of certain applications, including those from original owners or certain heirs who can prove that they were unable to file a claim prior to March 31, 2004, due to medical reasons.

» November 2010: Claims Conference amends Goodwill Fund guidelines to review claims from certain direct descendants of the certain heirs included in the April 2009 amendment. The Claims Conference also announces that applications to be reviewed for inclusion in the Goodwill Fund on the basis of this amendment and that of April 2009, must be submitted to the Claims Conference no later than December 31, 2011.

The Claims Conference commitment to assisting close relatives who missed the deadline is borne out by the fact that it had, as of December 31, 2010, paid approximately €615 million under the Goodwill Fund to original owners or their heirs. The Claims Conference had also set aside approximately €51 million (approximately $68 million) for future payments from the Goodwill Fund, and a further €18 million (approximately $24 million) has been designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses.

Approximately one-third of Successor Organization income has been paid to or set aside for eligible original owners or heirs, all of whom would have received no property or payment were it not for the Claims Conference’s intensive efforts since 1990.

The Goodwill Fund was open for 10 years. The Claims Conference will continue to make payments to Goodwill Fund applicants who are eligible under the guidelines as income is received. The remaining funds are used for vital programs, including the provision of homecare, food, and other assistance to needy Nazi victims.
Aryeh Luksenberg and his wife Chaya, both survivors, receive assistance from Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia, funded by the Claims Conference. Learn more about the Luksenbergs on page 58.
Essential Social Services for Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution

The Claims Conference’s first priority is to care for needy, vulnerable Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and help them live out their days with an added measure of dignity.

Now that all Holocaust victims with us are elderly, their needs are different from those immediately following the war, but no less crucial. Indeed, the Claims Conference is motivated by its obligation to ensure that victims of the Shoah who were abandoned by the world in their youth are not also abandoned in their old age.

Negotiations with the German government in 2010 and 2011 resulted in approximately $700 million in funding for Holocaust victim homecare for 2011-2014. The dramatic increase in funds obtained by the Claims Conference means that many more victims can receive the care they need and deserve, and that increasingly frail victims can receive additional assistance.

The Claims Conference funds organizations and institutions around the world that provide essential social services for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, and who best know the priorities in their communities and how to address them. The Claims Conference is in close contact with these agencies, working with them to develop strategies to keep Holocaust victims healthy and fed, to deliver care in their homes, to bring them socialization opportunities, and to obtain any government benefits to which they may be entitled.

Demographic trends and predictions are constantly examined to determine needs and priorities. In some countries, almost all Jewish elderly are Nazi victims, while in Israel the proportion is about one-third and in the United States, quite small. The amounts of allocations are also affected by the level of social support provided by governments, with elderly in advanced Western countries having benefits and care that Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union cannot even imagine. Costs of medicine and homecare, as well as living standards, vary widely.

The Claims Conference constantly re-evaluates situations in all the countries where allocations are made in order to address the most pressing needs. For 2011, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $270 million to agencies and institutions that assist Jewish victims of Nazism in 46 countries.

In addition, the Claims Conference allocates approximately $18 million on an annual basis from the Successor Organization for programs of Shoah education, documentation, and research. These grants are the Claims Conference’s contribution to ensuring that the memory and lessons of the Holocaust are preserved for current and future generations.

Although its focus and priorities in individual countries may differ or change, the Claims Conference’s core mission remains the same. Every Holocaust victim in every country deserves to live out his or her life in dignity and be cared for. The Claims Conference continues to work toward that goal.
Survivors like Benyamin Wurtzberger are able to remain in their homes thanks to Claims Conference-funded services. Photo: Sarah Levin
ISRAEL

The largest concentration of Jewish victims of Nazism in the world reside in the Jewish state. One-third of all elderly in Israel are victims of Nazi persecution. These circumstances, along with extensive cooperation with the Israeli government, give the Claims Conference a role in Israel that is unique among all the countries in which it operates.

The Claims Conference provides a wider range of services in Israel than anyplace else. Since 1995, the organization has been the primary body in Israel developing specialized care for elderly victims of Nazism. Claims Conference funds and initiatives have spurred a recognition and support network for the special needs of survivors, revolutionized geriatric care in Israel, and provided more dignified and modernized care for elderly Nazi victims.

In Israel, the Claims Conference works closely with the government and national agencies to distribute compensation payments, provide information about available programs and benefits, and support institutions and organizations that care for elderly Nazi victims.

Priorities in Israel include:

» Providing in-home services to supplement state-funded care in order to allow Nazi victims to remain in their own homes whenever possible.

» Supporting initiatives such as Nazi victim participation in “supportive communities” and senior day centers that assist Nazi victims remaining in their own homes.

» Building, renovating, expanding, and improving facilities caring for elderly Nazi victims in Israel, such as nursing homes, day centers, hospital wings, kibbutz nursing homes, and sheltered housing.

» Providing dignified, specialized institutional care for those Nazi victims requiring such care.

» Identifying and addressing special issues involved in providing care for Nazi victims that differ from caring for other elderly.

» Identifying and addressing needs of Nazi victims in conflict zones, such as physically reinforcing institutions like hospitals, day centers, and nursing homes and providing psychological and other support to traumatized Nazi victims.

» Working with the Israeli government to identify potential recipients of compensation payments.

» Conducting continuing outreach and dissemination of information to inform Nazi victims of the rights and benefits to which they are entitled.
Claims Conference allocations in Israel are designed to assist Nazi victims in the full range of circumstances and all stages of health and need. Some elderly might avail themselves of only psychological counseling and day centers, because they are able to travel and care for themselves at home. Others may fall ill or require surgery and rehabilitation, availing themselves of hospital facilities partly funded by Claims Conference allocations. Those who are too frail to fully care for themselves at home are provided with supplemental homecare, while Nazi victims unable to remain in their own homes are able to live in comfort and dignity in Claims Conference-funded institutional settings.

The Claims Conference supports the building and/or renovation of facilities that assist elderly Nazi victims such as nursing homes, geriatric-related hospital wards, sheltered housing, day centers, and soup kitchens. The Claims Conference funds these projects only in Israel, and has been a major contributor to raising the standards of living and care for victims of Nazism in these institutions.

Claims Conference funding of capital projects, such as old-age home renovations, is undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Finance, National Insurance Institute, Eshel, and representatives of Nazi victims.
Following are the general areas that the Claims Conference prioritizes in Israel:

**ENABLING NAZI VICTIMS IN NEED TO REMAIN IN THEIR HOMES**

The largest portion by far of Claims Conference allocations in Israel is used to enable Nazi victims to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Being uprooted from familiar surroundings and living in an institutional setting may be particularly traumatic for an elderly survivor of Nazi persecution. However, many Nazi victims remaining in their homes are unable to fully financially provide for their needs, necessitating Claims Conference allocations to support services they require. But the economic cost to the state is far less to care for a Nazi victim at home than in a nursing home.

**The Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel**

The Foundation is receiving approximately $80 million in Claims Conference funding for 2011. It was founded in 1995 with a Claims Conference grant and provides in-home services to approximately 22,000 Nazi victims all over Israel who are unable to fully care for themselves at home. The Claims Conference seeks to enable Nazi victims to remain living in their own homes for as long as possible through these services. Many recipients of assistance from the Foundation are disabled to the point of being unable to perform basic activities of daily living such as cooking, bathing, dressing and even using the bathroom or taking a walk outside.

**Supportive Communities**

The Claims Conference provides funds to subsidize membership fees for more than 5,800 needy Nazi victims in local supportive communities for the elderly, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs. These supportive communities are administered by Amal, the Central Association for the Elderly. In recent years, the Claims Conference has covered the entire fee for Nazi victims in the Otef Azza region, due to the conflict in Gaza.

**Senior Day Center Memberships**

Programs offer a range of combined health and social services designed to help prevent premature placement into long-term care facilities and ease the isolation and loneliness of old age. The centers provide personal services such as transportation, hot lunch, bathing and grooming, and laundry; physical and occupational therapy, medical care, and counseling to Nazi victims and their families; and social activities and trips. These services also provide beneficial respite to family members and caregivers, and a staff who see participants regularly and can assist with other issues should it become necessary. The Claims Conference subsidizes memberships for thousands of low-income Holocaust victims who attend one of 150 senior day centers across Israel. Significant Claims Conference funds have also been used to construct, renovate, and maintain day centers around the country.
Hunger Relief
Approximately $1.8 million was allocated to 32 agencies in 2010 providing meals and food packages to Nazi victims in need. This hunger relief also assures Nazi victims that they are remembered and cared for, including at holidays. All agencies receiving these allocations from the Claims Conference were recommended by or approved by the Israeli government Ministry of Welfare.

SHELTERED HOUSING
Certain Jewish victims of Nazism, especially many who have recently arrived in Israel from the former Soviet Union, do not have funds to purchase or rent an apartment. To assist these elderly, the Claims Conference has invested significant funds in “sheltered housing,” specially designed and built apartment units that are subsidized by the Ministry of Housing. Sheltered housing units provide special services to residents such as a “house mother” who looks after residents, social activities, emergency buttons in the apartments, and support devices in bathrooms.

HEALTH ISSUES OF NAZI VICTIMS
The Claims Conference has worked extensively with health institutions throughout Israel to ensure that victims of Nazism requiring hospital care and rehabilitation receive the most up-to-date treatment and that the treatment is administered in modern, dignified facilities. Hospital units have been renovated, reducing the number of patients per room to two or three, rather than the previous five to ten, and upgraded to include the most modern equipment and treatment options. Funds are allocated to modernize the infrastructure of institutions caring for Nazi victims including the upgrading or addition of air-conditioning, sprinkler systems, and plumbing.

In addition, hospitals in or near conflict zones have received Claims Conference allocations to build secure treatment areas or fortify existing departments against rocket attacks.

The Claims Conference also funds the use of medical equipment by Nazi victims through allocations to organizations such as Yad Sarah. Additionally, Claims Conference funds have provided ambulances to transport Nazi victims needing medical care.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE
With Claims Conference funding, dignified and attractive facilities have been built to care for Nazi victims who require the full-time assistance of resident institutions. Nursing units have been built on kibbutzim so residents do not have to leave their long-time homes and communities. Mentally disturbed victims of the Shoah now have light, airy, and modern accommodations so they may live out their last days in dignity. And nursing homes all over Israel have been built, upgraded, and expanded with Claims Conference funds.
Above: An Israeli soldier visits with a survivor in Tel Aviv through AMCHA, supported by the Claims Conference. Intergenerational activities give young people a chance to hear survivors’ experiences of the Holocaust first-hand, and provide elderly survivors with an opportunity to educate and engage their young visitors. Below: Group therapy at AMCHA helps alleviate some of the pain of past trauma many survivors endure. Photos: Sarah Levin
For many poor, elderly Nazi victims living in the former Soviet Union, the cost of living leaves them without the ability to obtain subsistence food, medicine, and winter supplies. Claims Conference-funded agencies serve meals, oversee emergency grants and home repairs, provide winter supplies and medical care to help alleviate the hardship these Nazi victims face.
FORMER SOVIET UNION

Elderly Nazi victims residing in the former Soviet Union (FSU) are among the neediest Jews in the world, living in countries without structured public welfare programs or adequate health care systems. Pensions for the elderly are below subsistence levels and very often are not paid on time. The ever-widening disparity between pensions and the cost of living leaves many Jewish Nazi victims in the FSU without the ability to obtain subsistence food, medicine, and winter supplies.

The Claims Conference allocates substantial funding to local Jewish Regional Welfare Centers (known as “Hesed”) in major cities for projects that aid needy, elderly Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. They help these elderly Jews meet the most basic survival needs. For more than a decade, they have been a literal lifeline for elderly Jewish Nazi victims in the FSU, many of whom would otherwise have no assistance, no resources, and no hope for a dignified quality of life in their old age. Filling the gap in the safety net, the Hesed model has proven to be a successful social welfare model that provides both in-home and outreach assistance.

The Claims Conference funds 22 Regional Welfare Communities and Hesed centers, which, together with smaller Hasadim in their regions, on their periphery, assist Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout the former Soviet Union, including remote areas where the need is often greatest. They provide:

**Hunger relief**
Nazi victims receive food packages, pre-paid supermarket debit cards, and hot meals in communal settings.

**Winter relief**
Coal, wood, or gas; materials for sealing windows; warm blankets, coats, and clothes; and grants for electricity are distributed to needy Nazi victims. This assistance enables recipients to maintain adequate heat through the bitter winter months.

**Medical assistance**
Volunteer doctors provide medical consultations and Hesed centers subsidize the cost of medicines for Nazi victims. Medical equipment is also loaned to victims.

**Homecare**
Homebound Nazi victims receive assistance with washing, dressing, cooking, and housekeeping.

**Assisting Nazi Victims in Remote Areas**
Nazi victims living alone in remote regions of the FSU are aided by satellite centers of the main Hasadim, and “Hesed Mobiles” operate out of small vans. In addition to providing much-needed food and other assistance, these far-reaching operations also bring company and a connection to isolated elderly.
The Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) continue to struggle with weak economies and continue to reduce spending on social services in order to meet the budgetary requirements of the European Union. Pensions for the elderly have been reduced as inflation continues to rise.

