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OUR MISSION

As a result of negotiations with the Claims Conference since 1952, the German government has paid more than \$60 billion in indemnification for suffering and losses resulting from Nazi persecution.

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 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.

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.


The Claims Conference is also addressing the needs of the aging population of Jewish

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.

victims of Nazi persecution today through grants to organizations, primarily funded today 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.

A close-up portrait of an elderly woman with grey hair and deep wrinkles on her face. She is wearing a blue sweater over a white collared shirt. Her hands are clasped in front of her. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

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.

Photo: Sarah Levin

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Julius Berman

In preparation for and on Yom Kippur, we plead, "Do not cast us out in our old age; when our strength fails, do not abandon us."

There are more than a half million Jewish victims of Nazism around the world who, thankfully, are still with us, all of them now elderly. As it has always been, the Claims Conference is in the forefront of addressing their needs.

Following a review of current and future needs of Nazi victims and sources of funding available in the near future, the Claims Conference Board of Directors has approved a plan to increase its allocations that fund services to Nazi victims and also approved a multi-year allocation plan.

Allocations are primarily from the proceeds of the Successor Organization, which recovers unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. These funds have enabled the Claims Conference to become a pioneer in developing and funding specialized care for elderly Jewish victims of Nazism in 50 countries. The Claims Conference's expertise in creating and supporting programs has led to its administration of allocations from other sources of Holocaust-related compensation. Most recently, the Claims Conference has been aggressively negotiating with the German government for funds to support homecare for survivors, mindful that our resources are finite and that new sources of funding must be found to continue these services for the next 10 to 15 years.

Believing that the stories of Jewish victims of Nazism must be preserved for future generations, the Claims Conference has launched the Worldwide Shoah Memoirs Collection for previously unpublished or unavailable manuscripts from survivors. The Claims Conference is collecting these memoirs so that the world will learn of the Shoah from first-hand accounts when the victims are no longer with us to tell their harrowing stories of survival, each one unique and each one deserving to be preserved.

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

The Claims Conference is fortunate to have an outstanding staff handling Claims Conference activities, which are as diverse as negotiations with the highest levels of governments, disseminating information to survivors and communities, managing allocations to agencies around the world, and ensuring that our finances and public information continue to conform to the highest levels of accountability and transparency.

We must always remember that the total numbers and dollars of the Claims Conference's work are really the sum of payments to and programs for individual victims. Behind every survivor there is a story. Behind every dollar distributed there is a story. The Claims Conference strives every day so that Holocaust survivors know that they have not been forgotten, and will never be forgotten.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Gideon Taylor

At its annual 2008 negotiations in Berlin with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained an estimated total of \$360 million for programs for Holocaust survivors over the next decade. Details are in this report, but there are two items that warrant particular attention, more for their historical significance than their dollar value.

Two groups of Jews whose experiences during the Shoah had never been acknowledged by the government of Germany are now receiving payments from the Claims Conference. Certain Jewish survivors of the Nazi siege of Leningrad may now be eligible for payments from the Hardship Fund, and an estimated 6,000 Holocaust survivors who were persecuted in Nazi-occupied Budapest and still live in Eastern Europe are receiving special one-time payments.

By advocating for the rights of these victims to receive German government compensation, the Claims Conference ensured that history will not forget their suffering. Claims Conference negotiations every year are responsible for considerable expansions in ongoing compensation programs, benefiting tens of thousands of survivors who would not have otherwise been eligible for payments.

In Eastern and Central Europe, the Claims Conference is actively working with the World Jewish Restitution Organization in numerous countries on the often difficult issue of property restitution. This area of Holocaust-related restitution has proven very challenging due to governments' reluctance to pass comprehensive, fair legislation or implement such legislation properly. We have made some progress in individual countries and will continue to press governments on this issue of fundamental justice.

The Claims Conference continues to recover properties in the former East Germany through its Successor Organization, which was established due to far-sighted Claims Conference action in 1990 during German reunification. Negotiations nearly two decades ago has made it possible for former owners and heirs of Nazi victims to recover family assets in the former East Germany and the Claims Conference to ensure that unclaimed properties could remain with the Jewish people.

The result of Successor Organization proceeds is an allocations program that has pioneered care for aging Nazi victims in more than 50 countries since 1995.

I would particularly like to thank Chief Operating Officer Greg Schneider for his dedication and commitment, to acknowledge the roles of Karen Heilig as Assistant Executive Vice President and Joseph Berger as Chief Financial Officer, and to extend appreciation to the outstanding staff around the world. My deep gratitude goes to Saul Kagan for his guidance and counsel. I am honored to work with Claims Conference leaders Julius Berman, Reuven Merhav, and Roman Kent, whose deep commitment and experience help guide the organization in its numerous tasks. The Claims Conference is also fortunate to have other board and committee members who share their time and expertise to obtain a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazism.



Bergen Belsen, Germany, May 1945, Former inmates on a train car, after liberation.
Photo: Yad Vashem

CLAIMS CONFERENCE HISTORY

The Claims Conference has attained more than 25 agreements with the German and Austrian governments and industry in order to obtain a small measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution around the world.

In response to calls from Jewish organizations and the State of Israel, in September 1951 Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany addressed his Parliament:

"...unspeakable crimes have been committed in the name of the German people, calling for moral and material indemnity...The Federal Government are prepared, jointly with representatives of Jewry and the State of Israel...to bring about a solution of the material indemnity problem, thus easing the way to the spiritual settlement of infinite suffering."

One month after Adenauer's speech, 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.

The agreements were at the time unique in human history. All three entities involved—the Claims Conference, West Germany, and Israel—had not existed at the time of World War II, and yet all entered into an agreement for compensation for crimes committed during that time.

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 in satisfaction of claims 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.



The Claims Conference negotiating delegation, left, at a meeting with officials of the German Ministry of Finance, June 4, 2008.

NEGOTIATIONS

The Claims Conference negotiating delegation meets regularly 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. There are also extensive meetings with German political figures.

In its 2008 annual negotiations with the German government, held June 4, the Claims Conference obtained an additional estimated \$360 million for programs for Holocaust survivors over the next decade. The additional funds are a combination of increased payments, inclusion of additional survivors in the programs, and funding for homecare needs of Jewish victims of Nazism.

Full eligibility criteria for all Claims Conference compensation programs are available on our website, www.claimscon.org, or by contacting a Claims Conference office.

Leningrad Siege Victims

In an historic breakthrough, the Claims Conference negotiated one-time payments from Germany for certain Jewish victims of the Nazi siege of Leningrad. Certain 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 one-time Hardship Fund payment, if they meet the other requirements of the Hardship Fund. The program issues a one-time payment of €2,556.

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.

In its 2008 annual negotiations with the German government, the Claims Conference obtained an additional estimated \$360 million for programs for Holocaust survivors over the next decade.

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 later 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. The largest massacre occurred in Pushkin, a suburb of Leningrad where the 800 Jews were shot in groups in a park.

In planning for the siege, Hitler had described Leningrad as a center of Jewish-Bolshevik intelligentsia. 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. The population of about 3 million was left to starve and freeze to death. 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 and that the Germans were going to liberate the country from the rule of Bolsheviks and Jews.



Leningrad, USSR. A man holding his daily allotment of bread during the siege (125 grams). Photo: Yad Vashem

Budapest Fund

In its 2008 negotiations, 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 a one-time payment of €1,900 to certain Nazi victims who were persecuted as a Jew 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."

Payments totaling approximately €11.4 million will be issued to approximately 6,000 survivors.

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.



Hungarian Jews at the time of the liberation of Budapest in January 1945. Photo: Hungarian National Museum Historical Photographic Archives

In 2008, the Claims Conference, through negotiations with the German government, was able to obtain one-time payments for certain survivors of the Nazi occupation of Budapest for the first time.

Increase in Payments

As of June 1, 2008, monthly payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) to 65,800 survivors worldwide were raised 8 percent. Payment

under the Article 2 Fund increased to €291 per month (from €270). Payments under the CEEF were raised to €216 per month from €200 to survivors residing in European Union countries. Monthly CEEF payments to survivors residing in non-EU countries are €178, up from €165. These increases will result in an extra estimated \$166 million being paid over the next decade. At the time of the agreement, more than 52,000 survivors were receiving Article 2 Fund payments and more than 13,800 survivors were receiving CEEF payments.

Western Persecutees

As well, the Claims Conference secured an agreement that certain Western Persecutees (Holocaust survivors who were (i) citizens of Western European countries at the time of their persecution and (ii) received a payment from one of many compensation agreements that Germany reached with respective European countries), may now for the first time be eligible for a pension from the Claims Conference Article 2 Fund if they were in concentration camps or ghettos OR if received payment(s) from certain German sources based on loss of a family member. It is anticipated that these amendments will enable approximately 2,000 additional Holocaust survivors to receive a pension from the Article 2 Fund and will amount to the payment of approximately \$83 million during the next 10 years.

Open Issues

Despite recent successes in liberalizing certain criteria, open issues remain, and the Claims Conference continues to fight for inclusion 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 ceiling (for the Article 2 Fund);
- 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.

In addition, the Claims Conference is pressing the issue of applicants to the Hardship Fund who had not been able to meet eligibility criteria at the time of application and wish to re-open their application, and the establishment of 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 child survivors.

The Claims Conference also continues to negotiate a series of other administrative issues relating to these programs.

In-Home Services

During the 2008 negotiations, the Claims Conference obtained funding for vital social services for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. The German government agreed to provide a total amount of approximately \$70 million (€45 million) for these services for 2008 and 2009. This amount is more than double the combined amount for 2006 and 2007. This brings the total amount obtained since 2004 from the German government to €81 million for the homecare needs of Jewish victims of Nazism.

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

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

Ghetto Pensions and Ghetto Fund

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

Although the Claims Conference is not involved in the administration of this so-called "Ghetto Pension," it assists survivors in understanding the program and its complex regulations. In addition, the Claims Conference closely monitors the implementation of the 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 been working with the governments of the United States and Israel on this issue. The Claims Conference has met with Germany's Ministry of Health and Social Security several times to express concerns about implementation of the legislation. The exchanges have yielded some limited positive results but major issues remain with the terms and implementation of this program.

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

Following intensive negotiations with the Claims Conference, in September 2007 the German government announced the establishment of 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 has set aside €100 million for payments under this program.



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: David Rozenblyum

In an attempt to ensure that as many eligible Holocaust survivors as possible receive the payment, the Claims Conference issued a step-by-step guide to the application form. The Claims Conference issued this guide to address survivor confusion about the fund.

At its 2008 negotiations, the Claims Conference delegation pressed the issues of the eased criteria and expedited implementation of the Fund.

In meetings with government officials from various political parties, the Claims Conference discussed information given to survivors about the fund and the application process. Out of approximately 38,000 applications received by September 2008, approximately 9,700 have been approved.

The Claims Conference delegation met with Ulla Schmidt, Federal Minister of Health; Franz-Josef Lersch-Mense, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Labor and Social Affairs; Volker Kauder, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union Parliamentary Group; Dr. Peter Struck, Parliamentary Group Chairman, Social Democratic Party; Renate Künast, Parliamentary Group Chairwoman, Greens, and Volker Beck, Parliamentary Secretary, Greens; Petra Pau of Die Linke (The Left); Dr. Max Stadler, Member of Parliament, FDP, Free Democratic Party (Liberals); and officials from the Ministry of Finance.

The Claims Conference will also continue to make all possible efforts to secure a more liberal application of the existing social security Ghetto pension law following recent German court decisions in favor of applicants.

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.

At its 2008 negotiations, the Claims Conference delegation pressed the issues of the eased criteria and expedited implementation of the Ghetto Fund.



Lodz, Poland, Jews being deported from the ghetto in the winter of 1942.
Photo Yad Vashem.

COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

Holocaust compensation payments are a symbolic acknowledgement of survivors' experiences, a small measure of justice. The compensation process can never bring back to the survivors what they lost, or make up for their suffering.

The guidelines governing claim eligibility—mandated by the German Foundation, the German government, and other entities—means that survivors' stories must be told in detail and have requisite documentation. The definition of "documentation" can encompass many types of evidence, from names found on Holocaust-era lists to personal testimony. In the case of some victims of medical experiments, enough survivors related such similar accounts of events that their memories compelled German authorities to acknowledge certain atrocities for the first time.

Eligibility criteria differ for respective Claims Conference programs as they were determined through various negotiations. The Claims Conference actively assists claimants in determining eligibility and in finding documentation for claims. The Claims Conference has assisted many Nazi victims in qualifying for payments using records from the German indemnification agencies, the International Tracing Service and a wide variety of other sources, including archives in the former Soviet Union, the Russian Red Cross, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and Yad Vashem in Israel. Claims Conference research to help document compensation claims has helped add to and preserve the known history of the Holocaust and ensure that survivors' stories remain after they are gone. Focusing on compensation has brought about the restitution of history.

Applicants are advised that it has been clarified that the Article 2 Fund, Central and Eastern European Fund, Hardship Fund, and Budapest Fund will process applications from applicants who were a fetus at the time of their mother's persecution.

In 2007, the Claims Conference distributed more than \$321 million from its compensation programs. Payments were made to Jewish victims of Nazism in 84 countries.

Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers

The Claims Conference Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers began in 2000, after German government and industry agreed to a DM 10 billion fund to compensate surviving former laborers under the Nazis. The Claims Conference was a major party in the protracted negotiations that led to the agreement and the establishment of the German Foundation, "Remembrance, Responsibility, and the Future." The Claims Conference also administers slave labor compensation payments from the Swiss Banks Settlement.

On December 31, 2006, the Claims Conference concluded all payments from the German Foundation, as mandated by German law. In five years of payments, the Claims Conference distributed \$1.2 billion on 157,738 claims. Payments were made to 146,136 Holocaust survivors and to 19,952 eligible heirs of survivors. Payments were made in two installments. (For 8,350 claims, the first payment was made to a survivor while the second payment was issued to eligible heirs.)

In addition, the Claims Conference administers payments from the Swiss Banks Settlement, Slave Labor Class I. As of May 2008, a total of more than \$252 million has been approved for 173,926 Jewish Holocaust survivors and on claims from victims' heirs, on behalf of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

Claims were paid in a total of 75 countries under both components of the program. In several countries, the Claims Conference paid just one recipient, as in India, Cyprus, Netherlands Antilles, Turkey, and the Ivory Coast.



Payments to Holocaust survivors in 75 countries who endured slave labor were the result of years of effort to compel German government and industry, and Swiss industry, to acknowledge their use of such labor and the benefits they derived at the expense of victims' health and lives.

Photo: David Rozenblyum



Auschwitz, Poland.
Inmates on their way to
a construction site near
Camp I. Photo: Yad Vashem

These payments were the result of intensive efforts at negotiations, processing claims, outreach to survivors and their families, and research to validate applications and include more survivors in the program. They were the culmination of years of effort to compel German government and business, as well as Swiss industry, to acknowledge their use of slave and forced labor during World War II, and the benefits they derived from the victims' labor.

Notwithstanding international agreements that protected German industry from dealing with compensation claims for slave labor, the Claims Conference from the very beginning sought to secure some degree of payment in direct negotiations with major German corporations. As a result, the Claims Conference reached agreements with six major German industrial firms in the 1950s and 1960s for one-time payments to 15,000 survivors as an acknowledgement of their labor during the war.

This program was the most complex ever administered by the Claims Conference, entailing levels of technology, staffing, and international coordination unprecedented in the organization's previous half-century. The large amount of money distributed, the relatively short application period, and the advanced age of Holocaust survivors all converged to imbue the program with great urgency.

Additional Labor Distribution Amount

Under an agreement with Austria establishing Austrian slave and forced labor payments, funds were made available to the Claims Conference to make payments to certain slave and forced laborers and for related purposes. The Claims Conference used a portion of this money to make payments to applicants to its Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers who applied to the Claims Conference before May 28, 2004 and meet the eligibility criteria, but missed the program application deadline of December 31, 2001 as set by the German Foundation. \$5.6 million has been paid to 656 slave laborers.

In October 2007, the Claims Conference used the remaining funds to distribute \$11.4 million to needy Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (FSU) as additional slave labor compensation. These survivors are all former slave laborers who received payments from the Swiss Banks Settlement Slave Labor Class I. Each of 19,119 survivors living in 19 countries received \$596.

In the countries of Eastern Europe and the FSU, these payments will greatly assist elderly, vulnerable survivors who are facing increasing difficulty meeting the rising cost of living. These Nazi victims have received the least amount of Holocaust compensation, as many programs negotiated by the Claims Conference were never available in Communist countries.

Hardship Fund

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.

Holocaust survivors living in the Soviet bloc countries received no indemnification, due to restrictions in the German compensation legislation. During the period of détente between the United States and the Soviet Union, many survivors 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, attempting to obtain an extension of the BEG filing deadline. Finally, in 1980, the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to create a "Hardship Fund" of DM 400 million. Eligible survivors would receive one-time payments of DM 5,000 each (now €2,556).

A condition of the German government in creating this fund was that it be administered by the Claims Conference rather than by German authorities. Full eligibility criteria and detailed information is available from Claims Conference offices and at www.claimscon.org.

When the Hardship Fund was established, the Claims Conference secured German funding for payments to 80,000 Nazi victims. Subsequent negotiations to secure additional funds for eligible victims, as Jewish emigration from Soviet bloc countries increased after the fall of Communism, resulted in the approval of more than 317,000 victims for payment by the end of 2007.

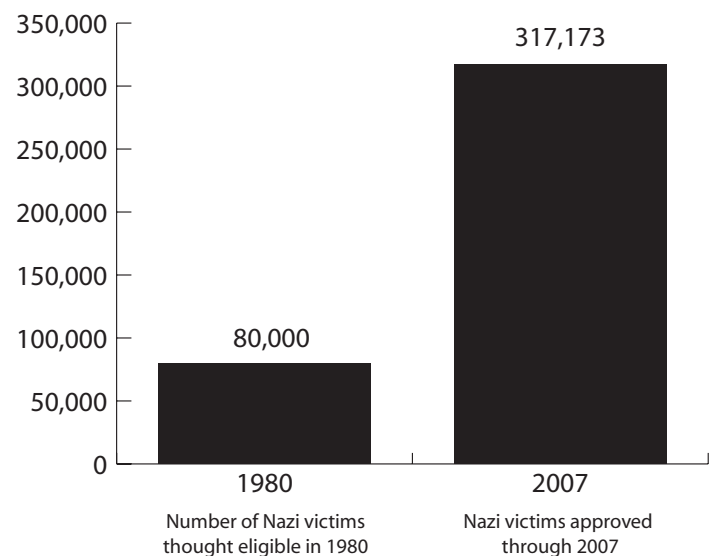
Payments

In 2007, 4,371 applicants were approved for the Hardship Fund, and approximately \$15 million was paid. From the program's beginning through the end of 2007, the Claims Conference had approved 317,173 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution for payment under the Hardship Fund and had paid a total of approximately \$852 million.

Independent Review Office

The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Hardship Fund that were not approved. In 2007, 634 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 128 were approved.

Hardship Fund Growth: 1980 through 2007



Article 2 Fund

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.

History

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 Imple-

mentation 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, known as the Article 2 Fund, was the outcome of 16 more months of difficult negotiations. Compensation is in the form of monthly payments of €291, increased once again after negotiations in 2008.



The amount of Article 2 payments has increased due to Claims Conference negotiations.

Seeking further eligibility

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

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

Payments

In 2007, 2,679 survivors were approved for payments from the Article 2 Fund, increasing the total number of approved applicants to 75,037 at year end. During the year, €183 million (approximately \$251 million) was disbursed, bringing the total amount paid from the Article 2 Fund to approximately \$2.3 billion since it began.

