The Claims Conference has been dedicated to securing a measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution since 1951.

ON THE COVER: A Nazi victim in Israel with a young visitor, part of a program of AMCHA, the National Center for Psychosocial Support of Survivors of the Holocaust, which receives ongoing significant Claims Conference support. AMCHA’s friendly visitors are part of the organization’s attempt to alleviate the social and emotional distress of Jewish victims of Nazism.

Photo: Sarah Levin
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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 $60 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.
A Nazi victim in Ukraine attends a memorial service. Photo: Marco Limberg
2009 marks the 70th anniversary of the start of World War II, and the start of the attempt to systematically destroy the Jewish people.

Of those 70 years, the Claims Conference has been in existence for 58. At the founding meeting, none of the representatives could have thought that in 2008, the Claims Conference would distribute $488 million in direct compensation and restitution payments to Nazi victims and heirs, and that in 2009, the Claims Conference would allocate more than $170 million for the needs of elderly Nazi victims such as homecare, hunger relief, medical care. In the immediate aftermath of the “Catastrophe,” as the Holocaust was then called, no one imagined that the then-young survivors would still be looked after in their old age.

And for that matter, I’m sure that the Claims Conference founders never could have imagined that in 2009, representatives of 46 nations would gather, as they did in Prague, for a final international effort to restore the plundered assets of Europe’s Jews. We reminded those countries that this issue is about history, not money, and about fairness, not finances. As I stated at the conference, “Nazi victims and their families should get back what was unjustly taken from them. No one here would demand any less for themselves.”

There has never been an organization like this. And we certainly hope that there never need be one like it again. At the 2009 annual meeting of the Claims Conference Board of Directors, we appointed Gregory Schneider as Executive Vice President, signaling that our work is far from over and that the next five years are crucial. I am confident that Greg will channel his passion for this issue and his experience with the Claims Conference to take this organization into the future and help us attain all we can for Nazi victims. He leads an exemplary staff, who work every day on negotiations, disseminating information to survivors and communities, distributing compensation funds to Nazi victims, working with social welfare agencies to provide services, and ensuring that our finances and public information continue to conform to the highest levels of accountability and transparency.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I profusely thank Gideon Taylor for his decade of brilliant and dedicated service to the Claims Conference. Gideon oversaw the creation and implementation of numerous programs and initiatives that brought billions of dollars in payments and benefits to Nazi victims, and set a high standard for all Claims Conference endeavors. We will miss him and wish him the best.

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

There still is time to make a difference, even 70 years later. Together, we must continue to take on the moral imperative to ensure that Holocaust victims live out their years in a manner befitting the courage and resilience they displayed and the suffering they endured. And together, we must insist that the world not allow stolen Jewish assets to remain unreturned. The last chapter of the legacy of the Shoah must not remain unfinished.
Beginning in 2010, Jewish Holocaust survivors in Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union will see their monthly Claims Conference pensions rise by 35 percent. Negotiations in early 2009 with the German government led to an increase in payments from the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) to €240 per month for all recipients.

The Claims Conference has pressed for equalization of CEEF payments since the German government instituted the different payment amounts, based on whether recipient countries are members of the European Union. With CEEF recipients among the neediest Holocaust survivors, this achievement by the Claims Conference will help ease their lives in their final years.

The 2009 negotiations also resulted in permitting a second application to the Hardship Fund. This is a very significant breakthrough for which the Claims Conference has been pressing very intensively with the German government for a number of years.

On a personal note, it is with mixed emotions that I am leaving the Claims Conference in 2009. It has been my privilege to work with this organization for 10 years, a time during which the Claims Conference has attained truly historic achievements to assist Jewish victims of Nazism.

During this time the Claims Conference has concluded many major international agreements and has recovered and distributed billions of dollars. It has made a difference in the lives of survivors of the Shoah and has helped to transmit the lessons of the Shoah to future generations.

Ultimately, I believe that the Claims Conference is not simply about the restitution of money but also the restitution of history. Through the Claims Conference’s work, victims and their histories have been acknowledged and recorded through the compensation process.

It has been a remarkable decade and it has been my honor to have been a small part of this tremendous effort. I have been extremely fortunate to have had an opportunity to work with a staff of outstanding caliber, with dedicated and committed lay leadership and with partners and colleagues who have shared our common vision and great passion.

I thank Julius Berman, Reuven Merhav, and Roman Kent, who currently lead the organization and have provided me with wise counsel and guidance over the years. None of the past decade’s work would have been possible without Saul Kagan, who has devoted his life to this cause, or the late Rabbi Israel Miller z”l, who for 20 years always remembered the individual Nazi victims on whose behalf the Claims Conference works. I would like to extend appreciation to Karen Heilig as Assistant Executive Vice President and Joseph Berger as Chief Financial Officer, and to acknowledge the outstanding staff around the world. I particularly thank Greg Schneider, who has superbly managed the workings of the organization and who deservedly was appointed as Executive Vice President this summer.

The Claims Conference has led this unique moment in Jewish history, when for almost 60 years the rights of the victims and their heirs were remembered and the attempt has been made to grant them a small measure of justice. May we go from strength to strength.
When asked, the great scholar Hillel summed up the entire Torah on one foot: “V’ahavta Lere’echa Kamocha,” adding that the rest is commentary.

In assuming the professional leadership of the Claims Conference, I suggest this modern day adaptation: Every Shoah victim deserves to live her or his remaining years in dignity, and the rest is commentary.

Currently, 26,000 Shoah victims worldwide eat their meals in soup kitchens every day. It is painful that 64 years after the liberation, there are heroes of the Jewish people who cannot afford to buy their own food or, if they do, it is instead of medicine or rent. It is incumbent upon us to see that this situation ends as speedily as possible.

To meet this challenge, the Claims Conference must resolve open issues of Germany’s obligation to Nazi victims. We have been urgently negotiating for funding to meet the social needs of aging Shoah victims. Particularly providing necessary funds for homecare so that survivors may remain in their own homes is a matter of utmost importance.

Although the Claims Conference has obtained pensions for most survivors of camps, ghettos and forced labor, there are thousands who still do not receive any pension, due to German eligibility criteria. This must change.

There are nearly 100,000 Nazi victims in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union who are ineligible for the Hardship Fund because they did not leave their home countries. More than 330,000 such victims who emigrated to the West have received this payment. It is not right that two Jews who together fled the Einsatzgruppen are now treated differently based on where they live today. This must change.

Holocaust victims are more likely to suffer certain illnesses and conditions than their elderly counterparts, due largely to the deprivations and persecution of their youth, yet in many cases they still do not receive the care they need. This also must change.

In partnership with the World Jewish Restitution Organization, we must continue working to attain full restitution for Jewish assets stolen during the Shoah, especially in Eastern Europe. Survivors, heirs and the Jewish people have the right to receive what was unjustly taken from them. Restitution of assets is the final chapter of the legacy of the Shoah, and one that we cannot allow to remain unfinished.

The Claims Conference is a consequence of the Shoah, deriving its meaning from honoring those who were murdered and finding some measure of comfort for those who survived. The Claims Conference is of survivors, and for survivors. It is our job to ensure that all Holocaust victims know that the Claims Conference is home.

Though all of these challenges are great, so are our strengths. The Claims Conference is an international coalition, bound by common purpose, driven by irresistible moral imperative and unified in a determination to succeed, with a resolute understanding of what is at stake. Ultimately, there can be no true amends made to Holocaust victims and nothing the Claims Conference achieves can truly be called justice. Nevertheless, we must strive to ensure that every Holocaust victim lives their remaining years in dignity, and the rest is indeed commentary.
History

Auschwitz, Poland, 1945, Liberated prisoners.

Photo: Yad Vashem/Deutsches Historisches Museum
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.

Noting the historic import of these agreements, David Ben-Gurion said in a 1952 letter to the founder and first president, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, “For the first time in the history of the Jewish people, oppressed and plundered for hundreds of years…the oppressor and plunderer has had to hand back some of the spoil and pay collective compensation for part of the material losses.”

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. Also, 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 $60 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 25 attained by the Claims Conference in order to obtain a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution around the world.
Negotiations

1. The Claims Conference negotiating delegation, right, 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. 2. Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat joined the Claims Conference in 2008 as Special Negotiator. 3. Members of the Claims Conference Negotiating Delegation at a meeting with representatives of the German government.
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.

In late 2008, Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat joined the Claims Conference as Special Negotiator. Amb. Eizenstat, a former U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary, served as Special Representative of the President and the Secretary of State for Holocaust Issues during the Clinton administration. In that capacity he negotiated agreements with the governments and industries of numerous European countries that resulted in some $8 billion recovered for victims of Nazism and their families, including the Swiss Banks Settlement; establishing the German Foundation to pay slave and forced labor claims; creating a forum for claims for unpaid life insurance policies of Holocaust victims; and compelling Austria to face its role in the Shoah.

In its 2009 annual negotiations with the German government, held March 19, the Claims Conference obtained an additional estimated $130 million for programs for Shoah victims over the next decade.

The Claims Conference delegation met with Klaus Theo Schröder, State Secretary, Ministry of Health, Franz-Josef Lersch-Mense, State Secretary, Ministry for Labor and Social Affairs; Peter Ammon, State Secretary, Foreign Office; Volker Kander, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Party, Hubertus Heil, Secretary General, Social Democratic Party; Guido Westerwelle, Chairman, Free Democratic Party; Renate Künast, Parliamentary Group Chairwoman, Greens; Petra Pau of Die Linke (The Left); and officials from the Ministry of Finance.

INCREASE IN CEEF PAYMENTS

In its 2009 negotiations with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained a significant increase in the CEEF payment amount. Beginning in January 2010, all recipients of CEEF payments will receive €240 per month. Currently, under German government regulations, approximately 7,580 survivors living in countries of the European Union (EU) receive €216 per month and 5,340 survivors living in non-EU countries receive €178.

This will result in a 35 percent increase in monthly payments for CEEF recipients living in non-EU countries, and an 11 percent increase for CEEF recipients in countries of the EU.

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 Claims Conference continues to press for CEEF payments to equal those from the Article 2 Fund (€291).

The negotiations for increased pensions will result in an additional estimated €60 million (approximately $80 million) paid over the next 10 years to approximately 13,000 Holocaust survivors in 22 countries.
HARDSHIP FUND SECOND APPLICATION

As a result of Claims Conference negotiations with the German government, Jewish victims of Nazism who applied to the Hardship Fund and were not eligible for payment under German government criteria will now be able to file a second application. Most have never before received a Holocaust-era compensation payment.

This significant breakthrough may affect 13,000 Jewish victims of Nazism in 36 countries, including Israel, the U.S., Germany, Australia, and Canada. The agreement will result in more than €33 million (approximately $42 million) in additional payments directly to needy Nazi victims.

The Claims Conference has been pressing the issue of the second application very intensively with the German government for a number of years.

Up to the 2009 negotiations, once a final decision had been made on a case, a second application based on changed circumstances was not permitted under the German rules. This decision affects Nazi victims rejected by the Hardship Fund who were alive as of March 19, 2009.

Over the past year, there has been a tremendous surge in the number of applications to the Hardship Fund. This dramatic increase results from liberalizations attained in the 2008 and 2009 negotiations, allowing eligibility for Leningrad siege victims and permitting a second application to be filed. The monthly average of applications submitted to the Claims Conference Hardship Fund in the 2nd quarter of 2008 was 421. In the 2nd quarter of 2009, the average monthly number of Nazi victims applying was 3,810.


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 in excess of the current income and asset ceiling;
- Were citizens of certain Western European countries and lived in hiding or under false identity and received small payments as part of their countries’ Global Agreements with West Germany.

In addition, the Claims Conference is pressing the issue of establishing a Hardship Fund for residents of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union who did not emigrate to the West and are therefore not eligible for payments from the Hardship Fund.

Further, the Claims Conference is pressing the issue of recognition for child survivors. A working group will be established to examine this issue.
The Claims Conference also continues to negotiate a series of other administrative issues, including ones relating to these programs.

**IN-HOME SERVICES**

In the March 2009 negotiations, the Claims Conference obtained a commitment of €7.5 million to fund social services for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution in the first quarter of 2010. Subsequent negotiations will address funding for the remainder of 2010.

The Claims Conference also put forward the issue of urgent medical needs of Nazi victims and is pressing to establish a separate fund to address this issue. A working group will be established to examine homecare and medical needs and funding.

Since 2004, the Claims Conference has obtained €88.5 million from the German government for the homecare needs of Jewish victims of Nazism, which includes €30 million for programs in 2009.

With the health needs of aging Holocaust victims becoming increasingly urgent, the Claims Conference has been pressing Germany to provide funds so Nazi victims may receive the assistance they need to remain in their own homes, a matter of great importance to many.

The funds are allocated by the Claims Conference to agencies assisting needy Jewish victims of Nazism around the world.

**GHETTO PENSIONS AND GHETTO FUND**

A major breakthrough was attained in June 2009 when a German federal court ruling significantly liberalized the criteria governing Social Security payments to survivors of Nazi-era ghettos, opening the possibility for such payments to be made to tens of thousands of survivors. This is an issue that the Claims Conference has been strongly pressing for a number of years.

**History**

German government Social Security pensions have been available since 1997 to certain Holocaust survivors who were employed for some form of wages during their internment in the Lodz ghetto annexed to the Third Reich. This policy became law, formally known by its German acronym of ZRBG, in 2002 and was expanded to include other ghettos.

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 ZRBG 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 Labor and Social Affairs 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 new fund to pay symbolic compensation for voluntary work in Holocaust-era ghettos. The fund issues one-time payments of €2,000 to Holocaust survivors who performed voluntary work in ghettos subject to criteria of the German government. The German government expects that 50,000 survivors will be eligible for payment.

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

In meetings with government officials from various political parties, the Claims Conference raised the issues of disseminating information to survivors about the fund and the application process. Out of approximately 45,000 applications received to date, approximately 15,000 have been approved.

Notwithstanding the establishment of this new fund, Holocaust survivors will continue to be able to pursue individual claims under the Ghetto Pension law and the existing rights of survivors remain unaffected.

2009 Update

As a result of the 2009 negotiations between the Claims Conference and the German government, a monitoring group was established to examine the implementation of the Ghetto Pension law, in which the Claims Conference participates.

In June 2009, the German Federal Social Court ruled on a number of issues of interpretation of the ghetto pension law. The 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 to accept or decline 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, irrelevant of age.

All claims that were rejected on the basis of these criteria will be re-examined by the German authorities. In addition, all widows/widowers of rejected applicants who have since passed away can apply for re-examination.

The Claims Conference continues to press for a number of administrative improvements in the implementation of the law.
With the health needs of aging Holocaust survivors becoming increasingly urgent, the Claims Conference has been pressing Germany to provide additional funds for in-home care. Photo 1: Marco Limberg, Photo 2: Sarah Levin
Compensation
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 Claims Conference 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 $60 billion to more than 500,000 Jewish victims of Nazism in 75 countries. The Claims Conference has reached more than 25 agreements with German and Austrian government and industry regarding compensation payments.

In 1980, when the Claims Conference negotiated its Hardship Fund with West Germany to compensate certain Nazi victims who had not received German payments, the government insisted that the Claims Conference assume responsibility for processing applications and issuing payments. Since then, Claims Conference compensation 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.

HARDSHIP FUND APPLICATIONS, 2008-2009

Over the past year, there has been a tremendous surge in the number of applications to the Hardship Fund. This dramatic increase results from liberalizations attained in the 2008 and 2009 negotiations, allowing eligibility for Leningrad siege victims and for victims to file a second application. The monthly average of applications submitted to the Claims Conference Hardship Fund in the 2nd quarter of 2008 was 421. In the 2nd quarter of 2009, the average monthly number of Nazi victims applying was 4,469.
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 2008, an additional 34,924 Nazi victims have received Article 2 Fund and CEEF payments due to 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.

As of December 31, 2008
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 receive one-time payments of €2,556.

When the program was established, it was estimated that 80,000 Nazi victims would benefit. By the end of 2008, the number of Nazi victims approved for payment stood at 324,229.