Belarus is one of the few countries in this region where pensions are not decreasing and Nazi victims are actually receiving their pensions on a monthly basis. However, the costs of electricity and gas, and the taxes on both, have increased tremendously in the last few years, making it difficult for Nazi victims to heat their homes throughout the long winters. Medicines in Belarus are usually free for Nazi victims but this applies only to the local Belarusian medicine, which many believe are not as effective as Western medicines.

Moldova is one of the neediest areas in the FSU, with elderly Nazi victims literally destitute. More than 30 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Nazi victims living in Moldova today are facing a crisis in the price of heating, making winter relief an even more vital service.

Russia’s high inflation rates are leading to large increases in the costs of food and medicine. The cost of utilities has increased by up to 30 percent in some regions, forcing Nazi victims to choose between heating and electricity or medicines and food. The sharp decrease in municipal services to the elderly, such as abolishment of free transportation programs, has forced Nazi victims to become more dependent on Hesed assistance than ever before.

Ukraine has close to 40 percent of the Nazi victim population in the FSU. However, the government is not functioning, with the economy near collapse, and services for the elderly constantly decreasing. Inflation has made basic food items such as milk and bread very large expenses for older adults living on pensions with decreasing purchasing power. However, as a recipient of Hesed intervention, Hesed clients live, on average, at least 10 years longer than other Ukrainians.

The Claims Conference also supports Hesed assistance to a small number of Nazi victims in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan (where the Hesed also provides services in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan).
Yakov Kagan, age 79, was born in Belarus. His father was a combat soldier during World War II. His mother, along with her five children, was evacuated to Novosibirsk. During the evacuation, two of the five children died.

Yakov began working in a factory at age 14. He later attended university and worked as an engineer. His wife, Nina, age 72, was evacuated from Leningrad along with an orphanage. The Germans bombed the ships carrying evacuated children, many of whom were killed. The orphanage was evacuated to the Tumen area, where Nina’s mother subsequently joined her. After the war, Nina finished school and worked in a shop for 40 years.

Nina’s and Yakov’s monthly pensions are relatively small; he receives $177 and she $156. They are disabled and have limited mobility. Nina suffers from diabetes, while Yakov had a heart attack and suffers from adenoma. Among the help they both receive from The Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg are vital medications delivered to their home, debit cards to purchase food, and hot lunches eaten at the Hesed.
Five years ago, Chaya Luksenberg was vibrant and active. Today, she can’t walk and Parkinson’s Disease has slurred her speech and sapped her muscle control. She is often confused and anxious, and needs constant assistance with the most basic activities. But she is able to remain in her Philadelphia home with her husband, Aryeh, also a survivor, because of homecare provided by Jewish Family and Children’s Service, funded by the Claims Conference.

Born in 1922 in the Radom region of Poland, Chaya spent most of the war in Ravensbruck. She and two brothers survived. Aryeh was born in 1921 in Bendin, Poland, and was deported in 1943 to Plaszow. Knowing death awaited him in the camp, he and some others managed to escape in 1944. The Poles they approached were sympathetic but scared and no one would allow them to stay overnight. For the remainder of the war they ran from one village to the next, one farm to the next, begging for a piece of bread.

A sister is the only other survivor from his family. His parents, three brothers and four sisters, all of them married with families, perished. When Chaya hears the word “sister,” she bursts out in tears, crying out her sisters’ names: “Malka, Gittel.” Her sisters did not survive, and more and more their memory haunts her. At this stage of her life, with the troubling memories flooding back, a move to a nursing home and separation from Aryeh could prove emotionally traumatic.

In these last years of her life, the assistance that Chaya receives through the Claims Conference enables her to remain in her own home with her husband, a comfort to both of them.

CHAYA & ARYEHEH LUKSENBERG
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Claims Conference funds more than 100 Jewish organizations, primarily Jewish Family and Children’s Service agencies, in more than 20 U.S. states and in Canada, to provide social welfare services for Nazi victims. More than four in five U.S. victims reside in just five states: New York, California, Florida, New Jersey, and Illinois. In Canada, most Holocaust victims live in or near Toronto and Montreal, with programs also offered in Vancouver, Ottawa, and Winnipeg.

The global financial crisis has adversely affected social service delivery to Nazi victims living in North America. While Claims Conference funding has held steady, and in most instances has increased, a number of other factors have contributed to a general retrenchment of services to Nazi victims. They include decreased contributions to Jewish organizations and other philanthropic bodies, decline in net worth of many Jewish federation endowment funds, and cutbacks in federal, state, and municipal programs that have benefited Nazi victims in the past including homecare services, dental care, and food assistance programs.

The Claims Conference focuses on using a “Continuum of Care” model, in which it works with local agencies to create and sustain services that take into account the particular conditions and needs of Nazi victims in their communities, including the availability of public funding for home- and community-based services. Continuum of Care includes case management, homecare, medical expenses, dental care, food programs, psychological services, emergency financial assistance, transportation, and socialization programs.

Involvement by local victims of Nazism is an integral part of these programs. The Claims Conference requires each agency to form a local Holocaust Survivor Advisory Committee, which helps determine local needs and identify Nazi victims in need of assistance.

Lev and Bronislava Friedman don’t remember much from their experiences during the Holocaust, as both were young children in the Soviet Union whose families fled ahead of the advancing Nazi army. But they do remember being cold, hungry, and fearful of what the future could bring.

Bronislava was born in Uman, Ukraine, in 1937. In 1941, her father was taken into the Russian army, but 4-year-old Bronislava with her sister and mother were evacuated by cattle car to Uzbekistan. Her memories from Uzbekistan are mainly of intense hunger.

When the Germans began bombarding his hometown of Bielce, Moldova, in 1941, 6-year-old Lev, his mother, two sisters, and brother were taken by cattle car to Kazakhstan, and his father drafted into the Russian army. Without any belongings, Lev and his family suffered through extreme cold and hunger until the family reunited after the war and returned to Bielce.

The Friedmans were married in 1959. They have two sons. In 1975 they came to New York and later retired in Florida.

They now attend a support group for Nazi victims run by Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services, supported by Claims Conference funds. The agency also provides them with eyeglasses, dental care, and housecleaning. Bronislava and Lev received Hardship Fund payments from the Claims Conference as well.

“You can’t imagine how we feel. We are so grateful for the help we receive,” Bronislava says, “and how it makes our lives so much better – the dental care, the eyeglasses, the homemaking services. We don’t even have words to express how grateful we feel.”
1. Nazi victims from the former Soviet Union enjoy a pre-Passover Seder in Brooklyn organized by Selfhelp Community Services, a Claims Conference-funded agency. 2. A Nazi victim in Florida with a photo of her family before the war.
WESTERN EUROPE

In the United Kingdom, municipal budget reductions have been accompanied by cost increases in medical care, utilities, and food. The Claims Conference supports services provided by an umbrella group comprising social service agencies working with Nazi victims. The outreach program of the Association of Jewish Refugees identifies and serves increasing numbers of needy survivors throughout the country.

In Austria, ESRA provides homecare, meals on wheels, medical programs and equipment, and minor home modifications. In 2008, ESRA established a widely successful “friendly visiting” program to pair elderly Nazi victims with local volunteers. Emergency assistance is provided in coordination with the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Service Social Juif in Brussels, Belgium, provides homecare, transportation, a pool of Jewish family physicians for rapid response to the medical needs of homebound Nazi victims, and other services. The Royal Society for Jewish Welfare (“Centrale”) in Antwerp provides kosher meal delivery to homes and hospitals, case management, and homecare, operates an old age home, and runs a Medical Psychological Center.

Most Nazi victims in Denmark are immigrants from Poland and Hungary, and did not have the opportunity to build up substantial pensions. With state support for homecare and other welfare programs insufficient to meet demand, the Jewish Community of Copenhagen is playing an increasingly important role. The Claims Conference funds a case worker for survivors, as well as meal deliveries, medical equipment, medicine and transportation.

With the introduction of the Euro in Greece, prices tripled but salaries and pensions did not. Greece’s social system does not function as well as in other European countries, with state pensions covering less than one-third of expenses. The Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece represents the eight main Jewish communities and provides homecare, emergency financial assistance, and other services with Claims Conference funding.

Homecare organizations in the Netherlands have been confronted with severe government budget cuts. The Claims Conference partners with Dutch Jewish Social Services (JMW) and Stichting Joods Amsterdams Bejaarden Centrum Beth Shalom Nursing Home (JABC). With Claims Conference funds, the agencies provide homecare services and emergency assistance to Nazi victims.

In Sweden, the Jewish Community of Stockholm provides homecare to Holocaust victims, increasingly in demand since cutbacks in the municipally-funded program. The Jewish Community of Malmo provides Nazi victims with homecare, case management, meal delivery, and a weekly communal lunch. For the first time in 2009, the Claims Conference allocated funds to the Jewish Community of Gothenburg for emergency assistance.

In light of the decreased spending power of Swiss old-age pensions, the Claims Conference recently assisted the Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization in establishing an emergency assistance program for Nazi victims.
1. The Union of Italian Jewish Communities provides homecare, food, transportation, medical aid, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims. The Claims Conference also funds programs for victims through the Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome and the Jewish Community of Milan. 2. ADIAM in Paris provides homecare and has a guardianship program for mentally impaired elderly. Assistance also comes from CASIP-COJASOR in Paris and CASIM in Marseille. Fonds Social Juif Unifié, in Paris, oversees emergency assistance for the entire country. Photo: Sandra Saragoussi 3. Most Holocaust victims in Germany immigrated from the FSU between ages 60 and 90, having no opportunity to work and draw a government pension. Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. (ZWST) assists Nazi victims in 26 communities with medical care, homecare, meals, and utilities.
EASTERN EUROPE

The Claims Conference allocates funds to agencies in nine countries in Eastern Europe.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Claims Conference works with La Benevolencija to provide homecare, medical care and medication, case management, transportation, emergency assistance, food programs, and socialization.

In Bulgaria, Shalom provides services to the 19 local Jewish communities. Shalom operates senior day centers providing social, cultural, and therapeutic activities as well as hot meals. With the state reducing its support for medical care, Shalom pays for medications, elements of dental care, and many other services for Nazi victims.

Due to a financial crisis earlier in the decade, the Croatian health insurance system has reduced benefits, severely affecting the elderly. Through the Jewish Community of Zagreb, the Claims Conference provides health and medical services for elderly Nazi victims throughout the country, as well as food programs and other assistance.

The Claims Conference allocates funds to the Terezin Initiative, assisting Nazi victims throughout the Czech Republic with homecare, case management, transportation, medical and psychological services, and minor home modifications.

Hungary’s government has drastically cut services and benefits, severely affecting Eastern Europe’s largest population of Holocaust victims. The Hungarian Social Support Foundation provides financial assistance, food packages and hot meals, homecare, medical aid, and other extensive services.

Social conditions in Poland remain difficult for the elderly as the state continues to cut public health care spending. Pension levels for seniors are among the lowest in the region. The Central Jewish Welfare Commission prioritizes homecare, emergency assistance, hunger relief, and medications for Holocaust victims.

FEDROM, the representative and operational body of all 36 Jewish communities in Romania, provides a wide range of social and medical services to Nazi victims. The five most critical social service needs for Holocaust victims in Romania are food programs, homecare, medication costs, winter relief, and emergency assistance.

With a lack of available public funding for health services in Serbia, the Federation of Jewish Communities coordinates a health care project for Nazi victims including examinations, medical and dental care, equipment, and medications. The agency also provides homecare and other services. The Jewish Community of Belgrade receives allocations for daily hot meals at the community-run kosher canteen and meal delivery.

The Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic provides Nazi victims throughout the country with funding for medical aid, dental work, nursing care, therapeutic services, minor home modifications, and hot meals. A help line is an essential resource for Holocaust victims who live outside big cities or Jewish communities.
Born in Carnobat, Bulgaria, in 1928, Berta Nisim Levi-Vladimirova was expelled from high school because of her Jewish heritage and she and her family were soon forced to relocate to Vidin. Her brother was sent to a labor camp while she was forced into labor in the city. At age 14, Berta was sent to work on vegetable plantations, at a can factory, and at a brick factory. Each day she and other Jews were escorted to work by the police and escorted home at the end of the day. Sometimes, though, the police would not return and Berta and the others would be forced to sleep in the cold, wet fields without food or water.

Now an 83-year-old widow, Berta lives on the fifth floor of an apartment building with no elevator where she takes care of her 57-year-old son who was disabled by a stroke. Berta has herself suffered a heart attack and stroke, and lives with cancer. Until recently Berta didn’t even consider homecare an option for herself or her son.