Independent Review Office

The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the Article 2 Fund that were not approved. In 2007, 122 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which 59 were approved.



Felicia Klotzkovski, Israel Article 2 Fund Recipient

Felicia Klotzkovski, 87, receives Article 2 payments from the Claims Conference and homecare funded by the Claims Conference. She is a survivor of the Lodz Ghetto and the Oberlangen camp in Germany. In the camp, she suffered irreversible physical damage from performing hard labor in winter without shoes and with minimal clothing. Felicia suffers from paralysis in her left leg, numbness in her hands, loses her balance, and falls frequently.

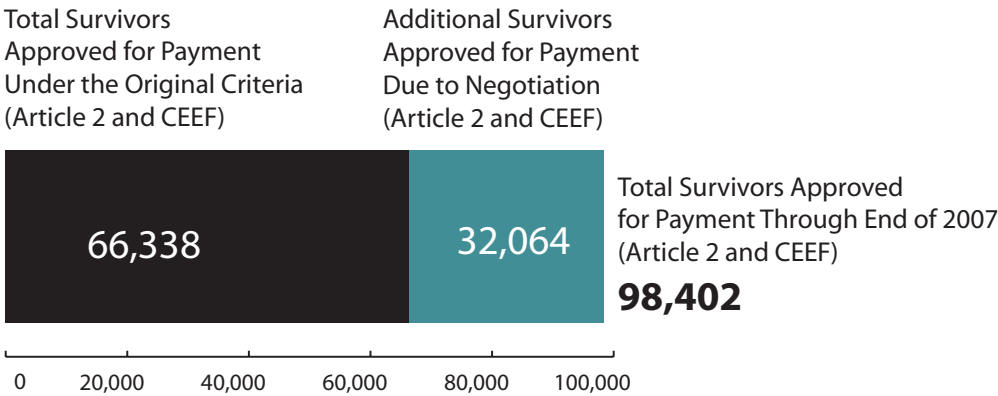
Claims Conference Negotiations Provide Pensions to Additional Survivors

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

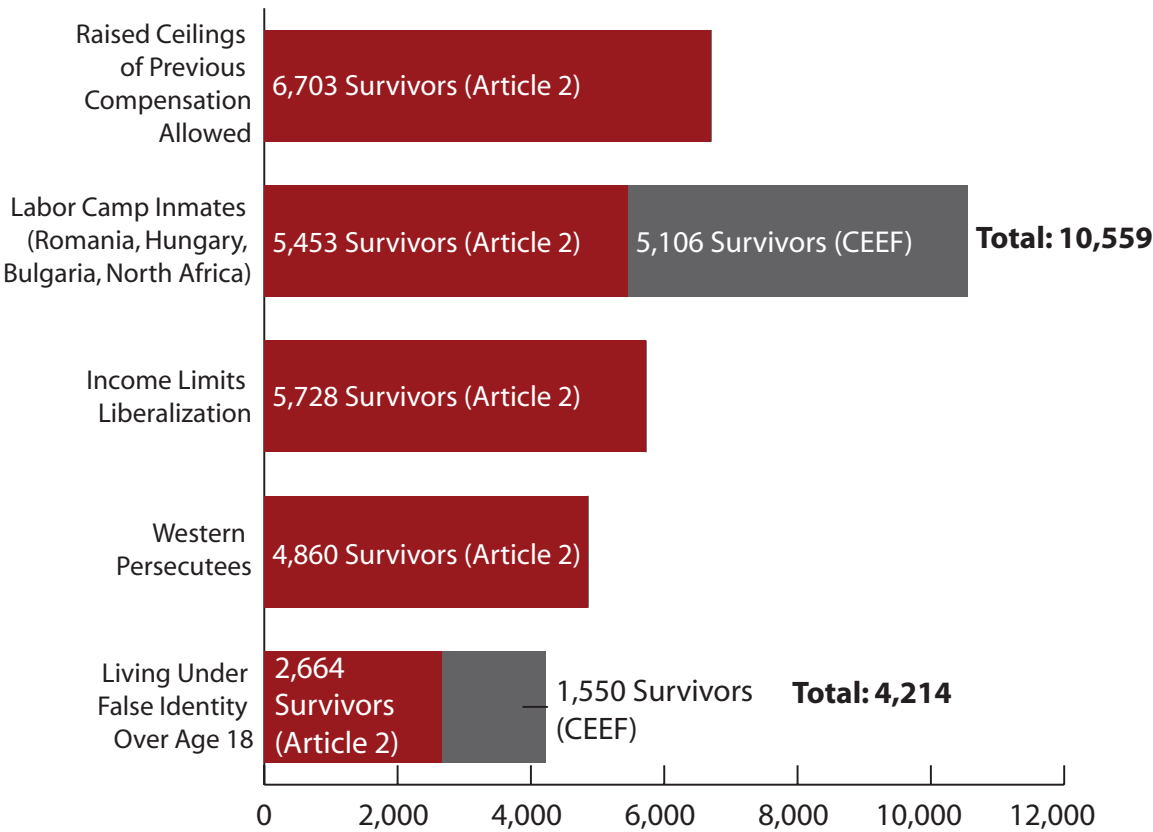
Through 2007, an additional 32,064 Nazi victims have received Article 2 Fund and CEEF payments due to Claims Conference negotiations.

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

The Claims Conference continues to press the German government to further liberalize the eligibility criteria of this and other programs.



Results of Negotiations:



As of December 31, 2007

Central and Eastern European Fund

History

After intensive negotiations with Germany, the Claims Conference reached an agreement in January 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.

In May 1998, the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) was established. The eligibility criteria are the same as the Article 2 Fund, on the premise that all CEEF applicants meet the financial hardship criteria. As a result of negotiations with the German government in June 2008, payments once again were increased, to €216 per month to survivors residing in European Union countries and to €178 per month for residents of non-EU countries. The Claims Conference continues to press for CEEF payments that are equal to those from the Article 2 Fund.

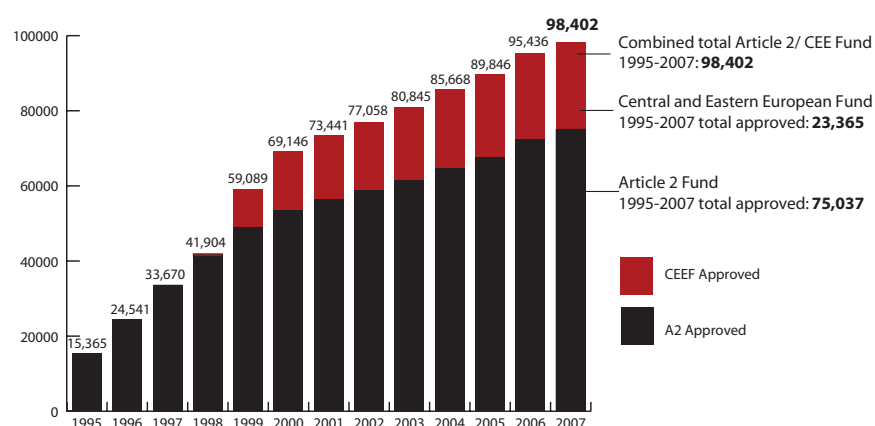
Payments

In 2007, 287 additional Holocaust survivors were approved for payment, and a total of €29 million (approximately \$40 million) was paid. The total number of approved applications from the beginning of the program through the end of 2007 was 23,365, with a total of approximately \$302.7 million paid.

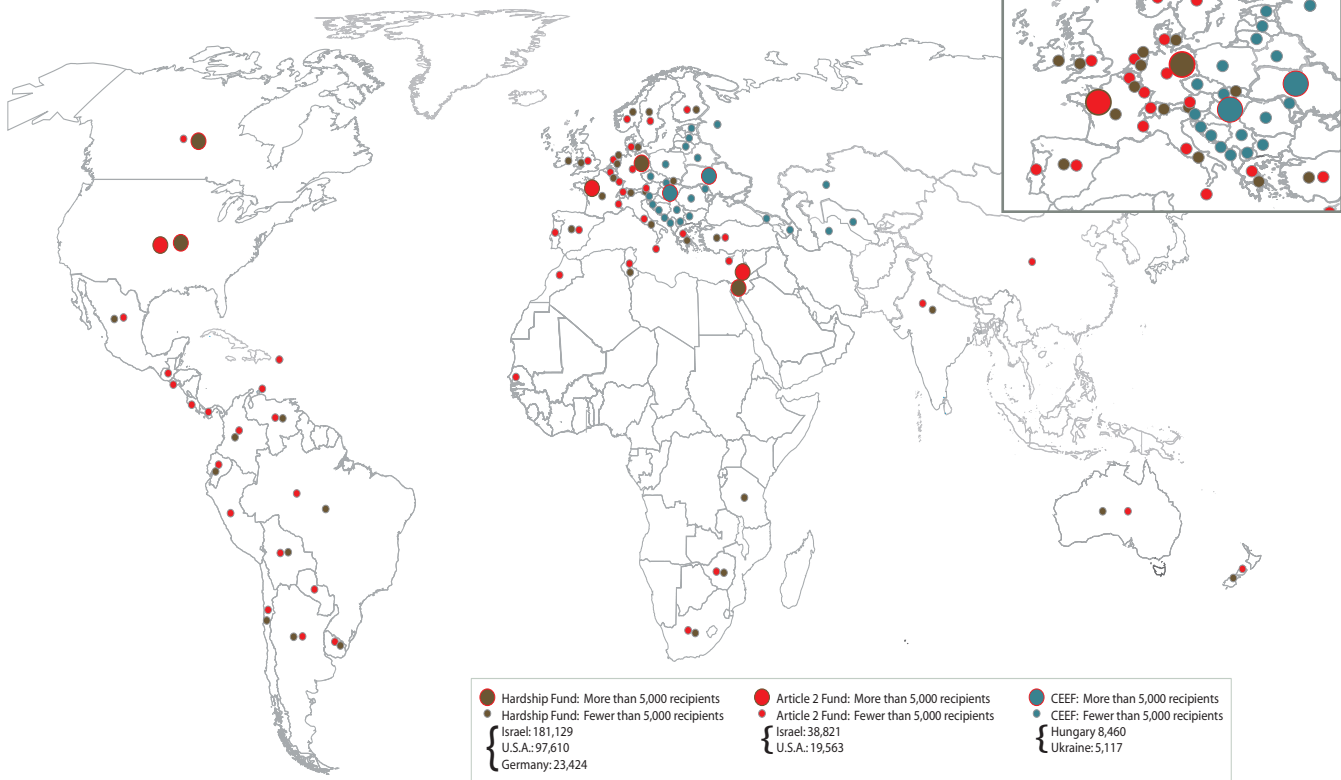
Independent Review Office

The Claims Conference has an independent review office to evaluate applications to the CEEF that were not approved. In 2006, 11 appeals of decisions were received by the review authority, of which five were approved.

Total Nazi Victims Approved for Article 2/ CEEF Pension Programs 1995-2007:



Nazi Victims Approved for Article 2 Fund, CEEF and Hardship Fund



Article 2 Fund Total 75,037

Argentina	187	Malta	1
Australia	2,061	Mexico	19
Austria	128	Monaco	1
Belgium	1,140	Morocco	1
Bermuda	1	Netherlands	244
Bolivia	4	Neth. Antilles	2
Brazil	332	New Zealand	16
Canada	3,517	Norway	17
Chile	40	Panama	3
China	1	Paraguay	1
Columbia	27	Peru	21
Costa Rica	15	Portugal	4
Cyprus	1	Puerto Rico	1
Denmark	131	Senegal	1
El Salvador	1	South Africa	53
Ecuador	9	Spain	22
Finland	2	Sweden	375
France	5,181	Switzerland	103
Germany	2,212	Tunisia	1
Greece	221	Turkey	1
Guatemala	4	U.K.	279
India	1	U.S.A	19,563
Israel	38,821	Uruguay	31
Italy	74	Venezuela	155
Luxembourg	9	Zimbabwe	2

CEE Fund

Total 23,365

Albania	1	Latvia	95
Azerbaijan	2	Macedonia	11
Belarus	597	Moldova	404
Bosnia	139	Montenegro	1
Bulgaria	194	Poland	1,391
Croatia	306	Romania	1,074
Czech Rep.	1,945	Russia	1,755
Estonia	21	Serbia	407
Georgia	1	Slovakia	1,163
Hungary	8,460	Slovenia	18
Kazakhstan	30	Turkmen.	1
Kyrgyzstan	2	Ukraine	5,117
Lithuania	199	Uzbekistan	31

Hardship Fund Total 317,173

Argentina	117	Italy	14
Australia	3,741	Luxembourg	1
Austria	161	Mexico	5
Belgium	100	Netherlands	53
Bolivia	2	New Zealand	71
Brazil	74	Norway	6
Canada	5,730	South Africa	24
Chile	8	Spain	5
Columbia	5	Sweden	910
Denmark	678	Switzerland	267
Ecuador	1	Tanzania	1
Finland	5	Tunisia	27
France	2,654	Turkey	85
Germany	23,424	U.K.	178
Greece	53	U.S.A	97,610
India	1	Uruguay	17
Ireland	3	Venezuela	12
Israel	181,129	Zimbabwe	1

As of December 31, 2007

Compensation Payments Made by the Claims Conference to Individual Victims of Nazi Persecution

	Payments in 2007	Cumulative Payments from Start of Program to End of 2007
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers (total)	\$15,760,220	\$1,512,381,000
of which:		
German Foundation*	—	\$1,244,560,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Slave Labor Class I	\$2,100,000	\$250,748,000
Additional Labor Distribution Amount	\$13,660,220	\$17,073,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Refugee Class	—	\$9,888,000
Hardship Fund*	\$15,237,000	\$852,407,000
Article 2 Fund*	\$250,610,521	\$2,281,718,000
Central and Eastern European Fund*	\$39,960,774	\$302,668,000
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries*	—	\$21,571,000
Total distributed to Nazi victims in 2007	\$321,568,515	
Total distributed to Nazi victims since 1980		\$4,980,633,000

*Originally paid in Euros.

Note: Figures for payments to individual Jewish victims of Nazi persecution in 2007 in the Annual Report are based on the 2007 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 under Chief Judge 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.

In 2007, the Court authorized the Claims Conference to pay a total of approximately \$2 million from the Swiss Banks Settlement for slave labor compensation. From the inception of the program in 2001 through May 2008, Judge Korman approved a total of 173,926 Jewish survivors and claims from 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 and Special Masters.

Through 2008, the Claims Conference Swiss Deposited Assets Program (SDAP) has:

- Processed claim forms in 18 languages.
- Checked 105,000 claim forms against 36,000 accounts.
- Reviewed 2 million potential name matches.
- Published 3,100 additional account owner names, resulting in 3,500 phone calls and 1,500 e-mails
- Performed a secondary review of approximately 100,000 claims.
- Identified 12,360 claims approved for Plausible Undocumented Awards.

Building on procedural and organizational changes directed toward increasing the efficiency of the CRT claims resolution process, Judge Korman asked the Claims Conference to provide assistance to the CRT in administering claims of Nazi victims and their heirs to accounts in Swiss banks. The Claims Conference was asked to assume this responsibility due to its more than 50 years' experience in the area of Holocaust compensation and its implementation of other aspects of the Swiss Banks Settlement.

Claims for compensation for bank accounts have been received from around the world in 18 languages.

Among other activities, the Claims Conference's Swiss Deposited Assets Program (SDAP), working with the Court, the Special Masters and the CRT in Zurich, helped develop and implement an improved computerized system and protocol for matching names in approximately 105,000 claim forms against bank records for 36,000 accounts that the Volcker Committee identified as probably or possibly belonging to Victims or Targets of Nazi persecution. This improved computerized system and protocol has resulted in a significant number of additional matches that could lead to awards for claimants.

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.

The Claims Conference's Swiss Deposited Assets Program (SDAP) helped develop and implement an improved computerized system and protocol for matching names on claim forms against bank records. This system has resulted in a significant number of additional matches that could lead to awards for claimants.

In February 2005 the Court charged the Claims Conference with coordinating the publication of 3,100 additional account owner names. SDAP also established a call center to help claimants file and submit claims resulting from the newly published list. By the end of September 2005 the Claims Conference received more than 3,500 related phone calls and more than 1,500 e-mails. The Claims Conference sent out approximately 2,500 claim forms packages and received approximately 2,200 in return. All forms were data entered, scanned and processed by SDAP. In early 2006, SDAP reviewed an additional 500,000 matches generated by the claims that were submitted as a result of the publication of this list.

Toward the end of 2005, SDAP was asked to review, process, and send decisions to claimants who provided no plausible information indicating that the person they believed to be the Claimed Account Owner was a Victim or Target of Nazi Persecution, as defined by the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process. To date the Court has approved more than 1,500 of these Inadmissibility decisions.

The Claims Conference was also tasked with the secondary review of approximately 100,000 claims that passed the initial admissibility criteria. Using review criteria developed by the CRT and approved by the Court, SDAP identified approximately 13,000 claims that may be eligible for a Plausible Undocumented Award in the amount of \$5,000. In February 2006, SDAP began the submission of these Plausible Undocumented Awards to the Court. Through May 2008, 12,360 Plausible Undocumented Awards were approved for payment.

SDAP was also asked to process and mail decisions to more than 85,000 claimants as of May 2008 whose claims did not contain any names matching to the Account Holders Database of names recognized by the auditors of the Swiss Banks.

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 has plausibly demonstrated that a claimed account was owned by a relative. SDAP substantively reviewed approximately 400,000 matches. On an ongoing basis, the CRT issues decisions regarding claimed accounts, which are drafted by the CRT. All decisions are vetted and approved by Special Master Junz, who then recommends the decisions to the Court. SDAP prepares the submission to the Court, and, subsequent to the Court's approval, informs claimants of the award, secures the required waivers, and processes payments. Once fully paid, each of these awards is on the CRT website, www.crt-ii.org, which the Claims Conference maintains on the Court's behalf.

As of May 2008, the Court had authorized more than \$468 million to be paid to Holocaust victims and their heirs as members of the Deposited Assets Class of the Swiss Banks Settlement.

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.

The Court has designated approximately \$46 million to be allocated over 10 years 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 \$10 million under this program in 2007 for services in 2007 and 2008 to agencies in 26 countries. A total of approximately \$33.1 million was allocated by the Claims Conference from the Swiss Banks Settlement to social welfare programs from the inception of the program in 2001 through the end of 2007.

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 individuals from 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 of Nazi persecution.

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 15,000 Austrian Jewish survivors alive today, of whom approximately 750 live in Austria.



Cheering crowds greet Hitler as he enters Vienna, Austria, March 1938.
Photo: Yad Vashem

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 "Hilfsfonds" 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 such as securities, bank accounts, and mortgages, 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.

The Washington Agreement

In 2001, the Claims Conference achieved a landmark agreement with Austria's government and the business community that partially compensates Holocaust survivors for property and assets that were stolen and "aryanized" during World War II, and addresses deficiencies in social welfare benefits, namely payments withheld from former Austrian Jews living abroad.

The agreement, signed in Washington, D.C. by the U.S. and Austrian governments, the Claims Conference, representatives of Austrian Jewish survivors, and class action lawyers, capped an intensive drive by the Claims Conference to compel Austria to confront its war-time role in the persecution of its former Jewish community. It comprised three parts:

Austrian National Fund

In 1995, negotiations with the Claims Conference had led the Austrian government to establish 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 agreement, 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 May 2008, 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 May 2008, approximately 18,000 of these payments had been made.