SECOND APPLICATION NEGOTIATED
As a result of Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009, Jewish victims of Nazism who applied to the Hardship Fund and were not eligible for payment under German government criteria will now be able to file a second application. Most have never before received a Holocaust era compensation payment.

This is a very significant breakthrough that may affect 13,000 Jewish victims of Nazism in 36 countries, including Israel, the U.S., Germany, Australia, and Canada. This agreement will result in more than €33 million (approximately $42 million at today’s rate) in additional payments directly to needy Nazi victims.

The Claims Conference has been pressing the issue of the second application very intensively with the German government for a number of years.

Until the 2009 negotiations, once a final decision was made on a case, a second application based on changed circumstances was not permitted under the German rules. This decision affects Nazi victims rejected by the Hardship Fund who were alive as of March 19, 2009.

LENINGRAD SIEGE VICTIMS

In an historic breakthrough, the Claims Conference negotiated with Germany in 2008 for Hardship Fund payments for certain Jewish victims of the Nazi siege of Leningrad. Jewish persons who stayed in Leningrad at some time between September 1941 and January 1944 or fled from there during this period may receive a Hardship Fund payment, if they meet the other requirements of the Hardship Fund.

It is expected that payments will be issued to several thousand Jewish victims of Nazism from the former Soviet Union now living in the West. It is the first time that the persecution of Jews who lived through the 900-day siege of Leningrad has been recognized by Germany.

All applications from persons who were in Leningrad at any time between September 1941 and January 1944 will be processed as new applications and eligibility will be based upon meeting the Hardship Fund criteria upon the latter of June 4, 2008 or the date of receipt of the application.

History
As German forces advanced toward Leningrad in 1941, Jewish residents tried to move as close as possible to the center of the city. Those Jews who were unable to flee from the Nazis and stayed in territories that became occupied were tortured and shot.

Before the war, approximately 300,000 Jews lived in Leningrad and the surrounding area. If the Germans had fully occupied the city, they would have all been killed.

The Germans surrounded Leningrad in September 1941. The Nazis cut all water and power supplies while subjecting residents to constant air attacks and artillery bombardment. An estimated 1 million residents died. The Nazis disseminated anti-Semitic flyers throughout the city during the siege, telling residents that the Jews were responsible for their misery.

APPEALS
The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Hardship Fund that were not approved. In 2008, 829 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 268 were approved.
The Article 2 Fund, negotiated by the Claims Conference in 1992, provides monthly pensions of €291 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.

In 2008, an additional 3,185 Nazi victims were approved for payments under the Article 2 Fund. In total, since the establishment of the program in 1995, 78,222 Nazi victims have received Article 2 payments.

Full eligibility criteria for the Article 2 Fund are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

APPEALS
The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Article 2 Fund that were not approved. In 2008, 180 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 68 were approved.
ARTICLE 2 FUND: 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 or assets in excess of eligible levels;
:: Were certain citizens of Western European countries and lived in hiding or under false identity and received small payments as part of their countries’ Global Agreements with West Germany.

Total Nazi Victims Approved for Article 2/ CEEF Pension Programs 1995-2008:

Special Payments to Needy Survivors

The Claims Conference implemented payments on behalf of the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews (IFCJ) to survivors in need in 35 countries. The IFCJ issued one-time payments totaling approximately $5 million to 16,500 poor Holocaust survivors in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The Claims Conference distributed these funds in 2008 and early 2009.
78,222 survivors were approved to receive Article 2 Fund payments as of December 31, 2008, but due to German government eligibility criteria, some survivors are still unable to receive payments. The Claims Conference continues to press for liberalization of the eligibility criteria in negotiations with Germany. Photo David Rozenblyum
Central and Eastern European Fund

Established 1998
€216 Monthly Payment (European Union Countries)
€178 Monthly Payment (Non-European Union Countries)
€240 Monthly Payment (As of January 2010, All Countries)
182 Survivors Approved for Payment in 2008
23,547 Survivors Approved for Payment 1998-2008
$48,205,000 Paid in 2008
$351 Million Paid 1998-2008

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.

In its 2009 negotiations with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained a significant increase in the CEEF payment amount. Beginning in January 2010, all recipients of CEEF payments will receive €240 per month. Currently, under German government regulations, approximately 7,580 survivors living in countries of the European Union (EU) receive €216 per month and 5,340 survivors living in non-EU countries receive €178.

This will result in a 35 percent increase in monthly payments for CEEF recipients living in non-EU countries, and an 11 percent increase for CEEF recipients in countries of the EU.

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 Claims Conference continues to press for CEEF payments that are equal to those from the Article 2 Fund.

Full eligibility criteria for CEEF payments are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

APPEALS

The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the CEEF that were not approved. In 2008, 12 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which four were approved.
Imre Lebovits was 15 when the Nazis occupied Hungary in 1944. His father and brother were taken to a labor camp and never returned. He and his mother were put in the Tiszafüred ghetto, from where he was taken to forced labor and his mother to Auschwitz where she was killed.

With Imre’s forced labor battalion, he was taken to several far-flung sites, ending with a forced march through the Alps to Mauthausen in Austria, where he was liberated in 1945.

After the war, Imre pursued higher education and for many years was the director of the Central Library of an institute at the Technical University. He was the first to introduce an integrated, automatic library system in Hungary.


Married in 1958, Imre and his wife recently celebrated their 50th anniversary. They have 2 children and 5 grandchildren, all living in Budapest. He receives payments from the Claims Conference’s Central and Eastern European Fund and received compensation from the Claims Conference Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers, including a supplemental payment made in 2007 from Austrian funds to certain survivors in Eastern Europe.

“The payments I receive from the Claims Conference contribute to my devotion to keep the memory of the Holocaust and give recognition both to those who were victims, and to those who were heroes of history,” Imre says.
In its 2008 negotiations with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained one-time payments from Germany for certain survivors of the Nazi occupation of Budapest. The Claims Conference Budapest Fund is making one-time payments of €1,900 to certain Nazi victims who were persecuted as Jews in Budapest at any time during the period from March 1944 to January 1945, and who currently reside in any of the former communist-bloc countries of Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union.

Persons are not eligible for a payment from the Budapest Fund who currently receive or have previously received any compensation for Nazi-era persecution from the Central and Eastern European Fund, Article 2 Fund, Hardship Fund, the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG), or the Israeli Finance Ministry pursuant to the law for “Invalids of Nazi Persecution.”

The Claims Conference continues to discuss with the German government the issue of obtaining pension payments for these survivors.

**HISTORY**

The day after the Nazis occupied Hungary on March 19, 1944, Adolf Eichmann arrived to oversee the process of deporting the country’s 725,000 Jews to Auschwitz. Budapest’s Jews were ordered into “yellow star houses,” with each family allotted one room. Residents could leave for only three hours a day, and food rations for Jews were reduced to starvation levels. Many Jews died from lack of medical treatment and hunger.

During the summer of 1944, preparations continued to deport Budapest’s Jews to Auschwitz, with nearly 440,000 Jews from the rest of the country having been deported and killed between May and July. Although these deportations were halted by the Hungarian government, the Jews of Budapest lived in fear of them.

When the Arrow Cross Party came to power in October 1944, organized gangs began to abduct and murder Budapest’s Jews. Jews were also drafted for brutal forced labor, with a group of 50,000 to 70,000 sent on a march to Austria that killed thousands of them.

In November 1944, the Arrow Cross government ordered the remaining Jews in Budapest into a closed ghetto. Between December 1944 and January 1945, the Arrow Cross took as many as 20,000 Jews from the ghetto, shot them along the banks of the Danube, and threw their bodies into the river.

Soviet forces liberated Budapest on January 18, 1945. More than 100,000 Jews remained in the city at liberation.
Györgyné Forgács and Györgyné Róna

Györgyné Forgács was two years old and Györgyné Róna was three when they and their families were forced to live in the Budapest Ghetto in 1944, undergoing starvation, cold, illness, and terror.

When Mrs. Forgács and her pregnant mother were moved to a “yellow star house,” her father was drafted for forced labor. When a member of the Arrow Cross party tried to take the blanket used by young Györgyné, her mother resisted. He threw her to the ground and kicked her brutally, resulting in a miscarriage. They were not allowed to call a doctor, so a nurse living in the same yellow star house helped the mother.

“When we were forced to move to the ghetto in Klauzál tér my mother had to carry me and our small belongings although she suffered from very bad health. And then a time beyond our worst expectations came. My mother could not get any food for me and I lost more and more weight. When the ghetto was liberated I weighed less than 5 kilos. I was between life and death when medical help arrived,” says Mrs. Forgács. Her father returned to the family after liberation.

Mrs. Róna also speaks of hunger and constant cold, as well as enduring nephritis, in the ghetto. “And then there was this persistent panic because human life apparently had no value,” says Mrs. Róna, who witnessed executions of Jews.

Both women have received payments from the Claims Conference Budapest Fund, saying it will assist survivors in their old age. “The Claims Conference also made the world acknowledge how much the Holocaust survivors had suffered and reminds the world of the grievous acts. We must not forget, because this must not happen again! I personally am very grateful to the Claims Conference for its efforts to achieve this goal,” said Mrs. Róna.
Compensation Payments Made by the Claims Conference to Individual Victims of Nazi Persecution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Programs</th>
<th>2008 Payments</th>
<th>Cumulative Payments from Start of Program to End of 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 2 Fund*</td>
<td>$278,249,000</td>
<td>$2,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardship Fund*</td>
<td>$26,509,000</td>
<td>$879,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern European Fund*</td>
<td>$48,205,000</td>
<td>$351,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest Fund*</td>
<td>$14,833,000</td>
<td>$14,833,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Payments to Needy Survivors**</td>
<td>$5,015,000</td>
<td>$5,015,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributed to Nazi victims in 2008</strong></td>
<td><strong>$372,811,000</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></td>
<td>$21,571,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Banks Settlement Refugee Class</td>
<td></td>
<td>$9,888,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributed to Nazi victims since 1980</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,295,137,000</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 2008 in the Annual Report are based on the 2008 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.
Swiss Banks Settlement

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.

Under the supervision of the Court and the Special Masters, the Claims Conference implements several compensation and allocations programs under the Swiss Banks Settlement.

SLAVE LABOR CLASS I

The Settlement allows for payments to Jewish and other former slave laborers, as compensation for Nazi profits from the use of slave labor that were transacted through Swiss banks. Under the supervision of the Special Master, the Claims Conference is responsible for initially processing applications and payments to eligible Jewish survivors and certain heirs around the world, subject to approval by Judge Korman. Every survivor receiving German Foundation payments for labor from the Claims Conference was also eligible to receive $1,450 from the Swiss Banks Settlement under Slave Labor Class I. In addition, Holocaust survivors in the Czech Republic, Poland, and the former Soviet Union as well as certain other individuals who performed labor were eligible.

From the inception of the program in 2001 through May 2009, Judge Korman approved a total of 173,929 claims on behalf of Jewish survivors and heirs of victims to receive a total of approximately $252 million under this class of the Settlement.

SWISS DEPOSITED ASSETS PROGRAM

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 2009, 12,151 Plausible Undocumented Awards were approved for payment.

Additionally, SDAP was also asked to process and mail more than 89,500 decisions as of May 2009 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.

Special Master Helen Junz has 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.” This proposal is pending before the Court.

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 Bradfield and Junz 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. As of May 2009, the Court had authorized more than $550 million to be paid to Holocaust victims and their heirs as members of the Deposited Assets Class of the Swiss Banks Settlement.
Allocations from the Swiss Banks Settlement “Looted Assets Class” are used to provide relief to the neediest Nazi victims. Photo: David Rozenblyum

**ALLOCATIONS**

One of the five classes created under the Settlement Agreement is the “Looted Assets Class.” Judge Korman adopted the Special Master’s recommendation ordering a *cy pres* remedy targeting the neediest survivors in the Looted Assets Class. Ultimately, $185 million was designated to provide relief to the neediest Jewish survivors over the course of 10 years, through mid-2011.

The Court has designated approximately $46 million to be allocated over the ten-year period to social welfare programs for Jewish Nazi victims in countries outside the former Soviet Union. The Claims Conference, under the direction and approval of the Court, is responsible for administering these allocations.

At the direction of the Court, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $5 million to agencies in 26 countries for services in 2009. A total of approximately $42 million has been allocated by the Claims Conference from the Swiss Banks Settlement to social welfare programs from the inception of the program in 2001 through 2009.

**VICTIM LIST PROJECT**

The Claims Conference provides technical and administrative support to the Court for the Victim List Project of the Swiss Banks Settlement. The Project encourages and helps organize the compilation and greater accessibility worldwide of the names of individual victims of Nazi persecution whom the Swiss Banks Settlement Agreement is intended to benefit, including Jews, Romani, Jehovah’s Witnesses, homosexuals, and physically or mentally disabled or handicapped victims.

Funds are used to locate and acquire archival and testimonial sources of the names of those who perished as well as survivors, improve access to archival repositories containing names, preserve the names digitally and on the Internet, integrate the names with further information about the individuals, and foster broad-based cooperation among the leading relevant institutions toward these goals.
Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria

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 14,000 Austrian Jewish survivors alive today, of whom approximately 700 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 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 27,000 Austrian survivors worldwide, 80 to 85 percent of them Jewish, have received this original payment from the fund, for a total of €197 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 June 2009, 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 June 2009, approximately 18,900 of these payments had been made.

**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.

As of June 2009, 14,900 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 $138 million has been paid.

**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 became 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 who were born between 1933 and 1938 and are 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 in another country, and who had one parent officially residing in Austria on March 12, 1938.

Claims Conference negotiations with the Austrian government played a key role in promoting this change to benefit Nazi victims born after the Anschluss.
From 2004 through 2007, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $11.5 million from the Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program (AHSEAP). The funds, distributed by local social service agencies around the world, were for items such as dental treatment, medical aids and treatment, and emergency care. Photo Sarah Levin
SLAVE LABOR AND FORCED LABOR
In 2000, a €436 million “reconciliation” foundation to compensate former slave and forced laborers who worked in Austria between 1938 and 1945 was established by Austrian government and industry. The fund, closed in 2005, made payments totaling approximately €352 million to 132,000 former laborers, mostly non-Jews.

Approximately €100 million remained after payments to eligible individuals were completed. The Claims Conference used $5.6 million to pay 656 applicants to its Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers who were eligible but missed the program application deadline. In 2007, the Claims Conference distributed $11.4 million to 19,119 needy Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (FSU) as additional slave labor compensation.

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, distributed by local social service agencies around the world, were for items such as dental treatment, medical aids and treatment, and emergency care.

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. The funding expired in 2007.

In 2007, following negotiations by the Claims Conference in Vienna, the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs agreed 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. In early 2009, Claims Conference negotiations with the new Austrian government secured the continuation of funding of €1.8 million per year for 2009 and 2010.

LOOTED ART
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 were listed 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 8,900 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.

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.
Eastern & Central Europe: Asset Restitution Update

The Claims Conference continues to work with and provide technical assistance to the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO), which is charged with securing compensation and restitution from countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Together with local Jewish communities, the WJRO and the Claims Conference have been pressing governments to provide for the recovery of, or fair compensation for, property looted by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust and later nationalized by Communist regimes.

In the past year, among its other restitution-related activities, the Claims Conference and WJRO have been working more closely with both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives to help draft and publicize Congressional resolutions that address property restitution problems in Central and East European countries.

With the collapse of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe, some progress has been made, in certain countries, to help former owners and local Jewish communities recover their property. Other countries have proposed relevant draft legislation which is under consideration. Nonetheless, some countries still are without any restitution legislation, while other countries have enacted such laws but have made only limited progress in returning confiscated property, or are making payments of minimal amounts.

POLAND

Poland remains the only major country in the former Soviet bloc that, in the 18 years since the fall of Communism, has not taken any measures to help former property owners or heirs recover private property stolen since 1939 still within the country’s borders.

The Claims Conference/WJRO has worked in coordination with groups representing non-Jewish former property owners who lost their assets under Communism, including PUWN (Polska Unia Wlascicieli Nieruchomosci-Polish Union of Real Estate Owners) and the Polish Landowners Association. The groups wish to establish a continuing dialogue with the Polish government, so that any law ultimately enacted provides a just and comprehensive settlement and claims process for the confiscated private property.

