



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LEGAL SERVICES

IN RE

MASTER DOCKET NO. CV. 96-4849
(ERK) (MDG) (Consolidated with CV-96-
5161 and CV-97-461)

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS
LITIGATION

**PLAN FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY NAZI VICTIMS IN
THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED BY THE HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS
FOUNDATION, USA, INC., (HSF) IN ACCORDANCE WITH COURT'S
NOVEMBER 17, 2003 MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

Introduction

This Plan for Providing Assistance for Needy Nazi Victims in the United States is submitted on behalf of the Holocaust Survivors Foundation USA, Inc. (HSF-USA), which comprises over fifty (50) Holocaust Survivor organizations from throughout the United States, and thousands of Looted Assets Class members who are members of those organizations.¹ This document will be referred to as the "HSF Plan." Except where otherwise noted herein, the HSF adopts the demographic and statistical information submitted by the United Jewish Communities ("UJC Submission") and the New York City UJA-Federation (NYC Submission) to this Court in connection with this Court's request for proposals for funding services for Nazi Victims.²

1. HSF begins this filing by expressing its appreciation for the magnitude of the effort being undertaken by the Court in regard to the allocation of Swiss Settlement funds. While HSF's

¹ Inasmuch as Burt Neuborne has withdrawn his objections to HSF's standing under Article III, HSF will not again allege or document its standing in this matter, but will refer to its Response on the Issue Standing and supporting affidavits and exhibits filed December 11, 2003. Letter from Burt Neuborne, Esquire, to the Honorable Edward J. Korman, December 16, 2003.

² At the time of this submission, HSF does not have the completed UJC and NYC submissions, but is generally familiar with the levels of need and service identified therein.

leaders do not necessarily agree with many of the Court's decisions to date, they do fully appreciate the gravity of the task and the sense shared by everyone that the disposition of funds recovered in the name of Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims is an extremely important task, with historic, moral, and humanitarian implications of the highest order. HSF has accordingly approached these issues with the utmost deference for the solemnity of the decisions this Court must take, and in particular the consequences for Survivors and Nazi victims in need – who all agree deserve only the most loving consideration. HSF's leaders certainly understand that the Court, similarly, is taking this matter very seriously as well.

2. The HSF leaders also express their utmost gratitude to the leaders and staff of the United Jewish Communities, the Jewish Federations, and the Jewish Family Services agencies (and the Association of Jewish Family and Children's Services Agencies – AJFCA) who worked so diligently to produce the detailed information provided to the Court with its submission. Dozens of dedicated professionals throughout the United States have devoted a great deal of time to this effort and the outcome is an unprecedented level of understanding about the needs of Survivors in this country which will undoubtedly assist everyone in meeting Survivors' needs in the future.³ At the same time, the HSF Survivor leaders urge the Court to consider that even the UJC and the NYC Submissions are based on data that can be improved upon and are somewhat reflective of the decentralized social service delivery system in the Jewish community, and in the country. Such

³ As AJFCA President Bert Goldberg stated in the September 2002 submission, the AJFCA Proposal for Improved Services for Holocaust Survivors in the United States was the first comprehensive effort to attempt to quantify the needs of Survivors/Nazi victims in this country. The UJC effort has built upon the AJFCA work. Exhibit 1. The coalescence of these groups in the effort to focus on Survivors' needs is unprecedented and extremely important for the Survivor community, and HSF will continue to work with these and all appropriate organizations to improve services to Survivors.

improvement is needed, for example, in the area of outreach, as discussed in Paragraph 19 below.

3. HSF's leaders, together with their fellow Survivors (including HSF members at the grass roots level throughout several communities), assisted the UJC effort at many levels, including giving their invited testimony to the UJC this past summer, and working with several JFS, Federation, and UJC leaders and professionals. HSF is therefore proud to support the UJC and NYC Submissions to this Court. Exhibit 2. The actual estimates of need from the UJC are attached as Exhibit 4.

4. The HSF's efforts to obtain funding for the needs of Holocaust Survivors in the United States are a matter of record and well-known to this Court.⁴ HSF, on behalf of the Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States (who are Looted Assets class members), have consistently over a four (4) year period, petitioned this Court to provide resources from the Swiss Bank settlement to assist Survivors in the United States who are financially unable to afford basic home, health care, emergency, and transportation services. At the same time, the HSF leaders have consistently maintained that Swiss Settlement funds belong to *all* Survivors, wherever they live, and that *all* Survivors in need should have access to Looted Assets funds to meet their needs. *See, e.g.* HSF Response to Special Master's Interim Recommendation, October 31, 2003, and HSF Response on Issue of Standing, December 11, 2003, and affidavits of Leo Rechter, and David Mermelstein. This