General Settlement Fund

The agreement provided for \$210 million to be distributed through a General Settlement Fund (GSF) to cover other claims. Categories of assets to be compensated include 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 Federal Republic of Austria.

As of May 2008, 9,900 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 this value. A total of approximately \$87 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 are entitled to apply for an Austrian pension. Increased nursing payments totaling approximately \$1 million per month are being made to 1,500 Jewish Austrian survivors. An additional 900 Austrian Nazi victims who were born

In 2001, after years of negotiations, the Claims Conference achieved a landmark agreement with Austria to issue payments to Jewish Nazi victims from Austria.

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.

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 made payments totaling approximately €352 million to 132,000 former laborers, mostly non-Jews.

The Fund was closed on December 31, 2005. In 2004, the Austrian government announced that approximately €100 million would remain after payments to eligible individuals were completed. The Claims Conference was involved in intensive negotiations over the use of these funds.

Additional funds were allocated for the General Settlement Fund as well as for humanitarian projects for the benefit of former slave and forced laborers and their heirs.

The Claims Conference used a portion of this money to make payments to applicants to its Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers who applied to the Claims Conference before May 28, 2004 and meet the eligibility criteria, but missed the program application deadline of December 31, 2001 as set by the German Foundation. \$5.6 million has been paid to 656 slave laborers.

In October 2007, the Claims Conference used the remaining funds to distribute \$11.4 million to needy Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (FSU) as additional slave labor compensation. These survivors are all former slave laborers who received payments from the Swiss Banks Settlement Slave Labor Class I. Each of 19,119 survivors living in 19 countries received \$596.

In the countries of Eastern Europe and the FSU, these payments will greatly assist elderly, vulnerable survivors who are facing increasing difficulty meeting the rising cost of living. These Nazi victims have received the least amount of Holocaust compensation, as many programs negotiated by the Claims Conference were never available in Communist countries.

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 two sources: a settlement between Bank Austria and the Claims Conference, and a 1990 agreement by the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs with the Claims Conference to provide assistance to 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.

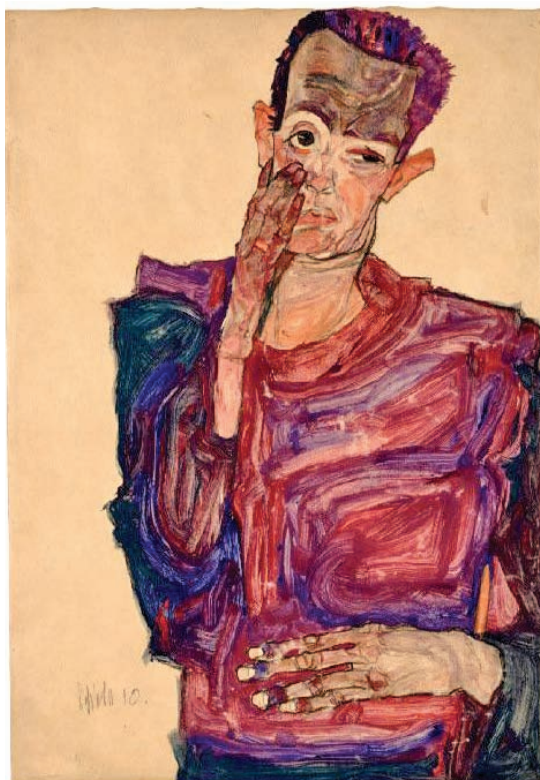
Looted Jewish Art

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.



This self portrait by the artist Egon Schiele appears on the Austrian National Fund's database of looted art. The Claims Conference has been working for several decades in pressing Austria on the issue of Nazi-era looted art, as well as on other Holocaust restitution and compensation issues. The database was established by the Austrian National Fund.



The Claims Conference, along with other Jewish organizations, met with Polish Prime Minister, Donald Tusk (third from left) at the Polish Consulate in New York on March 10, 2008. Together with the World Jewish Restitution Organization, the Claims Conference has been pressing the issue of Polish property restitution legislation.

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE: UPDATE

The Claims Conference continues to 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. Working together with local Jewish communities, the WJRO and the Claims Conference have been pressing governments to provide for the recovery of, or 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 with both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives to draft 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 recover their property. A number of local Jewish communities have been able to recover, or achieve a financial settlement for, their communal property – including synagogues, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and cemeteries – stolen during the Holocaust. In addition, a number of countries have established processes that enable individual owners to recover – or to receive compensation for – their former private property which had been illegally seized. Nonetheless, some coun-

tries 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 that is still within the country's borders. In September 2006, the government of Poland submitted draft legislation proposing compensation for confiscated private property. However, the bill did not provide for the return of any actual property, excluded the substantial and valuable properties located in Warsaw from its reach, and offered limited compensation at best.

The Claims Conference/WJRO is working in coordination with groups representing non-Jewish former property owners who lost their assets under Communism, including PUWN (Polska Unia Wlascieli Nieruchomosci-Polish Union of Real Estate Owners) and the Polish Landowners Association. The groups wish to establish a continuing dialogue with the Polish government, Senate, the Parliament and its commissions, as well as with other interested parties regarding this issue so that any law ultimately enacted provides a just and comprehensive settlement for the confiscated private property, with a claims process that permits potential claimants to apply in a non-bureaucratic and simple fashion.

At the Claims

Poland is the only former Soviet bloc country that has not taken steps to help survivors and their heirs recover property stolen since 1939. The Claims Conference in partnership with the WJRO has been pressing the Polish government to enact legislation to return confiscated private property to original owners.



Reuven Merhav, Chairman of the Claims Conference Executive Committee, right, together with, leaders of the Claims Conference/WJRO met in February 2007 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.



The Foundation for the Preservation of Jewish Heritage in Poland is responsible for claiming formerly Jewish communal properties and managing any restituted properties. Pictured: The synagogue in Zamosc which is undergoing restoration under the guidance of the Foundation and local Polish authorities.

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. The U.S. Ambassador to Poland, Victor Ashe, and the Israeli Ambassador to Poland, David Peleg, accompanied the Claims Conference/WJRO delegation. In addition, during the meetings, Prime Minister Kaczynski committed to legislation by the end of the year, but indicated that compensation would be based on 15 percent of the value of the confiscated property. Progress on revising the draft legislation, as well as its enactment, has been 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 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. Various other meetings have been held, including discussions with government officials regarding how to establish a fair and transparent claims process. The Tusk government has been preparing legislation which will provide for some compensation for confiscated property.

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. However, the recovery process for communal property has moved quite slowly as, over five years after the filing deadline, only about 20 percent of the communal claims have been resolved.

Hungary

In 2006, the Claims Conference and WJRO played an integral role in the re-opening of a Hungarian Holocaust compensation program to which thousands of potentially eligible victims of Nazism had not applied. In 1997, the government of Hungary established a symbolic compensation program for Holocaust survivors and the relatives of Holocaust victims, originally paying approximately \$150 for each parent and \$70 for each sibling killed during the Holocaust. After expiration of the claims deadline and following efforts to raise the amount of compensation, the Hungarian government provided acknowledgement payments of around \$1,800 (400,000 forints) per deceased to be divided among any surviving parents, spouses, children or siblings.

However, this increased payment was limited to those Holocaust survivors and relatives of Holocaust victims who already had applied for the original payment announced in 1997.

There were many relatives of Holocaust victims who did not apply during the filing period. The Claims Conference and WJRO continuously pressed the Hungarian government to re-open the claims process so that more victims' relatives could apply for the increased compensation. In March 2006, the Hungarian government opened the claim period to new applications, initially with a July 31 deadline which was then extended until December 31, 2006. The Claims Conference urged the Hungarian government to provide applications and related information in multiple languages for the convenience of potential applicants and provided technical assistance in this regard. In addition, the Claims Conference has been attempting to alleviate certain burdensome evidentiary and time requirements imposed by the Hungarian government.

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

Private property restitution laws in Hungary did not provide for the return of any property, limited severely the compensation paid for property, and made it difficult to submit claims, especially for foreign applicants.

Recently, the Claims Conference/WJRO has obtained the agreement of the Hungarian government to establish a joint committee, consisting of government officials and Jewish representatives, including from the WJRO, to address all remaining open restitution issues, including heirless property, insurance and looted art.

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 claims submitted by the Foundation from 2002-2005 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 that addresses many inadequacies in the private property claims program. However, the filing deadline was not reopened. There is also concern that the Property Fund, the mechanism for compensating former owners—of both private and communal property—when the actual property cannot be returned, may have insufficient funds, in addition to a number of other serious problems. The government recently enacted legislation that attempts to expedite the implementation of an effective Property Fund.

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 and trying to have the proposed legislation enacted. In Lithuania, active negotiations have gone on for six years, which resulted in an agreement between the government and Jewish representatives regarding proposed legislation providing for a maximum amount of compensation for formerly Jewish communal property. The government, however, continues to find excuses for not submitting the proposed legislation to Parliament. The Claims Conference/WJRO is engaged in a strategy to press the government to move the legislation along and see to its passage.

Legislation and claims processes in other Central and Eastern European countries are also being monitored, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Ukraine. Serbia has recently enacted a communal property restitution law and has published draft legislation regarding which the WJRO has submitted comments to the government. In Slovenia WJRO negotiations with the government were tentatively scheduled to begin in the fall of 2008.

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.

The Claims Conference is assisting the WJRO in each of these countries in efforts to improve the process for restitution of or compensation for communal and private property and to address the issue of heirless property.



A woodcut that appears on the Czech database of looted Jewish art: www.restitution-art.cz.

LOOTED JEWISH ART & CULTURAL PROPERTY INITIATIVE

The Claims Conference and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) are conducting 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.

Specific examples of Claims Conference/WJRO activity in 2007 include:

- Netherlands: On April 3, 2007, the Dutch government declared that, although the proactive attempt to find the original owners (or their heirs) of works of art in the specific collection called the Nederlands Kunstbezit-collectie (the Dutch State Collection or NK collection) would end on April 4, 2007, claimants may continue to apply for the restitution of art objects held by the Government of the Netherlands. This abolishment of a claims deadline resulted from Claims Conference/WJRO efforts.
- Germany: At a hearing at the Bundestag on March 28, 2007, the Claims Conference advocated successfully for the continuation of Germany's restitution policies in regard to looted art and cultural property. In part as the result of the efforts of the Claims Conference office in Germany, the government of Germany has now moved to support further provenance research in addition to confirming its commitment to the Washington Con-

ference Principles. A new office for provenance research has been established under the Institute for Museum Research of the Berlin State Museums with funding of at least €1 million annually from the government through 2010.

- Slovakia: In June 2007 the Claims Conference/WJRO and the Central Union of Jewish Communities of Slovakia (UZZNO) reached agreement with the Slovak Ministry of Culture on publication of a provenance research survey and on continued encouragement of provenance research by the museums of Slovakia.
- Canada: In cooperation with the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Claims Conference/WJRO brought together the principal art organizations of Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage of the Government to review progress in provenance research and to plan for future improvements in dissemination of information. As a result, the Department of Canadian Heritage commissioned the Canadian Art Museum Directors Organization (CAMDO) to conduct a survey of its membership, the results of which are on the internet.
- Switzerland: In February 2007 the Claims Conference/WJRO met with the Federal Government of Switzerland to review progress in provenance research and to plan for future improvements in dissemination of information on both the federal and the canton levels. This has led to a survey of all relevant museums in Switzerland, the results of which should become available in late 2008.
- Scandinavian/Nordic countries: During 2007, meetings were held with the relevant ministries and government authorities of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, resulting in increased encouragement and dissemination of provenance research by museums in those countries. There has also been continuing discussion with the Ministry of Culture of Sweden of the handling of claims in view of the filing of the first clear claim for an artwork held by a Swedish government museum.
- The Claims Conference/WJRO has been working with the Association of European Jewish Museums and the Council of American Jewish Museums to ensure that Jewish museums are full participants in provenance research and restitution efforts. During 2007 CAJM adopted a resolution and AEJM approved a declaration, both of which may be seen on the Claims Conference website. Both organizations are planning meetings and workshops on provenance research during the coming year. More recently the Claims Conference/WJRO has requested the Association of Jewish Libraries to consider adopting a similar resolution to ensure that Jewish libraries and archives are also full participants in these efforts.

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:

- A draft Descriptive Catalogue of Looted Judaica was completed in 2007. So far as is known, it is the most comprehensive worldwide “snapshot” of the fate of looted Judaica since World War II. A more final version will be placed on the Claims Conference website.
- Developing materials to train professional curatorial, archival, and library staffs in the intricacies of provenance research.
- Making allocations to projects that identify and catalog Jewish collections displaced as a result of the Holocaust.
- Protecting Judaica and Extending the Registration of Torahs to Eastern Europe: 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.

Virtual Reconstruction of the Records of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter 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. In 2007 the imaging of the records of the ERR held by the State Archives of Ukraine (137,000 pages) was completed. For the moment these documents may be seen on microfilms issued by Primary Source Media, an imprint of Gale, with acknowledgement of the Claims Conference (see <http://gale.cengage.com/psm/>), but eventually the images will be brought together and reordered electronically with those from other archives along with a general finding-aid. An agreement with the Federal Archives of Germany (Bundesarchiv) was signed in June 2007, and negotiations with the archives in other countries are proceeding. Imaging in Berlin and Koblenz has since begun, 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.

WORLDWIDE SHOAH MEMOIRS COLLECTION

The Claims Conference has launched a worldwide appeal to Jewish survivors of the Holocaust and their families to submit previously unpublished or unavailable memoirs to a worldwide electronic collection.

This collection is being established in cooperation with Yad Vashem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Mémorial de la Shoah/Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, the Jewish Historical Institute, the Holocaust Survivors Memoirs Project, and many other Holocaust organizations in countries around the world.

The program was announced on April 15, 2008 by Professor Saul Friedländer, winner of the 2008 Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction for "The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939-1945." In his second volume of a history of the Holocaust, Prof. Friedländer relied on excerpts from journals and letters in writing of the atrocities.



Professor Saul Friedländer, left, and Claims Conference Chairman Julius Berman discuss the Shoah Memoirs Collection at a press conference announcing the program.

Elie Wiesel is the Honorary Chairman of this program. As he has said previously on this topic, "I repeat now what Dubnow said to his companions when they went to their death: Write, write, write! And I'm saying it to you now, to us. Please write. This is the last chance. Thirty years from now, who will still be here?"

The Claims Conference is rescuing old stories with new technology. With increasing numbers of elderly Holocaust survivors dying, it is crucial that their memoirs be preserved so that future generations may learn of the Holocaust from those who survived. Each unique account of survival brings a new perspective to the history of the Holocaust and broadens public knowledge of its scope.

Information about the Worldwide Shoah Memoirs Collection and instructions for submission are at <http://memoirs.claimscon.org>.

As of May 2008, 276 memoirs had been collected.

At this time, the main concern is that all previously unpublished or unavailable memoirs be identified and preserved. This is an international program and submissions will be accepted in all languages.

Documents in this electronic collection will be made available to appropriate organizations and individuals engaging in the critical work of research and documentation of the Shoah. Survivor memoirs may well reveal previously unknown events or aspects of the Holocaust, as has been demonstrated in the past by accounts told in applications to Claims Conference compensation programs. Survivors will provide first-hand perspective of daily life in ghettos and concentration camps, and in hiding and under occupation.

Ways in which memoirs may be made publicly accessible, after appropriate review, are under discussion.

Excerpts from the memoir of Betty Lissing, originally from the Netherlands, describing some of her 18 months at Auschwitz as a young woman. Ms. Lissing left Auschwitz on a death march in January 1945 and survived walking 110 kilometers in the snow. After liberation, she was reunited with her husband Herman in the Netherlands, and they emigrated to Australia. Her story will now be preserved in the Claims Conference's Worldwide Shoah Memoirs Collection.

When I asked one of the women guards if I would again meet my friends who had been put on the trucks, she told me point blank that they were just then being gassed and burned. Through a little window in the bathroom, she showed me the flames and fumes coming out of the crematorium. I stared at her and thought she must have gone mad but she gave me the facts straight...

Mother, father, brothers, relatives and friends, they were all dead and I was sure Herman must have died too. Dear God, I prayed, I need more courage, because I cannot take it. I would rather die now than go through it all with no will to live. For three days I could not speak or utter a sound...

Shivering with fright, cold and hunger, we stood in line outside in a temperature well below zero. Dressed in rags we were soon covered in snow...We again had to undress, pass in single file before so-called doctors, in reality SS officers, who stood with pencil and paper in hand. Every so often they took down the number on a victim's arm. That person was sentenced to death.

Sitting here thinking about it makes me perspire all over again. This is one of the memories I will have to live with for the rest of my life...

In the evening the doors of the huts were pushed open...all prisoners who had had their numbers taken earlier were called out. There was panic and screams broke out...I have never forgotten the sight of these struggling young girls, trying to hang on to the door posts of the huts...

It took all those long years after my liberation from the death camps to write down the full Auschwitz experience as I remembered it. To my beloved companions who perished there, I can honestly say, I have told your story and mine. I promised you I would but it took some courage to recall the misery. I always knew I had to do it one day while I could still muster the strength for it.

It is a promise fulfilled now.



Women deemed "fit for work," Auschwitz.

Photo: Yad Vashem

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 property 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, following pressure by the Claims Conference, was extended to December 31, 1992 for real estate claims, and June 30, 1993 for claims for movable property.

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 Dec. 31, 1992. If the Claims Conference successfully files a claim to an asset and no Jewish heir did so, it is entitled to recover such an asset. Had the Claims Conference not taken this step, Jewish assets that remained unclaimed after the filing deadline would have remained with the owners at the time or reverted to the German government.

The resulting Successor Organization of the Claims Conference has been responsible for approximately \$960 million in grants, primarily to social welfare agencies around the world that assist the neediest and most vulnerable Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

Asset Recovery and Compensation/Sales in 2007

The Successor Organization generated revenue of approximately \$151 million from sales, compensation, investment priority decisions, and other items in 2007. This revenue is net of certain payments and costs directly connected with these items. In addition, there was special income of approximately \$233 million arising from the Wertheim properties.

This 2007 regular income came from the following major sources: sales produced approximately \$29 million, and compensation cases, together with other smaller categories of recovery, produced approximately \$122 million. Most properties recovered by the Claims Conference are sold at public auction.

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Furthermore, the Claims Conference received rental income prior to the sale of properties of approximately \$8 million. Expenses relating to the maintenance of property pending sale were approximately \$3 million.

As of May 2008, the Claims Conference has filed 121,016 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 85,299 claims, of which 12,082 (14%) were approved for the Claims Conference.