Like many other Jews in the poor communities of Bulgaria, Berta looked at homecare as a luxury only the rich could afford. But representatives from Shalom, Bulgaria’s Jewish umbrella organization, met with her and explained that as a Holocaust victim, assistance is available, thanks to increased funding from the Claims Conference. The persecution of her childhood has made it difficult for Berta to believe that someone would care about her needs, but now she receives homecare from Shalom and is no longer struggling alone.
At 16, Hana Jurica, her parents and eight siblings were forced into the ghetto in Lodz, Poland. While Hana and her siblings were able to work in exchange for food, her elderly parents were not permitted to work and died of starvation.

After four years in the ghetto, Hana and the rest of its prisoners were taken to Auschwitz where they were greeted by Josef Mengele. As they were unloaded from their three-day train ride, Hana noticed that everyone in the camp was bald, while some wore pants and others wore just shirts. “We thought we had arrived at a mental hospital,” she said.

After six months Hana was transferred to a salt mine and then from there marched to what she called the worst place of all, Bergen-Belsen, where she and others slept on the floor in the winter. It was here that Hana lost her last sister, whom she had been with throughout the entire ordeal, and watched as her sister’s body was tossed on top of a pile of bodies.

After liberation, the Red Cross took Hana to a hospital in Sweden. “The accursed Germans destroyed my life. I lost almost all family; they stole the properties of my parents; I lost my youth working as a slave; and I lost my health,” she says.

After the war Hana married and moved to Israel before she and her husband settled in Brazil. Hana receives medical and food assistance from UNIBES, the Brazilian and Israel Social Welfare Organization, which receives funding from the Claims Conference. Hana is almost blind and requires constant assistance, for which she receives homecare through UNIBES, funded by the Claims Conference.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND LATIN AMERICA

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
In Sydney, the Jewish Centre on Ageing operates the city’s only kosher meal program. Through hot lunches at its drop-in center and its home delivered meals program, the Centre provides approximately 400 Nazi victims with food on a weekly basis, serving more than 26,000 meals in a year.

Jewish Care in Sydney and Jewish Care in Melbourne provide case management, homecare, counseling, social programs, and other services benefiting more than 600 Nazi victims.

A Claims Conference allocation to the Wellington Jewish Care of the Aged Society supports short-term emergency financial assistance to needy Nazi victims throughout New Zealand.

LATIN AMERICA
In Argentina, the Claims Conference funds a program through the Tzedaka Foundation to assist needy Nazi victims. The program provides health care, including a pharmacy program providing free or low-cost medications, and arrangements with several doctors to provide free consultations, checkups, examinations, and minor procedures. In addition, the program provides homecare, food, payment of basic utilities, counseling, legal assistance, and help in covering basic expenses. There are also social gatherings and weekly workshops for survivors.

In Brazil, the Claims Conference supports União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social–UNIBES, a Saõ Paulo organization established in 1915 and today the primary organization in Brazil providing social services to Nazi victims. UNIBES provides chore and housekeeper services, personal care, medicines, medical care, medical equipment, and transportation to Nazi victims, with Claims Conference funding. The Claims Conference also funds Instituicaõ Beneficente Israelita Ten Yad in Saõ Paulo, which provides weekly food packages to Nazi victims.

In Uruguay, Claims Conference allocations enable the Fundación Tzedaká to provide emergency financial assistance to Nazi victims, homecare, and a Café Europa.

The Claims Conference also funds emergency assistance programs for Nazi victims in Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela.
In Uruguay, Fundacion Tzedaka in Montevideo is the social welfare partner of the Claims Conference. The agency provides social services for Nazi victims that include socialization programs and an emergency assistance program for medications, medical care, food and housing-related assistance. In 2009, Tzedaka, with the support of the Claims Conference, established a program for Nazi victims living at home, which includes purchasing medical equipment and accessories.

Tzedaka holds four Café Europa events every year. Out of a Nazi victim population of 300, approximately 140 attend each event. It is truly a highlight of the year for them. Many survivors only feel genuinely comfortable among others who have shared the same experiences and instinctively understand each other. Days in advance of each program, Tzedaka will receive telephone calls from attendees eagerly anticipating the afternoon. They dress in their best clothes and use it as an opportunity to have their hair styled.

At this Café Europa, elderly attendees participated in a dance performance by students from a local Jewish school. Such experiences nourish the soul and are as important to the survivors’ well-being as any of the other services provided. Café Europa immeasurably adds to their quality of life and in many cases gives them emotional strength to keep going.

CAFÉ EUROPA, URUGUAY
In Argentina, the Claims Conference funds programs through the Tzedaka Foundation to assist Nazi victims. Services include food delivery, homecare, medical assistance, and social events.
SOURCES OF CLAIMS CONFERENCE ALLOCATIONS

Claims Conference Successor Organization: Proceeds from unclaimed Jewish assets in the former East Germany recovered by the Claims Conference. When the Claims Conference negotiated in 1990 for the right of former Jewish owners and heirs to file claims for properties in the former East Germany, it also negotiated for the right to recover unclaimed assets in order to prevent them from reverting to the state or wartime aryanizers.

German Government: Funds negotiated by the Claims Conference from the German government for welfare services for Nazi victims.

International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC): Established in 1998 to restitute Holocaust-era insurance policies. Allocations are from funds received by ICHEIC in 2003 from the German Foundation representing German insurance companies. ICHEIC asked the Claims Conference to implement the distribution of the funds. As ICHEIC funds have drastically declined, the Claims Conference has allocated Successor Organization funds to maintain the previous level of allocations from ICHEIC funds. Approximately $6 million in residual funds remain with the ICHEIC Trust, of which $4 million was transferred to the Claims Conference for 2011 allocations.

Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class: As part of the $1.25 billion settlement reached in U.S. District Court in 1998, funds were designated for emergency assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism. The Claims Conference, under the direction and approval of the Court, is responsible for administering these funds in certain countries. The funds are scheduled to conclude in June 2011.

Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program: The funds result from Claims Conference negotiations, in which the Austrian government agreed to provide between €1.8 million and €2 million annually for social welfare needs of Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism around the world. There is a proposed agreement of €4.86 million for the period of August 2011 through December 2013.

Hungarian Government Fund: As part of its ongoing discussions with the Claims Conference concerning property restitution, the Hungarian government allotted a total of approximately $21 million for services to Hungarian Jewish Holocaust victims over a five-year period. Three-fifths of this funding has been allocated. The remaining funds have not yet been transferred by the Hungarian government.

Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Fund: In 2010, the Weinberg Foundation, one of the largest private foundations in the United States, made a five-year, $10 million grant to the Claims Conference for emergency assistance for Holocaust victims in North America.

Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Shoah: Established in 1997 by decree of the Federal Council of Switzerland as a humanitarian gesture to aid needy Nazi victims worldwide. The Claims Conference worked with the World Jewish Restitution Organization to administer and monitor these allocations.
Born in 1919, Pesach ran from his home in Warsaw to Bialystock where he was arrested and sent to Siberia. Remembering the cold and hunger, Pesach says, “I wanted to die, I injured myself on purpose, so I could go to the hospital; there it was warm, they would give more food.” After four weeks in the hospital he fled to Tashkent. Making his way home after the war he learned his father had been murdered – given away by a neighbor. Pesach left for France as soon as he could.

Today, Pesach’s wife is sick with Alzheimer’s and needs round-the-clock care. He relies on Claims Conference funds to CASIP-COJASOR to help with expenses, and social gatherings to help him cope with loneliness.
For many aging Shoah survivors, sick, elderly, and alone, Claims Conference allocations to agencies around the world provide a lifeline. Through its annual negotiations with Germany and other governments, the Claims Conference seeks to expand funding for urgent issues like homecare to provide needy Nazi victims with a small measure of comfort in their final years. 1) A survivor in Bulgaria enjoys a hot kosher meal. 2) A Nazi victim in Ukraine receives in-home care. 3) Executive Vice President Greg Schneider with Sofia Karakots of Zhitomir, Ukraine and her caregiver.
Luisa Nomirovskaya was born in 1937, a small child when the war broke out and took her family. Her mother died of typhoid fever in 1941 and her father died on the Russian front in 1943. She was alone and abandoned until her mother’s sister found and came for her.

Luisa finished school, received a nursing degree and raised her son alone after her husband left. Falling on hard times, today she lives alone in a hut without running water or heat, the sole survivor of her family after her son died suddenly of pneumonia in 2006.

Hesed Michael, Zaporozhye, just outside of Dnepropetrovsk, provides her with food, medication as needed, clothing, coal and a refrigerator. Understanding that she refuses to leave the area and her son’s grave, they are working with Luisa to make her current situation a more livable one.
Daniel Stejeran, left, is the director of the Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum, founded in 2005 by the son of Holocaust survivors from the area. The museum, in rural Simleu Silvaniei, is located in a synagogue that was restituted to the Romanian Jewish community; its former congregants were deported to Auschwitz in 1944. The Museum now functions as an educational hub and essential resource for Holocaust education in the region, with Claims Conference allocations supporting student visits, survivor participation in education, and teacher training.

On the right is Alexandru Chereches, who was designated a Righteous Gentile by Yad Vashem in 2009. The Claims Conference helps support him by funding payments from the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, in order to help with basic living and medical expenses.

Left: Teachers from all over Romania gather three times a year at the Institute of Hebraic and Judaic Studies in Cluj-Napoca for week-long seminars in teaching the Shoah. The program, which has trained more than 230 teachers since 2000 and is funded by the Claims Conference, includes a three-day trip to Auschwitz. In 2004, the Romanian government acknowledged Romania’s extensive participation in the persecution and killing of its Jewish population during WWII. Holocaust education is now mandatory in Romanian schools. The pictures to the left were drawn by teachers participating in the Cluj program as a way to educate their students.
In 2007, the Department of Education in South Africa mandated that all Grade 9 students throughout the country be taught about the Holocaust and Nazi Germany, as part of a national curriculum focusing on human rights and moral and ethical values. With the memory of apartheid still fresh, the legacy of the Shoah carries important lessons for a country still struggling against racism and prejudice.

But most South Africans, teacher and student alike, have never learned about the Holocaust, necessitating the South African Holocaust Centre's National School Curriculum Support program funded in part by the Claims Conference. It includes ongoing educator training offering workshops and conferences (as pictured above) focusing on the rationale for including Holocaust study in the National Curriculum and its relevance to contemporary society; information about the Holocaust and its lessons for all humanity and methodology for teaching the Holocaust in a human rights context.

What attendees are saying:

“The presenters’ knowledge and expertise is most impressive. Knowledge of the Holocaust has helped me to rethink my own values and attitudes and that of my fellow South Africans—including those of my learners sitting in my class.”

“Excellent content. The workshop was so informative and useful. The different methods you gave us to present the material were very helpful. The session on choice and responsibility was extremely valuable as we need to help our learners not to be bystanders.”

“As a teacher, the workshop was brilliant, inspiring, and empowering. As an individual, a reality check! I was also made aware of my responsibility as a mother and a member of my community.”
In 2010, a delegation of 34 Israeli students of architecture, photography, history, and other disciplines traveled to Sarajevo, Bosnia, in search of the remnants of a once rich and vibrant Jewish life. The expedition was under the auspices of the Zalman Shazar Center with the help of Claims Conference funds. A hands-on exploration of Jewish identity, the visit aimed to document what remains of Jewish life from an architectural, communal, cultural, human, and historical perspective, and learn about prewar Jewish life from the remnant of the Jewish community still there and Jewish buildings still standing.

Sarajevo was home to 12,000 Jews on the eve of the Holocaust. Three thousand survived and returned home to settle and raise families. With the civil war in the 1990s, many fled and today only 500 remain. The delegation went to learn from those still there and the historic buildings that still stand, to paint a picture of Sarajevo Jewry before it fades away and is forever lost.

Another group visiting Czernowitz, Ukraine, in 2009 was unexpectedly given access to the Evangelical church. On the second story, where renovations had just begun, the students found beautiful murals from the synagogue the building formerly housed, a hint at its former glory. Across the street is the building that served as the Jewish hostel and soup kitchen. Today it is a real estate office, the owner of which showed the delegation a yellowed book, a registry of the Jews who once lived on that street. The edge of the forest bears a plaque commemorating the chief rabbi of Czernowitz and Bukovina and the 400 murdered there in 1941.

Previous visits under this program included Oradea, Romania, and Kutaisi, Georgia.

Photo: One focus of the research was on Sarajevo’s Jewish cemetery, of particular interest because of its unique tombstones and designs not found anywhere else in the world.
Argentina $753,160

Tzedaka Foundation Buenos Aires
Toward health care, homecare, medications, supportive counseling, psychological treatment, food, transportation, emergency financial assistance, case management, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Australia $1,196,346

COA Sydney Woollahra, Sydney
Toward the meal delivery and hot lunch program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Care, Victoria Melbourne
Toward homecare, counseling, financial support, and other social services for Nazi victims.

JewishCare, New South Wales Sydney
Toward homecare, transportation, case management, socialization, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Austria $61,312

Central Europe Center for Research and Documentation Vienna
Toward bringing the exhibition "Jewish Witness to a Polish Century: Pictures and Stories from the Centropa Interviews in Poland" to venues in the U.S., with access to Centropa's online database for educators of the host institutions.