At the Claims Conference Executive Committee meeting in February 2007 in Warsaw, leaders of the Claims Conference/WJRO met with then Prime Minister of Poland, Jaroslaw Kaczynski, and the Speaker of the Sejm to press for legislation on the restitution of private property stolen during the Holocaust. Progress on revising the draft legislation, as well as its enactment, was delayed by the dissolution of Parliament and the national elections of October 2007, after which a new government coalition was formed. Representatives of the Claims Conference/WJRO also have met with the new Prime Minister, Donald Tusk, who invited comments on procedural aspects of any property restitution legislation, which were submitted to the Prime Minister and to the Treasury Ministry, where such legislation will be drafted. In the past year, the Tusk government has issued several versions of the same bill, the most recent having been published in May 2009. The draft legislation, however, does not provide for the return of
any actual property, excludes the extensive and very valuable properties located in Warsaw, offers limited (and unspecified) compensation, and outlines a burdensome, complex and costly claims process for claimants.

In addition, the WJRO helped to establish the Foundation for the Preservation of Jewish Heritage in Poland, consisting of local and international Jewish representatives. The foundation, responsible for claiming formerly Jewish communal properties and managing any restituted properties, has filed more than 3,500 claims for communal property (including cemeteries) located in areas in Poland without a Jewish presence today. However, the recovery process for communal property has moved quite slowly and now, over five years after the filing deadline, little more than 20 percent of the communal claims have been resolved.

HUNGARY
As a result of negotiations with the Claims Conference/WJRO, the Hungarian government agreed to establish a joint committee, consisting of government officials from various relevant ministries and local and international Jewish representatives, including from the WJRO, to address all remaining open restitution issues, including heirless property, insurance and looted art. The committee has not yet met. In addition, pursuant to these negotiations, the Hungarian government has transferred $12.6 million to the Jewish Heritage of Public Endowment (a foundation also known as MAZSOK), which will distribute part of the fund for the benefit of Holocaust survivors residing in Hungary, while the remainder of the fund will be distributed by the Claims Conference for the benefit of Holocaust survivors of Hungarian origin living outside of Hungary.

In 2006, the Claims Conference and WJRO played an integral role in the re-opening of a Hungarian Holocaust compensation program that issued payments to Holocaust victims and their families, and to which thousands of potentially eligible victims of Nazism had not applied. After prior expiration of the claims deadline and following efforts to raise the amount of compensation, the Hungarian government provided increased, but still modest payments of around $1,800 (400,000 forints) per deceased to be divided among any surviving parents, spouses, children or siblings. There were many relatives of Holocaust victims who did not apply during the initial filing period in the 1990s. The Claims Conference and WJRO continuously pressed the Hungarian government to re-open the process. The Claims Conference urged the Hungarian government to provide applications and related information in multiple languages for the convenience of potential applicants, provided technical assistance in this regard, and has worked to alleviate certain burdensome evidentiary and time requirements imposed by the Hungarian government.

Previously, a limited financial settlement was reached with the government concerning formerly Jewish-owned communal property. In addition, MAZSOK had been established which, through modest government funding, provides pension supplements to local Jewish Holocaust survivors.

ROMANIA
The Caritatea Foundation, jointly established by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania and the WJRO, assumed responsibility for preparing and submitting communal claims, as well as for managing any returned properties. However, few of the 1,980 communal property claims submitted by the Foundation by the 2005 claims deadline have been resolved to date.
Romania enacted legislation in 2001 establishing a restitution process for confiscated private property. The claims process proved to be complex and, generally, ineffective. After the expiration of the claims filing deadline, Romania passed a new law which amended previous restitution laws and addressed many inadequacies in the private property claims program. However, the process has moved extremely slowly as the Property Fund, the mechanism established to compensate former owners – of both private and communal property – when the actual property cannot be returned, has taken much longer than expected to become operational and is plagued by a number of serious problems.

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

In Latvia, a bill that would have provided compensation to the Jewish community for formerly Jewish communal property, among other assets, was defeated in Parliament. The local Jewish community has requested that the WJRO take the lead in reviving the bill and getting the proposed legislation enacted.

In Lithuania, active negotiations have gone on for seven years over proposed legislation dealing with the restitution of or compensation for formerly Jewish communal and religious property. The government, however, continues to find excuses for not submitting the proposed legislation to Parliament, or for unilaterally changing its terms. The Claims Conference/WJRO is working with the local Jewish community to press the government to pass appropriate legislation.

Legislation and claims processes in other Central and Eastern European countries are also being monitored. Serbia has recently enacted a communal property restitution law and has drafted legislation regarding private property restitution about which the WJRO submitted comments to the government. WJRO negotiations with the Slovenian government will begin in earnest, in 2009 after there is an exchange of property research reports.

The effort to enact effective property restitution laws is laden with difficulties, as the circumstances in each country concerning communal and private property vary considerably. Some governments, for example, limit the type of communal property that can be recovered to houses of worship, or only permit use (but not ownership) of formerly owned communal property. Further, the pace of resolving claims in countries that do have a communal claims process is often quite slow, with some countries permitting claims only for properties seized after 1945. Other countries discriminate against foreign former owners, either forbidding non-citizens from claiming their former property, or from receiving their actual property back. Others still drastically limit the amount of compensation awarded. In addition, many claims processes place difficult evidentiary and other procedural burdens upon claimants.
PRAGUE CONFERENCE
At the Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets in June 2009, the Claims Conference and WJRO presented findings and conclusions on the status of property restitution and compensation in 17 countries.

The Claims Conference urged that any legislation or claims process incorporate the following principles:

Laws should be non-discriminatory – There should be no citizenship or residency requirement.

Laws should cover property confiscated during the Holocaust – Often, restitution or compensation laws include only property nationalized during the Communist period.

Restitution should be in rem – The actual property in issue should be returned whenever possible, particularly when the government (at whatever level) holds the property.

Substitute property or fair compensation when in rem restitution is not possible – When substantial difficulties make in rem restitution impossible, it is incumbent upon governments to provide alternate property of equal value and, if that is not available, compensation to the former owner.

Heirless formerly Jewish-owned property should be used to help Holocaust victims – Many of the Jewish property owners and their family members were murdered, leaving much immovable property confiscated during the Holocaust era heirless. Such assets should be identified and used to assist Holocaust survivors in need.

Claims processes should be non-bureaucratic, fair, accessible, transparent, and efficient.

The Terezín Declaration arising from the Prague Conference, signed by all participating countries, stated: “We recommend, where it has not been done, that states participating in the Prague Conference consider implementing national programs to address immovable (real) property confiscated by Nazis, Fascists and their collaborators,” and for steps to develop guidelines “for restitution and compensation of wrongfully seized immovable property.”
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.

CLAIMS CONFERENCE/WJRO RECENT ACTIVITY:

**Holocaust Era Assets Conference**
The Czech Republic organized an international Conference on Holocaust Era Assets in Prague in June 2009, with the participation of 46 governments and more than 20 non-governmental organizations, including the Claims Conference and the WJRO. The Claims Conference participated in the Advisory Committee for the conference as a whole and in the conference’s Working Group on Looted Art. In preparation for the Prague Conference, a large number of symposia and meetings were held in 2008 on looted art and cultural property in numerous countries with Claims Conference participation. Among these were “Taking Responsibility. Nazi-Looted Art – A Challenge for Libraries, Archives and Museums,” organized by the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin in December 2008, at which the Claims Conference argued strongly for the inclusion of representation of victims in relevant commissions and other bodies dealing with looted art.

The Prague Conference resulted in the Terezín Declaration, signed by all participating countries, which encouraged “all stakeholders to continue and support intensified systematic provenance research,” and to publicize the results. The Declaration also recommended “the establishment of mechanisms to assist claimants and others in their efforts.”

**Slovakia**
As a result of discussions with the Claims Conference/WJRO and the Central Union of Jewish Communities of Slovakia (UZZNO), the Slovak Ministry of Culture continued to encourage provenance research by the museums of Slovakia and in June 2008 published on the Internet a previously completed provenance research survey (see: www.culture.gov.sk).

**Switzerland**
As a result of meetings with the government to review progress in provenance research and to plan improvements in dissemination of information, a survey of all relevant museums in Switzerland was carried out in 2008, the results of which should become available in 2009.

**Finland**
As a result of meetings of the Claims Conference/WJRO and the Central Council of Jewish Communities in Finland with government authorities, in 2008 the Finnish Museums Association and the National Board of Antiquities began to publish provenance research on museum collections on the Internet (see www.museot.fi/provenance-research-in-finnish-museums).

**United States**
In May 2008, the Claims Conference/WJRO expressed its concern to the American Association of Museums over the development of the use of declaratory judgments against claimants in looted art cases.
Other Restitution Efforts
The Claims Conference/WJRO has been working with the Association of European Jewish Museums (AEJM), the Council of American Jewish Museums (CAJM), and the Association of Jewish Libraries to ensure that Jewish museums, archives, and libraries are full participants in provenance research and restitution efforts. In November 2008, the AEJM organized a workshop at the Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam to discuss training in provenance research and disseminating information.

JUDAICA
The current priority in this area is gathering data regarding Judaica known to be in non-Jewish hands especially in places where such Judaica may be at risk (e.g. Eastern Europe). There are four projects as follows:

Descriptive Catalogue of Looted Judaica
During 2008, the Claims Conference/WJRO completed the compilation of a Descriptive Catalogue of Looted Judaica, providing for the first time since the end of World War II a worldwide “snapshot” of what is known concerning the fate of Judaica that was spoliated by Nazi Germany and its allies. After a summary of the history of Nazi looting of Judaica and of restitution efforts after the war, information is presented for 47 countries on projects to identify looted Judaica, followed by discussion of objects of Judaica in the country that are known to have been looted or to have gaps in their provenance that have been identified in databases, publications, or other sources. In some instances, information exists on the individual object level, while in other cases only more general descriptions of looted collections as a whole are available. The Catalogue was published on the Claims Conference website in January 2009.

Provenance Research
Developing materials to train professional curatorial, archival, and library staffs in the intricacies of provenance research. This is being done primarily through the relevant professional organizations.

Allocations
Making allocations to projects that identify and catalog Jewish collections displaced as a result of the Holocaust.

Protecting Judaica
Bringing together several organizations for a coordinated campaign of registering Torah scrolls in Eastern Europe and the FSU. This can establish provenance, lessen theft and black-market activity, and serve as the basis to discuss restitution of Torah scrolls currently in government hands. In September 2008, agreement was reached with the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine and Ukraine’s Jewish community on proceeding with the registration of all Torah scrolls in Ukraine, both those held by the government and those held by the Jewish communities.

For the 2009 Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets, the Czech government agreed to create a separate Working Group on Judaica and Jewish Cultural Property, partly at the urging of the Claims Conference. The Conference’s Terezín Declaration stated that “the Holocaust (Shoah) also resulted in the wholesale looting of Judaica and Jewish cultural property including sacred scrolls, synagogue and ceremonial objects as well as the libraries, manuscripts, archives and records of Jewish communities.” The Declaration emphasized the importance of identifying “items which may be found in archives, libraries, museums and other government and non-government repositories,” restituting them to own-
ers or communities, and urged the restoration of “sacred scrolls and ceremonial objects currently in government hands to synagogue use, where needed.”

VIRTUAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RECORDS OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLIEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)
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. Imaging in the Federal Archives of Germany (Bundesarchiv) in Berlin and Koblenz was largely completed during 2008, including imaging of the ERR Fotothek that contains tens of thousands of photographs of the artworks looted in France and brought to the Jeu de Paume in Paris. These photographs are being entered into an object-level database that should prove useful to claimants and to the art world in identifying looted art, libraries, and archives. In addition to imaging in Ukraine that has also largely been completed, negotiations proceeded with the relevant archives in Russia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, France, and the United States.

Reclaimed: Paintings from the Collection of Jacques Goudstikker
The Claims Conference funded the exhibition, “Reclaimed: Paintings from the Collection of Jacques Goudstikker” at the Jewish Museum in New York. Goudstikker was a preeminent Jewish art dealer in Amsterdam whose vast collection of masterpieces was looted by the Nazis.

Forced to flee the Netherlands with his family in May 1940 immediately after the Nazi invasion, Goudstikker died in a tragic accident while escaping. He left behind approximately 1,400 works of art in his gallery, the bulk of which were looted by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring. After the war, over 200 of Goudstikker’s paintings were found by the Allies in Germany and returned to the Dutch government to be restituted to the rightful owner. Unfortunately, that was not accomplished, and they remained in the Dutch national collection.

The small black notebook he used meticulously to inventory his collection was found with Goudstikker at the time of his death, and later became a crucial piece of evidence in the battle to reclaim his art. In February 2006, Goudstikker’s family successfully reclaimed 200 artworks from the Dutch government in one of the largest restitutions of Nazi-looted art.

A painting by Hieronymus Galle from the exhibition “Reclaimed: Paintings from the Collection of Jaques Goudstikker.” The piece, as well as others looted by the Nazis, has been returned to Goudstikker’s heir, Marei von Saher. Photo: The Jewish Museum of New York
Property Restitution & the Successor Organization

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.

HISTORY

In 1990, the new government of a reunified Germany passed legislation to restitute property that had been nationalized by the former East German Communist regime. The Claims Conference negotiated intensely to include in this legislation 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 aryenizers, 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 to organizations 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 2008

The Successor Organization generated revenue of approximately $150 million from sales, compensation, investment priority decisions, and other items in 2008. This revenue is net of certain payments and costs directly connected with these items.

This 2008 income came from the following major sources: sales produced approximately $45 million, and compensation cases, together with other smaller categories of recovery, produced approximately $104 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 $6 million. Expenses relating to the maintenance of property pending sale were approximately $3 million.

As of the end of 2008, the Claims Conference has filed 121,411 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 have issued confirmed or pending decisions on 86,481 claims, of which 12,411 (14 percent) were approved for the Claims Conference.

Of the rulings in favor of the Claims Conference, restitution (actual return of the property) has been awarded in 3,833 cases (31 percent), and compensation ordered in 8,358 cases (69 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.

On July 31, 2008, the Claims Conference posted on its website a list of assets recovered from 1993 through April 30, 2008 by the Successor Organization for which it has received funds.

Since the commencement of these activities in 1993, the audited Financial Statements of the Claims Conference have included audited figures for these amounts. Each entry in the 193-page list represents years of legal struggle by the Claims Conference to recover formerly Jewish properties lost in the Holocaust. The list includes proceeds arising from the sales of restituted assets, settlements, compen-
sation paid by the authorities for assets that could not be restituted, and bulk settlements, and covers both private and communal property.

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.

In 1998, in a major advertising campaign, the Claims Conference informed the general public that owners or heirs who had failed to meet the legal deadlines of December 31, 1992/June 30, 1993 for filing claims for Jewish assets in the former East Germany may be eligible to participate in the Claims Conference Goodwill Fund. The Board of Directors of the Claims Conference established December 31, 1998 as the original deadline for applications to the Goodwill Fund (a deadlines that was subsequently extended).

The Goodwill Fund guidelines include applicants who filed within the Goodwill Fund deadline of December 31, 1998 and who could prove that they would have succeeded under the German Property Restitution Law had they filed within the legislation’s 1992/1993 deadlines, as well as certain applicants who filed thereafter.

In September 2003, the Claims Conference published a list, to the extent available, of names of original owners of assets that were located in the former East Germany recovered by the Claims Conference or which related to such assets for which claims by the Claims Conference were still pending under the German Property Restitution Law. A total of 59,198 names were published on the Internet.

When it published this list, the Claims Conference announced in a follow up major advertising and media campaign in more than 100 Jewish newspapers across the world that the final-deadline for applications to the Goodwill Fund was March 31, 2004.

The Claims Conference Board of Directors based its decision on the fact that the Goodwill Fund had been accepting applications for 10 years and if there was no deadline it would be necessary to cease allocations from the proceeds of these assets, which are primarily for homecare and other vital social services for needy Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

The Board also noted that deadlines had been established by the administering bodies for other major restitution programs such as those for assets in Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, and for the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims.