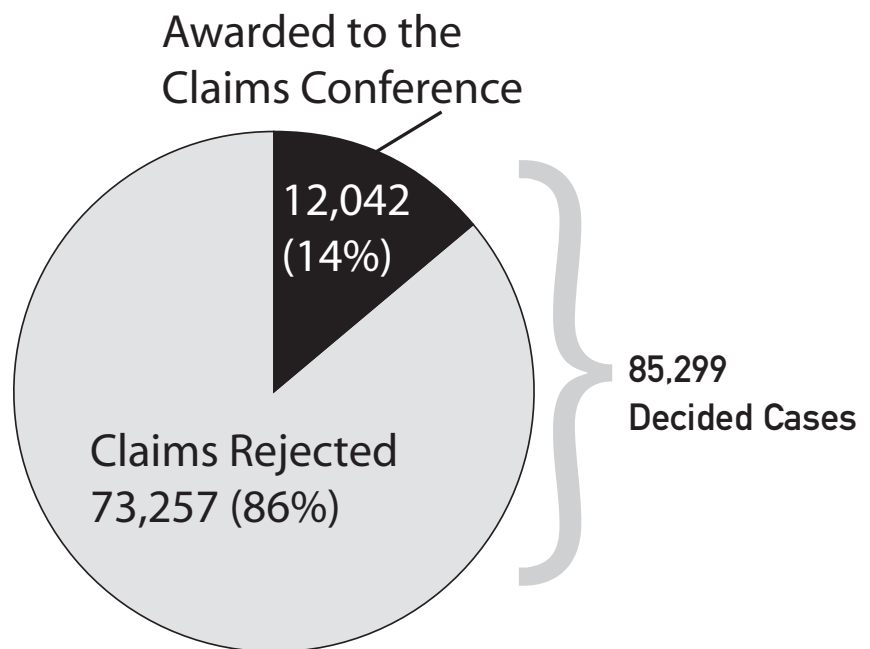
Of the rulings in favor of the Claims Conference, restitution (actual return of the property) has been awarded in approximately 32 percent of the cases, and compensation ordered in approximately 68 percent of the cases i.e. where restitution was not possible or where the business is no longer in existence.

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 62 percent of the cases to date were real estate claims. However, of the pending cases still to be processed, approximately 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

Successor Organization Claims

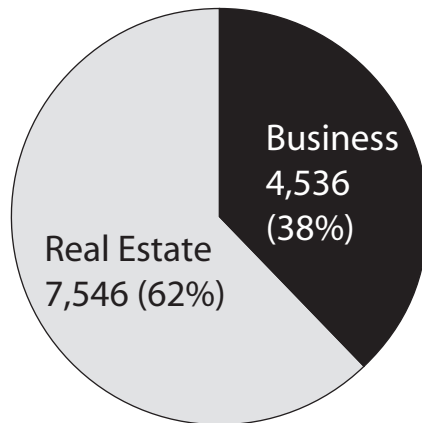
121,106 claims filed of which 85,299 have been decided.



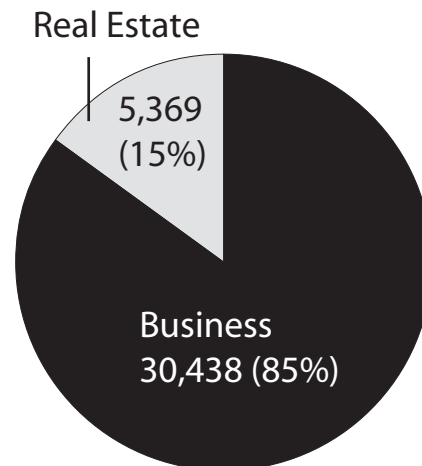
As of May 14, 2008

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.

Types of Claims Awarded to the Claims Conference



Types of Claims Yet to be Decided



As of May 14, 2008

In September 2007, a settlement totaling approximately €11.2 million primarily regarding confiscated mortgages, bank accounts and cash assets not covered by previous agreements was reached by the Claims Conference with the German Ministry of Finance.

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, compensation 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 in 1994, it established the Goodwill Fund in order to enable former Jewish property owners and their heirs to receive a payment even after the German deadline of 1992. Through the Goodwill Fund, certain former owners and heirs could apply for

the proceeds of properties or compensation payments, net of an assessment for services that the German restitution authorities had awarded to the Claims Conference.

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 deadline of December 31, 1992 for filing claims for Jewish assets in the former East Germany could participate in the Claims Conference Goodwill Fund. The Board of Directors of the Claims Conference established December 31, 1998 as the deadline for applications to the Goodwill Fund.

The Goodwill Fund guidelines include applicants who filed within the Goodwill Fund deadline of December 31, 1998, who could prove that they would have succeeded under the German Property Restitution Law had they filed within the legislation's 1992 deadline 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 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 stop allocations from the proceeds of these assets for homecare and other 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.

Fixed Goodwill Fund payments are made to certain Goodwill Fund applicants who had applied before the Goodwill Fund deadline with regard to property covered by specific bulk settlements.

As of December 31, 2007, the Claims Conference has paid approximately €520 million under the Goodwill Fund. The Claims Conference has also set aside approximately €83 million (approximately \$122 million) for future payments from the Goodwill Fund, and a further €146 million (approximately \$215 million) has been designated for "Goodwill Fund and Other Uses."

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

Since 1995, the Claims Conference has allocated more than \$1 billion to organizations and institutions that provide assistance to elderly, needy Jewish victims of Nazism and engage in research, education, and documentation of the Shoah.



Photo: David Rozenblyum

ALLOCATIONS

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 victims 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.

In 2007, the Claims Conference made allocations in 43 countries totaling approximately \$124 million. Approximately \$43 million of this amount was from the Successor Organization. In addition, \$63 million had been allocated from the Successor organization in 2006 for programs in 2008.

The vast majority of allocations from Successor Organization funds are for social care programs for elderly, needy Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. These grants provide essential services such as food, medical care, homecare, and shelter.

A small percentage of Successor Organization allocations support Shoah research, education, and documentation. These grants are the Claims Conference's contribution to ensuring that the memory and lessons of the Holocaust are preserved for current and future generations.

The Claims Conference also administers social service grants from the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class, on behalf of the U.S. District Court; the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims; German government funds negotiated by the Claims Conference; the "Hungarian Gold Train" Settlement on behalf of the U.S. District Court; Austrian sources of funds negotiated by the Claims Conference; and interest funds accrued on the international Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund.

Essential Social Services for Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution

Nazi victims in later years of life suffer from physical and emotional distress at higher rates than the elderly population as a whole. Prolonged malnutrition under the Nazis has affected their health in old age, triggering osteoporosis and broken bones, heart problems, impaired vision, dental problems, and high blood pressure. There are particularly high rates of dementia and schizophrenia among Jewish victims of Nazism, and many are alone as a result of having lost their entire family during the Shoah.

The Claims Conference is committed to easing the situation of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution around the world, many of whom have needs particular to their country of residence. A priority is the provision of homecare to enable survivors to remain in their homes as long as possible. Homecare encompasses services such as assistance with basic activities of daily living, shopping, and housekeeping.



Israel

The Claims Conference has worked closely with government ministries and national agencies to develop a wide range of services for Holocaust survivors in the Jewish state. Claims Conference allocations since 1995, working in conjunction with these partners, has leveraged much additional funding and momentum, and enabled what amounts to a revolution in geriatric treatment in Israel.

Photos: Sarah Levin



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- In-home Services
- Old Age Homes
- Nursing Units on Kibbutzim
- Mental Hospitals
- Senior Day Centers
- Geriatric Centers and General Hospitals
- Medical equipment, assistance, and medical alert systems
- Sheltered Housing
- Supportive Communities

The Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel was founded in 1995 with a Claims Conference grant. Significant continuing funding provides in-home services to approximately 14,000 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. Claims Conference funding to the Foundation also provides individual grants to Nazi victims for essential items not covered by Israeli National Health programs, such as dental treatment, medications, and medical equipment; emergency lifeline buttons for those who live alone or who suffer from a severe health problem; and emergency funds for items not covered under any of the other areas of assistance.

The Foundation received a total of approximately \$51 million from Claims Conference allocations in 2007, bringing the total amount allocated since 1995 to \$272 million.

In Israel, the Claims Conference funds capital projects such as the building and renovation of facilities that assist elderly Nazi victims such as nursing homes, 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.

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 including the upgrading or addition of air-conditioning, sprinkler systems, and plumbing.

The Claims Conference is working with the Israeli government to ensure the continued care of hospitalized Nazi victims in times of armed conflict. For example, at Poriya Government Hospital, which serves residents in the Tiberias area, 31 percent of patients are Nazi victims according to the Israeli Ministry of Health. In the aftermath of Israel's 2006 war with Hezbollah, when Northern Israel came under sustained rocket fire, the hospital will establish an underground protected hospitalization ward in order to provide essential medical services in the event of a military conflict. This project, undertaken in conjunction with the Israeli Prime Minister's office, received an allocation from the Claims Conference in 2007 to establish an underground ward of 155 beds and purchase equipment. The Claims Conference also allocated funds to reinforce the emergency department against missile attacks. Poriya is one of four Israeli hospitals that the Claims Conference is supporting in such projects.

AMCHA, the National Israeli Center for Psychological Support of Nazi Victims, was allocated \$1.1 million for services in 2008, including providing treatment hours, treatment for homebound Nazi victims, the friendly visiting program, expanding and renovating the Petach Tikva branch and purchasing equipment, and the cost of rent for branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheva, and Rehovot. AMCHA reaches out to all victims of Nazism: those who experienced the horrors of the Shoah as adults, child survivors who were robbed of their youth by the atrocities of World War II, and the second generation, profoundly affected throughout their lives by the events of the Shoah. 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. Since 1995, the Claims Conference has allocated \$8.7 million to AMCHA, which currently has approximately 3,000 Nazi victims as members of its social clubs and another 9,000 receiving psychological services.



Above: Shifra Proshenovski, 80, displays the number tattooed on her arm during the Holocaust. She is a victim of the Warsaw ghetto, the Starachowice ghetto, Auschwitz-Birkenau and was forced on a death march. During her suffering, she was blinded in her left eye. Today she struggles with serious health problems that affect her heart and balance. Through a Claims Conference grant, the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel provides Shifra with essential in-home nursing care each week.



Above: Rivka Gotlev participates in an exercise class at a Claims Conference-funded geriatric center in Israel. Below: The Claims Conference supports nursing units on kibbutzim so elder Nazi victims do not have to leave their longtime homes and communities. Pictured: Shifra Ron in her kitchen at Beit Savyon Geriatric Center on Kibbutz Yavne. Photos: Sarah Levin

Shoshana Ditvovkovski, below, receives care from a Claims Conference-funded facility in Israel.
Photo: Sarah Levin





Former Soviet Union

Pictured above: A Nazi victim in Lithuania with her case worker. The Lithuanian Jewish Community in Vilnius receives a Claims Conference grant to provide Nazi victims with food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment and other vital assistance. Photo: David Rozenblyum



Above: A Nazi victim in Belarus receives vital assistance from Hesed Rakhamim in Minsk. The Claims Conference funds 22 Regional Welfare Communities and Hesed centers assisting 114,000 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout the former Soviet Union, including remote areas where the need is often greatest. Photo: Claims Conference



Left: Maria Aizikovna Pitkina, 87, of Russia underwent operations for a stomach ulcer. In 2006, she fell and fractured her hip. She is homebound and requires nursing care to move. In addition to her mobility issues, her eyesight and hearing are deteriorating. Maria receives vital assistance from the Hesed St. Petersburg including in-home care, medical consultations and rehabilitation equipment. Photo: Claims Conference

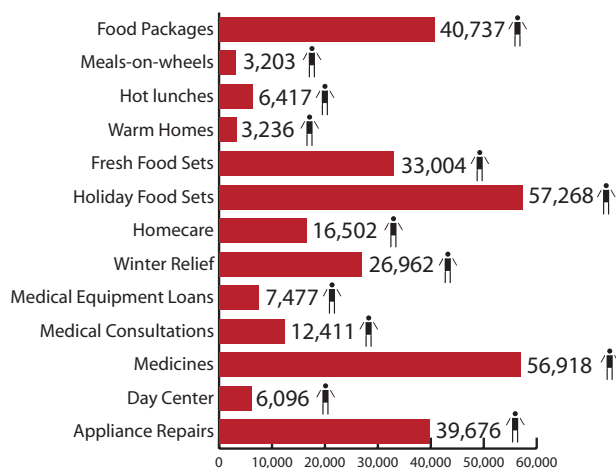
Former Soviet Union

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. These welfare centers, known as “Heseds,” were established by and are administered with the assistance of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC). 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 change in their old age.

The Claims Conference funds 22 Regional Welfare Communities and Hesed centers assisting 114,000 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout the former Soviet Union, including remote areas where the need is often greatest. In 2007, they provided:

- **Hunger relief.** For mobile elderly, 522,392 hot meals in communal settings provided much-needed nutrition as well as company. 723,314 meals on wheels were delivered to homebound Nazi victims, while 350,812 fresh food sets were given to those who can cook for themselves. 342,979 food packages provided staples to destitute Nazi victims, including special items for Jewish holidays. “Warm homes” provide hospitality and socialization in the homes of fellow elderly Jews.
- **Medical assistance.** Volunteer doctors provided 12,411 medical consultations and Hesed pharmacies distributed medicines to 56,918 Nazi victims. Medical equipment was loaned to 7,477 victims.
- **Homecare,** including assistance with washing, dressing, cooking, and housekeeping. Nazi victims in the FSU received 4,036,989 hours of homecare in 2007.
- **Winter relief** such as coal, wood, or gas; materials for sealing windows; warm blankets, coats, and clothes; and grants for electricity. This assistance enabled 26,962 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. For example, the Jewish Welfare Community Mission “Ednist” in Odessa, Ukraine provided services in 381 periphery towns and cities including Kirovograd, Kherson, Nikolaev, Simpheropol, Sevastopol and Yalta.

Nazi Victims Assisted by Claims Conference Funds in the Former Soviet Union in 2007



Elderly Nazi victims residing in the former Soviet Union 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.



Grunia Kohn, above, a Holocaust survivor in Montreal, at the Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors, which receives allocations from the Claims Conference.

"I am a member of the Drop-in Centre for Holocaust Survivors which I look forward to attending every Tuesday. There is a friendly atmosphere between the members and we share our opinions, listen to interesting lectures and celebrate birthdays and holidays. The staff and volunteers care about us and help to improve our lives.

"Last year, a teenager grabbed my purse and broke my right arm in three places. The Cummings Centre was there to help me. They sent me food and a homecare worker to help me take a shower. As a survivor from the former Soviet Union, I don't get a pension from Germany and live on a very small income. Money from the Emergency Assistance Program has helped me to do some necessary modifications in my home. It's a great help. I and the other Holocaust Survivors feel we belong somewhere and somebody cares about us. This is so important at our age. We are very thankful to the Claims Conference for helping to find services for Holocaust Survivors. It prolongs our lives. Thank you."



US and Canada

The Claims Conference funds local Cafe Europa groups to provide Nazi victims with a network of social support. Above: A Victory Day celebration in Brooklyn, NY at the Cafe Europa program of the Association of Holocaust Survivors from the Former Soviet Union. Below right: The Monroe Holocaust Survivors group in Monroe Township, New Jersey celebrated Israel's 60th birthday with a dinner and dance. Below left: In Tucson, AZ, the Cafe Europa group held a social lunch with members of the police and clergy.



United States and Canada

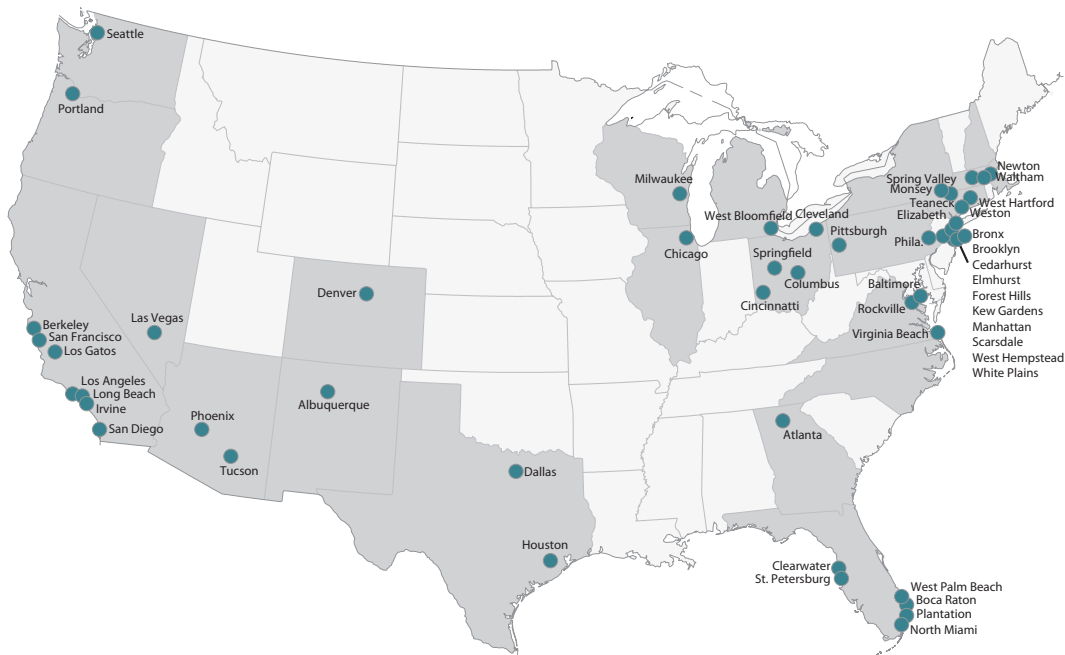
Jewish social service agencies in more than 50 communities across the United States and Canada have special on-going service programs for Holocaust survivors. Claims Conference funds enable these agencies to provide services such as homecare and assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, 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 visiting by volunteers, meals on wheels and socialization programs.

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

For 2008, 29 organizations in the U.S. and Canada received allocations 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 agencies across the United States that receive Claims Conference funding to provide social services for Nazi victims.



Western Europe

Survivors in Frankfurt, Germany participate in a social group organized by the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. (ZWSt). The organization receives a Claims Conference grant.



France: Association D'Aide aux Israelities Ages et Malades (ADIAM), in Paris, France, provides homecare for 320 Holocaust survivors and a guardianship program for mentally impaired elderly providing legal and financial management services to 65 Nazi victims.



The Jewish Community of Stockholm receives Claims Conference funds toward homecare and home services, psychological assistance, outreach, case management, and transportation for Nazi victims.

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 to establish new Treffpunkt programs in Stuttgart and Hannover, which are expected together to serve 450 Nazi victims.

The Claims Conference supports various services provided by an umbrella group comprising all 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 Israelities Ages et Malades (ADIAM), in Paris, France, provides homecare for 320 Holocaust survivors 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 provide in-home services, transportation, chore services, emergency assistance, food programs, friendly visiting, and case management.

In 2007, the Claims Conference made its first allocation to the Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization (VSJF) in Zurich. The agency assists 100 needy Nazi victims throughout Switzerland with homecare, housekeeping and assistance with dental services, hearing aides, glasses, and clothing for winter. The Claims Conference allocated funds to help create a Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance program to help Nazi victims with the costs of daily living and healthcare expenses.

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 Holocaust survivors. 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.



Eastern Europe



In Poland, the Central Jewish Welfare Commission in Warsaw receives Claims Conference funding to provide home visits and other services to Holocaust survivors. Above: The Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland receives Claims Conference funding to help child survivors share their experiences and to provide them with socialization and mental health programs.



In Romania, the Claims Conference supports the Federation of Jewish Communities (FEDROM) in providing a wide range of services to Holocaust survivors including medication, food packages, In-home services and winter relief.



The Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation in Budapest receives Claims Conference funding toward meals-on-wheels, homecare, home nursing, winter relief, medication, and other social services for Nazi victims. Above: a pharmacist measures prescriptions for Nazi victims.

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 Claims Conference allocated funds for 2008 to expand the home nursing program from 160 to 230 Nazi victims, including therapy, rehabilitation and medical care. Funds will 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 health-care 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.

Locations of Organizations in Europe Assisting Victims of Nazism with Claims Conference Allocations



Right: Nazi victims in Argentina enjoy a social gathering with music sponsored by the Tzedaka Foundation, which receives Claims Conference funding. In addition to socialization programs, Tzedaka provides urgent medical care, food programs, legal assistance and counseling for Nazi victims.