Central Europe Center for Research and Documentation Vienna
Toward the Budapest Café Centropa socialization program for Jewish Nazi victims, coordinated with the Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation.

ESRA Vienna
Toward social services for Nazi victims.

Belarus $545,169

Hesed Rahamim Minsk
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Belgium $577,845

Conference of European Rabbis / Lo Tishkach Project Brussels
Toward effective and lasting preservation and protection of Jewish cemeteries and mass graves throughout Europe, and establishing a comprehensive, publicly-accessible database for information on Jewish burial grounds in Europe, and educating youth on the lessons of the Holocaust by location and distance-based learning activities.

Forum of Jewish Organizations Antwerp
Toward traveling Shoah exhibitions and Shoah lectures in schools.

TAGIM v.z.w. of Torah Avodah Gmilut Chassadim - Torah Naleven van de Eredienst, Liefdadigheid VZW Antwerp
Toward socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Service Social Juif Brussels
Toward homecare, counseling, transportation, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights Mechelen
Toward digitizing files and portraits of Jews deported to Auschwitz, and making them publicly accessible.

Royal Society for Jewish Welfare “Centrale” Antwerp
Toward homecare, counseling, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Bosnia-Herzegovina $120,000

Jewish Community of Banja Luka Banja Luka
Toward digitizing archival documents relating to the Shoah in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

La Benevolencia Sarajevo
Toward case management, chore services, personal care, transportation, housing-related assistance, winter relief, medicine and medical programs, food programs and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Brazil $294,288

Associação Esportiva e Recreativa Hillel Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro
Toward “Yad Va’ed - Second Generation,” an educational program including study of the Holocaust and meeting survivors, a 13-day educational trip to Poland and Israel, and creating Holocaust projects in groups.

Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES Sao Paulo
Toward homecare, medical and dental care, and case management for Nazi victims.

Instituciao Beneficente Israelita “Ten Yad” Sao Paulo
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo (FISESP) Sao Paulo
Toward Shoah educational components of university students’ visits to Poland and Israel as part of a larger Holocaust educational program.

Bulgaria $127,307

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” Sofia
Toward food, homecare, transportation, the day center, socialization, dental care, and medical care for Nazi victims.

Canada $799,655

Atlantic Jewish Council Halifax, NS
Toward survivor testimonies within the speaker series and Shoah education days for the community.

Jewish Family Service Agency Vancouver, BC
Toward homecare, case management, transportation, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.
Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre  
Vancouver, BC  
Toward case management and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Ottawa  
Ottawa, ON  
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Child Service  
Toronto, ON  
Toward the socialization program and general case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Child and Family Service  
Winnipeg, MB  
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors  
Montreal, QC  
Toward homecare, food, transportation, emergency assistance, a drop-in center, counseling, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Circle of Care  
Toronto, ON  
Toward homecare, meals on wheels, transportation, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

B’nai Brith Canada  
Toronto, ON  
Toward socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Bikur Cholim Jewish Volunteer Services of Toronto  
Toronto, ON  
Toward meals on wheels, home nursing, friendly visiting, socialization, medical equipment, transportation, emergency assistance, and counseling for Nazi victims.

Baycrest Center for Geriatric Care  
Toronto, ON  
Toward counseling, advocacy, socialization, case management, and other services for Nazi victims.

Montreal Child Survivors, Hidden Children  
Montreal, QC  
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Chile $75,000  
Fundacion Memoria Viva  
Santiago  
Toward collecting, digitizing, and cataloguing government documents regarding Jewish and Nazi war criminal immigration to Chile before, during and immediately after the Shoah, and creating a database of the information.

Reshet Santiago  
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Croatia $110,577  
Association of Holocaust Survivors in Croatia Zagreb  
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Croatia $110,577  
Jewish Community Zagreb Zagreb  
Toward medical care, dentures, homecare, meals, housing assistance, utilities, and transportation for Nazi victims.

Czech Republic $207,500  
Hidden Child Praha Prague  
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Czech Republic $207,500  
Terezin Initiative - International Terezin Association Prague  
Toward medicine, medical and dental care, and the purchase of medical equipment for Nazi victims.

Czech Republic $207,500  
Terezin Initiative - International Terezin Association Prague  
Toward educational visits for Czech high school students to the Terezin Memorial.

Denmark $47,620  
Jewish Community of Copenhagen Copenhagen  
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Estonia $161,045  
Jewish Community of Estonia Tallinn  
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

France $1,671,747  
Association D’Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM) Paris  
Toward the homecare and guardianship program for Nazi victims.

France $1,671,747  
CASIM Marseille  
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

CASIP - COJASOR Paris  
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Croatia $110,577  
Yahad-In Unum Paris  
Toward locating and documenting the mass graves of Jewish Holocaust victims in Belarus, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine.

Germany $709,000  
Child Survivors Deutschland Berlin  
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. Frankfurt am Main  
Toward socialization, case management, transportation, and home visits for Nazi victims.

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. (IGJAD) Hamburg  
Toward a Holocaust curriculum for deaf and hard-of-hearing high school and university students.

Greece $86,150  
Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece Athens  
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Hungary $1,283,693  
Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation Budapest  
Toward homecare, home nursing, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, case management, winter relief, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Zachor Foundation for Social Remembrance Budapest  
Toward “Birth, Flourishing, Persecution and Rebirth,” research by high school students in the area of the former Jewish ghetto in Budapest, including interviewing survivors, and creating a Hungarian-English guidebook to serve groups of students visiting the area.
Israel $55,351,236

Agudath Bet Yaacov Tel Aviv
Toward training ultra-Orthodox educators to teach the Holocaust through seminars, developing materials, and visits to Holocaust institutions in Israel.

Alexander Muss Institute for Israel Education (AMIIE) Hod Hasharon
Toward subsidies for students’ educational visits to Poland.

AMAL - The Central Association for the Elderly Rishon L’tzion
Toward covering the fee for Nazi victims in the Otef Azza region in supportive communities, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs; subsidizing Nazi victims’ memberships in supportive communities, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs; and subsidizing day center fees for Nazi victims.

AMCHA Jerusalem
Toward treatment hours for Nazi victims; rent for the branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheva, Petach Tikvah, and Rehovot; the friendly visiting program; treatment for homebound Nazi victims; psychological support for survivors in the Otef Azza region; and renovating the Tel Aviv and Haifa branches and purchasing equipment.

Amutat Lazaken Gilor Mobile Post Hevel Megido
Toward expanding the senior day center and purchasing equipment.

Amutat Merkaz Yom Gederot Aseret D.N. Emek Sorek
Toward upgrading the senior day center and purchasing equipment.

Amutat Miskav Lakashish Jerusalem Toward the friendly visiting program.

Association for the Elderly Lower Galilee, Kfar Tavor, and Yavniel Kaduri Toward upgrading and expanding the senior day center and purchasing equipment.

Association of Jews from Central Europe Tel Aviv Toward the emergency assistance program for Nazi victims.

Bar Ilan University - Joseph Carlebach Institute Ramat Gan
Toward expanding and translating the website on the pre-war and Shoah history of Hamburg Jewry.

Bar Ilan University - The Institute for the Study of Religious Education Ramat Gan
Toward writing and publishing the book, “Process and Outcomes of Shoah Education in Israeli High Schools.”

Barzilai Medical Center Ashkelon Toward establishing an underground hospitalization ward consisting of 350 beds, and for purchasing equipment; and expanding and upgrading the oncology outpatient unit and purchasing equipment.

Beit Haedut - Yad Laad Moshav Nir Gelim Toward subsidies for “Journey from Holocaust to Revival,” a four-day intensive Holocaust education journey in Israel for high school students who are financially unable to go to Poland.

Beit Hazkenenim Kiryat Menachem Jerusalem Toward upgrading the nursing department consisting of 30 beds, adding six new beds, and for purchasing equipment.

Beit Lohamei Haghetato-Ghetto Fighters’ House Museum M.P. Western Galilee Toward seminars and study days for junior and senior high school students, education students and teachers, and members of the security forces; and training in Holocaust studies for FSU educators, together with Yad Vashem and the Jewish Agency.

Beit Thereseinstadt MP Emek Hefer Toward day-long workshops for junior high and high schools; and developing an archive and permanent fixed and audio-visual exhibition, “Terezin Music Preserving the Heritage.”

Ben-Zvi Institute for the Study of Jewish Communities in the East Jerusalem Toward continued progress on the Center for Documentation of North African Jewry during World War II.

Birthright Israel Jerusalem Toward the Holocaust seminar, including visiting a Holocaust institute and meeting survivors.

Claims Conference - Poland Trips Stipends Jerusalem Toward stipends for Poland educational visits for students in one-year post-high school study programs in Israel. Candidates must meet eligibility requirements and participate in pre- and post-visit activity. All funds are used to directly subsidize up to 1/3 of the cost of the Poland visit for qualifying students.

Central Archive for the History of the Jewish People Jerusalem Toward continuing to rescue Shoah-related Jewish source materials in Baltic archives.

Degel Yerushalayim Cultural Fund Jerusalem Toward Shoah workshops for Haredi youth leaders.

Elah Tel Aviv Toward upgrading the psychotherapy treatment clinic in Tel Aviv and for purchasing equipment.

Eshel, the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel Jerusalem Toward four additional groups for the Witness Theatre program, in which Holocaust survivors and third generation high school students meet weekly over the course of a year, culminating in a public performance.

Ezer Mitzion Bnei Brak Toward purchasing four ambulances, and portable medical equipment to be loaned to Nazi victims.

Ezra Olami Jerusalem Toward the Holocaust element in the School of Jewish Leadership, training young counselors for informal education activities for Russian-speaking youth in the U.S., including weekly study sessions, weekend seminars, and an educational visit to Poland.

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel Tel Aviv Toward homecare for Nazi victims.

Ginzach Kidush Hashem-Institute for Documentation, Research and Commemoration Bnei Brak Toward continuing to categorize and digitize archival holdings and putting all of its documents and photographs on its searchable website.
Gordon College of Education Hafah
Toward training education students to teach the Shoah.

Hadassah Ein Kerem Medical Center Jerusalem
Toward upgrading two internal medicine departments comprising 72 beds and for purchasing equipment.

Haifa University - Strichlitz Institute of Holocaust Studies Haifa
Toward computerizing archival material relating to the Shoah and the immediate preceding period, primarily concerning the Jews of Transylvania, Romania and Hungary, and including personal diaries and records.

Havatzelet, Moreschet - Mordechai Anieleich Memorial Holocaust Study and Research Center M.P. Menashe
Toward Holocaust seminars for students and soldiers; and publishing the Yalkut Moreschet Shoah journal.

Havaya Association in Merhaim-Association for the Elderly Handicapped and Needy in Merhaim D.N. Hanegev
Toward upgrading and expanding the senior day center.

Ha'atzor Association Jerusalem

Hillel, the Foundation for Jewish Campus Life Jerusalem
Toward the Zachor v'Kabed (Remember and Honor) program on five campuses, in which students participate in study groups, run campus-wide events to heighten awareness and understanding of the Shoah among students and faculty, and do volunteer work with Holocaust survivors in coordination with Amcha.

Jewish Agency for Israel Jerusalem
Toward Shoa-focused weekend seminars for Jews in the FSU; training youth movement counselors in Argentina to conduct educational activities about the Holocaust; and training in Holocaust studies for FSU educators, together with Yad Vashem and Beit Lohamei Haghetot.

Massuah - Institute for the Study of the Holocaust Kibbutz Tel Yitzhaq
Toward preparatory seminars for youth educational visits to Poland; Holocaust instructional seminars for disadvantaged youth; study days for members of the security forces; and seminars to train education students to teach about the Shoah, and in-service programs for active teachers and educators.

Michlalah - Jerusalem College Jerusalem
Toward subsidies for visits to Poland for education students who are training to teach the Shoah.

Mishknet Sha'ananim Jerusalem
Toward an international conference exploring the impact of the Eichmann trial on Israeli society over 50 years.

Nahariya Government Hospital Nahariya
Toward the second part of expanding and reinforcing the emergency department consisting of 70 treatment stations, and for purchasing equipment.

National Food Program for Nazi Victims in Israel Jerusalem
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Ner L'Eishева Jerusalem
Toward expanding a Holocaust program for new immigrant college students including study sessions, an educational visit to Poland, weekly study sessions, and volunteer work through Amcha with survivors.

Ramah Programs in Israel Jerusalem
Toward student educational visits to Poland.

Rambam Medical Center Haifa
Toward upgrading the cardiac surgery department comprising 16 beds and for purchasing equipment.

Sheva Medical Center Tel Hashomer
Toward upgrading two internal medicine departments consisting of 76 beds and for purchasing equipment.

Shuvu/Return Jerusalem
Toward the Holocaust educational programs for Israel's Russian-speaking population, including seminars to prepare educators to teach the Shoah; Shorashim, a genealogy program where Russian-speaking immigrant students create individualized personal family history albums; and visits to Holocaust study institutes.