An amendment to the Goodwill Fund provides for review of certain applications made after March 31, 2004 under special circumstances.
The Claims Conference commitment to assisting close relatives who missed the German government deadline is borne out by the fact that it has, as of December 31, 2008, paid approximately €555 million under the Goodwill Fund to original owners or their heirs. The Claims Conference had also set aside approximately €70 million (approximately $98 million) for future payments from the Goodwill Fund, and a further €80 million (approximately $113 million) has been designated for “Goodwill Fund and Other Uses.”

Approximately 36 percent 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).

A copy of the Goodwill Fund Guidelines can be obtained by contacting the Claims Conference Successor Organization.

The Claims Conference has made more than $1 billion in grants from Successor Organization funds, primarily to social welfare agencies around the world that assist the neediest and most vulnerable Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Photo David Rozenblyum
Allocations

Photo: Marco Limberg
Essential Social Services for Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution

For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $172 million to agencies and institutions in 43 countries.

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.

Toward this end, the Claims Conference funds organizations and institutions around the world that provide essential social services for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. The Claims Conference makes the lives of these elderly Jews easier by providing vital services that range from construction and renovation of sheltered housing and nursing homes in Israel to food packages in the former Soviet Union, from homecare in North America to medicine in Argentina.

For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $172 million to agencies and institutions in 43 countries that assist Jewish victims of Nazism. Most of the funds are from the Claims Conference Successor Organization, which recovers proceeds from unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. The Claims Conference also administers social service grants from German government funds negotiated by the Claims Conference; the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class, on behalf of the U.S. District Court; the “Hungarian Gold Train” Settlement on behalf of the U.S. District Court; Austrian government funds negotiated by the Claims Conference; the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC); and residual amounts from the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund, Austrian Additional Labor Distribution Amount, and the Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Shoah. Successor Organization allocations were increased for 2009 in part to make up for the declining ICHEIC allocations, as that organization has ceased operations.

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 of the six million killed and the lessons of the Holocaust are preserved for current and future generations.
Israel

Since 1995, the Claims Conference has been the primary body in Israel developing specialized care for elderly victims of Nazism. From modernizing nursing homes to providing homecare, Claims Conference allocations, working in conjunction with governmental and other partners, have enabled a revolution in geriatric treatment in Israel.

Claims Conference funds have spurred a recognition and support network for the special needs of survivors. Priorities include: homecare, old age homes, nursing units on kibbutzim, mental hospitals, hunger relief programs, senior day centers, geriatric centers and general hospitals, medical equipment, medical alert systems, sheltered housing, supportive communities and psychological services.

HOMECARE
The Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel is receiving approximately $60 million in Claims Conference funding in 2009. It was founded in 1995 with a Claims Conference grant, and provides in-home services to approximately 15,000 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.

CAPITAL PROJECTS
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.

With Claims Conference funding, dignified and attractive facilities have been built to care for survivors requiring special care:

**Nursing units** have been built on kibbutzim so residents do not have to leave their longtime 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.

**Hospital units have been renovated**, reducing the number of patients per room to two to 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.

**Day centers** have been established and renovated to provide Nazi victims who live at home a resource for socialization and a staff who see them regularly and can assist with other issues should it become necessary.
1. Mira Specter at her home in Bat Yam where she receives homecare.  2. Claims Conference funding has provided comfortable, modern facilities for Nazi victims in geriatric centers. Photos: Sarah Levin.
3. Pnina Katzir enjoys a visit with young volunteers at an AMCHA day center, funded by the Claims Conference.
HUNGER RELIEF
More than $2.5 million was allocated to 32 agencies in 2009 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.

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 there and home, 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. The Claims Conference subsidizes memberships for thousands of low-income Holocaust victims who attend one of 150 senior day centers across Israel.

SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES
Supportive communities have been established throughout Israel to provide assistance to seniors who wish to remain in their homes. For a monthly fee, community members receive support services including emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs. For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated funds to AMAL, The Central Association for the Elderly, to defray the cost of membership for low-income Nazi victims and to provide full memberships for Nazi victims living in the Gaza region.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT
AMCHA, the National Center for Psychosocial Support of the Holocaust and the Second Generation, seeks to alleviate the social and emotional distress of Jewish victims of Nazism. With significant Claims Conference support on an ongoing basis, AMCHA provides mental health services, social clubs and activities, social work case management, volunteer home visits, documentation of victims’ stories, and intergenerational activities. Currently, 3,000 Nazi victims are members of AMCHA’s social clubs and another 6,000 receive psychological services.

AID TO NAZI VICTIMS IN SOUTHERN ISRAEL
For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated more than $428,000 to assist Nazi victims living in areas under missile attack from Gaza, who may be especially traumatized by the constant threat. These new grants build on the Claims Conference’s support over the past years to help Nazi victims in southern Israel cope with the additional distress evoked by their present situation.

Claims Conference assistance in the South includes:
Supportive Communities: $268,000 to pay for full membership for Nazi victims in “supportive communities.” Supportive communities provide emergency life buttons, enabling elderly residents to easily contact (without use of a telephone) emergency medical assistance directly. Additional services also include home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs. The Claims Conference also allocated $250,000 for this program in 2008.
Psychological Support: The Claims Conference has enhanced its ongoing support of AMCHA, the National Israeli Center for Psychological Support of Nazi Victims, with a $50,000 grant, specifically to provide psychosocial support to Nazi victims living near Gaza. Additionally, in 2008, the Claims Conference funded a new AMCHA branch in Sderot.

Special emergency allocations of $36,000 to provide shatter-proof glass windows in three nursing homes – Beit Avot Ashdod, Association for the Welfare of the Aged in Beersheva, and Neve Oranim in Gedera – in southern Israel. A total of 290 Nazi victims live in these nursing homes.

Hunger relief programs: The Claims Conference allocated $74,088 to Eshel Ashdod and $32,256 to Eshel Ashkelon for food programs that include hot meals for Nazi victims, a program that can be of great comfort in a traumatic time. For 2007 and 2008, these agencies had also received grants for hunger relief for Nazi victims. Previous and ongoing Claims Conference assistance for Nazi victims in southern Israel include the following projects:

:: In 2008, the Claims Conference allocated $211,000 to expand and reinforce the day center of the Association for the Elderly in Sha’ar Hanegev, where the majority of attendees are Nazi victims. In addition, the day center of the Association for the Elderly in Sderot received a $38,000 grant toward reinforcing the building against attacks. These centers were established in 1998 with Claims Conference allocations of $140,000 and $100,000 respectively. Last year, the Claims Conference also initiated a program to cover the out-of-pocket costs for low-income victims of Nazi persecution who attend these day centers.

:: The Foundation for the Benefit of Nazi Victims in Israel uses approximately NIS 1.2 million yearly from its Claims Conference allocations to provide nursing care to Nazi victims in the areas surrounding Gaza.

:: In 2006, allocations of $499,800 were made to three Amigour sheltered housing complexes in Ashkelon to provide protected areas on every floor of the complex in order to shelter residents during attacks. In 2008, the Claims Conference allocated an additional $144,025 toward this project. This is part of a larger Claims Conference allocation of over $1.8 million to construct protected areas in 13 sheltered housing complexes, home to hundreds of Nazi victims, in vulnerable regions of Israel.
A Nazi victim in Vinnytsia, Ukraine with her case worker. Photo: Marco Limberg
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 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.

The Claims Conference funds 22 Regional Welfare Communities and Hesed centers which, together with smaller Heseds on their periphery, assist 94,000 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout the former Soviet Union, including remote areas where the need is often greatest. On an annual basis, they provide:

**Hunger relief.** For mobile elderly, 353,000 hot meals in communal settings provide much-needed nutrition as well as company. More than 508,000 meals on wheels are delivered to homebound Nazi victims, while 169,000 fresh food sets are given to those who can cook for themselves. 148,000 food packages provided staples to destitute Nazi victims, including special items for Jewish holidays.

**Medical assistance.** Volunteer doctors provide 9,300 medical consultations and Heseds help subsidize medicines for 46,000 Nazi victims. Medical equipment is loaned to 12,000 victims.

**Homecare,** including assistance with washing, dressing, cooking, and housekeeping. Nazi victims in the Former Soviet Union receive 3.8 million hours of homecare each year.

**Winter relief** such as coal, wood, or gas; materials for sealing windows; warm blankets, coats, and clothes; and grants for electricity. This assistance enables 15,000 recipients to maintain adequate heat through the bitter winter months.

**Services to Nazi victims living alone** in small towns throughout the expanses of the FSU. The surrounding periphery communities are often served by “Hesed Mobiles” run out of small vans. Satellite centers of the main Heseds also help serve the Jewish population in remote regions. In addition to providing much-needed food and other assistance, these far-reaching operations also bring company and a connection to isolated elderly.

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**Percentage of Nazi victims with pensions below the minimum living wage by age group, 2006.**

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Source: Brandeis University, Steinhardt Social Research Institute
Jewish Elderly Nazi Victims in the Former Soviet Union: Ongoing Needs and Comparison to Conditions in Europe, Israel and the United States; Elizabeth Tighe, Ph.D Leonard Saxe, Ph.D. Fern Chertok, M.A.
1. A Nazi victim at her home in Belarus where she receives Claims Conference-funded vital aid. 2. In Kiev, Nazi victims who are able to shop on their own receive Claims Conference-funded debit cards to purchase food, allowing them the freedom to make their own food choices. Photos: Marco Limberg.
3. Ambassador Reuven Merhav, right, Chairman of the Claims Conference Executive Committee, visits with Nazi victims in Ukraine. 4. These elderly Jews in Sukhumi, Russia, are among the 44,000 Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union receiving Rosh Hashanah food packages funded by the Claims Conference. Photos: Marco Limberg.
1. Claims Conference Chairman Julius Berman attends a lunch gathering organized by Bikur Cholim of Boro Park for survivors in Brooklyn, NY. 2. Sara Politzer receives in-home services funded by the Claims Conference from Selfhelp Community Services in Queens, NY. Photos: David Rozenblyum
United States and Canada

Jewish social service agencies in more than 50 communities across the United States and Canada have special on-going service programs for Jewish victims of Nazism. Claims Conference funds enable these agencies to provide services such as homecare-assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, laundry, housekeeping, and shopping. These services enable Nazi victims to remain in their own homes and to live with an added measure of dignity.

Agencies receiving Claims Conference funding also provide case management to assess survivors’ needs and help them obtain assistance. A case manager can help Nazi victims access services of which they may be unaware, as well as government benefits and Holocaust-related restitution payments to which they may be entitled.

Other services to Nazi victims funded by the Claims Conference include transportation assistance, emergency cash grants, medical alert systems, friendly visits from volunteers, meals on wheels, social programs, and money management.

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.

Allocations are made to 32 organizations in the U.S. and Canada for Café Europa programs, which allow survivors to gather in a coffeehouse atmosphere, relieving some of the isolation and loneliness common to many elderly. Programs include restitution updates, performances, and socialization.

Locations of Claims Conference-Funded Agencies in the United States that Provide Social Services to Jewish Victims of Nazism.
1. Nazi victims visit a museum exhibition as part of a social gathering sponsored by CASIP-COJASOR in Paris.
2. The Claims Conference funds an umbrella group of social service agencies in the United Kingdom, providing Nazi victims with a variety of social services from homecare and meals on wheels, to social groups and outings. 3. Claims Conference allocations to the Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome provide Nazi victims with safe, comfortable transportation, as well as in-home services, chore services, emergency assistance, food programs, friendly visiting, and case management.
Western Europe

Claims Conference social welfare allocations are made in eleven countries in Western Europe.

In Frankfurt, Germany, the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. (ZWSt) provides socialization, case management, transportation and home visits to approximately 200 Nazi victims on a monthly basis through its Treffpunkt center. The Claims Conference made allocations for the ZWSt for Treffpunkt programs in several cities.

The Claims Conference supports various services provided by an umbrella group comprising social service agencies in the United Kingdom working with Jewish Nazi victims. Nearly 400 Nazi victims are receiving homecare with Claims Conference funds through the Association of Jewish Refugees (AJR), Agudas Israel Community Services, and Jewish Care/Shalvata. More than 1,000 Nazi victims attend meetings of AJR’s outreach program, which enables the agency to identify and provide social services to increasing numbers of needy survivors living in communities throughout the country. Social Work Teams provide home visits to assess current needs, provide appropriate referrals, monitor follow-up and provide continuing support to needy Nazi victims, including new ones identified through the outreach program. AJR also provides meals on wheels with Claims Conference support.

Association D’Aide aux Israelites Ages et Malades (ADIAM), in Paris, France, receives allocations to provides homecare for 320 Nazi victims and a guardianship program for mentally impaired elderly providing legal and financial management services to 65 Nazi victims.

In Italy, the Jewish Community of Milan and the Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome use Claims Conference funds to provide in-home services, transportation, chore services, emergency assistance, food programs, friendly visiting, and case management.

The Jewish Community of Stockholm, Sweden, receives funding from the Claims Conference to provide homecare, counseling, and case management to approximately 100 Nazi victims.
Eastern Europe

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

As the cost of living continues to rise in Eastern Europe, elderly Jewish victims of Nazism increasingly rely on social services funded by the Claims Conference for life’s necessities.

In Romania, the Claims Conference supports the Federation of Jewish Communities (FEDROM) in providing a wide range of services to Nazi victims. Medication is provided to 1,230 victims of Nazism, while 8,600 food packages are delivered to 1,550 victims. In-home services are provided to 50 disabled and homebound victims of Nazism. Winter relief, including funding for heat and food reserves for those unable to leave their homes, is provided to 1,100 Nazi victims.

Among the many social services provided by the Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation (MAZS), the home nursing program funded by the Claims Conference was expanded in 2008 from 160 to 230 Nazi victims, including therapy, rehabilitation and medical care. Funds also provide kosher meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, and other services to approximately 1,200 Nazi victims.

Due to a financial crisis, the health insurance system in Croatia has reduced healthcare benefits, which has severely affected the country’s elderly. The Claims Conference allocated funds to provide health and medical services for elderly Nazi victims who are not covered by health insurance and to supplement insurance benefits in cases where they are restricted. Funding is used to provide medication, medical supplies, dentures, eyeglasses, medical devices and equipment, in-home services, meals-on-wheels, utilities, and transportation to Nazi victims residing in their own homes.

In Poland, the Central Jewish Welfare Commission in Warsaw provides in-home services, winter and summer relief, food and clothing programs, renovations and repairs of apartments, medications, medical supplies and equipment, rehabilitation, a volunteer program to visit homebound Nazi victims, and transportation to doctors’ appointments. The Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland was established to help child survivors share their experiences and to provide them with socialization and mental health programs.
1. Survivors in Srodborow, Poland share stories at a social gathering organized by the Central Jewish Welfare Commission with a Claims Conference grant. 2. The Claims Conference supports programs to provide hot kosher meals to Nazi victims throughout Eastern Europe.
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.

JewishCare 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 São 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 Instituição Beneficente Israelita Ten Yad in São 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 Cafe Europa.

The Claims Conference also funds emergency assistance programs for Nazi victims in Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela.
1. The Centre on Ageing in Sydney, Australia provides kosher meal deliveries to Nazi victims with a grant from the Claims Conference. 2. A Nazi victim receives her weekly food package from Instituição Beneficente Israelita Ten Yad in São Paulo, Brazil.
Emergency Assistance Program

The Claims Conference provides allocations for emergency assistance grants to Jewish Nazi victims for short-term needs. The Emergency Assistance Program is funded by the Claims Conference, the Swiss Banks Settlement, and the Austrian Holocaust Survivors Emergency Assistance Program.

The Emergency Assistance Program is designed to help prevent or alleviate crises. Grants are used for: rent to prevent eviction, medical/dental care not paid for by government-funded programs, purchase of medical equipment including wheelchairs, beds, hearing aids, heavy-duty house cleaning, winter relief, food assistance, prescription drugs, dentures, home care, emergency utility payment (heat, hot water, electricity), home equipment/repair.