South America & Australia



Olga Wollner attends the Club 50 drop-in center of Jewish Care in Melbourne, Australia, which provides weekly social programs as well as monthly events and outings for Nazi victims.

Below: A Nazi victim receives in-home care services from a home health attendant. The economic crisis in South America has left many elderly Nazi victims below the poverty level. The Claims Conference funds agencies that provide in-home care to allow Nazi victims to maintain their health and remain in their own homes.



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 Holocaust survivors.

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

Latin America

With Argentina and its Jewish community trying to recover from a catastrophic economic crisis, the Claims Conference is funding a program through the Tzedaka Foundation to assist needy survivors. 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, counseling, and help in covering basic expenses. There are also social gatherings and weekly workshops for survivors.

In 2007, the Claims Conference made an allocation for the first time to Instituição Beneficente Israelita Ten Yad in São Paulo, Brazil, which provides a range of food programs to needy individuals of all ages. Claims Conference funds will support weekly food packages for breakfast and dinner and for daily hot kosher lunches at a soup kitchen for Nazi victims. In addition, Claims Conference funding supports União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social–UNIBES, a not-for-profit organization in São Paulo that was established in 1915 and is 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 for case management and administrative support.

In Santiago, Chile, Reshet is a not-for profit organization established in 2002 and provides social services to needy Chilean Jews. The Claims Conference made an allocation in 2007 to fund the organization's emergency cash assistance program for Nazi victims.

Emergency Assistance Program

The Claims Conference provides allocations for emergency assistance cash 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, the Claims Conference allocated approximately \$10 million under this program in 2007 for services in 2007 and 2008 to agencies in 26 countries.

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 partial payment for repurchasing into the Austrian pension program, dental treatment, medical aids and treatment, and emergency care.

The funds derived from two sources: a settlement between Bank Austria and the Claims Conference, and a 1990 agreement by the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs with the Claims Conference to provide assistance to 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.

About 15,000 Austrian Jewish survivors of the Holocaust are living primarily in the United States, Britain, Israel and South America.

International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims

In 2007, the Claims Conference allocated \$52 million from the International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC), for services in 2007 and 2008. The funds were distributed to social service agencies in 32 countries that provide essential social services to Jewish victims of Nazism.

These allocations are part of a disbursement for the benefit of needy Holocaust survivors from \$132 million in ICHEIC humanitarian funds. These funds were received by



Above: A Nazi victim in Croatia with her social worker. The Claims Conference allocated funds from the International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC) to social service agencies serving Nazi victims in 32 countries.

Claims Conference negotiations with the German government have meant more funds for in-home services for needy Nazi victims.

ICHEIC in 2003 from the German Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future" representing German insurance companies. ICHEIC asked the Claims Conference to implement the initial 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.

In addition, the Claims Conference is the fiscal agent for the ICHEIC Service Corps Program, which encourages volunteerism to assist Nazi victims.

In-Home Services Fund

Following negotiations with the Claims Conference in 2007, the German ministry of finance made a fourth annual commitment for funds towards a program to meet the in-home service needs of Nazi victims. €10.5 million (approximately \$15 million) was allocated for programs through the end of 2008 to 42 agencies assisting Jewish victims of Nazism in 17 countries. Following funds previously negotiated, this brings the total allocated for in-home services to €46.5 million as of the end of 2007.

Hungarian Gold Train

In September 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 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, \$10.7 million has been allocated to 27 agencies in seven countries.

The U.S. government is paying \$500,000 to ensure that documents and materials relating to the Hungarian Gold Train and other property belonging to Holocaust victims are declassified and open to public inspection.

The Claims Conference implemented the notice program to Class Members concerning the preliminary Settlement. The Claims Conference also participated in negotiations leading to the Settlement.

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. In 2007, the Claims Conference allocated the remaining interest funds that had accrued, approximately \$1.6 million, to 16 agencies in 11 countries, for services in 2008 and 2009.

The Nazi Persecutee Relief fund was created to provide assistance to the neediest Nazi victims who had received very little or no compensation for their persecution.



Claims Conference Vice President Ben Helfgott, right, and Treasurer Roman Kent, center, visit a survivor in Budapest, Hungary, where Nazi victims receive services funded by Claims Conference allocations including meals, homecare, nursing, medicine, and winter relief.



The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum received an allocation for “Research and Documentation on the Sephardic Experience Before, During, and After the Holocaust,” allowing researchers to work with a foremost scholar in the field, and researching and microfilming the major collections on the history of Sephardic Jews in Greece in the archives of the Central Board of the Jewish Communities in Greece. Above: In 1943, Victoria Sarfati and Yehuda Beraha hastily arranged their wedding in German-occupied Salonika to enable them to stay together during the uncertain times that lay ahead. A short time after this photo was taken, the newlyweds were deported to their death in Auschwitz. Photo: Yad Vashem

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.

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 of 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:

- Archival Related Projects
- Educator Training
- Curriculum Development and Educational Materials
- Educational Programs
- Museums and Exhibitions
- Educational Visits to Sites of Nazi Atrocities
- Research and Publication

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, cataloguing it, and making it accessible to scholars and the public. Much of this evidence, including films and photos, is newly available or discovered.

The Claims Conference is committed to preserving these irreplaceable documents, pictures, artifacts, and first-hand survivor accounts of the Holocaust, as well as funding projects to make this material available to scholars and students worldwide.

Databases and archives have been instrumental in helping identify victims, survivors, and heirs. Such troves of material have been extensively used in Holocaust-related litigation that has led to recent compensation settlements such as the Swiss Banks Settlement and the German Foundation to compensate slave and forced laborers. The Claims Conference also strives to improve cooperation among Holocaust-related archives through the International Shoah Archivists Working Forum.

The Claims Conference worked together with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and many other parties to obtain public access to the Red Cross ITS archive at Bad Arolsen, Germany. These archives contain unparalleled records from the Nazi era about the Holocaust. The Claims Conference has been using ITS records to help document survivor applications for compensation payments.



The Holocaust Museum Houston, in Texas, received a grant for the 2008 exhibition, “Escaping Their Boundaries: The Children of Theresienstadt” and accompanying educational programs. The objects on display, loaned to the museum by Beit Terezin in Israel, consisted of important artworks, writings, and toys made by children and adults who lived in Terezin. The exhibition included artworks by children from Terezin that have never been displayed in the United States. The exhibition was accompanied by public programs and teacher training workshops.

Above is Kamarad Issue No. 16. Newspapers and magazines created by children in Theresienstadt show their perception of what was happening around them. The journal “Kamarad” was published by the boys who lived in Room A of the children’s barrack at Q609. Twenty-two issues of the journal were published. The issues were written in the children’s handwriting and illustrated by editor Ivan Polak, who perished in Kaufering labor camp in January 1945. Courtesy, Beit Theresienstadt



Left: The Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center in Moscow received Claims Conference funding toward “Teaching the Holocaust in Russia,” a comprehensive program that provided seminars, an international summer school, training in the U.S. and Israel, a seminar at Yad Vashem, follow-up training, and publication of new pedagogical material for educators from Russia and the Former Soviet Union.



Above: An image from the exhibition at the Norbert Wollheim Memorial and Information Centre in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

In 2007, the Claims Conference continued its long-standing commitment to assisting Yad Vashem in expanding and preserving the world's largest repository of information on the Holocaust. Beginning in 2004, the Claims Conference initiated a concerted effort to accelerate the computerization of all Holocaust archives in Israel, including at Yad Vashem. Since then, Yad Vashem has entered hundreds of thousands of document pages into its databases and worked intensively to create a fully integrated database of all its records to allow cross-searching for family names, geographic places, events, and all other information on the Shoah.

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 receive training in order to make these programs and materials effective. The Claims Conference has placed a special emphasis on educator training over the past few years, funding numerous organizations that train educators from around the world to teach the Holocaust. In countries with tiny Jewish communities as well as in Israel and the U.S., the Claims Conference is funding workshops, development of educational material, visits to Holocaust sites, and seminars at institutions such as Yad Vashem and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in order to enable educators to impart knowledge of the Shoah to students far-removed from the events of World War II.

The Fritz Bauer Institute in Frankfurt, Germany, received a Claims Conference allocation in 2007 for its exhibition at the Norbert Wollheim Memorial and Information Centre on the grounds of the former headquarters of IG Farben. The installation will provide access to a website describing the history of IG Farben and information on Norbert Wollheim and the legal action funded by the Claims Conference he initiated in 1957 that set the precedent for forced labor compensation. The exhibit will also show testimony from the forced laborers from the IG Farben factory at Buna-Monowitz. The project will include the recording of interviews with living witnesses, archival research, the creation of a web portal and the development of an educational component, consisting of guided tours and seminars.

Allocations from Successor Organization Funds

Allocation details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.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 2008. A portion of these allocations were made in 2006 for services in 2008.

Argentina \$685,000

Asociacion Israelita de Sobrevivientes de la Persecucion Nazi **BUENOS AIRES**
Toward a Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Tzedaka Foundation/Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas **BUENOS AIRES**
Toward healthcare, homecare, medications, supportive counseling, psychological treatment, food, transportation, emergency financial assistance, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Australia \$810,000

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 food program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Museum of Australia **KILDA**
Toward "Glimpsing Their Lives: Virtual Access, Education and Preservation and the Holocaust Archives of the Jewish Museum of Australia," a virtual exhibition accessible on the museum website and using digitized material and audio-visual resources, including material from two Holocaust-related collections and a collection of drawings and watercolors from Terezin.

Belarus \$107,592

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 \$155,000

Royal Society for Jewish Welfare "Centrale" **ANTWERP**
Toward homecare, counseling, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Service Social Juif **BRUSSELS**
Toward homecare, counseling, transportation, case management, socialization, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Museum of Deportation and Resistance **MECHELEN**
Toward the archival preservation portion of the exhibition project, "Give Them A Face." The museum will identify 20,000 files of deportees from Mechelen to Auschwitz and scan the portraits in these files. These portraits will be used in an exhibition to be displayed in the museum, the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris, the Belgian pavilion in Auschwitz, and in Europe through traveling exhibitions.

Bosnia-Herzegovina \$79,100

La Benevolencija **SARAJEVO**
Toward personal care, winter relief, clothing programs, medical assistance, food programs, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community of Banja Luka **BANJA LUKA**
Toward the preparation and publication of "Holocaust of Jews from Bosanska Krajina through Banja Luka's Prism." The book will depict the Jewish communities of the Bosanska Krajina region prior to and after the Holocaust. Research will be conducted in regional archives, registries and court records, and survivor testimonies will be used.

Brazil \$67,000

Instituição Beneficente Israelita-Ten Yad **SÃO PAULO**
Toward the food program for Nazi victims, including weekly food packages for breakfast and dinner and daily hot kosher lunch served at the soup kitchen.

União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social-UNIBES **SÃO PAULO**
Toward homecare, medications, medical equipment, dental care, and case management for Nazi victims.

Bulgaria \$75,000

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria "Shalom" **SOFIA**
Toward homecare, the day center, winter relief, medical assistance, socialization, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Canada \$583,800

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

Bikur Cholim Jewish Volunteer Services of Toronto **TORONTO, ONTARIO**
Toward meals-on-wheels, home nursing, friendly visitor program, socialization, medical equipment, transportation, emergency assistance, and counseling for Nazi victims.

Circle of Care **TORONTO, ONTARIO**
Toward homecare, meals-on-wheels, transportation, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors **MONTREAL, QUEBEC**
Toward homecare, food, transportation, financial assistance, restitution assistance, a drop-in center, counseling, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Child Service **TORONTO, ONTARIO**
Toward emergency assistance, hospice services, case management, and socialization for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service Agency **VANCOUVER, B.C.**
Toward homecare, medicine, and the food program for Nazi victims.

Atlantic Jewish Council **HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA**
Toward Holocaust education, including a speaker series, projects with schools, exhibitions and presentations, sponsoring local teachers' participation in training seminars at major Holocaust research centers, and coordinating student volunteers' transcription of local survivors' testimonies.

Jewish Federation of Edmonton **EDMONTON, ALBERTA**
Toward the Holocaust educational outreach program, "Lessons in Tolerance and Understanding," targeting local schools, churches and community groups. The Federation will distribute a DVD featuring the stories of seven local survivors and supplemental Holocaust educational materials, and will coordinate an annual symposium.

Jewish Records Indexing-Poland **MONTREAL, QUEBEC**
Toward the continued development of a database of indices of 20th century Polish Jewish vital records and compiling an index of prewar Polish Books of Residents from Civil Records Offices.

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

Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Toward the Centre's 10th Annual Holocaust Education Series, with programming that explores historical, moral, philosophical and judicial issues related to the Shoah.

UIA Federations Canada **TORONTO, ONTARIO**

Toward the Holocaust Education Teacher Training Program, endeavoring to give teachers and teacher candidates the information and skills to teach about the Holocaust.

Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Toward homecare, case management, socialization, outreach, and friendly visiting for Nazi victims.

Chile \$20,000

Reshet **SANTIAGO**

Toward the emergency assistance program for Nazi victims.

Croatia \$45,000

Association of Holocaust Survivors in Croatia
ZAGREB

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Zagreb **ZAGREB**

Toward medicine, medical equipment, homecare, meals-on-wheels, transportation, and other services for Nazi victims.

Czech Republic \$134,570

Terezin Initiative—International Terezin Association **PRAGUE**

Toward medicine, medical equipment and assistance, and home safety devices for Nazi victims.

Terezin Initiative Institute **PRAGUE**

Toward recovering documents and pictures relating to Nazi victims from Bohemia and integrating them into the database and website, and creating new educational materials for Yom HaShoah.

Jewish Museum in Prague **PRAGUE**

Toward researching the museum's library holdings and identifying original Jewish owners of books.

Terezin Memorial **TEREZIN**

Toward a digital database of archival material for the Educational Centre of Interactive Studies, including photographs, recordings, audio and video material; an exhibition of the Terezin Ghetto period; and using the technologies in its education center.

Estonia \$128,868

Jewish Community of Estonia **TALLINN**

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

France \$242,000

Association D'Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM) **PARIS**

Toward the homecare and guardianship program for Nazi victims.

Germany \$105,000

Child Survivors Deutschland **LANGEN**

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. **FRANKFURT AM MAIN**

Toward the Treffpunkt program in Frankfurt and the establishment of two new programs in Stuttgart and Hanover. Treffpunkt provides socialization, case management, transportation and home visits for Nazi victims.

Fritz Bauer Institute **FRANKFURT AM MAIN**

Toward an exhibition at the Norbert Wollheim Memorial and Information Centre on the grounds of the IG Farben building, including access to a website describing the history of IG Farben and information on Norbert Wollheim and the legal action funded by the Claims Conference he initiated in 1957 that set the precedent for forced labor compensation, and testimony from the forced laborers from the IG Farben factory at Buna-Monowitz.

Greece \$30,000

Jewish Museum of Greece **ATHENS**

Toward the exhibit, "Jewish Neighborhoods of Greece," about Jewish neighborhoods before and after the Holocaust and including interviews with residents of various neighborhoods, photographs, artifacts, and archival material. The exhibit will include educational programs targeting school children and museum visitors.

Hungary \$455,000

Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation
BUDAPEST

Toward meals-on-wheels, homecare, home nursing, winter relief, medication, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Israel \$60,673,793

Aguda Leezrat Horim Ad 120 Beit Avot **HADERA**

Toward installing an air-conditioning system, a new elevator, and the renovation of the entrance hall in the nursing home.

Agudath Bet Yaacov **TEL AVIV**

Toward training educators to teach the Shoah in the Haredi community, and development of educational materials.

AMAL—The Central Association for the Elderly—Supportive Communities Project
RISHON LEZION

Toward subsidizing membership fees for Nazi victims in local supportive communities for the elderly, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs.

AMCHA

Toward providing treatment hours, treatment for homebound Nazi victims, the friendly visiting program, expanding and renovating the Petach Tikva branch and purchasing equipment, and the cost of rent for branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheva, and Rehovot.

Amidar

Toward upgrading sheltered housing facilities for Nazi victims in Bat Yam, Kfar Yona, and Netanya.

Association for the Aged Safed **SAFED**

Toward purchasing equipment for a new occupational center.

Association for the Elderly Eilat **EILAT**

Toward purchasing equipment for the physiotherapy room in the day center.

Association for the Elderly in Nazareth-Illit
NAZARETH ILLIT

Toward purchasing equipment for a new occupational center.

Association for the Elderly in Sderot **SDEROT**

Toward reinforcing the day center against missile and rocket attacks.

Association for the Elderly Sha'ar Hanegev
SHA'AR HANEGEV

Toward expanding the day center and reinforcing it against missile and rocket attacks.

Association of Jews from Central Europe
TEL AVIV

Toward developing an educational program including learning materials, curriculum, and teacher guides on Kristallnacht, the Holocaust in German-speaking countries, and the contribution of the German-speaking survivors to the State of Israel. The project will be conducted in cooperation with the Levinsky College for Teacher Training and the Leo Baeck Research Institute.

Association of Jews from Central Europe
TEL AVIV

Toward the renovation of 24 beds in the nursing unit at the Rishonei Hacarmel Parents Home; and 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 of Warsaw Jews in Israel **TEL AVIV**

Toward a lecture series on the Warsaw Ghetto and expansion of the website.

Bar Ilan University **RAMAT GAN**

Toward a database of children's testimonies given in the aftermath of the Holocaust, and modules for Holocaust Studies college and university courses based on the testimonies and their analyses.

Beit Avraham, the Sephardic Home for the Aged **HAIFA**

Toward upgrading and renovating a 36-bed nursing ward and the facility's main lobby, and purchasing equipment.

Beit Lohamei Haghetatot-Ghetto Fighters' House Museum **WESTERN GALILEE**

Toward computerizing and digitizing the archives.

Beit Morasha of Jerusalem—The Academic Center for Jewish Studies and Leadership
JERUSALEM

Toward "The Holocaust Remembrance Project for Israeli Security Forces," Holocaust education seminars for commanding officers training for promotion.

Beit Theresienstadt **GIVAT HAIM IHUD**

Toward "Youth in Ghetto Theresienstadt," an exhibition based on drawings, diaries and other materials created by adolescents.

Beth Jacob Teachers Institute **JERUSALEM**

Toward the Holocaust Teacher Training Program and developing educational materials.

Beth Joles **HAIFA**

Toward expanding the nursing department, including upgrading 25 beds, establishing 11 additional beds, and purchasing equipment.

Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People **JERUSALEM**

Toward cataloging and computerizing all the records of the Successor Organization, as well as collections of material on restitution and reconstruction after World War II, and documenting archives from the Alliance Israelite Universelle in France of Sephardic experiences of the Holocaust.

Central Zionist Archives **JERUSALEM**

Toward digitizing Holocaust-related collections, including restoration, cataloging and scanning Holocaust material of institutional archives, immigrant files, and files of the Family Relatives Search Bureau.

Claims Conference—Health Clinic Care Program **TEL AVIV**

Toward establishing, by request of the Israeli government, a comprehensive outreach and advocacy program to assist needy Nazi victims receiving treatment at mental health clinics throughout the country. These needy individuals are currently paying for costly medications, medical aids and other essential social services, and are often unaware of the benefits that are available to assist them. Special staff will work with social workers at local mental health clinics and in other health clinics to provide this population with better access to the restitution benefits for which they are eligible, including pensions, medication assistance and mental health services.

E.D.Z. Nativ Ediciones **JERUSALEM**

Toward translating into Spanish "The Blue and Yellow Stars of David—The Zionist Leadership in Palestine and the Holocaust, 1939-1945."