Synagogue Memorial Jerusalem
Toward research and publication of "Bavaria 3," a book in German commemorating the 4,400 destroyed synagogues and Jewish communities in Bavaria.

Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center Tel Aviv
Toward upgrading an internal medicine department comprising 36 beds and purchasing equipment.

United Hatzalah of Israel Jerusalem
Toward purchasing defibrillators and medical kits for emergency medical services.

Yad Vashem Jerusalem
Toward conserving, preserving, digitizing, cataloguing and computerizing the archives; Shoah teacher training in Israel and abroad; expanding the acquisition and collection of documentation relating to the Shoah from Eastern European archives; educational programs for students and soldiers; the Central Database of Shoah Victims’ Names; developing printed and online curriculum materials and publishing an educational journal; adding to the Yad Vashem website new exhibitions and YouTube channels, and expanding the Righteous Among the Nations Online Resource Center; continuing the online lexicon of killing sites; research, writing and publication of “Pinkesi Hakhiliot: Czechoslovakia”; the “Cooperation with the Orthodox World in Shoah Studies” project; continued work on nine volumes of the “Comprehensive History of the Holocaust” series; and training in Holocaust studies for FSU educators, together with Beit Lohamei Haghetot and the Jewish Agency.

YEDID - The Association for Community Empowerment Jerusalem
Toward legal assistance and social programs for Nazi victims.
Yiddish Theater in Israel-Yiddishpiel
Tel Aviv
Toward performances in old-age homes and subsidizing tickets for Holocaust victims to attend public performances.

Zalman Shazar Center for Jewish History Jerusalem
Toward the “Journey into Jewish Heritage” project on Mukachevo, Ukraine, in which 30 Israeli college students will document the community’s legacy through a three-week field seminar and a course on its history and culture.

Italy $357,402
Fondazione Centro Di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea Milano
Toward “Shoah in Italy: Online Database of Victim’s Names,” including photographs and information about victims; and the publication “Participation of Jews in the Resistance in North Italy, 1933-1945.”

Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome Rome
Toward homecare, case management, information and referral services, chore services, and friendly visiting for Nazi victims.

Union of Italian Jewish Communities Rome
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Latvia $315,508
Latvian Council of Jewish Communities Riga
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Lithuania $268,989
Lithuanian Jewish Community Vilnius
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Moldova $1,153,513
Jewish Charitable Committee Kishinev
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Netherlands $265,000
Dutch Jewish Social Services Amsterdam
Toward in-home services for Nazi victims.

Foundation Sobibor Amsterdam
Toward legal costs and travel associated with the final phase of the Demjanjuk trial.

New Zealand $20,000
Wellington Jewish Care of the Aged Society Incorporated Paraparaumu Beach
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Poland $385,847
Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland Warsaw
Toward the educational program “Children of the Holocaust Post-War Lots.”

The KARTA Center Foundation Warsaw
Toward the Polish translation and publishing of “Trap with a Green Fence,” the telling of the 1943 Treblinka revolt.

Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland Warsaw
Toward the group psychotherapy program for Nazi victims.

Central Jewish Welfare Commission Warsaw
Toward homecare, winter and summer relief, food and clothing programs, socialization and mental health programs, apartment renovations and repairs, medications, medical supplies and equipment, rehabilitation, friendly visiting, and transportation for Nazi victims, and training seminars for social workers.

Romania $505,251
Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) Bucharest
Toward purchasing medicaments, homecare, winter relief, and a food program including vouchers, meals on wheels and meals in canteens.

Russia and Eastern Former Soviet Republics $10,650,724
Hokma Foundation St. Petersburg
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Kaliningrad Regional Public Foundation Kaliningrad
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Russian Jewish Congress Moscow
Toward one-day seminars in the Jewish Heritage and Holocaust Museum as part of training educators to teach the Holocaust.

Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center Moscow
Toward teacher training in cooperation with Yad Vashem; an international summer school; publication of new educational material; the English translation of the “Encyclopedia of the Holocaust in the USSR”; collecting and preserving personal collections of Shoah victims and resistance participants; and research in local archives.

Jewish Welfare Committee of Krasnoyarsk and Krasnoyarsk Region Krasnoyarsk
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.
Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region Ekaterinburg
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation Moscow
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Corporate Fund “B’Yahad” Almaty, Kazakhstan
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Hesed Eliyahu Tbilisi, Georgia
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Hesed Gershon Baku, Azerbaijan
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Hesed Tikva Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Hesed Yeoshua Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Serbia $183,000
Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia Belgrade
Toward the health care project for Nazi victims, including homecare, transportation, and medical care.

Jewish Community Belgrade Belgrade
Toward daily kosher meals at the community-run kosher canteen and home-delivered meals for Nazi victims.

Slovakia $131,192
Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic Bratislava
Toward medical and dental care, homecare, rehabilitation, food, and home modifications for Nazi victims.

Hidden Child Organization Slovakia Bratislava
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

South Africa $145,000
The South African Holocaust Foundation Cape Town
Toward the National School Curriculum Support Programme, educating teachers throughout the country to teach the Holocaust through workshops and a traveling exhibit.

Sweden $159,384
Association of Holocaust Survivors in Sweden Stockholm
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Gothenburg Gothenburg
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Malmo Malmo
Toward homecare, case management, meals on wheels, and a weekly lunch for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Stockholm Stockholm
Toward in-home services, psychological counseling, and social work services for Nazi victims.

Switzerland $20,000
Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization Zurich
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Tunisia $40,000
Jewish Community of Tunisia Tunis
Toward medical care, a food program, homecare, case management, home equipment, and home modifications for Nazi victims.

Ukraine $13,625,380
Jewish Charitable Committee Dnepropetrovsk
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Jewish Charitable Committee Kiev
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Jewish Welfare Community Mission “Ednist” Odessa
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund Kharkov
Toward Shoah educator training, including visits to sites of Nazi atrocities in Ukraine and Poland.

Tkuma Central Ukrainian Holocaust Foundation Dnepropetrovsk
Toward continuing Holocaust education programs, developing educational materials, and teacher training.

Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies Kiev
Toward the educational visit to Belzec Extermination Camp and other sites for secondary school teachers.

United Kingdom $1,205,731
London Jewish Cultural Centre London
Toward a six-day conference at Northwest University in Xian, China to train 100 Chinese teachers in teaching the Holocaust.

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain Middlesex
Toward services for Nazi victims, including homecare, emergency assistance, meal delivery, and the medical program; outreach to identify survivors and provide services; and
home visits by social workers to assess current needs, provide referrals, monitor follow-up, and provide continuing support.

United States $19,714,424

Ahavas Yisrael Fund Baltimore, MD
Toward weekly food packages and grocery store vouchers for Nazi victims.

American Association of Jewish Holocaust Survivors of Greater Boston Auburndale, MA
Toward socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Appalachian State University Foundation Boone, NC
Toward a summer teaching symposium, “Remembering the Holocaust,” enabling public school teachers to teach the Holocaust effectively, with priority given to teachers who have not previously attended Holocaust-related workshops and who can become community resources for Holocaust studies.

Association of Holocaust Survivors from the Former Soviet Union Brooklyn, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies Elizabeth, NJ
Toward homecare, transportation, companion and respite services, emergency assistance, counseling, case management, meal delivery, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Association of Jewish Holocaust Survivors in Philadelphia Philadelphia, PA
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Auschwitz Jewish Center Foundation New York, NY
Toward a three-week educational program for graduate and postgraduate students, including a visit to Holocaust-related sites in Poland; and a three-week educational program, including a visit to sites in Poland, for 12 cadets and midshipmen from the U.S. Service Academies, who are required to write and present a paper at the program’s end.

Bet Tzedek Legal Services Los Angeles, CA
Toward the legal services program for Nazi victims, including landlord-tenant disputes, access to health care, government benefit entitlements, and restitution issues including filing for German Ghetto Work Payments.

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County Monsey, NY
Toward case management, transportation, homecare, meals on wheels, emergency assistance, and counseling services for Nazi victims.

Blue Card New York, NY
Toward financial assistance and in-home services for Nazi victims.

Boro Park Jewish Community Council Brooklyn, NY
Toward medical referrals, case management, emergency financial assistance, food vouchers, and hospital visitation for Nazi victims.

Boro Park YM - YWHA Brooklyn, NY
Toward the day center and Alzheimer’s program for Nazi victims.

Center for Medicine After the Holocaust Houston, TX
Toward identifying medical teaching professionals who seek to implement Holocaust education in their respective medical curriculums, focusing on eugenics and medical ethics.

Chevra Hatzalah Brooklyn, NY
Toward medical equipment and supplies, gasoline, and communication equipment for volunteer ambulance program serving Nazi victims.

Chicago Center for Torah and Chesed/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago Chicago, IL
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Clark University Worcester, MA
Toward research and bursary stipends for the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

Community Improvement Council Spring Valley, NY
Toward meals on wheels, homecare, housekeeping, and educational lectures for Nazi victims.

Dallas Holocaust Museum Dallas, TX
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Development Foundation of the North Carolina Center for the Advancement of Teaching, Inc. Cullowhee, NC
Toward training educators to teach the Holocaust, including a six-day seminar at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Emory University Atlanta, GA
Toward the research publication, “Jews and Anti-Semitism in Slovenia: Holocaust and Eradication of Memory.”

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family & Children’s Service West Palm Beach, FL
Toward homecare, case management, information and referral services, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Folksbiene Yiddish Theatre New York, NY
Toward performances for Nazi victims in old age homes, at community centers and at Café Europa programs.

Gerda and Kurt Klein Foundation Narberth, PA
Toward reproducing an additional 10,000 “One Survivor Remembers” teaching kits so thousands of additional students may be reached in the coming years.

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park Brooklyn, NY
Toward case management, friendly visits, medical alert systems, home cleaning and chore service, supportive counseling, financial assistance, social gatherings, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services Clearwater, FL
Toward homemaking, transportation, information and referral services, companion and respite services, case management, and meals on wheels for Nazi victims.

Hidden Child Foundation - ADL New York, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Hidden Children of the Holocaust of Bergen County Teaneck, NJ
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Holocaust Awareness Museum Philadelphia, PA
Toward expanding educational programs.

Holocaust Child Survivors of Connecticut Weston, CT
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Holocaust Memorial Committee Miami Beach, FL
Toward Holocaust teacher training and curriculum development.

Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Illinois, Inc. Skokie, IL
Toward a seven-day teacher training program in Poland.

Holocaust Museum and Study Center Spring Valley, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island Brooklyn, NY
Toward the friendly visiting program and drop-in center for Nazi victims; the Sunday Senior Center Program, providing home delivered and congregate meals as well as educational and recreational activities; and social services to Nazi victims including homecare, transportation, information and referral, case management, and meals on wheels and congregate lunches.

Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights-Inwood New York, NY
Toward transportation and the Social Adult Day Care program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Services Baltimore, MD
Toward homecare and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Services of South Florida North Miami, FL
Toward homemaking, companion and respite services, transportation, information and referral services, case management, food programs, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Career Services Atlanta, GA
Toward homecare, case management, bilingual information and referral services, meals on wheels, transportation, socialization, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Child Service Portland, OR
Toward information and referral, case management, counseling, homecare, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children’s Service Long Beach, CA
Toward case management, in-home services, transportation, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children’s Service of El Paso El Paso, TX
Toward case management, in-home services, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Boston Waltham, MA
Toward clinical assessments, emergency assistance, homecare, assistance with compensation and restitution claims, advocacy, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Philadelphia Philadelphia, PA
Toward homecare, chore service, case management, information referral, and individual and group counseling for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Minneapolis Minnetonka, MN
Toward homecare, transportation, meals on wheels, case management, friendly visiting, emergency assistance, information and referral, and medication management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA
Toward clinical assessments, chore services, homecare, guardianship, meals on wheels, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of San Francisco San Francisco, CA
Toward case management, homecare, friendly visiting, meals-on-wheels, restitution assistance, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Southern Arizona Tucson, AZ
Toward case management, chore services, transportation, counseling, emergency assistance, and information and referral services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children’s Services of the East Bay Berkeley, CA
Toward case management, counseling, homecare, restitution and financial assistance, friendly visiting, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service Seattle, WA
Toward homecare, transportation, case management, friendly visiting, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas Las Vegas, NV
Toward case management, transportation, information and referral, counseling, friendly visiting, emergency assistance, chore services, and food assistance for Nazi victims.
Toward case management, homecare, information and referral services, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Broward County Plantation, FL
Toward case management, home health care, food delivery, emergency assistance, friendly visiting, information and referral services, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Colorado Denver, CO
Toward homecare, information and referral services, transportation, emergency assistance, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati Cincinnati, OH
Toward case management and supportive services, medication management, friendly visiting, emergency assistance, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas Dallas, TX
Toward case management, transportation, homecare, meals on wheels, money management, emergency response services, and friendly visiting for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Houston Houston, TX
Toward case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles Los Angeles, CA
Toward case management, homecare, transportation, referrals, counseling, socialization programs, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit West Bloomfield, MI
Toward homemaking, personal and respite care, emergency assistance, socialization, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM
Toward case coordination for homecare, counseling, socialization, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Orange County Irvine, CA
Toward case management, homecare, emergency assistance, transportation, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of San Diego San Diego, CA
Toward homecare, information and referral, counseling, emergency assistance, case management and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Tidewater Virginia Beach, VA
Toward homecare, meals on wheels, financial and medication management, transportation, friendly visiting and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services Columbus, OH
Toward case management, information and referral, transportation, socialization, friendly visiting and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services Milwaukee, WI
Toward homecare, case management, financial assistance, information and referral, and food assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford West Hartford, CT
Toward homecare, counseling, emergency assistance, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Silicon Valley Los Gatos, CA
Toward case management, counseling, emergency assistance, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago Chicago, IL
Toward homecare, information and referral services, case management, meals on wheels, emergency assistance, money and medication management, transportation, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous New York, NY
Toward teacher training programs.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous New York, NY
Toward support for Righteous Gentiles.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous-Hassidic Umut Haolam New York, NY
Toward support for the Claims Conference Hassidic Umut Haolam Program, support for Righteous Gentiles.