Swiss Banks Settlement: Looted Assets Class

The Swiss Banks Settlement was reached in U.S. District Court under Chief Judge Edward R. Korman of the Eastern District of New York. One of the five classes created under the Settlement Agreement is the “Looted Assets Class.” The plan of allocation for the Settlement, submitted by Special Master Judah Gribetz to Chief Judge Korman and adopted by the Court on November 22, 2000, provides for the distribution of benefits to members of the Looted Assets Class.

The Claims Conference, under the direction and approval of the Court, is responsible for administering emergency assistance programs funded by the Settlement on behalf of the Looted Assets Class in certain countries. The Court has designated approximately $46 million over 10 years for emergency assistance programs for Jewish Nazi victims in countries outside the former Soviet Union.

At the direction of the Court, in 2009 the Claims Conference allocated more than $5 million under this program for emergency assistance services for agencies in 26 countries.

Austrian Holocaust Survivors Emergency Assistance Program

For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $3.3 million for the benefit of Austrian Jewish Nazi victims residing outside of Austria who are in need. The funds result from 2007 Claims Conference negotiations, in which the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs agreed to provide between €1.8 million and €2 million annually toward the Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program (AHSEAP). The funds, distributed by local social service agencies around the world, are for items such as dental treatments, medical aids and treatments, and emergency care.

From 2004 through 2007, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $11.5 million from AHSEAP, with funds negotiated by the Claims Conference from Bank Austria and the Austrian government.
International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims

For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $20 million from the International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC). The funds were distributed to social service agencies in 17 countries that provide essential social services to Jewish victims of Nazism.

These allocations are from funds received by ICHEIC in 2003 from the German Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future” representing German insurance companies. ICHEIC asked the Claims Conference to implement the distribution of the funds.

The ICHEIC money is used primarily to provide homecare, a range of services that enable elderly to remain living in their own homes, from housekeeping and help with daily tasks of living to skilled nursing and home modifications for disabled residents. Auxiliary services include food packages and hot meals as well as assistance with medical equipment and purchasing medication.

Because ICHEIC has ceased operations, the level of its annual allocations has decreased. For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated more than $5 million from the Successor Organization to help address the decline in ICHEIC allocations.

In addition, the Claims Conference is the fiscal agent for the ICHEIC Service Corps Program, which encourages volunteerism to assist Nazi victims, as well as the ICHEIC-funded programs at Yad Vashem and the Jewish Agency for Israel.

In-Home Services

In March 2009 negotiations with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained a commitment of €7.5 million to fund social services for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution in the first quarter of 2010. Further negotiations will address funding for the remainder of 2010.

The Claims Conference also put forward the issue of urgent medical needs of Nazi victims and is pressing to establish a separate fund to address this issue. A working group will be established to examine homecare and medical needs and funding.

Since 2004, the Claims Conference has obtained €88.5 million from the German government for the homecare needs of Jewish victims of Nazism, which includes €30 million for programs in 2009.
With the health needs of aging Holocaust victims becoming increasingly urgent, the Claims Conference has been pressing Germany to provide funds so Nazi victims may receive the assistance they need to remain in their own homes, a matter of great importance to many.

The funds are allocated by the Claims Conference to agencies assisting needy Jewish victims of Nazism around the world.

**HUNGARIAN GOLD TRAIN**

In 2005, a settlement was reached in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Judge Patricia Seitz presiding, in a class-action lawsuit brought by Jewish Hungarian Holocaust survivors against the United States government regarding the handling of property contained on the “Hungarian Gold Train.” The Claims Conference participated in the negotiations leading to the settlement.

The Hungarian Gold Train consisted of approximately 24 freight cars that contained personal property seized, confiscated or stolen from Hungarian Jews during World War II by the Nazi regime and its collaborationist Hungarian government. The train came into the possession of the U.S. military in Austria soon after the war’s end. In 1999, the Presidential Commission on Holocaust Assets in the U.S. concluded that the U.S. had not handled the contents of the train correctly.

As part of the Settlement, the U.S. government agreed to pay $25 million, of which $21 million is being used to fund social welfare projects over a period of five years. These projects are designed to benefit Jews who are today in need, were born before May 8, 1945, and who lived in the 1944 borders of Greater Hungary some time between 1939 and 1945. The Claims Conference is administering emergency assistance and other social welfare allocations on behalf of, and under supervision of, the Court.

To date, $16.8 million has been allocated to 27 agencies in seven countries, including $4.2 million for 2009. In addition, the Court released another $1.3 million in accumulated interest funds to be used through December 2010.

**NAZI PERSECUTEE RELIEF FUND**

The Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund was an international fund created as a result of the 1997 “Nazi Gold Conference.” The primary purpose of the Fund was to provide resources for the relief of needy victims of Nazi persecution who had received very little or no compensation for their persecution. Grants were channeled through non-governmental organizations that have established reputations working with Nazi victims. The Fund comprised the contributions of approximately 20 countries. The Claims Conference was awarded funding from the Austrian, French, Spanish and United States government contributions to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund, to use toward programs benefiting Nazi victims.

The funding was allocated in 15 countries, as mandated by each donor country, for essential services including hunger relief programs and medicine. For 2009, final allocations of $283,201 were made from interest that had accrued on the funds.
Shoah Research, Education, and Documentation

When the Claims Conference began receiving proceeds from the sales of unclaimed Jewish property that it recovered in the former East Germany, the Board of Directors made a decision to allocate up to 20 percent of the funds toward research, documentation, and education of the Shoah. The board made this decision out of a sense of obligation to preserve the memory of the six million killed, in order that the world does not forget both how they lived and how they died. This continues the commitment of the Claims Conference since its inception to this endeavor. As the amounts allocated for social welfare have increased substantially in recent years, the Board capped the 20 percent on the first $90 million of allocations.

Through its contributions to leading institutions that have expertise in Holocaust research, education, and documentation, the Claims Conference also seeks to help ensure that future generations learn about the Holocaust. As the Shoah recedes from memory to history, it is crucial that future generations have available the records, photos, and other materials that institutions are still able to assemble today. It is also crucial that the history of the Holocaust is preserved and presented in a way that is meaningful and accessible to generations who will not be able to meet survivors first-hand.

An Educational Professional Advisory Committee and a Research and Documentation Professional Advisory Committee, comprising experts in their respective fields, review all applications for funding.

In memory of Rabbi Israel Miller z”l, president of the Claims Conference for 20 years, these allocations are known as the Rabbi Israel Miller Fund for Shoah Research, Education, and Documentation.

Funding priorities include: Archival related projects; educator training; curriculum development and educational materials; educational programs, museums and exhibitions; educational visits to sites of Nazi atrocities; and research and publication.
DOCUMENTATION: RESCUING THE EVIDENCE

With the passing of time, the preservation of documents and testimony relating to the Shoah has assumed great urgency, with the most pressing focus on rescuing and preserving the evidence. This entails locating material from millions of archival documents scattered throughout the world, from South America to Shanghai to Russia to local church records in Europe, cataloging it, and making it accessible to scholars and the public. Much of this evidence, including films and photos, is newly available or discovered.

After much effort over many years by the Claims Conference and others, including the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), the largest Holocaust-related archival collection in the world, the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, has been opened and made available in electronic form to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, the USHMM, and a limited number of other institutions.

The more than 50 million documents in the collection include incarceration records from the prisons, ghettos, and camps; slave labor records; and the records of the displaced persons camps. They are of tremendous importance for Jewish survivors and their families and for historical research, but have never been professionally catalogued and the information in them has never been fully extracted.

The Claims Conference has allocated funds to support overall cataloging and document-level systematization and data extraction of the ITS collection by Yad Vashem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and other relevant institutions.

The Claims Conference also administers the Victim List Project on behalf of the Swiss Banks Settlement.

Claims Conference allocations will help make accessible long-unavailable documents from the International Tracing Service.
1. Israeli Eidim BaMadim participants. 2. A training session for teenagers participating in Generations Relations in Belarus, preparing them for the work with elderly people.
EDUCATION: PASSING ON THE KNOWLEDGE

Methods of teaching the Shoah include interactive educational programs with lectures from survivors, visits to sites of Nazi atrocities, public lectures, and the development of high quality educational material.

Formal and informal Shoah educators have to be trained to make these programs and materials effective. The Claims Conference funds numerous organizations that train educators from around the world, including in countries with tiny Jewish communities.

Claims Conference allocations provide scholarships to allow needy students from around the world to visit sites of Nazi atrocities. The impact of these visits in the context of Holocaust education is extremely important, with young people often remembering for the rest of their lives what they have seen and learned.

Eidim BaMadim: Israel

The Israel Defense Forces project called “Eidim BaMadim,” Witnesses in Uniform, sends delegations of army officers from all branches of the service on a 5-day trip to visit Holocaust-related sites in Poland. With the support and encouragement of the Claims Conference, the number of these groups going to Poland has increased from 4 groups in 2002 to 24 groups in 2008 and is anticipated to be 30 groups in 2009. The delegations conduct memorial ceremonies each day on the site of a ghetto, death camp or killing site, beginning with the formal parade of the Israeli flag, unit insignia and a Torah scroll, and including memorial readings, the recitation of Kaddish and lighting of memorial candles by all the participants. Each delegation is accompanied by a Holocaust survivor who gives testimony at a site related to his or her own experience.

The IDF did a follow-up study of more than 700 career officers who participated in the delegations of 2007. For the overwhelming majority, the trip to Poland had the most impact of any values education experience of their entire army service.

Generations Relations: Belarus

The Jewish Community Center Emuna, established in 2002 to serve the educational and cultural needs of the Jewish community and to promote Jewish cultural rebirth in Belarus, is using Claims Conference funds to support a project entitled “Generations Relations,” in which youths aged 15-22 will visit at home former Jewish victims and Righteous Gentiles who were children during the war. The youths will bring food and celebrate Jewish holidays with these older adults, who in turn will share their experiences during the war. The youths will compile a Memory Book to be published and shared with the community.
Allocations from Successor Organization Funds for 2009

Allocation details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimson.org. Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism and engaging in Shoah research, education, and documentation.

Allocations were primarily for programs in 2009.

Argentina $690,000
Asociacion Israelita de Sobrevivientes de la Persecucion Nazi/Tzedaka Foundation BUENOS AIRES Toward a Cafè Europa program for Nazi victims.

Belarus $599,508
Hesed Rakhamim 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 $141,876
Memoire de Dannes-Camiers BRUSSELS Toward the publication of “Liege – Auschwitz: About The Destruction of the Jews of Liege,” about the persecution and deportation of the Jews of Liege, accompanied by a CD with the biographies of each of the 853 deportees.

Central Europe Center for Research and Documentation VIENNA Toward the exhibition, “In Search of Memory: Pictures and Stories from the Centropa Interviews in the Czech Republic.”

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

Bosnia-Herzegovina $85,000
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 $209,288
Associação Esportiva e Recreativa Hillel Rio de Janeiro RIO DE JANEIRO Toward the creation of a textbook on the Holocaust, to be distributed in Rio de Janeiro’s public schools.

Canada $560,294
Atlantic Jewish Council HALIFAX, NS Toward the Holocaust speaker series and Holocaust education days.

Austria $63,835
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.

Jewish Cultural Centre “Mishpoha” VITEBSK Toward the traveling photo exhibition, “The Holocaust in Vitebsk – 65 Years After,” with more than 100 photos showing life in ghettos and concentration camps in Vitebsk, photos of survivors and righteous gentiles, and photos of monuments marking mass graves and mass graves where there are still no monuments. Visitors will be able to hear oral testimonies while walking through the exhibit.

United States $7,000
Jewish Family Services of Northern New Jersey Toward homecare, counseling, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Bulgaria $127,307
Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” SOFIA Toward food, home care, transportation, the day center, socialization, dental care, and medical care for Nazi victims.

Australin $841,876
JewishCare, New South Wales SYDNEY Toward homecare, transportation, case management, socialization, and other social services for Nazi victims.

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

Jewish Centre on Ageing SYDNEY Toward the meals-on-wheels and hot lunch program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Holocaust Centre VICTORIA Toward the digitization and upgrade of 1700 Holocaust video and audio testimonies.

Australia $841,876

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.

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

Canadian Jewish Holocaust Survivors  
TORONTO, ON  
Toward a part-time program coordinator.

Circle of Care  
TORONTO, ON  
Toward homecare, meals-on-wheels, transportation, and emergency assistance 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.

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

Jewish Family Service Agency  
VANCOUVER, BC  
Toward homecare, case management, transportation, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

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

Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre  
MONTREAL, QC  
Toward the 12th Annual Holocaust Education Series, with programming that explores historical, moral, philosophical and judicial issues related to the Shoah. Events are mostly presented free of charge, in both English and French, and take place at a variety of venues throughout Montreal and its surrounding areas.

Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre  
VANCOUVER, BC  
Toward case management and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Croatia $110,577

Association of Holocaust Survivors in Croatia  
ZAGREB  
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Zagreb  
ZAGREB  
Toward medical care, dentures, homecare, meals, housing assistance, utilities, and transportation for Nazi victims.

Czech Republic $241,200

Jewish Museum in Prague  
PRAGUE  
Toward digitizing the Terezín Collection documenting the history of the Terezín ghetto, including rare documents and personal papers which will be restored. The digitized materials will be available to Museum visitors and on the museum website.

Prague Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets  
PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Toward the 2009 International Prague Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets.

Terezín Initiative–International Terezín Association  
PRAGUE  
Toward educational visits for Czech students to the Terezín Memorial.

Terezín Initiative–International Terezín Association  
PRAGUE  
Toward medicine, medical and dental care, and the purchase of medical equipment for Nazi victims.

Germany $65,000

Child Survivors Deutschland  
LANGEN (HESSEN)  
Toward the Café Europa program.

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.  
FRANKFURT AM MAIN  
Toward the Treffpunkt program in Frankfurt and Hanover and establishing it in Sachsen-Anhalt and Nordrhein-Westfalen, providing socialization, case management, transportation, and home visits for Nazi victims.

Greece $86,150

Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece  
ATHENS  
Toward homecare for Nazi victims.

Hungary $509,350

Holocaust Documentation Center and Memorial Collection Public Foundation (Holocaust Memorial Center)  
BUDAPEST  
Toward updating the DVD, "Revelation of the History of the Óbuda and Buda Israelite Elementary School," chronicling the lives of school students from the Israelite Elementary School of Óbuda, with an educational package to be created.

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.

Chile $30,000

Reshet  
SANTIAGO  
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

France $530,712

Association D’Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM)  
PARIS  
Toward the homecare and guardianship program for Nazi victims.

CASIM  
MARSEILLE  
Toward the socialization program for Nazi victims.

Mémorial de la Shoah  
PARIS  
Toward the creation of a European Training Institute on the Holocaust and Genocides in the 20th Century to help meet the growing European demand for Holocaust teacher training. The program will train educators from all over Europe to teach the Shoah, make expertise on Holocaust education available to ministries of education and other organizations, and organizing study trips to sites of Nazi atrocities.
Zachor Foundation for Social Remembrance BUDAPEST
Toward a project to create online educational units for classroom use incorporating survivor testimonies, diaries, and memoirs, and including lesson plans and student activities.

Israel $66,606,925
"Hameyasdim"—Association for the Aged–Emek Hayarden JORDAN VALLEY
Toward purchasing occupational therapy equipment for the senior day center.

"Hameyasdim"—Association for the Aged/Be'er Tuvia Regional Council BE'ER TUVIA
Toward purchasing equipment for the day center's physiotherapy room.

Agudat Lemaan Hazken in Bnei Brak BNEI BRAK
Toward expanding and renovating the Pardess Berman senior day center, and for purchasing equipment.

Agudat Mitpaleley Beit-Knesset Struma Meyaaybe Museum Struma BEER SHEVA
Toward educational programs and supporting school groups’ visits to the museum.

Agudat Tiferet Chen Mifalei Tzdana Vahessed JERUSALEM
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Alexander Muss Institute for Israel Education (AMIIE) HOD HASHARON
Toward subsidies for educational visits to Poland.

AMAL–The Central Association for the Elderly RISHON LEZION
Toward day center fees for needy Nazi victims, and subsidizing membership fees for needy Nazi victims in local supportive communities for the elderly, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs, and covering the entire fee for 450 Nazi victims in the Otef Azza region.