Emunah College for Arts **JERUSALEM**

Toward training educators to teach the Shoah, including two courses at the college, a program at Yad Vashem, and visits to Holocaust institutes.

Eshel **JERUSALEM**

Toward the geriatric physicians training program.

Ezer Mitzion **B'NAI B'RAK**

Toward purchasing six ambulances, and medical equipment to be loaned to Nazi victims.

Ezra Olami **JERUSALEM**

Toward the Holocaust component of "The School of Jewish Leadership," two 3-month courses to train 80 young professional counselors for informal education activities for Russian-speaking youth. Holocaust education training includes three weekend seminars at research centers and an educational visit to Poland, continuing on to Israel.

Ezrah Le'Marpeh **B'NAI B'RAK**

Toward the purchase of four ambulances.

Fellowship of Educators to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism **TEL AVIV**

Toward Holocaust seminars for teachers in Israel and the seminar, "The Holocaust, Anti-Semitism and Racism" for Israeli and German teachers.

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel **TEL AVIV**

Toward homecare, short-term nursing hours, individual grants, and emergency lifelines for Nazi victims.

Ginzach Kidush Hashem—Institute for Documentation, Research and Commemoration **B'NAI B'RAK**

Toward updating software for the database of Holocaust materials, digitizing video material, and indexing material by keywords, in order to provide easier and better public access to the archives through the website.

Hebrew University Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Oral History Division **JERUSALEM**

Toward preserving and digitizing early oral testimonies on the Shoah.

Hebrew University Center for Multimedia Assisted Instruction **JERUSALEM**

Toward visually recording survivor accounts at sites of persecution and producing educational films and digitized website segments of their testimonies for use in Israeli high schools. The survivors will represent different aspects of the Shoah experience, including ghetto life, survival in labor and concentration camps, hiding as non-Jews, life in the forests, fighting with the partisans, and post-liberation experiences.

Hebrew University—Hillel, The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life **JERUSALEM**

Toward the "Zachor v'Kabad" (Remember and Honor) program, to heighten the awareness and understanding of the Shoah among students and to build bridges between students and Holocaust survivors. Fifteen participants will take part in weekly workshops on anti-Semitism, racism and the Shoah; plan and run two large events each semester on these topics; in coordination with Amcha, meet weekly with survivors and take part in monthly follow-up sessions; and take part in a one-week educational visit to Poland to tour Holocaust-related sites and prewar centers of Jewish communal life.

Hedva Eibeshitz Institute of Holocaust Studies **HAIFA**

Toward training high school students to run programs on the Holocaust in their schools, communities and youth movements; a year-long weekly teacher training seminar on methods of teaching about Shoah and a course for teacher escorts for Poland visits; and study days for an additional 1,000 high school and junior high school students.

Institute for Jewish Studies in the CIS **JERUSALEM**

Toward training local Jewish educators and lay people in the FSU to teach the Holocaust, including development of curriculum and course materials.

Institute for the Advancement of Deaf Persons in Israel **TEL AVIV**

Toward documenting and preserving testimonies of individuals who were deaf or hard-of-hearing during the Holocaust, and developing workshops and seminars presenting those testimonies.

Israel Experience

Toward scholarships for student and educator visits of five to eight days in Eastern Europe and the FSU, including sites of Nazi atrocities, followed by educational seminars in Israel; and the re-enactment of illegal immigration to Palestine on the "Exodus" ship.

Jewish Agency for Israel **JERUSALEM**

Toward expanding the Holocaust component of the Open University project in the FSU; "Helping the Community by Enriching Its Leaders:

Teaching FSU Jewish Educational and Community Leaders About the Holocaust," two three-month intensive study periods in Israel, including researching the history of their communities with a focus on the Holocaust, for a select group of 10 senior Jewish educators; training educators in Jewish day schools and religious schools to teach the Shoah, and preparing routes and guides for Shorashim (Roots) educational visits to Holocaust-related sites for day school students; "Links in the Chain: Teaching the Holocaust to Future Community Leaders," a 160-hour Holocaust study program for young Diaspora Jews studying in Israel; "Cap Year Program: The Holocaust at the Center of Modern Jewish Identity—Training the Next Generation of Leaders of the Global Jewish Community," seminars on the Holocaust for post-high school students in Israel for a year, including a weeklong educational visit to Eastern Europe; Limmud FSU; seminars on the Holocaust and anti-Semitism for high school students around the world taught by young Israelis, and training for the educators; with Hillel in Rio de Janeiro, teaching Jewish college students in Brazil about the Holocaust at a university level; and with Yad Vashem, training Latin American educators to teach the Holocaust, including a study visit to Poland.

Kaplan Medical Center REHOVOT

Toward upgrading the ophthalmology department's 15-bed hospitalization unit and purchasing equipment.

Kerem Institute for Teacher Training JERUSALEM

Toward training teachers in Holocaust education, including a course on topics, issues, historical developments and personal dilemmas during the Holocaust in conjunction with pedagogical aspects for future teachers as well as a follow-up series of workshops and individual counseling for graduates.

Kibbutz Ramot Menashe RAMOT MENASHE

Toward the installation of an air-conditioning system for the senior club.

Margalit Bais Yaakov Seminary JERUSALEM

Toward training educators to teach the Holocaust, including the events in Greece and North Africa in order to engage students from Sephardic backgrounds.

Massuah Institute for the Study of the Holocaust KIBBUTZ TEL YITZHAK

Toward seminars for students before and after study visits to Poland; Holocaust seminars for disadvantaged youth, and for members of the security forces; a portable outdoor exhibition focusing on the memory of the Holocaust in Israeli society, including a multi-screen video presentation about the Eichmann trial and the change it brought about in Israeli society, and diverse artistic expressions of the current media and cultural discourse on the Holocaust; and seminars to train education students and teachers to teach the Holocaust.

Meir Hospital Sapir Medical Center KFAR SABA

Toward upgrading two surgical departments consisting of 64 beds and purchasing equipment.

Melabev Community Clubs for Impaired Elderly JERUSALEM

Toward expanding and upgrading the senior day center in Talpilot and purchasing equipment.

Memorial Museum of Hungarian Speaking Jewry SAFED

Toward preserving and protecting all artifacts currently on display, recording all information available on each artifact, and writing full background descriptions for visitors and researchers to accompany the exhibit; the exhibition, "Hungarian Jewish Artists During the Holocaust"; and bringing 75 classes of Israeli high school students from the Upper Galilee for educational programs on Hungarian Jewish forced and slave labor and rescue efforts.

Menora—The Authority for the Repatriation of Diaspora Synagogues to Israel JERUSALEM

Toward repairing Romanian Torah scrolls to be returned to Romania.

Mercaz Beth Jacob in Eretz Yisroel JERUSALEM

Toward teacher training and teachers' in-service program in Holocaust studies, including courses, seminars, curriculum and resource development courses, development of teaching aids, and expanded activity of the Pedagogic Center.

Michlalah—Jerusalem College JERUSALEM

Toward teacher training and developing educational materials on the Holocaust; and the continuation of "The Holocaust in Rabbinical Prefaces," researching the prefaces of postwar religious books for historical and theological material.

Mofet Institute TEL AVIV

Toward a year-long workshop, "Teaching the Shoah in Teacher Training Colleges," to serve as a model for all of Israel's colleges of education, including a one-week educational visit to Holocaust sites in Poland or the Former Soviet Union.

Nahariya Government Hospital NAHARIYA

Toward expanding and reinforcing against missile attacks the emergency department consisting of 70 treatment stations and purchasing equipment.

Otef Azza Emergency Assistance Plan JERUSALEM

Toward services for Nazi victims living in the 10 km strip of Israeli territory bordering Gaza that has been under constant rocket attack. Each household in the area with Nazi victims will be offered the opportunity to join a supportive community free of charge, for services such as emergency alert systems, home modifications, security, and socialization programs. The Claims Conference will help AMCHA establish a working space in Sderot and with the cost of trauma services for Nazi victims.

Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies JERUSALEM

Toward the Holocaust program for education students including history lectures on Poland and the Holocaust, Poland study visit including sessions before and after the trip for pedagogic training, and development of tools for teaching the Holocaust and choosing age-appropriate materials, plus a practicum of preparing and conducting the Yom HaShoah program.

Parents Home Batei Machase Le-Keshishim JERUSALEM

Toward upgrading beds in the frail nursing department, constructing a sun patio, and enlarging the kitchen.

Poriya Government Hospital TIBERIAS

Toward expanding and reinforcing against missile attacks the emergency department consisting of 40 treatment stations and purchasing equipment; and establishing, in conjunction with the Israeli Prime Minister's office, an underground protected 155-bed hospitalization ward in order to provide essential medical services in the event of a military conflict, and for purchasing equipment.

Psychogeriatric Day Care Center RAMAT GAN

Toward expanding and renovating the day center and purchasing equipment.

Ramah Programs in Israel JERUSALEM

Toward subsidies for youth study visits to Poland.

Rambam Medical Center HAIFA

Toward upgrading the neurology, urology, ENT, and emergency departments and purchasing equipment.

Sheva Medical Center TEL HASHOMER

Toward upgrading two orthopedic departments and purchasing equipment.

Shuvu/Return JERUSALEM

Toward Holocaust educational programs for Israel's Russian-speaking population, including two educator seminars for teaching the Holocaust; Shorashim, a genealogy program where Russian-speaking immigrant children may connect with their family and history through individualized personal family albums that the students create; visits to Yad Vashem, the Ghetto Fighters' House, and other Holocaust study institutes; and classes and evening programs for parents of students at Shuvu's schools.

Sinai Parents and Old Age Home HAIFA

Toward installing emergency exits, a sprinkler system, and an elevator.

Snunit Center for the Advancement of Web-Based Learning JERUSALEM

Toward adapting and translating into Russian the website, "Children of the Ghetto," which leads students on a virtual tour, presenting 14 online exhibits. The Russian website will include additional materials showing Jewish participation in the partisan organizations and the Red Army.

Society for Research of the History of the Zionist Youth Movement in Hungary
RAMAT GAN

Toward translating into English and publishing the anthology, "Brothers in Resistance and Rescue," containing the stories of 400 members of the underground movement of the Hungarian Zionist Youth organizations during the Nazi era.

Society to Commemorate Moshe Sharett
TEL AVIV

Toward the English translation of the book, "Moshe Sharett and the German Reparations Controversy."

Solidarity **JERUSALEM**

Toward publication of "All Genres Except Tragedy: Theater, Music and Art in KZ Terezin, 1941-1945."

Sourasky Medical Center **TEL AVIV**

Toward upgrading two internal medicine departments and purchasing equipment.

Synagogue Memorial **JERUSALEM**

Toward researching and publishing a book about German synagogues and communities in Hessen.

Wilfrid Israel Association for Art and Oriental Studies **KIBBUTZ HAZOREA**

Toward computerizing the archives and creating a website to make them accessible.

Yad Mordechai Museum **HOF ASHKELON**

Toward Holocaust seminars for soldiers and students.

Yad Sarah **JERUSALEM**

Toward purchasing medical rehabilitation equipment for Nazi victims.

Yad Vashem **JERUSALEM**

Toward conserving, preserving, digitizing, cataloguing, and computerizing the archives, in order to create a fully integrated knowledge database of all computer records to allow cross-searching for family names, geographic names, events and all other information on the Shoah; Holocaust teacher training, including regional coordination to help teachers integrate Holocaust education into curricula, training a network of teachers to train additional educators, training seminars for Israeli teachers and education students, courses to qualify guides and prepare teachers for Poland trips, and two-to-three week seminars at Yad Vashem and seminars and activities in other countries for teachers from abroad; Holocaust education including seminars for disadvantaged high school students, to prepare for Poland high school study visits, in schools using specially developed mobile educational units, for 50,000 IDF soldiers per year, and for youth from abroad; developing printed and on-line curriculum materials, the Learning Center, and publishing an educational journal; the continuing acquisition and collection of Shoah documentation from European archives, other Holocaust institutions and Holocaust survivors and their families; the "Deportations

Database" project, collecting and processing details on transports of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution from archives in Israel and abroad, including dates, collection points, destinations, number of Jews on each transport, names, and ages, and linking it to the website; four Hebrew volumes and six English volumes of "The Comprehensive History of the Holocaust" series; research for the "Killing Sites Lexicon" and linking it to the website; three additional volumes of "Pinkasei HaKehillot—Encyclopedia of the Jewish Communities," providing information on prewar local Jewish communities; English translations and publication of seven Israeli Holocaust research works; and translating into English the "Monumental Document Collection," material from the Warsaw Ghetto underground press.

Yiddish Theater in Israel—Yiddishpiel **TEL AVIV**

Toward the Yiddish Theater including performances in old age homes.

Italy \$163,500

Jewish Community of Milan **MILAN**

Toward housekeeping and personal care services, transportation, meals-on-wheels, case management and telephone support for Nazi victims.

Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome **ROME**

Toward homecare, case management, information and referral, chore services, and friendly visiting for Nazi victims.

Associazione Figli Della Shoah **MILAN**

Toward teaching educators how to effectively utilize survivor testimonies in teaching the Shoah, and creating new educational materials on the Holocaust in Italian, including a website.

Latvia \$258,720

Association "Shamir" **RIGA**

Toward Holocaust teacher training seminars.

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 \$214,412

Lithuanian Jewish Community **VILNIUS**

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

Moldova \$802,094

Jewish Charitable Committee **KISHINEV**

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

Netherlands \$70,000

Dutch Jewish Social Services and Stichting Joods Amsterdams Bejaarden Centrum Beth Shalom Nursing Home **AMSTERDAM**

Toward continuing the home nursing program for Nazi victims.

New Zealand \$15,000

Wellington Jewish Care of the Aged Society **WELLINGTON**

Toward the Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program.

Poland \$428,000

Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland **WARSAW**

Toward continuing 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, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland **WARSAW**

Toward helping schools plan local Holocaust Memorial Day activities and organizing a training workshop for teachers who join the program, which includes having students study the histories of various religious and ethnic minorities in Poland and present projects to their communities on Holocaust Memorial Day.

Jewish Historical Institute Association **WARSAW**

Toward cataloguing, preserving, and digitizing Holocaust-related material from the archives, including testimonies collected and registered from 1944 to 1948.

Romania \$375,000

Asociatia Memoriala "Hebraica" Nusfalau **SALAJ**

Toward educational and educator training programs at the Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) BUCHAREST
Toward medication, food packages, homecare, and winter relief for Nazi victims.

Institute of Hebraic and 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 \$10,111,821

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

Jewish 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.

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

Corporate Fund "B'Yahad" ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN
Toward food packages, hot meals, meals on wheels, homecare, winter relief, medical consultations and equipment, and other vital assistance for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

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

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

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

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

Bureau for Human Rights MOSCOW
Toward training 40 Russian journalists in order to improve public understanding of the Holocaust and attitudes toward the Jews, including two five-day seminars, a competition of the participants' media creations related to the Holocaust, a five-day educational seminar at Yad Vashem for the competition winners, and publication and dissemination of works produced by the winning journalists.

Russian Jewish Congress MOSCOW
Toward a three-day educational seminar of 50 scholars and educators from Russia, other FSU countries, and other countries on "Holocaust Denial: Facts and Myths."

Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center MOSCOW
Toward "Teaching the Holocaust in Russia," including seminars for teachers, an international summer school for teachers from Russia and the FSU, training in the U.S. and Israel for promising Russian educators, a seminar at Yad Vashem for teachers and professors of education, follow-up training with teachers who participated in earlier courses and seminars, and publication of new pedagogical material; and continuing to collect and preserve personal materials from victims and witnesses of the Holocaust, currently emphasizing Jewish partisans and ghetto prisoners, and compiling the names of Nazi victims and transferring them to the Yad Vashem list of names.

Serbia & Montenegro \$105,000

Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia & Montenegro BELGRADE
Toward the healthcare project for Nazi victims, including homecare and housekeeping, transportation, socialization, medical treatment, medicines, and medical equipment.

Jewish Community of Belgrade BELGRADE
Toward daily kosher meals at the community kitchen and delivery of kosher meals for Nazi victims.

Slovakia \$103,253

Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic BRATISLAVA
Toward the purchase of medications and medical aids, and the provision of medical care, dental care, homecare, rehabilitation and home modifications for Nazi victims.

Holocaust Documentation Center BRATISLAVA
Toward Holocaust educator training, including four three-day workshops for high school teachers followed by two two-day follow-up seminars for the teachers and their students, and a two-day visit to Holocaust memorial sites in Terezin or Auschwitz for teachers and students; and publishing the Slovak-English bilingual "Activities of the Jewish Illegal Working Group during the Slovak State 1942-1945."

Milan Simecka Foundation BRATISLAVA
Toward the traveling exhibition for schoolchildren, "Anne Frank – History for Today."

South Africa \$79,000

Cape Town Holocaust Centre CAPE TOWN
Toward a two-year national Holocaust educator training program, including workshops and a traveling exhibit, and supplying teachers with educational materials such as an interactive workbook, a teacher's manual, an introductory DVD, and a 30-piece classroom poster set.

Sweden \$85,000

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

Jewish Community of Stockholm STOCKHOLM
Toward homecare and home services, psychological assistance, outreach, case management, and transportation for Nazi victims.

Switzerland \$15,000

Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization **ZURICH**

Toward creating a Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program.

Ukraine \$11,314,140

Jewish Charitable Committee **KIEV**

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

Jewish 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 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 "Hesed Kharkov Ezori" **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.

Kharkov Regional Fund "Drobitsky Yar" **KHARKOV**

Toward cataloging the collections of the Holocaust museum, creating an electronic archive to make materials more accessible, preserving existing collections, and acquiring new documents and artifacts.

Tkuma Central Ukrainian Holocaust Foundation **DNEPROPETROVSK**

Toward the summer school for Jewish, Ukrainian, and Polish students; seminars for Holocaust educators, and development and production of traditional and multimedia materials on the history of the Holocaust; and publication of selected materials on the Holocaust.

Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies **KIEV**

Toward a Holocaust seminar for Ukrainian teachers, and an eight-day study visit for teachers to Western Ukraine and Poland including the site of the Belzec camp.

United Kingdom \$1,194,500

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain **MIDDLESEX**

In cooperation with other agencies, toward homecare, social work teams, outreach, meals on wheels, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Conference of European Rabbis **LONDON**

Toward the "Lo Tishkach European Jewish Holocaust Cemeteries and Martyr Sites Initiative," advocating for legislation in Europe to preserve Jewish cemeteries and for funding to renovate cemeteries in areas that were under Nazi occupation, and establishing a database of Jewish community cemeteries and martyr sites.

Holocaust Educational Trust **LONDON**

Toward Holocaust teacher training.

UK Friends of Yad Yisroel **SALFORD**

Toward a 10-day Eastern Europe study visit for students from Manchester and Belarus to Jewish and Holocaust sites in Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania, and pre-visit preparatory lectures.

United States \$16,371,447

ADL Braun Holocaust Institute **PHOENIX, AZ**

Toward extending "Echoes and Reflections, A Holocaust Education Program" to underserved areas of the United States where there are few Jews, limited information on the Holocaust and/or the active influence of Holocaust deniers, including training for teachers on using the curriculum in their classrooms and symposia at certain schools to include a Holocaust survivor and Yad Vashem staff.

Ahavas Yisrael Fund **BALTIMORE, MD**

Toward weekly food packages and vouchers at grocery stores for Nazi victims.

American Association of Jewish Holocaust Survivors of Greater Boston **NEWTON, MA**

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

American Jewish Historical Society **NEW YORK, NY**

Toward the exhibition, "And the Work is Great: American Jewish Chaplains and the Survivors of the Shoah."