⁴ Accordingly, HSF adopts and incorporates herein its prior filings in this case, including but not limited to its Objections of U.S. Survivor Groups to Special Master's Recommendations Concerning Allocation of Accumulated Interest on Settlement Funds, September 23, 2002; Proposal for Improved Services for Holocaust Survivors in the United States, September 23, 2002; Motion for Reconsideration of Court's September 25, 2002 Order, October 9, 2002; Motion for Immediate Interim Allocation of Swiss Settlement Funds, September 10, 2003; Response of Holocaust Survivors Foundation USA, Inc. to Special Master's Interim Recommendation, October 31, 2003; Letter to the Honorable Edward R. Korman, re National Jewish Population Survey Results Concerning Holocaust Survivors in the United States, November 6, 2003; Response of Holocaust Survivors Foundation, USA, Inc., on Standing Issue (with affidavits and exhibits), December 11, 2003; and Motion for Reconsideration of Court's November 17, 2003 Memorandum and Order.

sentiment is expressed again in the unanimous letter signed by all directors of the HSF, and attached to this filing as Exhibit 2. The HSF leaders' withdrawal of their appeals in May of 2001 and subsequent actions attempting to cooperate with the Court confirm their *bona fides* in regard to supporting the needs of Survivors/Nazi victims overseas as well as in the United States.

5. HSF continues to maintain that as long as there are Survivors and Nazi victims in need in the United States who cannot obtain the help they need for a dignified and healthy life in their declining years, they should be entitled to assistance from the Looted Assets class funds. After all, U.S. Survivors are members of the Looted Assets class and their claims were compromised in the settlement. Their injuries as victims of looting were no different in kind or magnitude than any other Survivor or Nazi victim who lives anywhere else. Consequently, HSF disagrees, respectfully, with the Court's prior allocations decisions which earmark Looted Assets class funds for Survivors in need in other countries but with minimal allocations for the needs of U.S. Survivors. HSF hopes and believes that the present allocation of what should be at least \$600 million between the Deposited Assets class funds and other residual funds can and will go a long way toward providing the lifelines for U.S. Survivors that have been unavailable up to this point.

6. Throughout 2001 and 2002, the HSF-USA leadership worked closely with qualified social service professionals and experts to define and quantify the elements and scope of the needs among Survivors in the U.S., and to assess the financial and institutional capacity that existed to meet those needs. At HSF's request, the AJFCA conducted a survey of its member agencies and interviewed numerous Survivors and other professionals in the field, and created the Proposal for Improved Services for Holocaust Survivors in the United States ("HSF-AJFCA Proposal"). The HSF Survivors filed the Proposal with this Court in September 2002 as a basis for the use of Swiss settlement funds to help Survivors in the United States. The HSF-AJFCA Proposal is attached to this

filing as Exhibit 4.⁵

7. The HSF-AJFCA Proposal identified the cost to (1) alleviate the *existing* shortfall in social services funding (home care, emergency services, and transportation services) known to exist within the Jewish community service organizations, and (2) enable the communities to conduct necessary outreach to identify and serve currently unidentified Survivors. As of September 2002, the estimated annual cost in the immediate future for these services was a minimum of \$30 million per year over and above current funding derived primarily from the Claims Conference.⁶

8. The UJC Submission is drawn from the various Jewish Federations and Jewish Family Services agencies throughout the United States, including many of the agencies (and the national AJFCA) who prepared the September 2002 Proposal filed with this Court. The New York City Submission is drawn from the multitude of social service delivery organizations that provide help for Survivors in that area. These submissions bolster the HSF-AJFCA estimates of unmet need for Survivors in the United States, but exceeds the \$30 million annual estimate from 2002. The documented needs identified by the UJC Proposal for the years 2004 and beyond are in the range of \$8.2 million per year for home and health care and emergency services, excluding the needs in New York City which are likely to equal or exceed those in the rest of the country.

9. The UJC Submission estimates that there are 3,200 Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States (outside of the New York City area) whose basic life needs are not being satisfactorily addressed today by the existing governmental social safety nets or privately provided

⁵ Although AJFCA agencies do not serve the Survivor population in the New York City area, the AJFCA Proposal included estimates from the New York City UJC/Federation.

⁶ At the time, Mr. Goldberg wrote that the Proposal was the “first systematic attempt to gather and organize data on population needs issues affecting the delivery of social services to Holocaust Survivors in the United States.” Exhibit 1.

services through social service agencies such as the Jewish Family Services. The UJC and NYC findings, which provide the detail requested by the Court, documents the kinds of services required by these Survivors and the costs to provide them in localities throughout America. The UJC's estimated projected cost to provide home care and emergency services for this population is \$64,878,052 over an eight (8) year period. The average annual cost is approximately \$8.2 million. The NYC Submission will provide data documenting a similarly high level of unmet need for Survivors and Nazi victims in that community. These estimates together will in all likelihood exceed the estimates presented by the HSF and the AJFCA to this Court in its Proposal sixteen (16) months ago regarding the annual home care and emergency needs for the base level of clients' needs for the foreseeable future (\$13.5 million).