AMCHA JERUSALEM
Toward psychological treatment, including for homebound survivors; the friendly visitation program; the cost of rent for branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheva, Rehovot, and Petach Tikva; psychosocial support for Nazi victims living in Otef Azza; and establishing and renovating a senior club in Rishon LeZion and for purchasing equipment.

AMCHA JERUSALEM
Toward renovating the senior club in Ashkelon and purchasing equipment.

AMIGOUR TEL-AVIV
Toward the construction of protected areas in sheltered housing complexes and toward the installation of air-conditioning systems in existing protected areas in four sheltered housing complexes.

Amutat Mivagav Lakashish JERUSALEM
Toward the friendly visitation program for homebound Nazi victims and purchasing equipment for the senior club.

Amutat Omanit Services for the Elderly-North Kinneret KIBBUTZ GENOSAR
Toward expanding and upgrading the senior day center, and purchasing equipment.

Association for the Aged in Ramat Gan RAMAT GAN
Toward renovating and expanding the Narkiss senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Association for the Elderly–Mevaseret Zion MEVASERET ZION
Toward renovating and expanding the senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Association for the Welfare of the Aged–Be'er Sheva BEER SHEVA
Toward reconstructing and enlarging the nursing home kitchen and purchasing equipment.

Association of Jews from Central Europe TEL AVIV
Toward the Solidaritaetswerk, a social assistance fund providing payments for nursing facility residents, financial assistance for medical and dental needs, and other services for Nazi victims.

Association on Behalf of the Old and Blind–Ma’alot MAALOT
Toward establishing the new senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Avnei Noam BNEI BRAK
Toward the Holocaust education program for Haredi women and girls, including lectures, visits to Holocaust institutions, and materials.

Beer Sova BEER SHEVA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Beit Berl College–The Holocaust Teaching Center DOAR BEIT BERL
Toward the program for Holocaust teaching coordinators, using literature, visual arts, music and visits to Holocaust memorial institutions in Israel; and the study symposium, “Creativity and Art in the Holocaust: Gendered Insights.”

Beit David Kiryat Gat KIRYAT GAT
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Beit Haedut–Yad Laad MOSHAV NIR GALIM
Toward “Journey from Holocaust to Revival,” four-day Holocaust education journeys in Israel for high school students who are financially unable to go to Poland, and computerizing the archive containing hundreds of testimonies and personal papers and thousands of photos documenting the history of Religious Zionist youth movements in Europe from 1919-1949, making it accessible on the website, and enlarging the database of documents, photos and testimonies.

Beit Horim Gany Margoa BNEI BRAK
Toward upgrading the frail department consisting of 34 beds, infrastructure, and for purchasing equipment.

Beit Knesset Leolim Agudat Israel HAIFA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Beit Lohamei Haghetoa-Ghetto Fighters’ House Museum M.P. WESTERN GAILEE
Toward seminars and study days on the Holocaust for high school students, education students and teachers, and members of the security forces.

Beit Lohamei Haghetoa Ghetto Fighters’ House Museum M.P. WESTERN GAILEE
Toward computerization and digitization of the archives, and the renovation and expansion of the Holocaust-related elements of the exhibit on Saloniki.

Beit Margalit BNEI BRAK
Toward Passover food packages for Nazi victims.
Beit Theresienstadt MP EMEK HEFER
Toward restoration of original documents, drawings and memorabilia, and digitization of these and of survivor testimonies; and seminars and study days for soldiers and junior high and high school students.

Ben-Zvi Institute for the Study of Jewish Communities in the East JERUSALEM
Toward the Center for Information, Documentation and Research on North African Jewry during WWII.

Beth Jacob Teachers Institute JERUSALEM
Toward the teacher training program, including Holocaust studies, intensive summer seminars, and developing educational materials.

Birchat Margalit SHLOMI
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Carmei Ha’ir JERUSALEM
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Center of Educational Technology (CET) RAMAT AVIV
Toward the interactive educational program “Visible Cities, Hidden Histories,” focusing on four representative Jewish communities during the Holocaust: Salonika, Amsterdam, Cracow and Benghazi; and developing the “Shoah and Gender” curriculum for 9th grade students, teaching about the Holocaust from women’s perspective by presenting individual stories, including interviews with female Holocaust survivors.

Central Zionist Archives JERUSALEM
Toward the computerization of Holocaust-related archival material.

Chabad House–Kiriat Shmona KIRIAT SHMONA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Chabad House–Nes-Zyiona NES ZYIONA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Chabad Tel Aviv TEL AVIV
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Chasdei Menachem NAZARETH-JLUIT
Toward Passover food packages for Nazi victims.

CLICK–Community Leadership & Intervention of Crisis for Kids & the Elderly HOD HASHARON
Toward establishing the new senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Dor HaPalmach Association TEL AVIV
Toward the exhibit on the contribution of Holocaust survivors to the establishment of Israel.

Dor LeDor Afula–Association for the Development of Services for the Elderly AFULA
Toward establishing a new senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Education and Culture Center–Chasdei Gur Seminar BNEI BRAK
Toward the Holocaust Studies teacher training program.

EfraTa Teachers College JERUSALEM
Toward “Teaching the Holocaust and its Commemoration,” teacher training certification combining academic study, didactic training, and study trips in Israel and Lithuania.

Emunah College for Arts JERUSALEM
Toward the Holocaust Teacher Training program, including using arts and theater as tools for teaching.

Eshel Ashdod ASHDOD
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Eshel Ashkelon Senior Citizen Center ASHKELON
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Eshel Binyamin Safed ZEFAT
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Eshel Lod LOD
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

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

Ezer Mitzion BNEI BRAK
Toward the purchase of medical equipment to be loaned to vulnerable Nazi victims; and the purchase of four ambulances.

Ezra Le’Marpeh–The Israel Institute for Medical Assistance BNEI BRAK
Toward the establishment of a new rehabilitation day center; the purchase of medical equipment to be loaned to Nazi victims; and the purchase of two ambulances.

Ezra Olami JERUSALEM
Toward the Holocaust component of “The School of Jewish Leadership,” 3-month courses in New York and Boston to train young professional counselors for informal education activities for Russian-speaking youth, including three weekend seminars at research centers and an educational visit to Poland, continuing on to Israel.

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
Toward the cost of nursing hours for Nazi victims.

Gil-Ad Geriatric Center RAMAT GAN
Toward renovating the mentally frail department consisting of 33 beds and for purchasing equipment.

Gordon College of Education HAIFA
Toward “Strengthening Holocaust Memories in the 21st century in Israel,” providing education students with in-depth academic knowledge of the Holocaust, experiential learning through visits to museums, exhibitions and events that emphasize Holocaust narratives and memories, didactic skills for teaching Holocaust in elementary schools and an eight day educational visit to Poland.

Gush Etzion Regional Council GUSH ETZION
Toward upgrading the senior day center and for purchasing equipment.

Hadassah–Israel JERUSALEM
Toward a documentary film on the Pocking Walstadt DP camps for use in educational settings.

Haifa University–Strochlit Institute of Holocaust Studies HAIFA
Toward the annual journal DAPIM–Studies on the Shoah, in Hebrew and English.
Hamalaach Gavriel JERUSALEM
Toward the Passover food packages for Nazi victims.

Havatzelet, Moreshet–Mordechai Anielevich Memorial Holocaust Study and Research Center M.P. MENASHE
Toward Holocaust seminars for students and soldiers; the publication of the Holocaust research periodical Yalkut Moreshet; translating and publishing the guides to Lublin and Lodz into English and Spanish; teacher training programs on the Holocaust; “Teaching the Holocaust through Art” two-day seminars for high school students; and the development of the Moreshet website.

Hazon Yeshaya Institutions JERUSALEM
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Hebrew University–Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive JERUSALEM
Toward restoration and digitization of 300 Holocaust-related documentary films.

Hebrew University Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Oral History Division JERUSALEM
Toward digitization of survivor oral histories on the Shoah.

Hessed Mitzion KIRYAT MOTZKIN
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Hillel-Yaffe Government Medical Center HADERA
Toward upgrading two orthopedic departments consisting of 40 beds, establishing 20 additional beds, and purchasing equipment; and the upgrading of two surgery departments consisting of 50 beds, establishing 10 additional beds, and purchasing equipment.

House of Janusz Korczak in Jerusalem JERUSALEM
Toward the database of correspondence of the artist Friedl Dicker-Brandeis, especially the postcards, letters and lecture notes written in Theresienstadt.

IDAN–Association of Community Services for the Elderly in Jerusalem JERUSALEM
Toward renovating the frail department consisting of 30 beds and purchasing equipment.

Institute for Jewish Studies in the CIS JERUSALEM
Toward Bayit LeMidrash, a two-year certification program to train community activists and volunteer teachers in the FSU, including a curriculum of Jewish studies incorporating the Holocaust, developing curriculum and course materials, experiential methods of teaching Jewish studies, intensive 10-day seminars and extensive distance learning.

Israel Experience-Educational Tourism Services JERUSALEM
Toward scholarships for the Holocaust education component of three programs: Aidut, a 10-day trip to Poland and Israel for high school and university students from North and South America, FSU, and Europe; Babiyar, a 5-day program in Ukraine about the Holocaust and its aftermath; and A Different Journey, eight days in Lithuania with an option to Poland, followed by a two-day educational seminar in Israel, for Jewish educators, rabbis and lay leaders.

Jewish Agency for Israel JERUSALEM
Toward subsidies for educational visits to Poland for post-high school students in Israel for a year, Holocaust-related education in the FSU’s Network of Jewish Day and Sunday Schools; advanced training in Holocaust studies for FSU educators, including courses at Yad Vashem and Beit Lohamei Haghetato, field activities, and additional Russian teaching materials; Holocaust education component of the Open University program in the FSU; training South American Jewish educators and Argentine youth movement counselors to teach the Shoah, including summer sessions and visits to Poland and Israel; a series of Jewish Identity weekend seminars for adults in the FSU focusing on the Holocaust; “Holocaust Education and Jewish Identity in Central and Eastern Europe,” including Holocaust content for youth movement activities, and educator training and guidance for Jewish schools; Holocaust elements of “Jewish Literacy and Holocaust Education for FSU Emigrés in Germany,” including academic courses from Israel’s Open University, weekend and one-day seminars, and site visits in Germany and Israel; and the Melton Senior Educators program, two one-month seminars at the Hebrew University for Russian-speaking formal and informal educators from the FSU, Germany, North America and Australia, with a particular focus on the Holocaust.

Kaplan Medical Center REHOVOT
Toward upgrading the dialysis center consisting of 10 units and purchasing 10 new hemodialysis machines.

Kerem Institute for Teacher Training JERUSALEM
Toward training teachers in Holocaust education.

Keren Libi KIRYAT ONO
Toward “Witnesses in Uniform,” educational visits to Poland for IDF officers.

Lahav–Association for the Aged in Givatayim GIVATAYIM
Toward expanding and renovating the Mishmar Hayarden day center for the mentally frail and for purchasing equipment.

Lasova RAMAT GAN
Toward Passover food packages for Nazi victims.

Lehachazikom Velehaeyotam BNEI BRAK
Toward Passover food packages for Nazi victims.

Lev H’SH HAIFA
Toward Passover food packages for Nazi victims.

Lev Ham HADERA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Lihyot Behavod REHOVOT
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Machon Netivei HaHALAча–Ma’agrei Meyda Toranyim GUSH ETZION
Toward seminars for educators on the use of the Holocaust Responsa CD-ROM and developing a teachers guide for using it in educational settings.

Massuah–Institute for the Study of the Holocaust KIBBUTZ TEL YITZHAI
Toward a training course for guides of high school visits to Poland.

Meir Panim Senior Citizen Center JERUSALEM
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Mercaz Beth Jacob in Eretz Yisroel JERUSALEM
Toward the teacher training program in Shoah education, including year-long courses, seminars and workshops, curriculum and resource development courses, developing teaching aids and expanded activity of the Pedagogic Center.
**Gazit Foundation, Inc.,** 19th Street, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel

**Toward Jerusalem**

**Group**

**During offering**

**23 Shoah victims.**

**Mifal Kita Le Olim Chadashim–Day Center**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Mifalei Chinuch Torah VaHessed Or Leah**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Mofet Institute**

**TEL AVIV**

**Toward teaching the Shoah in teacher training colleges.**

**NAMAG–Association of AMD patients in Israel**

**RAMAT-HASHARON**

**Toward purchasing medical equipment to be loaned to Nazi victims.**

**Ner L’Elisheva**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward “Project Chaverim–Shoah Education Groups and Poland Seminar,” an educational trip to Poland for a group of new immigrant students who have participated in a weekly Jewish history lecture series over the entire year, and having the participants volunteer with Holocaust survivors in Israel on a regular basis.**

**Netanya Geriatric Center–Ministry of Health**

**NETANYA**

**Toward upgrading the rehabilitation department consisting of 31 beds and for purchasing equipment; upgrading the physiotherapy and occupational therapy center, and upgrading the skilled nursing department consisting of 23 beds and for purchasing equipment.**

**Netina (Beer Yaacov VeRachel)**

**NETANYA**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Noam Shabbos**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Ofot Hachol**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward production of two full-length Shoah documentaries, eight short film portraits and translation into five languages.**

**Organization of Former Nazi Prisoners–Tel Aviv RISHON LETZION**

**Toward purchasing equipment for the senior club.**

**Rambam Medical Center**

**HAIFA**

**Toward upgrading two surgery departments consisting of 60 beds and for purchasing equipment.**

**Romem Keren David Charitable Fellowship–Day Center**

**BNEI BRAK**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Shem Olam Institute**

**KFAR HAROEH**

**Toward Holocaust education and research activities, including workshops and seminars for teachers, education students, and high school students, and developing study materials.**

**Sheva Medical Center**

**TEL HASHOMER**

**Toward upgrading the neuroscience center consisting of 51 beds and for purchasing equipment.**

**Shoham Geriatric Center–Ministry of Health**

**PARDES HANNA**

**Toward upgrading the skilled nursing department consisting of 36 beds and for purchasing equipment.**

**Tal Chaim**

**PETACH TIKVAH**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**TALI Education Fund**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward development of a Holocaust education program in TALI schools.**

**Tel Aviv University–The Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism**

**TEL AVIV**

**Toward updating, translating from English to Hebrew, and publishing the book “From Empathy to Denial: Arab Responses on the Holocaust.”**

**Tiferet Yamin**

**ASHKELON**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Tov VaHesed**

**MIGDAL HAEMEK**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Union of Local Authorities–Israel**

**TEL AVIV**

**Toward subsidies for needy Israeli high school students for educational visits to Poland.**

**University of Haifa**

**HAIFA**

**Toward publishing “The State of Israel and the Issue of Material Compensation from Germany.”**

**Yaacov Herzog Center for Jewish Studies**

**D.N. SDEH GAT**

**Toward the Holocaust component of the Pensioners Colleges seminars, including field trips, lectures, and discussions for seniors, many of them Holocaust survivors.**

**Yad Beyad Lod**

**LOD**

**Toward the food program for Nazi victims.**

**Yad Mordechai Museum**

**MP HOF ASKELON**

**Toward seminars and study days on the Holocaust for high school students and soldiers, developing new study programs and materials, and in-service training sessions for its educational staff and teachers accompanying visiting school classes; and upgrading the museum.**

**Yad Sarah**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward purchasing portable medical equipment to be loaned to Nazi victims.**

**Yad Vashem**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward conservation, preservation, digitization, cataloguing and computerization of the archives; archival acquisition particularly from Eastern European archives; and translating and publishing four memoirs and research works written in Russian by immigrant survivors from the FSU; three research projects dealing with the aftermath of the Holocaust; developing the website, including producing new online exhibitions with testimonies and documentary footage and expanding Yad Vashem’s YouTube channels and the site for survivors; intensifying cooperation with ultra-Orthodox society in order to integrate Holocaust education into its schools, including professional development seminars, developing materials for the religious community, and subsidizing purchases of existing materials; and assisting survivors in publishing their memoirs.**

**YEDID–The Association for Community Empowerment**

**JERUSALEM**

**Toward expanding the legal and social assistance program for Nazi victims.**

**Yiddish Theater in Israel–Yiddishpiel**

**TEL AVIV**

**Toward the Yiddish Theater, including performance in old age homes.**
Zalman Shazar Center for Jewish History, JERUSALEM
Toward “Journey into Jewish Heritage,” mapping and documenting pre-Holocaust centers of Jewish life through a three-week field seminar including interviews with residents and recording of Jewish sites, by Israeli college students who study the community to be mapped, Czerniowice, Ukraine.