American Red Cross **BALTIMORE, MD**

Toward the "Unresolved Case Evaluation" project of the Holocaust and War Victims Tracing Center, which seeks to document the fates of up to 1,400 victims of the Holocaust from previously unsuccessful traces. Approximately 10,000 negative and unresolved cases from the period of 1995-2001 will be reevaluated using newly available resources in order to provide information to Holocaust survivors or their descendants searching for family members.

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 three-week educational program 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 select an area of study and produce academic research on the subject and lecture at a minimum of five venues upon their return.

Baltimore Jewish Council **BALTIMORE, MD**

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Bet Tzedek Legal Services **LOS ANGELES, CA**

Toward legal services for Nazi victims, including representation for issues such as landlord-tenant disputes, access to health care, government benefit entitlements, and restitution and compensation issues.

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County **MONSEY, NY**

Toward case management, transportation, homecare, meals-on-wheels, emergency assistance, counseling services, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Blue Card **NEW YORK, NY**

Toward financial assistance to needy Nazi victims to support emergency rent subsidies, telephone emergency assistance response systems, homecare, transportation, food, and medical and dental care.

Boro Park Jewish Community Council **BROOKLYN, NY**

Toward medical referrals, holiday food packages, program information, outreach services, and other social services 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 the purchase of emergency medical equipment and supplies for Nazi victims.

Chicago Center for Torah and Chessed/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago **CHICAGO, IL**

Toward social services for Nazi victims, including study programs, transportation, and medical referrals.

Claims Conference **NEW YORK, NY**

Toward an independent evaluation of Holocaust educational programs in Israel.

Claims Conference Video Archive Production **NEW YORK, NY**

Toward identification, recording and production of video material regarding the history and activities of the Claims Conference.

Clark University WORCESTER, MA

Toward research and bursary stipends for the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

Clark University Strassler Family Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies WORCESTER, MA

Toward research and bursary stipends.

Community Improvement Council Inc. SPRING VALLEY, NY

Toward meals-on-wheels and homeware for Nazi victims.

Czestochowa-Radomsko Area Research Group (CRARG) SPRINGFIELD, OH

Toward translating and typing the entire Radomsko Books of Residents, facilitating an online database with the entire population of Radomsko's prewar Jewish residents and allowing searches for individuals who lived at the time of the Holocaust.

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 CULLOWHEE, NC

Toward Holocaust teacher training, including a 6-day training seminar with 3 days at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, a 4-day advanced seminar, and a 10-day advanced program with visits to Holocaust-related sites in Germany and Poland.

Emory University, Donald A. Tam Institute ATLANTA, GA

Toward "Combating Holocaust Denial Across the World," the development and translation of educational materials addressing the key claims of Holocaust deniers, and aimed at countering the rise in Holocaust denial in the Arab/Muslim world, Europe, and parts of Latin America. The materials will be available through the website Holocaust Deniers On Trial, with key materials translated into Arabic, Farsi, Russian, Turkish, Spanish, German, Dutch, and French.

Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation BROOKLINE, MA

Toward the Jewish Education Program, providing services, resources, and teacher training to Jewish schools to improve Holocaust education.

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children's Service WEST PALM BEACH, FL

Toward homeware, case management, information and referral services, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Florida Holocaust Museum ST. PETERSBURG, FL

Toward the Oral History and Lecture Preservation and Accessibility Project, preserving and making broadly accessible recorded Holocaust survivor and witness oral histories, and conducting new interviews.

Frankel Center for Judaic Studies at the University of Michigan ANN ARBOR, MI

Toward the research project, "The Soviet Government and Soviet Jewry During World War II," examining Soviet authorities' and Soviet Jews' awareness of the Shoah as it occurred, Soviet authorities' reporting on the Holocaust, and the experiences of Soviet Jews in the military and those who fled eastward.

Gerda and Kurt Klein Foundation NARBERTH, PA

Toward the reproduction and distribution of the educational kits, "One Survivor Remembers" and "Stand Up, Speak Out, Lend a Hand."

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 Museum Houston HOUSTON, TX

Toward the exhibition "Terezin: Artifacts from Beit Terezin," comprising objects loaned from Israel including artworks by children from Terezin never before displayed in the United States, and educational programs accompanying the exhibition; a five-day Holocaust educator training workshop in Spanish for teachers from Latin America and Houston; and a five-day teacher training seminar focusing on Holocaust curriculum and lesson plan development, with further guidance available through Internet long-distance lectures.

Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program

Toward cash grants for such items as eyeglasses, dental work, food, rent and utility payment, and home repairs.

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 Holocaust educator training for U.S. public high school teachers, including visits to sites of Nazi atrocities and lectures from Holocaust survivors and scholars.

Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives CINCINNATI, OH

Toward microfilming World Jewish Congress records pertaining to the Holocaust and organized Jewry's response.

JCC of the Greater Five Towns CEDARHURST, NY

Toward meals-on-wheels, in-home supportive counseling, information and referrals, group therapy, crisis intervention, recreation, and social gatherings for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Center at Starrett City BROOKLYN, NY

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Community Council of Canarsie BROOKLYN, NY

Toward providing in-home services for Nazi victims including home based case management.

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 congregational meals as well as educational and recreational activities; and social services to Nazi victims including homeware, transportation, information and referral, case management, and meals-on-wheels and congregational 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 and Career Services ATLANTA, GA

Toward homeware, 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, homeware, emergency financial assistance, and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, PA

Toward homeware, chore service, case management, information referral, and individual and group counseling for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Long Beach **LONG BEACH, CA**

Toward case management, in-home services, transportation, and a socialization program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Minneapolis **MINNETONKA, MN**

Toward in-home and chore services, 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, home health aides and companions, guardianship, meals-on-wheels, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Southern Arizona **TUCSON, AZ**

Toward case management, chore services, transportation, counseling, emergency assistance, and information and referral services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Services **EL PASO, TX**

Toward case management, in-home services, and other social services for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Services of Greater Boston **WALTHAM, MA**

Toward clinical assessments, emergency assistance, homecare, assistance with compensation and restitution claims, advocacy, case management, and free dental assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Children's Services of San Francisco **SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

Toward case management, in-home services, 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 **CINCINNATI, OH**

Toward case management and supportive services, medication management, friendly visiting, emergency assistance, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service **SEATTLE, WA**

Toward homecare, transportation, case management, counseling, and advocacy for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service Agency **LAS VEGAS, NV**

Toward case management, transportation, information and referral, counseling, friendly visiting, emergency assistance, chore services, and food 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 Albuquerque **ALBUQUERQUE, NM**

Toward case coordination for homecare, counseling, socialization, and financial assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Broward County **PLANTATION, FL**

Toward case management, home healthcare, kosher 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 Dallas **DALLAS, TX**

Toward case management, transportation, in-home services, meals-on-wheels, money management, emergency response services, and friendly visiting for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles **LOS ANGELES, CA**

Toward case management, homecare, transportation, referrals, counseling, socialization programs, and financial 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 homecare, information and referral, counseling, case management, and meals-on-wheels for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Service of Silicon Valley **LOS GATOS, CA**

Toward case management, counseling, information and referral, homecare, friendly visiting, 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 **COLUMBUS, OH**

Toward case management, information and referral, transportation, socialization, friendly visiting, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services **MILWAUKEE, WI**

Toward case management, financial assistance, information and referral, food, and homecare for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Central Maryland **BALTIMORE, MD**

Toward homecare and case management, including specialized health care provided by a registered nurse, for Nazi victims.

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford (available statewide) **WEST HARTFORD, CT**

Toward homecare, counseling, emergency assistance, and case management for Nazi victims.

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago **CHICAGO, IL**

Toward housekeeping, personal care, 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 for "Teaching the Holocaust: History, Perspectives, and Choices," a five-day institute and a three-day advanced seminar; and a two-week educators study program in Germany and Poland including visits to sites of Nazi atrocities.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous and Claims Conference Hassidei Haumot Haolam Program **NEW YORK, NY**

Toward the continuation of support for Righteous Gentiles.

Jewish Healthcare Foundation **LOS ANGELES, CA**

Toward homecare, case management, food, transportation, medical assistance, and pharmaceutical and medical supply subsidies for Nazi victims.

Jewish Home and Aging Services Program for Holocaust Survivors and Families **WEST BLOOMFIELD, MI**

Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Jewish Social Service Agency **ROCKVILLE, MD**

Toward case management, homecare, transportation, lifeline, counseling, and meals-on-wheels for Nazi victims.

Jewish Theological Seminary **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward research and publication of "Jewish Documentary Sources in the Archives of Central Ukraine" and "Jewish Documentary Sources in the Archives of Southern Ukraine."

K'hal Adath Jeshurun **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward socialization programs for Nazi victims including study groups, lectures, trips, and luncheons.

Ladies Bikur Cholim D'Satmar **BROOKLYN, NY**
Toward the food program for Nazi victims.

Legal Services for New York City **BROOKLYN, NY**
Toward the "Civil Legal Assistance for Holocaust Survivors" program, providing free legal services to handle issues such as housing, prevention of homelessness, disability and retirement benefits, citizenship advocacy, and government funded home and healthcare benefits.

Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Toward Holocaust training for teachers and education for students from low-income schools.

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

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward the Metropair home repair program for Nazi victims.

Monroe Holocaust Survivors **MONROE TOWNSHIP, NJ**
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Mosad Harim Levin **BROOKLYN, NY**
Toward the textbook, "Witness to History" for middle and high schools, and a teachers' guide and accompanying CD.

Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward Holocaust-related education, including teacher training, an instructional kit for creating Jewish school commemoration events, day-long seminars for students, training volunteer museum guides, a program for young adolescents, museum admission subsidies for school groups from disadvantaged areas and certain seniors and disabled persons, a special exhibition, and an event to bring together survivors and their children with historians; and the Heritage Collections Project, involving database clean-up, digital imaging, preparing records for web readiness, and enabling public Internet access to collections.

Nachas Health and Family Network **BROOKLYN, NY**
Toward case management, social services, essential health screenings, health information programs, telephone support, benefits advocacy and other social services for Nazi victims.

Nathan and Esther Pelz Holocaust Education Resource Center **MILWAUKEE, WI**
Toward the educators' symposium, "Teaching the Holocaust: Lessons for the Future," providing advanced training in effectively teaching about the Shoah.

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 "Legal Services for Victims of Nazi Persecution," civil legal assistance with immigration cases and accessing Medicaid funded homecare and other government benefits.

Ohel Children's Home and 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, health screenings, emergency assistance, and chore services for Nazi victims.

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.

Rodeph Chesed Volunteer Ambulette Transport **BROOKLYN, NY**
Toward transportation for wheelchair-bound Nazi victims.

City University of New York, Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies of the Graduate Center **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward publishing "The Geographic Encyclopedia of the Holocaust in Hungary" in English.

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; and the expansion of services for an additional 400 Nazi victims in Brooklyn, including case management and housekeeping.

Sephardic Education Initiative **SCARSDALE, NY**
Toward curriculum modules and a teacher's guide on "The Impact of World War II on Sephardic and Middle Eastern Jewry."

SHAARE—Self-Help Association of American Russian Elderly **NEW YORK, NY**
Toward the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

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 for Jewish schools, including seminars, mentoring and support for schools implementing a new Holocaust curriculum, and researching and publishing a new teacher's guide for junior high school.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum **WASHINGTON, DC**
Toward the Archival Acquisitions and Reproduction Project, finding and preserving original documentary evidence of the Shoah, focusing on Eastern Europe and the FSU; publishing "Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos"; Regional Education Summits bringing together professionals active in Holocaust education; and the project "Research and Documentation on the Sephardic Experience Before, During and After the Holocaust."

University of Michigan—Dearborn **DEARBORN, MI**
Toward transcribing, researching, cataloging, and digitally posting on the website previously recorded interviews with Holocaust survivors.

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 Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Westchester Jewish Community Services **WHITE PLAINS, NY**
Toward homecare and the Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

World Federation of Jewish Child Survivors of the Holocaust [SEATTLE, WA](#)

Toward group therapy programs at the international gathering of child survivors in Jerusalem.

YIVO Institute For Jewish Research [NEW YORK, NY](#)

Toward the Educational Program for Yiddish Culture (EPYC), a high school curriculum providing in-depth study of the life and culture of prewar Eastern European Jewry, and a teacher training program; and preserving, microfilming, digitizing, and cataloguing South American Yiddish newspapers and periodicals from 1933-1951.

Uruguay \$60,000

Fundacion Tzedaka del Uruguay [MONTEVIDEO](#)

Toward establishing a Café Europa program for Nazi victims.

Hillel Uruguay [MONTEVIDEO](#)

Toward a two-month exhibition on the Holocaust and accompanying educational programs, including biographical information on survivors who immigrated to Uruguay, displayed at a municipal government building.

2007 Allocations from the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance or in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2007 and 2008. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Argentina \$221,667

Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas [BUENOS AIRES](#)

Australia \$155,000

JewishCare, New South Wales [SYDNEY](#)

Jewish Care, Victoria [MELBOURNE](#)

Austria \$46,667

Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Sozialabteilung [VIENNA](#)

Belgium \$98,194

Service Social Juif [BRUSSELS](#)

Bosnia-Herzegovina \$21,389

La Benevolencija [SARAJEVO](#)

Brazil \$121,528

União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social –UNIBES [SÃO PAULO](#)

Bulgaria \$106,944

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” [SOFIA](#)

Canada \$200,375

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors [MONTREAL, QC](#)

Jewish Family & Child Service [TORONTO, ON](#)

Croatia \$21,389

Jewish Community Zagreb [ZAGREB](#)

Czech Republic \$93,333

Terezin Initiative—International Terezin Association [PRAGUE](#)

France \$320,833

Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU) [PARIS](#)

Germany \$213,889

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. [FRANKFURT AM MAIN](#)

Greece \$37,917

Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece [ATHENS](#)

Hungary \$577,500

Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation [BUDAPEST](#)

Israel \$4,989,182

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel [TEL AVIV](#)

Italy \$93,333

Union of Italian Jewish Communities [ROME](#)

Mexico \$93,333

Memoria y Tolerancia Paseo de las Lomas, Del. Alvaro [OBREGON](#)

Netherlands \$87,500

Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk/Dutch Jewish Social Services [AMSTERDAM](#)

Poland \$198,333

Central Jewish Welfare Commission [WARSAW](#)

Romania \$262,500

Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) [BUCHAREST](#)

Serbia-Montenegro \$42,710

Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia
BELGRADE

Slovak Republic \$105,000

Central Union of Jewish Religious
Communities in the Slovak Republic/Zidovska
Nabozenska Obec Jewish Community
BRATISLAVA

Sweden \$34,611

Jewish Community of Stockholm STOCKHOLM

United Kingdom \$169,167

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great
Britain MIDDLESEX

United States \$1,572,737

Association of Jewish Family Service
Agencies ELIZABETH, NJ

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County MONSEY, NY

Blue Card Inc. NEW YORK, NY

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family &
Children's Service WEST PALM BEACH, FL

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of
Boro Park BROOKLYN, NY

Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services
CLEARWATER, FL

Jewish Community Services of South Florida
NORTH MIAMI, FL

Jewish Family & Children's Service of
Southern Arizona TUCSON, AZ

Jewish Family and Career Services
ATLANTA, GA

Jewish Family and Child Service
PORTLAND, OR

Jewish Family and Children's Service
LONG BEACH, CA

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
Greater Boston WALTHAM, MA

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
Greater Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
Minneapolis MINNETONKA, MN

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Jewish Family and Children's Services of the
East Bay BERKELEY, CA

Jewish Family Service SEATTLE, WA

Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS, NV

Jewish Family Service Association of
Cleveland BEACHWOOD, OH

Jewish Family Service for Southeast Michigan
WEST BLOOMFIELD MI

Jewish Family Service of Broward County
PLANTATION, FL

Jewish Family Service of Colorado DENVER, CO

Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati
CINCINNATI, OH

Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas
DALLAS, TX

Jewish Family Service of Greater Harrisburg
HARRISBURG, PA

Jewish Family Service of Houston
HOUSTON, TX

Jewish Family Service of Lackawanna County
SCRANTON, PA

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles
LOS ANGELES, CA

Jewish Family Service of Orange County
IRVINE, CA

Jewish Family Service of San Diego
SAN DIEGO, CA

Jewish Family Service of Silicon Valley
LOS GATOS, CA

Jewish Family Service of Tidewater
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

Jewish Family Services MILWAUKEE, WI

Jewish Family Services of Central Maryland
BALTIMORE, MD

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford
WEST HARTFORD, CT

Jewish Federation of Howard County
COLUMBIA, MD

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
CHICAGO, IL

Jewish Social Service Agency ROCKVILLE, MD

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty
NEW YORK, NY

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope BROOKLYN, NY

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South
Palm Beach BOCA RATON, FL

Selfhelp Community Services NEW YORK, NY

Uruguay \$93,333

Fundación Tzedaká del Uruguay MONTEVIDEO

2007 Allocations from the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2007 and 2008. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Argentina \$126,320

Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas [BUENOS AIRES](#)

Australia \$1,042,488

Jewish Care, Victoria [MELBOURNE](#)

JewishCare, New South Wales [SYDNEY](#)

Austria \$80,000

ESRA [VIENNA](#)

Belarus \$850,184

Hesed Rakhamim [MINSK](#)

Belgium \$335,690

Royal Society for Jewish Welfare "Centrale" [ANTWERP](#)

Service Social Juif [BRUSSELS](#)

Bosnia-Herzegovina \$40,152

La Benevolencija [SARAJEVO](#)

Brazil \$126,576

Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social-UNIBES [SÃO PAULO](#)

Bulgaria \$104,614

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria "Shalom" [SOFIA](#)

Canada \$732,616

Baycrest Center for Geriatric Care [TORONTO](#)

Circle of Care [TORONTO](#)

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors [MONTREAL](#)

Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre [VANCOUVER](#)

Croatia \$80,154

Jewish Community Zagreb [ZAGREB](#)

Czech Republic \$200,000

Terezin Initiative-International Terezin Association [PRAGUE](#)

Denmark \$95,240

Jewish Community of Copenhagen [COPENHAGEN](#)

Estonia \$44,000

Jewish Community of Estonia [TALLINN](#)

France \$3,996,002

Association D'Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM) [PARIS](#)

CASIM [MARSEILLE](#)

CASIP-COJASOR [PARIS](#)

Germany \$1,188,000

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. [FRANKFURT AM MAIN](#)

Greece \$172,300

Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece [ATHENS](#)

Hungary \$1,585,386

Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation [BUDAPEST](#)

Israel \$22,672,000

Beer Sová [BEER SHEVA](#)

Beit David Kiryat Gat [KIRYAT GAT](#)

Carmei Ha'ir [JERUSALEM](#)

Chabad House [KIRIAT SHMONA](#)

Chabad House [NES ZIYONA](#)

Eshel Ashdod [ASHDOD](#)

Eshel Ashkelon Senior Citizen Center [ASHKELON](#)

Eshel Binyamin Safed [ZEFAT](#)

Eshel Jerusalem [JERUSALEM](#)

Eshel Lod [LOD](#)

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel [TEL AVIV](#)

Hazon Yeshaya Institutions [JERUSALEM](#)

Ichlu Re'im [JERUSALEM](#)

Lev Ham [HADERA](#)

Lihyot Behavod [REHOVOT](#)

Meir Panim Senior Citizen Center [JERUSALEM](#)

Mercaz Lehafazat Yahadut Beit Gadi [RAMLE](#)