Jewish Healthcare Foundation Los Angeles, CA
Toward homecare, case management, advocacy, and assistance with medical needs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Home & Aging Services Program for Holocaust Survivors and Families West Bloomfield, MI
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Social Service Agency Rockville, MD
Toward case management, in-home services, transportation, lifeline, counseling, meals on wheels, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Survivors of Latvia Roslyn Heights, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Theological Seminary New York, NY
Toward researching and publishing Jewish documentary sources in the archives of Southern and Eastern Ukraine for Shoah-related material.

K’hal Adath Jeshurun New York, NY
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Kings Bay YM-YWHA Brooklyn, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Ladies Bikur Cholim D’Satmar Brooklyn, NY
Toward the food program and homecare for Nazi victims.

Manhattan Chapter of Women Holocaust Survivors New York, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty New York, NY
Toward the Metropair program for Nazi victims, including home repair and furniture repair and replacement.

Museum of Jewish Heritage - A Living Memorial to the Holocaust New York, NY
Toward educational programs, including curriculum development, training educators to teach the Shoah, training gallery guides, subsidizing museum admission for groups of underserved youth, and a program for teenagers.

Nachas Health & Family Network Brooklyn, NY
Toward essential social services for Nazi victims.

New Cracow Friendship Society West Hempstead, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.
New Life Club San Diego, CA
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

New York Association of Holocaust Survivors Brooklyn, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

New York Legal Assistance Group
New York, NY
Toward the Legal Services for Holocaust Survivors program, including assistance with government benefits and immigration matters.

Ohel Children’s Home & Family Services Brooklyn, NY
Toward the Mobile Outreach Team, providing in-home assessment and referrals for Nazi victims experiencing psychiatric, psychological or behavioral crises, and counseling and support services for Nazi victims who are parents/guardians of OHEL residents.

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope Brooklyn, NY
Toward homecare, case management, friendly visiting, meals on wheels, transportation, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims; and identifying and treating mental health issues and providing intensive support to Nazi victims in crisis through a geriatric social worker.

Phoenix Holocaust Survivors’ Association Phoenix, AZ
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Queens Chapter of Holocaust Survivors Elmhurst, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Regents of the University of California - The History Project with the Jewish Studies Program Davis, CA
Toward a five-day teacher training institute.

Riverdale YM-YWHA Simon Senior Center Bronx, NY
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Rockland Jewish Family Service West Nyack, NY
Toward transportation, homecare, companion services, counseling, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Rodeph Chessed Volunteer Ambulette Transport Brooklyn, NY
Toward transportation for medical appointments, shopping, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Russian American Jewish Experience (RAJE) Monsey, NY
Toward the Shoah educational components of the fellowship program.

Rutgers University/Bildner Center for the Study of Jewish Life New Brunswick, NJ
Toward expanding the Master Teacher Institute for Holocaust Education Program.

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County Boca Raton, FL
Toward case management, homecare, emergency assistance, hot meals and food packages, information and referral services, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Selfhelp Community Services New York, NY
Toward case management, homecare, transportation, emergency assistance, financial management, socialization, friendly visiting, and information and referral services for Nazi victims.

SHAARE - Self-help Association of American Russian Elderly New York, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

The Holocaust, Genocide and Human Rights Education Center at Brookdale Community College Lincroft, NJ
Toward a teacher’s curriculum guide and educational materials.

Tomche Shabbos of Boro Park and Flatbush Brooklyn, NY
Toward weekly food packages for Nazi victims.

Tomchei Shabbos of Queens Forest Hills, NY
Toward weekly food packages for Nazi victims.

Torah Umesorah - The National Society for Hebrew Day Schools Brooklyn, NY
Toward Holocaust teacher training for yeshivot and day schools, including seminars, a teacher fellowship program, follow-up mentoring and support, and creating and disseminating educational materials.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Washington, DC
Toward the “Archival Acquisitions and Reproduction Project,” particularly in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Greece, and Latin America; cataloging and digitizing archival holdings; and reproducing Nazi War Crimes Investigative Records.

University of Michigan - Dearborn Dearborn, MI
Toward transcribing, cataloging, and digitally posting survivor interviews in the Voice/Vision Archive.

Washington State Holocaust Education Resource Center Seattle, WA
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

West Point Association of Graduates West Point, NY
Toward curriculum development and lectures at the West Point Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

Westchester Jewish Community Services White Plains, NY
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

World Federation of Jewish Child Survivors of the Holocaust
Toward the provision of group therapy sessions for Jewish Nazi victims at the annual conference.

Yale University New Haven, CT
Toward digitizing Shoah video testimonies.

Uruguay $7,500
Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay Montevideo
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Venezuela $25,000
Yajad - Red de Asistencia Social de la Comunidad Judia de Venezuela Caracas
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.
### ALLOCATIONS FROM THE SWISS BANKS SETTLEMENT LOOTED ASSETS CLASS FOR 2011

Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance or in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$50,667</td>
<td>Tzedaka Foundation Buenos Aires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$35,294</td>
<td>JewishCare, New South Wales Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Care, Victoria Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$10,667</td>
<td>Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Sozialabteilung Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$22,444</td>
<td>Service Social Juif Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>$4,889</td>
<td>La Benevolencija Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$27,778</td>
<td>Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES Sao Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>$24,444</td>
<td>Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” Sofia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$42,467</td>
<td>Jewish Family &amp; Child Service Toronto, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors Montreal, QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>$4,889</td>
<td>Jewish Community Zagreb Zagreb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>$21,333</td>
<td>Terezin Initiative - International Terezin Association Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$73,333</td>
<td>Fonds Social Juif Unifie (FSJU) Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$57,222</td>
<td>Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. Frankfurt am Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>$8,667</td>
<td>Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>$132,000</td>
<td>Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>$1,140,384</td>
<td>Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel Tel Aviv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$21,333</td>
<td>Union of Italian Jewish Communities Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$21,333</td>
<td>Memoria y Tolerancia Paseo de las Lomas, Del. Alvaro Obregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Dutch Jewish Social Services Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>$45,333</td>
<td>Central Jewish Welfare Commission Warsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) Bucharest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>$9,762</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia Belgrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic Bratislava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$7,911</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Stockholm Stockholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$38,667</td>
<td>Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$359,619</td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Southern Arizona Tucson, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service Long Beach, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of San Francisco San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Services of the East Bay Berkeley, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles Los Angeles, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of San Diego San Diego, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Silicon Valley Los Gatos, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Colorado Denver, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford West Hartford, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferd &amp; Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service</td>
<td>West Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services</td>
<td>Clearwater, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Community Services of South Florida</td>
<td>North Miami, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Broward County</td>
<td>Plantation, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County</td>
<td>Boca Raton, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Career Services</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Boston</td>
<td>Waltham, MA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Community Services</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Federation of Howard County</td>
<td>Columbia, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Social Service Agency</td>
<td>Rockville, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit</td>
<td>West Bloomfield, MI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minnetonka, MN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies</td>
<td>Elizabeth, NJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas</td>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikur Cholim of Rockland County</td>
<td>Monsey, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Card</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park</td>
<td>Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope</td>
<td>Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selfhelp Community Services</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland</td>
<td>Beachwood, OH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Child Service</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Lackawanna County</td>
<td>Scranton, PA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Houston</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Tidewater</td>
<td>Virginia Beach, VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Services</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay $21,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montevideo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

*The Claims Conference negotiated these funds from the German government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>€390,909</td>
<td>Tzedaka Foundation</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>€1,676,885</td>
<td>JewishCare, New South Wales</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Care, Victoria</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>€5,000</td>
<td>ESRA</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>€1,703,761</td>
<td>Hesed Rakhamim</td>
<td>Minsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>€433,676</td>
<td>Royal Society for Jewish Welfare</td>
<td>Antwerp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Centrale”</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>€197,000</td>
<td>La Benevolencia</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>€472,531</td>
<td>Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES</td>
<td>Sao Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>€794,262</td>
<td>Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom”</td>
<td>Sofia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>€2,198,617</td>
<td>Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Ottawa</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>€364,000</td>
<td>Jewish Community Zagreb</td>
<td>Zagreb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>€628,846</td>
<td>Terezin Initiative - International Terezin Association</td>
<td>Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>€462,863</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Estonia</td>
<td>Tallinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>€881,010</td>
<td>Association D’Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM)</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CASIM</td>
<td>Marseille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CASIP-COJASOR</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>€7,840,382</td>
<td>Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>€27,100,000</td>
<td>Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel</td>
<td>Tel Aviv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>€275,500</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Milan</td>
<td>Milan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Union of Italian Jewish Communities</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>€854,683</td>
<td>Latvian Council of Jewish Communities</td>
<td>Riga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>€586,604</td>
<td>Lithuanian Jewish Community</td>
<td>Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>€552,731</td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee</td>
<td>Kishinev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>€589,622</td>
<td>Central Jewish Welfare Commission</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>€1,287,003</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM)</td>
<td>Bucharest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia and Eastern Former Soviet Republics</td>
<td>€23,016,792</td>
<td>Kaliningrad Regional Public Foundation</td>
<td>Kaliningrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee of Krasnoyarsk and Krasnoyarsk Region</td>
<td>Krasnoyarsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region</td>
<td>Ekaterinburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-Don and the Rostov Region Fund</td>
<td>Rostov-on-Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hokma Foundation</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate Fund “B’Yahad”</td>
<td>Almaty, Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hesed Tikva</td>
<td>Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hesed Yeoshua</td>
<td>Tashkent, Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hesed Gershon</td>
<td>Baku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Amount (€)</td>
<td>Organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>237,132</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia Belgrade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>911,320</td>
<td>Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic Bratislava</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>161,078</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Gothenburg Gothenburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community of Malmö Malmo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community of Stockholm Stockholm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>18,775,655</td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee Dnepropetrovsk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khar Kov Regional Charitable Fund Kharkov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee Kiev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Community Mission “Ednist” Odessa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,368,220</td>
<td>Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain Middlesex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>16,162,262</td>
<td>Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies Elizabeth, NJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Improvement Council Spring Valley, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ferd &amp; Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service West Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services Clearwater, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community Services Baltimore, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community Services of South Florida North Miami, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Career Services Atlanta, GA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Child Service Portland, OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service Long Beach, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Services of the East Bay Berkeley, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Boston Waltham, MA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Minneapolis Minnetonka, MN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family &amp; Children’s Service of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of San Francisco San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service Seattle, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services Columbus, OH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Social Service Agency Rockville, MD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland Beachwood, OH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Broward County Plantation, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Colorado Denver, CO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas Dallas, TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford West Hartford, CT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Houston Houston, TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit West Bloomfield, MI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Federation and Family Services of Orange County Irvine, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of San Diego San Diego, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Silicon Valley Los Gatos, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Southern Arizona Tucson, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago Chicago, IL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Healthcare Foundation Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service Boca Raton, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selfhelp Community Services New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Westchester Jewish Community Services White Plains, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>41,156</td>
<td>Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay Montevideo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism in Canada and the U.S. in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimson.org.