Zchut V’Tzidkat Chasdei Aryeh, ASHDOD
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Zdalot Avot, TIRAT HACARMEL
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Zeirei Agudat Chabad Haifa, HAIFA
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

**Italy $150,360**

Jewish Community of Milan, MILAN
Toward housekeeping and personal care services, transportation, meals-on-wheels, case management, telephone support, and a monthly day center and socialization program for Nazi victims.

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

Latvia $293,008

Association “Shamir,” RIGA
Toward teacher training seminars on the Holocaust.

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 $227,476**

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.

**Mexico $2,667**

Memoria y Tolerancia, PASEO DE LAS LOMAS, DEL. ALVARO OBREGON
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

**Moldova $720,630**

Center of Training and Professional Development, KISHINEV
Toward gathering regional curators, educators, and researchers for seminars and workshops about effectively presenting the Holocaust in museums and schools.

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.

Jewish Cultural Center Kedem, KISHINEV
Toward the program “Learning about the Holocaust,” including publication of material, research in the National Archive, and seminars for teachers and teenagers including meeting survivors and visits to Holocaust sites.

**Netherlands $70,000**

Dutch Jewish Social Services, AMSTERDAM
Toward in-home nursing for Nazi victims.

**New Zealand $16,000**

Wellington Jewish Care of the Aged, PARAPARAUMU BEACH
Toward emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

**Poland $401,847**

Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland, WARSAW
Toward “How to Survive – Strategies of Survival Outside the Ghetto,” workshops for high school teachers who will then work with their students and prepare school projects that aim to deepen the students’ understanding of the Holocaust.

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.

Galicia Jewish Heritage Institute, KRAKOW
Toward a week-long teacher training on using the new educational interactive DVD, “The Holocaust: The History and the Destruction of the Jews,” the first such material in Polish.

**Romania $391,250**

Asociația Memoriala “Hebraica” Nusfalau, SĂLĂU
Toward the museum’s Holocaust Education program, increasing the number of students who visit by subsidizing transportation costs and meals for schools, creating a Holocaust survivor speaker’s bureau for schools, and hosting survivors at the museum as “scholars in residence” for a week at a time; and the Northern Transylvanian Holocaust Memorial Museum Holocaust teacher training, a two-year program of monthly lectures in the museum and conducting research.

Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania, BUCHAREST
Toward purchasing medication, homecare, winter relief, and a food program including vouchers, meals on wheels and meals in canteens; and a loan, to be repaid in five years toward additional funding for social services for Nazi victims.

Institute of Hebraic & Judaic Studies, CLUJ-NAPOCA
Toward Holocaust teacher training of three two-week stages, and a two-week course to teach Romanian journalists about the Holocaust in Romania including trips to memorial sites and meeting with survivors.
Russia and Eastern Former Soviet Republics $11,581,225

Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-Don and the Rostov Region Fund ROSTOV-ON-DON
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 St. Petersburg and North-west 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.

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.

Jewish Welfare Committee of Krasnoyarsk and Krasnoyarsk Region KRASNOYARS
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 of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation NIZHNY NOVGOROD
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.

Kalinigrad 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.

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, KIRGYZSTAN
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.

Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center MOSCOW
Toward “Teaching the Holocaust in Russia,” educator training for secondary school teachers, professors of education, and teachers in Jewish schools, including seminars throughout the FSU, an international summer school for teachers from Russia and other FSU republics, a seminar at Yad Vashem for teachers and professors of education from Russian universities, follow-up training, and publication of new pedagogical material; and toward preserving and use of personal collections of Nazi victims.

All-Russian State Library for Foreign Literature MOSCOW
Toward provenance research, cataloging, translating, and publishing Jewish manuscripts and scrolls held in the collections of the Regional State Research Library of Nizhny Novgorod, most originating from Hungary.

Serbia $190,538

Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia BELGRADE
Toward the healthcare 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.

Jewish Community in Zemun ZEMUN
Toward “Righteous Among the Nations–Serbia,” a book and CD to be used as a textbook as part of the national education curriculum.

Slovakia $156,192

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.

Milan Simecka Foundation BRATISLAVA
Toward the traveling exhibition, “Anne Frank–History for Future,” enabling students to post accompanying projects online, and teacher training on utilizing online resources to teach the Holocaust.

Sweden $162,884

Association of Holocaust Survivors in Sweden STOCKHOLM
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Gothenburg GOTHENBURG
Toward an emergency assistance program 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 homecare, psychological counseling, and social work services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Old Age Home STOCKHOLM
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.
Switzerland $20,000
Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization ZURICH
Toward the emergency assistance programs for Nazi victims.

Ukraine $10,918,443
Charitable Fund “Jewish Charitable Committee” LVOV
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 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 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 food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Tkuma Central Ukrainian Holocaust Foundation DNEPROPETROVSK
Toward teacher training seminars, student competition on “Holocaust, Heritage and Humanism,” interactive multimedia-based seminars for students and young activists introducing the Holocaust, informal seminars for young Jewish families, public discussions of the Holocaust conducted by scholars and authors, creation of a mobile Holocaust exhibit with the participation of Jewish youth and survivors, and creation of multimedia materials enabling distance learning in Holocaust studies.

Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies KIEV
Toward the week-long educational visit to the Belzec Extermination Camp for secondary school teachers.

United Kingdom $1,347,000
Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain MIDDLESEX
Toward homecare, social work teams, outreach programs, emergency assistance, meals on wheels, and medical care for Nazi victims.

Ben Uri Gallery, The London Jewish Museum of Art LONDON
Toward the exhibit, “Auktion 392: Reclaiming the Galerie Stern, Düsseldorf – Telling the Story of Art, Politics, Persecution and Restitution,” illustrating the social and economic persecution of the Jews through the story of Max Stern as an art dealer and the forced sale of his gallery contents and a presentation on restitution organizations that register or restitute cultural property.

Conference of European Rabbis LONDON
Toward a web-based database of Jewish community cemeteries and martyr sites as well as relevant European laws and policies for heritage preservation, enabling scholars, religious organizations and individuals to obtain information about such sites now available only from disparate sources.

Imperial War Museum LONDON
Toward the Teacher Fellowship Programme in Holocaust Education, training educators from the UK and other countries to act as ambassadors for Holocaust education in their communities, including a summer institute in London, developing new educational projects, and visits to Yad Vashem, Lithuania, and Poland, and digitizing and conserving the Oral Histories Collection.

Jewish Museum LONDON
Toward developing a new permanent display on history of the Holocaust including a dedicated Holocaust Education Gallery, and inclusion in the History Gallery a permanent display on “Refugees from Nazism and Rebuilding Lives.”

UK Friends of Yad Yisroel SALFORD
Toward the Eastern Europe Heritage Trip, a 10-day program for students from Manchester, London and Belarus to visit Jewish and Holocaust sites in Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania, preceded by lectures and workshops.

World ORT Union LONDON
Toward the development of a Bulgarian Holocaust education website and translation of materials into Bulgarian, for a new Holocaust Education Center in Sofia.

United States $16,761,029
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 NEWTON, MA
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Annual Scholars’ Conference on the Holocaust and the Churches MERION STATION, CT
Toward publishing selected papers from the 39th Annual Scholars Conference on the Holocaust and the Churches.

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, meals-on-wheels, and the Café Europa program 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 3-week educational program focusing on the Holocaust for 12 cadets and midshipmen from the U.S. Service Academies, including a visit to Holocaust-related sites in Poland. Participants are required to write and present a paper at the program’s end.

Baltimore Jewish Council
BALTIMORE, MD
Toward the Holocaust education workshop for public, private and parochial school teachers.

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, home care, meals-on-wheels, emergency assistance, and counseling services for Nazi victims.

Blue Card Inc.
NEW YORK, NY
Toward the financial assistance program 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.

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

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

Chicago Filmmakers
CHICAGO, IL
Toward the documentary film “Rumbala’s Echo,” about the execution of 27,800 people in Latvia’s Rumbala Forest. The film will use survivor interviews, existing footage, books, trial transcripts and photos, and will be used in schools throughout Latvia with an accompanying educator’s guide.

Chico Research Foundation–California State University
CHICO, CA
Toward the summer teacher training program in Poland.

Claims Conference–Registration of
Torah Scrolls in Ukraine
NEW YORK, NY
Toward the registration of Torah scrolls and other ritual scrolls in Ukraine.

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

Community Improvement Council Inc.
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.

Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation
BROOKLINE, MA
Toward the Jewish Education Program, providing professional development opportunities, individualized consulting services, and resources to Jewish day and supplemental schools in order to improve Holocaust education.

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service
WEST PALM BEACH, FL
Toward homecare, case management, information and referral services, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

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

Gerda and Kurt Klein Foundation
NARBERTH, PA
Toward the production and distribution of the multimedia educational kit “Stand Up, Speak Out, Lend a Hand,” which explains the Holocaust and promotes tolerance.

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

Holocaust Memorial Resource and Education Center of Florida
MAITLAND, FL
Toward digitizing testimonies and producing corresponding educational materials.

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

Holocaust Museum Houston
HOUSTON, TX
Toward a five-day educator training workshop in Spanish primarily for secondary school teachers from Latin American countries and the Houston area; and toward the five-day Summer Institute for Teachers.

Holocaust Resource Center and Archives/Queensborough Community College
BAYSIDE, NY
Toward the exhibition “How American Jewish Cartoonists Alerted America to the Holocaust” and teacher training sessions on how to teach the message behind this exhibition in their classrooms.

Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program
NEW YORK, NY
Toward the Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program.
Holocaust Survivors Group of Southern Nevada | LAS VEGAS, NV
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Holocaust Teacher Training Program | NEW YORK, NY
Toward training public high school teachers to teach the Holocaust in American secondary schools, including educational visits to sites of Nazi atrocities and lectures from Holocaust survivors and scholars.

International Documentary Association | LOS ANGELES, CA
Toward editing, sound and graphics for the documentary film “Heroes of the Holocaust.”

JCC of the Greater Five Towns | CEDARHURST, NY
Toward meals-on-wheels, in-home supportive counseling, information and referrals, group therapy, crisis intervention, recreation, transportation, and social gatherings for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Center at Starrett City | BROOKLYN, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Center of Greater Baltimore | BALTIMORE, MD
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Center of Greater Buffalo and Holocaust Resource Center of Buffalo | GETZVILLE, NY
Toward the Café Europa program.

Jewish Community Center of Staten Island | STATEN ISLAND, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Council of Canarsie | BROOKLYN, NY
Toward homecare, transportation, case management, socialization, and other social services 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 Services of South Florida | NORTH MIAMI, FL
Toward homemaking, companion and respite services, transportation, information and referral services, case management, food packages, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family & 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 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 a socialization program 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 Services of the East Bay | BERKELEY, CA
Toward case management, counseling, homecare, restitution and financial assistance, friendly visiting, and socialization programs 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.

Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland | BEACHWOOD, OH
Toward homecare, case management, information and referral, emergency assistance, socialization, meals-on-wheels, and transportation for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Broward County | PLANTATION, FL
Toward case management, home healthcare, 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.
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 Orange County
IRVINE, CA
Toward case management, homecare, emergency assistance, and transportation for Nazi victims.

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

Jewish Family Service of Silicon Valley
LOS GATOS, CA
Toward case management, counseling, emergency assistance, and socialization programs 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
MILWAUKEE, WI
Toward homecare, case management, financial assistance, information and referral, and food assistance 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—Albuquerque
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
Toward case coordination for homecare, counseling, socialization, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Central Maryland
BALTIMORE, MD
Toward homecare and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford
WEST HARTFORD, CT
Toward homecare, counseling, emergency assistance, and case management 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 training middle and high school educators to teach the Holocaust, including education about rescuers, and a traveling exhibition focusing on the rescue of Jews by non-Jews during the Holocaust, geared to middle school students and older students and adults and supported by local Holocaust centers providing educational offerings based on the exhibition, as well as an accompanying exhibition guide, teacher’s resource with suggested classroom activities, and additional resource materials for the community.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous
NEW YORK, NY
Toward support for Righteous Gentiles.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous
NEW YORK, NY
Toward the completion of the virtual reconstruction of the records of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, the largest Nazi art-looting agency.

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.

Lakewood Community Services Corporation
LAKEWOOD, NJ
Toward meals on wheels, homecare, socialization, and assistance with benefits for Nazi victims.

Legal Services for New York City
BROOKLYN, NY
Toward legal services for Nazi victims including issues of housing, prevention of homelessness, disability and retirement benefits, citizenship advocacy, and government-funded home and healthcare benefits.

Looted Cultural Property Project
NEW YORK, NY
Toward the Metropair program for Nazi victims, including home repair and furniture repair and replacement.
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust NEW YORK, NY

Toward visual history accessibility at the Keeping History Center, which will present the Museums assets and artifacts in a state-of-the-art, communal environment and present visual and oral survivor histories, and toward Holocaust-related educational programs.

Nachas Health & Family Network BROOKLYN, NY

Toward assistance with benefits, case management, health screenings and information programs, telephone support, and support and therapy programs for Nazi victims.

National Registry Project NEW YORK, NY

Toward registering all survivors who came to the U.S. after the war and updating the database.

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 crisis assessment and referrals for Nazi victims experiencing psychiatric, psychological or behavioral crises, and counseling services and support groups 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 a new initiative to identify and treat mental health issues and provide 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.

Riverdale YM-YWHA Simon Senior Center BRONX, NY

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Rockland Hidden Children MONTVALE, NJ

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Rockland Jewish Family Service WEST NYACK, NY

Toward transportation, homecare, companion services, counseling, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Rodeph Chesed Volunteer Ambulette Transport BROOKLYN, NY

Toward the transportation for medical appointments, shopping, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Russian American Jewish Experience (RAJE) MONSEY, NY

Toward the RAJE Fellowship Program for 500 students, sessions on Jewish identity and history, including the Holocaust, and the opportunity for a two-week educational visit to Eastern Europe and Israel including a strong Holocaust education component and site visits.

Rutgers University/The Allen & Joan Bildner Center for the Study of Jewish Life NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ

Toward a Master Teacher Institute for Holocaust Education, a two-year study program to develop expert teachers in Holocaust studies who can serve as resource providers in their schools, districts and communities.

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service 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 the “Suitcase Project,” a series of 12 biographical curriculum suitcases, each focusing on the life on a local Holocaust survivor. After the exhibit is over, individualized lesson plans will be added to each case and they will be available for circulation to New Jersey schools, with digitized suitcases to be available on the Center’s website.

The Jewish Museum NEW YORK, NY

Toward the exhibit, “Reclaimed: The Collection of Jacques Goudstikker,” presenting European masterpieces looted by the Nazis from the collection of Jacques Goudstikker, a Jewish art dealer who owned an influential gallery in Amsterdam before World War II, and recently restituted by the Dutch government. It is the largest claim to Nazi-looted art ever restored and includes the most important Old Master paintings ever restituted. The exhibition will illuminate Goudstikker’s life, the theft of his inventory by the Nazis, and the legal battle that ended in 2006 with the restitution of some 200 works from his collection.

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 NEW YORK, NY

Toward Holocaust teacher training and developing materials; and toward an intensive Fellowship for Yeshiva/Day School Holocaust instructors and principals.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum WASHINGTON, DC

Toward the “Archival Acquisitions and Reproduction Project,” particularly
in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, South America, Greece, and the former Yugoslavia; and “Regional Education Summits” to improve coordination of existing networks engaged in Holocaust education and support a national corps of advanced Holocaust educators in the U.S.