Romem Keren David Charitable Fellowship-Day Center [BNEI BRAK](#)

Tov Vaheesed [MIGDAL HAEMEK](#)

Yad Beyad Lod [LOD](#)

Zchut V'Tzidkat Chasdei Aryeh [ASHDOD](#)

Zdakot Avot [TIRAT HACARMEL](#)

Zeirei Agudat Chabad Haifa [HAIFA](#)

Italy \$399,076

Union of Italian Jewish Communities [ROME](#)

Latvia \$125,000

Latvian Council of Jewish Communities [RIGA](#)

Lithuania \$83,026

Lithuanian Jewish Community [VILNIUS](#)

Moldova \$497,234

Jewish Charitable Committee [KISHINEV](#)

Netherlands \$338,000

Dutch Jewish Social Services [AMSTERDAM](#)

Poland \$190,694

Central Jewish Welfare Commission [WARSAW](#)

Romania \$518,002

Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) [BUCHAREST](#)

Russia \$3,575,784

Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg and the North West [ST. PETERSBURG](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region [EKATERINBURG](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation [MOSCOW](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation [NIZHNY NOVGOROD](#)

Serbia \$81,076

Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia [BELGRADE](#)

Slovakia \$130,384

Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic/Zidovska Nabozenska Obec Jewish Community [BRATISLAVA](#)

Sweden \$118,768

Jewish Community of Stockholm [STOCKHOLM](#)

Ukraine \$3,456,772

Jewish Charitable Committee [DNEPROPETROVSK](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee [KIEV](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee [LVOV](#)

Jewish Welfare Community Mission "Ednist" [ODESSA](#)

Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund—"Hesed Kharkov Ezori" [KHARKOV](#)

United Kingdom \$694,462

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain [MIDDLESEX](#)

United States \$8,320,000

Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies [ELIZABETH, NJ](#)

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County [MONSEY, NY](#)

Blue Card [NEW YORK, NY](#)

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children's Service [WEST PALM BEACH, FL](#)

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services [CLEARWATER, FL](#)

Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Jewish Community Services of South Florida [NORTH MIAMI, FL](#)

Jewish Family & Children's Service of Southern Arizona [TUCSON, AZ](#)

Jewish Family and Career Services [ATLANTA, GA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service—Long Beach [LONG BEACH, CA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Boston [WALTHAM, MA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Philadelphia [PHILADELPHIA, PA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Minneapolis [MINNETONKA, MN](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Pittsburgh [PITTSBURGH, PA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of San Francisco [SAN FRANCISCO, CA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Services of the East Bay [BERKELEY, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service [SEATTLE, WA](#)

Jewish Family Service Agency of Las Vegas [LAS VEGAS, NV](#)

Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland [BEACHWOOD, OH](#)

Jewish Family Service of Broward County [PLANTATION, FL](#)

Jewish Family Service of Colorado [DENVER, CO](#)

Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati [CINCINNATI, OH](#)

Jewish Family Service of Greater Dallas [DALLAS, TX](#)

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles [LOS ANGELES, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit [WEST BLOOMFIELD, MI](#)

Jewish Family Service of Orange County [IRVINE, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of San Diego [SAN DIEGO, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of Silicon Valley [LOS GATOS, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of Tidewater [VIRGINIA BEACH, VA](#)

Jewish Family Services [COLUMBUS, OH](#)

Jewish Family Services [MILWAUKEE, WI](#)

Jewish Family Services of Central Maryland [BALTIMORE, MD](#)

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford [WEST HARTFORD, CT](#)

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago [CHICAGO, IL](#)

Jewish Social Service Agency [ROCKVILLE, MD](#)

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service [BOCA RATON, FL](#)

Selfhelp Community Services [NEW YORK, NY](#)

2007 Allocations from In-Home Services Funds*

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing emergency assistance or in-home services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2007 and 2008. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

*The Claims Conference negotiated these funds from the German government.

Argentina €105,000

Tzedaka Foundation [BUENOS AIRES](#)

Australia €669,375

JewishCare, New South Wales [SYDNEY](#)

Jewish Care, Victoria [VICTORIA](#)

Belarus €207,375

Hesed Rakhamim [MINSK](#)

Belgium €131,250

Royal Society for Jewish Welfare "Centrale" [ANTWERP](#)

Service Social Juif [BRUSSELS](#)

Brazil €105,300

União Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social-UNIBES [SÃO PAULO](#)

Bulgaria €65,625

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria "Shalom" [SOFIA](#)

Canada €429,750

Circle of Care [TORONTO](#)

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors [MONTREAL](#)

Jewish Family Service Agency [VANCOUVER](#)

Czech Republic €52,500

Terezin Initiative-International Terezin Association [PRAGUE](#)

Hungary €800,625

Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation [BUDAPEST](#)

Israel €2,625,000

Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel [TEL AVIV](#)

Netherlands €54,000

Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk/Dutch Jewish Social Services [AMSTERDAM](#)

Poland €105,000

Central Jewish Welfare Commission [WARSAW](#)

Romania €297,375

Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania (FEDROM) [BUCHAREST](#)

Russia €1,748,250

Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-Don and the Rostov Region Fund [ROSTOV-ON-DON](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg and the North West [ST. PETERSBURG](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation [MOSCOW](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation [NIZHNY NOVGOROD](#)

Slovakia €52,500

Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic/Zidovska Nabozenska Obec Jewish Community [BRATISLAVA](#)

Ukraine €406,875

Jewish Welfare Community Mission "Ednist" [ODESSA](#)

Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund "Hesed Kharkov Ezori" [KHARKOV](#)

United Kingdom €209,700

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain [MIDDLESEX](#)

United States €2,434,500

Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies [ELIZABETH, NJ](#)

Ferd and Gladys Alpert Jewish Family and Children's Service [WEST PALM BEACH, FL](#)

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Jewish Community Services of South Florida [NORTH MIAMI, FL](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Boston [WALTHAM, MA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Greater Philadelphia [PHILADELPHIA, PA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of San Francisco [SAN FRANCISCO, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland [BEACHWOOD, OH](#)

Jewish Family Service of Broward County [PLANTATION, FL](#)

Jewish Family Service of Greater Cincinnati [CINCINNATI, OH](#)

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles [LOS ANGELES, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of San Diego [SAN DIEGO, CA](#)

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago [CHICAGO, IL](#)

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service of South Palm Beach County [BOCA RATON, FL](#)

Selfhelp Community Services [NEW YORK, NY](#)

2007 Allocations from the Hungarian Gold Train Settlement

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary in 2008. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Australia \$105,000

Jewish Care, New South Wales [SYDNEY](#)

Jewish Care, Victoria [MELBOURNE](#)

Canada \$256,200

Circle of Care [TORONTO](#)

Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors
[MONTREAL](#)

Czech Republic \$5,483

Federation of Jewish Communities–Prague
Jewish Community [PRAGUE](#)

Hungary \$953,400

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](#)

Sweden \$197,404

Jewish Community of Stockholm [STOCKHOLM](#)

United States \$844,200

Association of Jewish Family Service
Agencies [ELIZABETH, NJ](#)

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County [MONSEY, NY](#)

Blue Card [NEW YORK, NY](#)

Ferd & Gladys Alpert Jewish Family &
Children's Service [WEST PALM BEACH FL](#)

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim
of Boro Park [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Jewish Community Services of South Florida
[NORTH MIAMI, FL](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
Greater Boston [WALTHAM, MA](#)

Jewish Family and Children's Service of
Greater Philadelphia [PHILADELPHIA, PA](#)

Jewish Family Service Association of
Cleveland [BEACHWOOD, OH](#)

Jewish Family Service of Broward County
[PLANTATION, FL](#)

Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles
[LOS ANGELES, CA](#)

Jewish Family Service of Metropolitan Detroit
[WEST BLOOMFIELD, MI](#)

Jewish Family Services of Greater Hartford
[WEST HARTFORD, CT](#)

Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
[CHICAGO, IL](#)

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope [BROOKLYN, NY](#)

Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service
[BOCA RATON, FL](#)

Selfhelp Community Services [NEW YORK, NY](#)

2007 Allocations from the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund

Funds were distributed to organizations and institutions providing social services to Jewish victims of Nazism in 2008 and 2009. Full grant details are on the Claims Conference website: www.claimscon.org.

Belarus \$90,629

Hesed Rakhamim [MINSK](#)

Bosnia-Herzegovina \$40,000

La Benevolencija [SARAJEVO](#)

Bulgaria \$60,000

Organization of Jews in Bulgaria "Shalom"
[SOFIA](#)

Croatia \$28,939

Jewish Community Zagreb [ZAGREB](#)

Greece \$20,000

Central Board of Jewish Communities in
Greece [ATHENS](#)

Hungary \$93,825

Hungarian Jewish Social Support Foundation
[BUDAPEST](#)

Latvia \$7,985

Latvian Council of Jewish Communities [RIGA](#)

Moldova \$25,396

Public Institution "Jewish Charitable
Committee in the Republic of Moldova"
[KISHINEV](#)

Russia \$904,696

Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-
Don and the Rostov Region Fund
[ROSTOV-ON-DON](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee of
St. Petersburg and the North West
[ST. PETERSBURG](#)

Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural
Region [EKATERINBURG](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation
[MOSCOW](#)

Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga
Region and Central Russia Foundation
[NIZHNY NOVGOROD](#)

Serbia \$45,000

Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia
[BELGRADE](#)

Ukraine \$317,121

Jewish Welfare Community Mission "Ednist"
[ODESSA](#)

Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund
"Hesed Kharkov Ezori" [KHARKOV](#)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FUTURE NEEDS OF SURVIVORS

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

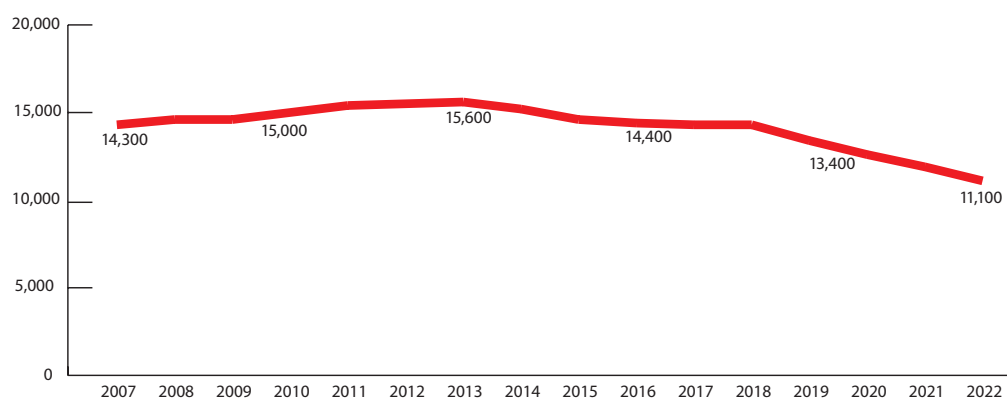
Demographic studies, including one from a Claims Conference planning committee, show that there will be extensive needs on the part of survivors over the next 10-15 years.

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

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

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 five to seven years. The Claims Conference's multi-year plan is an effort to ensure that there will be some funds for critical homecare and other related needs of elderly Nazi victims living in the poorest conditions on a worldwide basis over the next few years, even as income from current restitution sources declines.

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



Source of Data: JDC-Brookdale Institute, Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Population Estimates and Utilization of Services for Nursing Care at Home, Table 7, June 22, 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 currently receive 15.5 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 Haumot 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.

In 2007, the Claims Conference paid a total of \$89,400 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 \$6.3 million in direct payments and 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 in the U.S. receiving \$72 per month. The Claims Conference spent \$864 for this program in 2007. Since 1954, the Claims Conference has helped more than 90 community leaders or their widows, aggregating \$2,245,948.

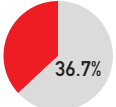
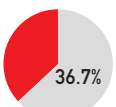
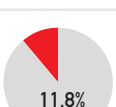
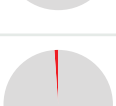
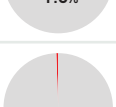
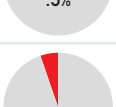
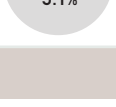
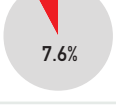


CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MATERIAL CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 2007

The following is a summary and explanation, prepared by the Claims Conference, of the 2007 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, 2007

Direct Compensation to Survivors ¹	\$308 million	
Income Regarding Property ²	\$309 million	
Implementation of Social Welfare Programs ³	\$100 million	
Reimbursement of Administrative Expenses ⁴	\$8 million	
Reimbursement for Implementation of Technical Services ⁵	\$4 million	
Other ⁶	\$43 million	
Total-Statement of Activities		\$772 million
Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs ⁷	\$64 million	
Funds from ICHEIC for Payments to Policy Holders and Heirs ⁸	\$5 million	
Total Funds Received		\$841 million

¹) Direct Compensation to Survivors is composed of revenue used to make individual compensation payments to survivors; primarily German Government funding for the Article 2 Fund, Hardship Fund, and Central and Eastern European Fund. This funding is for payments to individual survivors under programs administered according to specific criteria set by the German government.

These funds are transferred directly to individual eligible survivors.

²) Income Regarding Property refers to the funds generated by the Successor Organization, which recovers and sells or receives compensation for unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. It is comprised of: (a) Sale of and compensation for restituted property (\$151 million), (b) Special cases (Wertheim claims) (\$233 million), (c) Net change in unsold restituted properties (\$99 million) which primarily reflects the Leipziger Platz (Wertheim) property that was sold during 2007, (d) Rental income (\$8 million) which refers to

rental income from Successor Organization property before it is sold (net of certain maintenance expenses), (e) A bulk settlement for certain claims (\$16 million) negotiated with the German government.

³) Implementation of Social Welfare Programs refers to funds received by the Claims Conference to fund social welfare grants primarily from ICHEIC and funding for in-home services from the German government.

⁴) Reimbursement of Administrative Expenses refers to the amount the Claims Conference receives in reimbursement for administrative expenses from various sources.

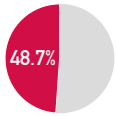
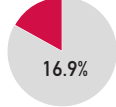
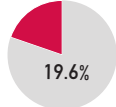

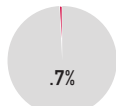
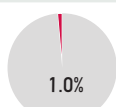
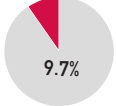

⁵) Reimbursement for Implementation of Technical Services refers to reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Claims Conference in providing technical assistance for certain restitution programs.

⁶) Other is composed primarily of investment and interest income from assets.

⁷) Funds from Swiss Banks Settlement for Payments to Account Holders and Heirs refers to the funds awarded to claimants by the Court under the Swiss Banks Settlement Deposited Assets Class. Under this program, the Claims Conference provides technical assistance with regard to claims processing. The funds were distributed by the Claims Conference in 2007. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2007 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.

⁸) Funds from ICHEIC for Payments to Policy Holders and Heirs refers to humanitarian payments to individual claimants from the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC). The Claims Conference provides technical assistance with regard to claims processing. These funds were disbursed by the Claims Conference in 2007. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2007 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.

Expenses Year Ended December 31, 2007

Direct Compensation to Survivors ¹	\$321 million	
Heirs of Property -Goodwill Fund ²	\$111 million	
Allocations ³	\$129 million	
Administration ⁴	\$17 million	
Implementation of Technical Services ⁵	\$4 million	
Other ⁶	\$6 million	
Total-Statement of Activities		\$588 million
Swiss Banks Settlement Payments to Account Holders and Heirs ⁷	\$64 million	
ICHEIC Payments to Policy Holders and Heirs ⁸	\$5 million	
Total Funds Distributed		\$657 million

¹) Direct Compensation to Survivors: The total amount of payments for the compensation programs for individual survivors in 2007 (contractual programs) was approximately \$321 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). \$251 million was paid in 2007.

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. \$15 million was paid in 2007.

Central and Eastern European Fund: Monthly pensions for Holocaust survivors in Eastern Europe and the republics of the Former Soviet Union. \$40 million was paid in 2007.

Swiss Banks Settlement Slave Labor Class I: One-time payments to Jewish former slave and forced laborers as compensation for Nazi profits from slave labor that were transacted through Swiss banks. \$2 million was paid in 2007.

Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers-Additional Labor Distribution Amount: One-time payments from funds received from the Austrian government for Jewish Nazi victims. \$14 million was paid in 2007.

²) Heirs of Property-Goodwill Fund is the net amount representing applications that were approved as a liability under the Goodwill program during 2007.

³) Allocations: In 2007, the Claims Conference allocated approximately \$136 million. Net of cancellations, this amounted to \$129 million.

\$49 million was allocated from the Claims Conference

Successor Organization, which recovers and sells unclaimed Jewish property in the former East Germany. Net of cancellations, this amounted to \$45 million. 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 2007 to benefit needy Jewish victims of Nazism:

\$18 million for in-home services to needy survivors funded by the German government;

\$53 million from the ICHEIC Humanitarian Program;

\$9 million from the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets; and

\$2 million comprised primarily of certain ongoing government programs.

It should be noted that significant allocations for programs in 2008 were made in 2006 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 ICHEIC (primarily regarding unmatched insurance claims) and the Court under the Swiss Banks


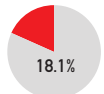

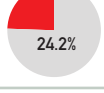
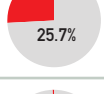
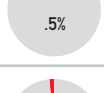
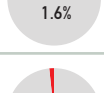
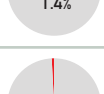

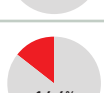

Settlement (primarily regarding dormant accounts). Costs incurred by the Claims Conference are reimbursed.

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 \$3.4 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 2007. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2007 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.

⁸) Funds from ICHEIC for Payments to Policy Holders and Heirs refers to humanitarian payments to individual ICHEIC claimants. The Claims Conference provides technical assistance with regard to claims processing. These funds were disbursed by the Claims Conference in 2007. These disbursements are not recorded in the 2007 Statement of Activities of the Claims Conference.

Liabilities and Net Assets as of December 31, 2007

Goodwill Fund Awardees–Property Owners and Heirs ¹	\$122 million	
Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses ²	\$215 million	
Estimated Value of Unsold Restituted Properties (Net) ³	\$35 million	
Grants Payable–Previously Allocated ⁴	\$287 million	
Designated for Programs ⁵	\$304 million	
Designated for Contractual Obligations ⁶	\$6 million	
Designated for Future Costs ⁷	\$19 million	
Accrued Expenses ⁸	\$16 million	
Contingent Liabilities ⁹	\$9 million	
Other ¹⁰	\$2 million	
Designated for Longer-Term Needs¹¹	\$170 million	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		\$1.18 billion

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

²) Designated for Goodwill Fund and Other Uses generally represents funds held for certain Goodwill Fund applications where the approval process had not been completed and it also includes applications where either the required documentary evidence has still not been presented, a determination has not been made regarding the validity of certain claims, or where it is estimated that the funds may potentially otherwise be subject to Goodwill Fund 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, 2007 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 2007 for disbursement during 2008.

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 in 2008 for 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 2007 that are designated for payments to individuals to be identified under individual compensation programs in 2008.

⁷) Designated for Future Costs represents funds designated for future costs, i.e., funds earmarked for expenditures to take place in 2008 and thereafter.

⁸) Accrued Expenses is comprised of expenses for 2007 anticipated to be paid in 2008.

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.



**CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MATERIAL
CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS,
COMMITTEES & SENIOR STAFF
2007-2008**

Board of Directors 2007-2008

Agudath Israel World Organization

Abraham Biderman
I.M. Cymerman

Alliance Israelite Universelle

Prof. Ady Steg
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