### Canada $292,550
- Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors, Montreal, QC
- Jewish Family and Child Service, Toronto, ON

### United States $2,207,450
- Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies, Elizabeth, NJ
- Bikur Cholim of Rockland County, Monsey, NY
- Blue Card, New York, NY
- Community Improvement Council, Spring Valley, NY
- Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service, West Palm Beach, FL
- Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park, Brooklyn, NY
- Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, Clearwater, FL
- Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island, Brooklyn, NY
- Jewish Community Services, Baltimore, MD
- Jewish Community Services of South Florida, North Miami, FL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Career Services</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Child Service</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service</td>
<td>Long Beach, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Boston</td>
<td>Waltham, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minnetonka, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of San Francisco</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Southern Arizona</td>
<td>Tucson, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Services of the East Bay</td>
<td>Berkeley, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas</td>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland</td>
<td>Beachwood, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Broward County</td>
<td>Plantation, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Colorado</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Houston</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Lackawanna County</td>
<td>Scranton, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit</td>
<td>West Bloomfield, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Service of San Diego</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Services</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford</td>
<td>West Hartford, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Family Services of Silicon Valley</td>
<td>Los Gatos, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Federation of Howard County</td>
<td>Columbia, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Social Service Agency</td>
<td>Rockville, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope</td>
<td>Brooklyn, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County</td>
<td>Boca Raton, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selfhelp Community Services</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALLOCATIONS FROM THE AUSTRIAN HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2011

Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance to Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Argentina €199,205
Tzedaka Foundation Buenos Aires

Australia €107,998
Jewish Care, New South Wales Sydney
Jewish Care, Victoria Victoria

Belgium €32,603
Royal Society for Jewish Welfare "Centrale" Antwerp

Brazil €94,518
Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES Sao Paulo

Chile €59,338
Reshet Santiago

France €51,350
CASIP - COJASOR Paris

Germany €11,045
Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. Frankfurt am Main

Israel €267,143
Association of Jews from Central Europe Tel Aviv

Sweden €15,237
Jewish Community of Stockholm Stockholm

United Kingdom €255,282
Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain Middlesex

United States €156,655
Selfhelp Community Services New York, NY

Uruguay €33,287
Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay Montevideo

Rest of the World €9,917

ALLOCATIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST ERA INSURANCE CLAIMS FOR 2011

Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Australia $129,898
Jewish Care, Victoria Melbourne

Canada $52,753
Circle of Care Toronto, ON

France $681,254
Association D’Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM) Paris
CASIM Marseille

Israel $1,512,997
Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel Tel Aviv

Italy $26,011
Union of Italian Jewish Communities Rome

Moldova $21,697
Jewish Charitable Committee Kishinev

Russia $26,518
Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation Moscow

Ukraine $531,200
Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund “Hesed Kharkov”

United States $572,516
Selfhelp Community Services New York, NY
## ALLOCATIONS FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FUND FOR 2011

Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing social services in 2011 to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

### Australia $108,024
- Jewish Care, Victoria *Melbourne*
- JewishCare, New South Wales *Sydney*

### Canada $170,390
- Circle of Care *Toronto*
- Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors *Montreal*

### Czech Republic $10,727
- Federation of Jewish Communities - Prague Jewish Community *Prague*

### Israel $1,856,652
- Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel *Tel Aviv*

### Romania $49,392
- Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) *Bucharest*

### Slovakia $19,302
- Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic *Bratislava*

### Sweden $187,261
- Jewish Community of Stockholm *Tel Aviv*

### United States $877,692
- Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies *Elizabeth, NJ*
- Bikur Cholim of Rockland County *Monsey, NY*
- Blue Card *New York, NY*
- Community Improvement Council *Spring Valley, NY*
- Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service *West Palm Beach, FL*
- Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park *Brooklyn, NY*
- Jewish Community Services of South Florida *North Miami, FL*
- Jewish Family and Children’s Service of San Francisco *San Francisco, CA*
- Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland *Beachwood, OH*
- Jewish Family Service of Broward County *Plantation, FL*
- Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles *Los Angeles, CA*
- Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit *West Bloomfield, MI*
- Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford *West Hartford, CT*
- Jewish Social Service Agency *Rockville, MD*
- Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope *Brooklyn, NY*
- Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County *Boca Raton, FL*
- Selfhelp Community Services *New York, NY*
Funds were allocated to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2011. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

**Bulgaria $20,000**
Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” Sofia

**Canada $22,553**
Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors Montreal

**Hungary $50,215**
Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation Budapest

**Israel $405,966**
Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel Tel Aviv

**Italy $21,651**
Union of Italian Jewish Communities Rome

**Mexico $15,000**
Memoria y Tolerancia Mexico City

**Moldova $90,214**
Jewish Charitable Committee Kishinev

**Serbia $20,000**
Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia Belgrade

**Sweden $9,022**
Jewish Community of Stockholm Stockholm

**Tunisia $15,000**
Jewish Community of Tunisia Tunis

**Ukraine $90,215**
Jewish Charitable Committee Kiev

**United Kingdom $59,542**
Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain Middlesex

**United States $67,662**
Jewish Community Services of South Florida North Miami, FL
Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope Brooklyn, NY
Selfhelp Community Services New York, NY

**Uruguay $15,106**
Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay Montevideo
AN OVERVIEW OF THE FUTURE NEEDS OF SURVIVORS

In 2000, the Board of Directors designated certain net assets for a fund to support the long-term needs of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution as current sources of restitution funding for social welfare allocations decreases and eventually ceases.

Demographic studies, including one from a Claims Conference planning committee, show that there will be extensive needs on the part of survivors over the next 10-15 years.

As survivors who are currently around age 75 get older, their needs will become greater. There will be significant number of Nazi victims in poor conditions needing ongoing services such as homecare.

Yet the sources of restitution funding that are supporting current Claims Conference allocations for social services will not last nearly that long.

At the 2008 meeting of the Claims Conference Board of Directors, it was decided to allocate approximately $135 million of Successor Organization funds annually for the next five to seven years. The Claims Conference’s multi-year plan is an effort to ensure that there will be some funds for critical homecare and other related needs of elderly Nazi victims living in the poorest conditions on a worldwide basis over the next few years, even as income from current restitution sources declines.

Estimated Holocaust Survivors Eligible for Supplemental Homecare, Based on Current Level of Service in November 2007 - Projection

Source of Data: JDC-Brookdale Institute, Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Population Estimates and Utilization of Services for Nursing Care at Home, Table 7, June 22, 2009.

The chart presents the estimated number of Nazi victims eligible for the maximum benefit under Israel’s Community Long-Term Care Insurance Law (according to the 2003 criteria) through 2022 as projected in 2007. To be eligible for the enlarged benefit, one must meet a certain national standard of disability (categorized as 150%). These individuals receive 16 hours of homecare per week from the Israeli National Insurance Institute (Bituach Leumi) and an additional 9 hours of homecare per week from Claims Conference funding via the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel. Although the total number of Nazi victims in Israel is declining, the percentage of those who are disabled is growing. The projection shows that the caseload in 2020 will be approximately 77% of the caseload of 2007. There will clearly be an extensive and continuing need for homecare for disabled Nazi victims through 2022 and beyond.
RIGHTeous GENTILES PROGRAM

The Righteous Gentiles program, known as the Hassidei Umut Haolam program, was created in 1963 to aid non-Jews who risked their own lives to save Jewish lives during the Holocaust and now are in need of financial assistance. The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany was the first organization to establish a special program recognizing a Jewish obligation to these brave people.

The Claims Conference has supported Righteous Gentiles around the world, except Israel, where the government underwrites a program. In 1989, the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous (JFR) assumed responsibility for designating and funding newly recognized Hassidei Haumot, with funding from the Claims Conference.

In 2001, the Claims Conference transferred the administration of its Hassidei Haumot program to JFR, which has established administration and payment procedures in the various countries where the Claims Conference had been making payments.

Through 2010, the Claims Conference has allocated or paid a total of approximately $7.5 million to support Righteous Gentiles, through direct payments and additional allocations to JFR. Since the program’s inception, the Claims Conference has directly assisted a total of 784 non-Jews recognized as Righteous Gentiles by Yad Vashem. This program is now funded through Claims Conference Institutional Allocations.

COMMUNITY LEADER FUND

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany provides monthly support to former leaders of Jewish communities destroyed in the Holocaust who are in need of assistance. Upon the death of one of these community leaders, his widow receives 60 percent of the monthly grant he had been receiving.

There is now one grant recipient, a widow, in the U.S. receiving $72 per month. The Claims Conference spent $864 for this program in 2010. Since 1954, the Claims Conference has helped more than 90 community leaders or their widows, aggregating $2,248,540.
The following is a summary and explanation, prepared by the Claims Conference, of the 2010 Financial Statements. Amounts are rounded and may not equal totals due to rounding. The audited Financial Statements are available by calling or writing the Claims Conference or on our website: www.claimscon.org.
Revenues Year Ended December 31, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Compensation to Survivors(^1)</td>
<td>$335 million</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Regarding Property(^2)</td>
<td>$104 million</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Social Welfare Programs(^3)</td>
<td>$80 million</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of Administrative Expenses(^4)</td>
<td>$8 million</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement for Implementation of Technical Services(^5)</td>
<td>$3 million</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^6)</td>
<td>$8 million</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total-Statement of Activities</td>
<td>$538 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs(^7)</td>
<td>$99 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds Received</td>
<td>$637 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Direct Compensation to Survivors is composed of revenue used to make individual compensation payments to survivors; primarily German Government funding for the Article 2 Fund, Hardship Fund, and Central and Eastern European Fund. This funding is for payments to individual survivors under programs administered according to specific criteria set by the German government. These funds are transferred directly to individual eligible survivors.  
\(^2\) Income Regarding Property refers to the funds generated by the Successor Organization, which recovers and sells or receives compensation for unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. It is comprised of: (a) Sale of and compensation for restituted property ($100 million), (b) Special cases (Wertheim claims) ($17 million), (c) Net change in unsold restituted properties (negative $15 million), and (d) Rental income ($3 million) which refers to rental income from Successor Organization property before it is sold (net of certain maintenance expenses).  
\(^3\) Implementation of Social Welfare Programs refers to funds received by the Claims Conference to fund social welfare grants primarily for in-home services on behalf of the German government.  
\(^4\) Reimbursement of Administrative Expenses refers to the amount the Claims Conference receives in reimbursement for administrative expenses from various sources.  
\(^5\) Reimbursement for Implementation of Technical Services refers to reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Claims Conference in providing technical assistance primarily for the Swiss Banks Settlement Deposited Assets program.  
\(^6\) Other is composed primarily of investment and interest income from assets.  
\(^7\) Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs ($99 million) refers to the funds awarded to claimants by the Court under the Swiss Banks Settlement Deposited Assets Class. Under this program, the Claims Conference provides technical assistance with regard to claims processing. The funds were distributed by the Claims Conference in 2010. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2010 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.
## Expenses Year Ended December 31, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Compensation to Survivors(^1)</td>
<td>$337 million (51.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of Property - Goodwill Fund(^2)</td>
<td>$19 million (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations(^3)</td>
<td>$260 million (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration(^4)</td>
<td>$20 million (3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Technical Services(^5)</td>
<td>$3 million (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^6)</td>
<td>$10 million (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total-Statement of Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$649 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Banks Settlement Payments to Account Holders and Heirs(^7)</td>
<td><strong>$99 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Distributed</strong></td>
<td><strong>$748 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Direct Compensation to Survivors: The total amount of payments for the compensation programs for individual survivors in 2010 (contractual programs) was approximately $337 million. In certain limited cases, heirs also receive payments.

\(^2\) Heirs of Property - Goodwill Fund is the net amount representing applications that were approved as a liability under the Goodwill program during 2010.

\(^3\) Allocations: In 2010, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $267 million. Net of cancellations, this amounted to $260 million.

\(^4\) Administration: A significant part of the administrative expenses of Claims Conference programs is reimbursed from various sources. Also, see property restitution program described in Other, below.

\(^5\) Implementation of Technical Services refers to the expenses incurred by the Claims Conference in providing technical assistance for the Court under the Swiss Banks Settlement (primarily regarding dormant accounts). Costs incurred by the Claims Conference are reimbursed.

\(^6\) Other is composed primarily of costs of management and other costs of restituted properties as well as the property restitution program (which reflects an amount of $3.0 million of general Frankfurt office Successor Organization administrative costs which is attributed to the property restitution program (i.e., to represent costs of recovering property) and which is not included in amounts recorded under Administration described above).

\(^7\) Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs ($99 million) refers to the funds awarded to claimants by the Court under the Swiss Banks Settlement Deposited Assets Class. Under this program, the Claims Conference provides technical assistance with regard to claims processing. These funds were distributed by the Claims Conference in 2010. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2010 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill Fund Awardees–Property Owners and Heirs</td>
<td>$68 million</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses</td>
<td>$24 million</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Value of Unsold Restituted Properties (Net)</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Payable–Previously Allocated</td>
<td>$347 million</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Programs</td>
<td>$379 million</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Contractual Obligations</td>
<td>$5 million</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Future Costs</td>
<td>$20 million</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>$21 million</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Income and Other</td>
<td>$18 million</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Longer-Term Needs</td>
<td>$144 million</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Liabilities and Net Assets: $1.036 billion

1) Goodwill Fund Awardees–Property Owners and Heirs: The Goodwill Fund was established in order to set aside funds for payments to certain Jewish property owners or heirs who had not filed claims by the German deadline and thus were no longer entitled to the asset or its proceeds under German law.

2) Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses generally represents funds held for certain Goodwill Fund applications where the approval process had not been completed and it also includes applications where either the required documentary evidence has still not been presented, a determination has not been made regarding the validity of certain claims, or where it is estimated that the funds may potentially otherwise be subject to Goodwill Fund clawback.