Voice of Piotrkow Survivors
KEW GARDENS, NY
Toward a quarterly research publication by and for survivors.

Washington State Holocaust Education Resource Center
SEATTLE, WA
Toward the teacher training program, “Teaching the Holocaust: Content, Context, and Pedagogy.”

Westchester Jewish Community Services
WHITE PLAINS, NY
Toward homecare for Nazi victims.

YIVO Institute For Jewish Research
NEW YORK, NY

Young Israel Senior Services of Midwood
BROOKLYN, NY
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

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 Judía de Venezuela
CARACAS
Toward the emergency assistance programs for Nazi victims.

Allocations from the Swiss Banks Settlement
Looted Assets Class for 2009

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance or in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2009. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Argentina $101,334
Tzedaka Foundation
BUENOS AIRES

Australia $95,911
JewishCare, New South Wales
SYDNEY

Belgium $59,888
Service Social Juif
BRUSSELS

Brazil $63,056
União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES
SÃO PAULO

Bulgaria $58,888
Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom”
SOFIA

Canada $140,933
Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors
MONTREAL, QC

Croatia $9,778
Jewish Community Zagreb
ZAGREB

Czech Republic $54,666
Terezín Initiative - International Terezín Association
PRAGUE

France $224,744
Fonds Social Juif Unifie (FSJU)
PARIS

Germany $154,444
Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Greece $17,334
Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece
ATHENS

Hungary $294,000
Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation
BUDAPEST

Israel $2,280,770
Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel
TEL AVIV

Italy $52,666
Union of Italian Jewish Communities
ROME

Mexico $42,666
Memoria y Tolerancia
PASEO DE LAS LOMAS

Austria $21,334
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Sozialabteilung
VIENNA

Bosnia-Herzegovina $9,778
La Benevolencija
SARAJEVO

Brazil $63,056
União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social - UNIBES
SÃO PAULO

Bulgaria $58,888
Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom”
SOFIA

Canada $140,933
Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors
MONTREAL, QC

Croatia $9,778
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Czech Republic $54,666
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Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece
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Hungary $294,000
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Memoria y Tolerancia
PASEO DE LAS LOMAS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization Name and Location</th>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Dutch Jewish Social Services AMSTERDAM</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Central Jewish Welfare Commission WARSAW</td>
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<td>$120,000</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) BUCHAREST</td>
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<td>Blue Card NEW YORK, NY</td>
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<td>Ferd &amp; Gladys Alpert Jewish Family &amp; Children’s Service WEST PALM BEACH, FL</td>
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<td>Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park BROOKLYN, NY</td>
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<td>Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services CLEARWATER, FL</td>
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Allocations from the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims for 2009

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2009. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Community Mission</td>
<td>ODESSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$347,231</td>
<td>Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope</td>
<td>BROOKLYN, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$3,870,421</td>
<td>Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain</td>
<td>MIDDLESEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies</td>
<td>ELIZABETH, NJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Allocations from In-Home Services Funds for 2009*

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2009. 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>€199,893</td>
<td>Tzedaka Foundation</td>
<td>BUENOS AIRES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>€864,375</td>
<td>JewishCare, New South Wales</td>
<td>SYDNEY</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Care, Victoria</td>
<td>MELBOURNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>€431,004</td>
<td>Hesed Rakhaim</td>
<td>MINSK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>€175,000</td>
<td>Royal Society for Jewish Welfare “Centrale”</td>
<td>ANTWERP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service Social Juif</td>
<td>BRUSSELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>€208,831</td>
<td>União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social–UNIBES</td>
<td>SÃO PAULO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>€142,562</td>
<td>Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom”</td>
<td>SOFIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>€653,262</td>
<td>Circle of Care</td>
<td>TORONTO, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors</td>
<td>MONTREAL, QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service Agency</td>
<td>VANCOUVER, BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>€103,750</td>
<td>Terezín Initiative–International Terezín Association</td>
<td>PRAGUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>€1,545,512</td>
<td>Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation</td>
<td>BUDAPEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>€13,500,000</td>
<td>Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel</td>
<td>TEL AVIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>€60,000</td>
<td>Dutch Jewish Social Services</td>
<td>AMSTERDAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>€263,500</td>
<td>Central Jewish Welfare Commission</td>
<td>WARSAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>€345,375</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM)</td>
<td>BUCHAREST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>€4,021,227</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>Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg and the North West</td>
<td>ST. PETERSBURG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation</td>
<td>MOSCOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation</td>
<td>NIZHNY NOVGOROD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>€113,250</td>
<td>Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic</td>
<td>BRATISLAVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>€30,000</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Stockholm</td>
<td>STOCKHOLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>€2,643,488</td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Community Mission “Ednist”</td>
<td>ODESSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund “Hesed Kharkov Ezori” KHARKOV

United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€442,540</td>
<td>Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain</td>
<td>MIDDLESEX</td>
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</table>

United States €3,816,146

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies</td>
<td>ELIZABETH, NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferd and Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children’s Service</td>
<td>WEST PALM BEACH, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park</td>
<td>BROOKLYN, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island</td>
<td>BROOKLYN, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Community Services of South Florida</td>
<td>NORTH MIAMI, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Boston</td>
<td>WALTHAM, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia</td>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family and Children’s Service of San Francisco</td>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland</td>
<td>BEACHWOOD, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Broward County</td>
<td>PLANTATION, FL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati</td>
<td>CINCINNATI, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles</td>
<td>LOS ANGELES, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Family Service of San Diego</td>
<td>SAN DIEGO, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago</td>
<td>CHICAGO, IL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope</td>
<td>BROOKLYN, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County</td>
<td>BOCA RATON, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selfhelp Community Services</td>
<td>NEW YORK, NY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Allocations from the Hungarian Gold Train Settlement for 2009

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services in 2009 to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Australia $120,000
Jewish Care, Victoria MELBOURNE
JewishCare, New South Wales SYDNEY

Canada $263,200
Circle of Care TORONTO, ON
Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors MONTREAL, QC

Czech Republic $8,483
Federation of Jewish Communities - Prague Jewish Community PRAGUE

Hungary $983,900
Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation BUDAPEST

Israel $1,785,000
Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel TEL AVIV

Romania $35,356
Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) BUCHAREST

Slovakia $17,957
Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic BRATISLAVA

United States $851,725
Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles LOS ANGELES, CA
Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford WEST HARTFORD, CT
Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family & Children’s Service WEST PALM BEACH, FL

Jewish Community Services of South Florida NORTH MIAMI, FL
Jewish Family Service of Broward County PLANTATION, FL
Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service BOCA RATON, FL

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago CHICAGO, IL
Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Boston WALTHAM, MA
Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit WEST BLOOMFIELD, MI
Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies ELIZABETH, NJ
Bikur Cholim of Rockland County MONSEY, NY
Blue Card NEW YORK, NY

Guards of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park BROOKLYN, NY
Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope BROOKLYN, NY
Selfhelp Community Services NEW YORK, NY

Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland BEACHWOOD, OH
Jewish Family and Children’s Service of Greater Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, PA

Sweden $256,337
Jewish Community of Stockholm STOCKHOLM

Allocations from the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund for 2009

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2009 and 2010. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Bosnia-Herzegovina $20,000
La Benevolencija SARAJEVO

Bulgaria $30,000
Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” SOFIA

Croatia $14,469
Jewish Community Zagreb ZAGREB

Greece $10,000
Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece ATHENS

Serbia $22,500
Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia BELGRADE

Hungary $40,500
Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation BUDAPEST

Romania $2,232
Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) BUCHAREST

Russia $143,500
Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region KATERINBURG

Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation NIZHNY NOVGOROD
Allocations from the Additional Labor Distribution Amount for 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>$34,901</td>
<td>Hesed Rakhaim MINSK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>La Benevolencija SARAJEVO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” SOFIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
<td>Jewish Community of Estonia TALLINN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
<td>Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation BUDAPEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Latvian Council of Jewish Communities RIGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
<td>Lithuanian Jewish Community VILNIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>$20,941</td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee KISHINEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) BUCHAREST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>$336,449</td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-Don and the Rostov Region Fund ROSTOV-ON-DON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg and North-West ST. PETERSBURG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region EXKATERINBURG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation MOSCOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee of Krasnoyarsk and Krasnoyarsk Region</td>
<td>Krasnoyarsk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation NIZHNY NOVGOROD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>$24,500</td>
<td>Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia BELGRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>$305,737</td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee LVOV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee KIEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Charitable Committee DNEPROPETROVSK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jewish Welfare Community Mission “Ednist” ODESSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund “Hesed Kharkov Ezori” KHARKOV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 the needs of victims of Nazism over the next few years will increase as the population ages, and that more survivors will require ongoing services like in-home care.

Yet the sources of restitution funds that support current Claims Conference allocations for social services will not last as long.

As of December 31, 2007, the fund was $170 million. 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 few 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, 2008.

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 Claims Conference 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. The Claims Conference continued to make direct payments to Righteous Gentiles recognized before 1989.

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.

For 2008, the Claims Conference paid a total of $95,200 to this program. Since the program’s inception, the Claims Conference has directly assisted a total of 784 non-Jews recognized as Righteous Gentiles by Yad Vashem, and has paid approximately $6.7 million in direct payments and additional allocations to JFR. This program is now funded through Claims Conference Institutional Allocations.

Community Leader Fund

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany has provided 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 received 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 2008. Since 1954, the Claims Conference has helped more than 90 community leaders or their widows, aggregating $2,246,812.
Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

Summary of Financial Statements
Year Ended 2008

The following is a summary and explanation, prepared by the Claims Conference, of the 2008 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, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Compensation to Survivors&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$371 million</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Regarding Property&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$156 million</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Social Welfare Programs&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$67 million</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of Administrative Expenses&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$8 million</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement for Implementation of Technical Services&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$4 million</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$49 million</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total-Statement of Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$655 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$82 million</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Received</strong></td>
<td><strong>$737 million</strong></td>
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</table>
### Expenses Year Ended December 31, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Compensation to Survivors(^1)</td>
<td>$373 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of Property - Goodwill Fund(^2)</td>
<td>$33 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations(^3)</td>
<td>$246 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration(^4)</td>
<td>$19 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Technical Services(^5)</td>
<td>$3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^6)</td>
<td>$6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total-Statement of Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$680 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Banks Settlement Payments to Account Holders and Heirs(^7)</td>
<td>$82 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Distributed</strong></td>
<td><strong>$762 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Direct Compensation to Survivors: The total amount of payments for the compensation programs for individual survivors in 2008 (contractual programs) was approximately $373 million. In certain limited cases, heirs also receive payments.

   Article 2 Fund: Monthly pensions for Holocaust survivors living in need (not in Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union). $278 million was paid in 2008.

   Hardship Fund: One-time payments for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who did not receive a payment under the German Federal Indemnification Law and who suffered damage to health. $27 million was paid in 2008.

   Central and Eastern European Fund: Monthly pensions for Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe and the republics of the Former Soviet Union. $48 million was paid in 2008.

   Budapest Fund: One-time payments on behalf of the German Government to survivors who were persecuted in Budapest at any time during the period from March 1944 to January 1945. $15 million was paid in 2008.

   International Fellowship of Christians and Jews: One-time payments on behalf of the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews to survivors meeting eligibility criteria. $5 million was paid in 2008.

2) Heirs of Property - Goodwill Fund is the net amount representing applications that were approved as a liability under the Goodwill program during 2008.

3) Allocations: In 2008, the Claims Conference allocated approximately $253 million. Net of cancellations, this amounted to $246 million.

   $173 million was allocated from the Claims Conference Successor Organization, which recovers and sells unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany.

   Most of these allocations are for social care programs for elderly, needy Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Programs include provision of homecare and case management, emergency assistance grants, food packages, medical equipment, nursing beds and senior day centers. The remainder supports Shoah research, education, and documentation. The Claims Conference made the following further social welfare allocations in 2008 to benefit needy Jewish victims of Nazism:

   - $49 million for in-home services to needy survivors funded by the German government;
   - $17 million from the ICHEIC Humanitarian Program;
   - $6 million from the German Foundation;
   - $1 million from the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets; and
   - $13 million comprised primarily of Hungarian Gold Train and certain ongoing government programs.

   It should be noted that significant allocations for programs in 2009 were made in 2008 and such allocations are in addition to those described above.

4) Administration: A significant part of the administrative expenses of Claims Conference programs are 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 $3.8 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 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 2008. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2008 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.
## Liabilities and Net Assets as of December 31, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill Fund Awardees–Property Owners and Heirs¹</td>
<td>$98 million</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses²</td>
<td>$113 million</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Value of Unsold Restituted Properties (Net)³</td>
<td>$23 million</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Payable–Previously Allocated⁴</td>
<td>$360 million</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Programs⁵</td>
<td>$385 million</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Contractual Obligations⁶</td>
<td>$5 million</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Future Costs⁷</td>
<td>$19 million</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses⁸</td>
<td>$15 million</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Liabilities⁹</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other¹⁰</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated for Longer-Term Needs¹¹</td>
<td>$158 million</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>$1.18 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 claims.

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, 2008 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 the German Foundation, ICHEIC, and the Swiss Banks Settlement. It also includes funds for payments to identified eligible individuals under individual compensation programs where the amounts were received at the end of 2008 for disbursement during 2009.

5) Designated for Programs refers to funds available for allocation for social welfare programs (e.g., homecare 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 ICHEIC.

6) Designated for Contractual Obligations is composed of funds received in 2008 that are designated for payments to individuals to be identified under individual compensation programs in 2009.

7) Designated for Future Costs represents funds designated for future costs, i.e., funds earmarked for expenditures to take place in 2009 and thereafter.

8) Accrued Expenses is comprised of expenses for 2008 anticipated to be paid in 2009.

9) Contingent Liabilities relates to liabilities arising from litigation involving the Claims Conference.

10) Other consists primarily of deferred income.

11) 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 Nazi 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.
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The Claims Conference
Chairman is an ex officio member of all committees except the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee.
### Senior Staff*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Executive Vice President</td>
<td>Greg Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Joseph Berger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Executive Vice President</td>
<td>Karen Heilig</td>
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<td>Assistant Director, Institutional Allocations</td>
<td>Nicole Charbani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Article 2 Fund/Hardship Fund, United States</td>
<td>Semyon Domnitser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Swiss Deposited Assets Program</td>
<td>Elena Vournas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Restitution Specialist</td>
<td>Arie Bucheister</td>
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<td>Hillary Kessler-Godin</td>
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<td>Lydia Griffin</td>
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<td>Louis D’Agostino</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Elvira Glueck</td>
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<td>Saul Kagan</td>
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<td>Shlomo Gur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative in Israel</td>
<td>Avraham Pressler</td>
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<td>Director of Israel Office</td>
<td>Chen Yurista</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Consultant for Allocations, Israel</td>
<td>Zvi Inbar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Administration, Israel</td>
<td>David Reichman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Compensation Programs, Israel</td>
<td>Rael Rubinstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Compensation Programs, Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Andrea Haas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as of July 2009

### Review Authorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Advisor, Israel</td>
<td>Ehud Moses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Payment Department, Israel</td>
<td>Adina Dana</td>
</tr>
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<td>Moshe Jahoda</td>
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<td>Georg Heuberger</td>
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<td>Roman Haller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director of Successor Organization</td>
<td>Jurgen Roth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Negotiations</td>
<td>Konrad Matschke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Compensation Programs, Germany</td>
<td>Dr. Monika Beyerle</td>
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<td>Financial Officer, Germany</td>
<td>Angelika Huebinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Logistical Center</td>
<td>Kerstin Schlüter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Article 2/Hardship Fund</td>
<td>Julia Gafsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Independent Review Office</td>
<td>Boris Gutelmacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as of July 2009

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*as of July 2009
The Claims Conference has been dedicated to securing a measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution since 1951.

ON THE COVER: A Nazi victim in Israel with a young visitor, part of a program of AMCHA, the National Center for Psychosocial Support of Survivors of the Holocaust, which receives ongoing significant Claims Conference support. AMCHA’s friendly visitors are part of the organization’s attempt to alleviate the social and emotional distress of Jewish victims of Nazism.

Photo: Sarah Levin
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