3) Estimated Value of Unsold Restituted Properties is the net estimated value of unsold restituted properties after amounts for Goodwill Fund liability and amounts Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses are taken into account.

4) Grants Payable–Previously Allocated refers primarily to funds on hand at December 31, 2010 that have already been allocated but not disbursed. This is for grants that are multi-year in nature or for capital projects that take time to complete. The Claims Conference, in keeping with its fiduciary obligation, releases funds to agencies only as and when appropriate accounting and reporting has been provided. It includes grants made from funds of the Successor Organization as well as from ICHIEC, the German government, the Hungarian government, the Hungarian Gold Train, the Austrian government, the Swiss Banks Settlement, and the Weinberg Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Fund. It also includes funds for payments to identified eligible individuals under individual compensation programs where the amounts were received at the end of 2010 for disbursement during 2011.

5) Designated for Programs refers to funds available for allocation for social welfare programs (e.g., home care and case management, emergency assistance grants, food packages, medical equipment, nursing beds and senior day centers, etc.) and other programs to be made over the next two years. It includes primarily funds from the Successor Organization and ICHIEC.

6) Designated for Contractual Obligations is composed of funds received in 2010 that are designated for payments to individuals to be identified under individual compensation programs in 2011.

7) Designated for Future Costs represents funds designated for future costs, i.e., funds earmarked for expenditures to take place in 2011 and thereafter.

8) Accrued Expenses is comprised of expenses for 2010 anticipated to be paid in 2011.

9) Deferred Income and Other is comprised of primarily unprocessed claims under agreement with the German Federal Office for the Regulation of Pending Property and Compensation Claims.

10) Designated for Longer-Term Needs: During 2000, the Board of Directors designated certain net assets to establish a fund to support longer-term needs of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and other needs arising from the Holocaust after income from current Claims Conference activities declines. This was based on the recommendations of a Planning Committee which found that there would be a significant number of Naz victims living in poor conditions over the next number of years. Details are included in the Annual Report as well as in demographic data, which is available on the Claims Conference website, www.claimscon.org.
Board of Directors
2010-2011

AGUDATH ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION
Abraham Biderman
Pinkas Kornfeld

ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE
Ady Steg
Jo Toledano

AMERICAN GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS
Sam Bloch
Roman Kent

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Harriet Schleifer

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Alan Pines
Jack Rosen

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Steven Schwager
Joseph Wilf

AMERICAN ZIONIST MOVEMENT
William Hess
Moshe Kagan

ANGO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION
Michael Hilsenrath
Clemens N. Nathan

B’NAI B’RITH INTERNATIONAL
Dennis W. Glick
Daniel S. Mariaschin

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS
Paul Edlin
Ben Helfgott

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Bernie Farber
Sidney J. Zoltak

CENTRE OF ORGANIZATIONS OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN ISRAEL
Ze’ev Factor
Noach Flug z”l

CONSEIL REPRÉSENTATIF DES INSTITUTIONS JUIVES DE FRANCE
Serge Klarsfeld
Richard Prasquier

COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Fritz Weinschenk

DELEGACION DE ASOCIACIONES ISRAELITAS ARGENTINAS
Marisa Paula Braylan
Angel Schindel

EURO-ASIATIC JEWISH CONGRESS/INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS OF JEWS-FORMER PRISONERS OF FASCISM
Michael Chlenov
Yefim Grigorievich
Gologorskiy

EUROPEAN JEWISH CONGRESS/EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES
Rabbi Yaakov Bleich
Jonathan Joseph

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN JEWRY
Nina Bassat
Robert Goot

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
Samuel Norich
Martin Schwartz

JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
Avraham Duvdevani
Natan Sharansky

OFFICERS
2010-2011

CHAIRMAN
Julius Berman

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Amb. Reuven Merhav

TREASURER
Roman Kent

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Natan Sharansky

VICE PRESIDENTS
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Abraham Biderman
Avraham Duvdevani
Noach Flug z”l
Dennis Glick
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Ben Helfgott
Charlotte Knobloch
Baruch Shub
Joseph Wilf

JEWISH RELIEF
Nigel Ross
David Rothenberg

WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM
Donald S. Day
Shai Pinto

ZENTRALRAT DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND
Charlotte Knobloch
Salomon Korn

AD PERSONAM
Julius Berman
Uri Chanoch
Itshak Forer
Ala Gerber
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Mordechai Hareli
Max Liebmann
Alex Orli
Moshe Sanbar
Baruch Shub
Judge (Ret.) Yaakov Turkel
Eli Zborowski

Officers, Board of Directors & Senior Staff 101
Committees
2010-2011

Allocations Committee
Julius Berman, Chairman
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Abraham Biderman
Ze’ev Factor
Itshak Forer
Alla Gerber
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Ben Helfgott
Alan Hoffman
Roman Kent
Dan Mariaschin
Michael Schneider
Baruch Shub
Prof. Ady Steg
Dr. Fritz Weinschenk
Eli Zborowski

Audit Review Committee
Sheldon Rudoff, Chairman
Donald Day
Itshak Forer
Gustave Jacobs
Moshe Kagan
David Rothenberg
Dr. Fritz Weinschenk
Joseph Wilf

Control Committee
Dan Mariaschin, Chairman
Abraham Biderman
Bernie Farber
Itshak Forer
Moshe Kagan
Roman Kent
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Alan Pines

Executive Committee
Amb. Reuven Merhav, Chairman
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Julius Berman
Abraham Biderman
Sam Bloch
Avraham Duvdevani
Ze’ev Factor
Bernie Farber
Noach Flug z”l
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Ben Helfgott
Saul Kagan
Roman Kent
Charlotte Knobloch
Greg Schneider
Michael Schneider
Natan Sharansky
Baruch Shub
Joseph Wilf
Eli Zborowski

Fellowship Admissions Committee
Prof. Steve Katz, Chairman
Prof. Yehuda Bauer
Prof. David Cesarani
Prof. David Engel
Prof. Alvin Rosenfeld
Prof. David Silberklang

ICHEIC Oversight
Moshe Sanbar, Chairman
Dr. Joseph Ciechanover
Roman Kent
Dennis Silverman

Investment Committee
Amb. Ronald Lauder, Chairman
Abraham Biderman
Harvey Blitz
Itshak Forer
Gedale Horowitz
Roman Kent
George Klein
Jack Rosen
Joseph B. Schwartz
Joseph Wilf

Investment Sub-Committee
Gedale Horowitz, Chairman
Abraham Biderman
Harvey Blitz
George Klein
Joseph Schwartz

Israel Advisory Committee on Social Welfare Allocations
Julius Berman Chairman,
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen, Co-Chair
Uri Chanoch
Ze’ev Factor
Noach Flug z”l
Itshak Forer
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Mordechai Hareli
Alan Hoffman
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Alex Orli
Shai Pinto
Moshe Sanbar
Natan Sharansky
Baruch Shub
Justice (Ret.) Yaacov Turkel

Investment Committee
Julius Berman
Elisha Galili
Dr. Fritz

Looting Art & Cultural Property Committee
Sam Norich, Chairman
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Rabbi Yaakov Bleich
Sam Bloch
Uri Chanoch
Chaim Chesler
Michael Chlenov
Dr. Paul Edlin
Bernie Farber
Noach Flug z”l
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Michael Hilsenrath
Joel Kaplan
Amb. Naphtali Lavie
Dan Mariaschin
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Michael Schneider
Joe Wilf

Membership Committee
Nina Bassat, Chairman
Ben Helfgott
Eli Zborowski
Dr. Fritz Weinschenk

Irvine (Orange County) Alumni Club
2010 Annual Report with 2011 Highlights

102
Officers, Board of Directors & Senior Staff

MEMOIRS COMMITTEE
Ben Helfgott, Chairman
Elisheva Galili
Michael Hilsenrath
Sam Norich
Stefanie Seltzer
Baruch Shub
David Stalman

MEMORIALS COMMITTEE
Joe Wilf, Chairman
Rabbi Andy Baker
Aba Dunner
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Ben Helfgott
Dan Mariaschin
Dr. David Marwell
Paul Shapiro
Baruch Shub
Eli Zborowski

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Amb. Stuart Eizenstat, Special Negotiator
Noach Flug z"l
Ben Helfgott
Saul Kagan
Roman Kent
Abm. Reuven Merhav
Greg Schneider
Marian Turski
Gideon Taylor, Special Advisor

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Clemens Nathan
Chairman
Donald Day
Rabbi Menachem Hacohen
Moshe Kagan

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUNDATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF HOLOCAUST VICTIMS IN ISRAEL
Chaim Chesler, Chairman
Rabbi Andrew Baker
Abraham Biderman
Ben Helfgott
Roman Kent
Michael Schneider

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FOR HESEDIM PROGRAMS
Chaim Chesler, Chairman
Abraham Biderman
Ze’ev Factor
Ben Helfgott
Roman Kent

PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Abraham Biderman, Chairman
Julius Berman
Roman Kent
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Michael Schneider

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Julius Berman, Chairman
Dr. Ilya Altman
Miriam Barkai
Dr. David Bernstein
Richelle Bu Caplan
Esther Farbstein
Stephen Feinberg
Rabbi Sholom Friedmann
Dr. David Marwell
Prof. Paul Salmons
Dr. Alvin I. Schiff

PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Julius Berman, Chairman
Prof. Yehuda Bauer
Prof. Michael Berenbaum
Prof. David Cesarani
Prof. Israel Gutman
Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Prof. Steven Katz
Prof. Dan Michman
Paul Shapiro

RENTAL SPACE COMMITTEE
Joseph Wilf, Chairman
Abe Biderman
Roman Kent
Dr. Fritz Weinschenk

SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
Julius Berman
Roman Kent
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Alan Pines
Joseph Wilf

U.S. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE ALLOCATIONS
Julius Berman, Chairman
Sam Bloch
Roman Kent
Max Liebmann

PUBLIC INFORMATION
Rabbi Andrew Baker,
Chairman
Sam Bloch
Ze’ev Factor
Robert Goot
Michael Hilsenrath
Dr. Salomon Korn
Amb. Reuven Merhav
Sam Norich
Michael Schneider
Senior Staff*

**EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT**
Greg Schneider

**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**
Joseph Berger

**CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER**
Michael Elkin

**ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT**
Karen Heilig

**ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT FOR NORTH AMERICA/DIRECTOR, INSTITUTIONAL ALLOCATIONS**
Miriam Weiner

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INSTITUTIONAL ALLOCATIONS**
Nicole Charbani

**DIRECTOR, SWISS DEPOSITED ASSETS PROGRAM**
Elena Vournas

**SENIOR RESTITUTION SPECIALIST**
Arie Bucheister

**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS**
Hillary Kessler-Godin

**DIRECTOR OF SERVICES**
Lydia Griffin

**DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH**
Wesley Fisher

**CONTROLLER**
Amy Moyer

**DIRECTOR OF CONTRACT REPORTING**
Paul Polukord

**DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS**
Louis D’Agostino

**CONSULTANT ON EUROPEAN ALLOCATIONS**
Elvira Glueck

**SPECIAL CONSULTANT**
Saul Kagan

**ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ISRAEL**
Shlomo Gur

**REPRESENTATIVE IN ISRAEL**
Avraham Pressler

**DIRECTOR OF ISRAEL OFFICE**
Chen Yurista

**SENIOR CONSULTANT FOR ALLOCATIONS, ISRAEL**
Zvi Inbar

**DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION, ISRAEL**
David Reichman

**DIRECTOR OF COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, ISRAEL**
Rael Rubinstein

**DIRECTOR OF COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, EASTERN EUROPE**
Andrea Haas

**LEGAL ADVISOR, ISRAEL**
Ehud Moses

**DIRECTOR OF PAYMENT DEPARTMENT, ISRAEL**
Adina Dana

**DIRECTOR OF SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION**
Roman Haller

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION**
Jurgen Roth

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NEGOTIATIONS**
Konrad Matschke

**DIRECTOR OF COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, GERMANY**
Dr. Monika Beyerle

**FINANCIAL OFFICE, GERMANY**
Angelika Huebinger

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LOGISTICAL CENTER**
Kerstin Schlüter

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ARTICLE 2/HARDSHIP FUND**
Julia Gafsi

**DIRECTOR OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW OFFICE**
Boris Gutelmacher

**DIRECTOR OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW OFFICE FOR COMPENSATION FUNDS**
Judge Mirjam Porat

**INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION FUND SUSPENSION REVIEW AUTHORITY**
Justice Herman Cahn

**GENERAL CONTROLLER**
Yigal Molad

---

* as of September 2011
ON THE COVER: At 18, Berta Stern was forced from her home in Nelipyno, Ukraine, and sent to the Munkacz ghetto, followed by Auschwitz and a long death march that she miraculously survived. After liberation, Berta returned to Nelipyno in hopes of finding her family and subsequently lived behind the Iron Curtain. Today, secure in her home in Philadelphia, PA, she relies on weekly hours of homecare and help with medical equipment provided by Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia, funded by the Claims Conference. Photo: Jordan Cassway