10. The UJC's estimate of the number of Holocaust Survivors in the United States who cannot take care of their basic needs from their own resources and from existing safety nets and other programs is substantiated by several recently published demographic studies.⁷ They are: (1) "Nazi Victims Now Residing in the United States: Findings From the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01," Report from the United Jewish Communities (UJC), December 2003 ("NJPS Report"); (2) UJA-Federation of New York, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002; Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, Report Prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc.; (3) Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry (Prof. Sergio Della Pergola, November 2003); and (4) An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims

⁷ These have all been published since HSF submitted its Motion for Immediate Interim Allocation of Swiss Settlement Funds. They are being filed herewith along with the privately commissioned study entitled "Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims," Ira M. Sheskin, Director, Jewish Demography Project, Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies, University of Miami, January, 2004 ("Sheskin 2004 Analysis")

of Nazi Persecution, by Ukeles Associates, Inc., November 2003.⁸

11. One of the major findings of these studies is that the poverty rate among Holocaust Survivors/Nazi victims in the United States (i.e. the number living below the U.S. federal poverty guideline) is 25%, and the poverty rate for Survivors/Nazi Victims in the New York City area is 50%. When combined with the NJPS finding that there are approximately 122,000 Survivors or Nazi victims living in the United States, this means that there are over 30,000 Survivors or Nazi victims in this country who are living below the poverty level. That figure does not include the number of Survivors who are also “near-poor” or “low income” who are also unable to meet their basic home and health care and emergency needs.⁹ When combined with the number of Survivors/Nazi victims found by Professor Della Pergola to live in the United States, 174,000, the number of Survivors living below the federal poverty level rises to 43,500, and those living in financial distress increases accordingly.

12. As the Court will no doubt have noticed, there are discrepancies between the various Jewish population and demographic studies that have recently been completed. In particular, there is a large discrepancy between the estimates for Survivors in the United States and Israel

⁸ According to the *New York Jewish Week*, an as yet unreleased report from the New York Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, the rate of poverty among Jews in New York City has more than doubled in the last 10 years, with the greatest concentration of the poor in Russian and Orthodox households – where Survivors are highly likely to reside. See “Jewish Poverty Hits Historic Levels Here,” *New York Jewish Week*, January 16, 2004.

⁹ The attached summary NJPS Report does not break down the income level of Survivors/Nazi victims to enable a determination of the number who would be deemed “low-income” or “near-poor” under federal guidelines – roughly twice the federal poverty level. Under 1996 standards, people would be considered “low income” or “near poor” if they had an income of \$15,000 for a single person, or \$25,000 for a couple. According to the Ukeles, people living with incomes at this level are considered in “economic duress.” See “A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources, Report of the Planning Committee, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Jack Ukeles, Planning Consultant, June 28, 2000, at 22.

between Professor Della Pergola's Study and Mr. Ukeles' Study. Although HSF is confident that the needs assessment by the UJC is an accurate *minimum* estimate of the Survivors who need help in the United States, HSF also believes that these estimates are corroborated by underlying data about the total population of Survivors/Nazi victims in the U.S. and their economic distress.

13. The differences between Mr. Ukeles's estimate of 109,000 Survivors/Nazi victims in the U.S. and Mr. Della Pergola's estimate of 174,000 is perplexing on its face. Therefore HSF retained Ira Sheskin, Ph.D., the Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies and Professor of Geography and Regional Studies at the University of Miami, to attempt to reconcile these analyses. Professor Sheskin has been conducting Jewish demographic studies since 1982 and was the consultant for 17 of the 25 Jewish Federation demographic studies completed in the 1990s. He was also a member of the UJC Technical Advisory Committee from 1987 to 2003, which completed the 1990 and 200-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS). His complete C.V. is attached hereto at the end of his published report, Exhibit 3.

14. Professor Sheskin reviewed the various studies and examined their methodologies, and determined based on his professional training and experience that there are 175,000 Survivors/Nazi victims who reside in the United States. He used the same data base as the Della Pergola and the UJC (the NJPS data) to reach this conclusion. His report, attached hereto as Exhibit 3, elaborates on the reasons for his conclusions. In short, he agrees with Professor Della Pergola's finding that there are 174,000 Survivors in the United States though he arrives at that conclusion by using a different methodology.

15. In any event, whether the NJPS data, the Ukeles estimate, Professor Della Pergola's estimate, or Professor Sheskin's analysis is used, there is no question that there are between

between a minimum of 30,500 and 45,000 Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States who live below the Federal poverty level, and between 43,600 and 70,000 who are in “economic distress” or on “extremely modest incomes” as that term is understood by demographers and population experts. Exhibits 3-6. Clearly, there is corroborating data to support the UJC’s and NYC’s detailed estimates of the Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States who qualify under financial needs guidelines who are currently under the care of the Jewish social service system and who might be expected to access the system in the foreseeable future.

16. HSF respectfully submits that the various population surveys and the poverty information from the NJPS, the New York UJA-Federation, and the NJPS Report casts doubt on much of the other data consulted or relied upon in prior analyses underlying the Special Master’s recommendations, and the Court’s decisions, as they relate to the degree of economic need among Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States.¹⁰ While it appears to the HSF that the existing allocation regime is not necessarily correlated to any precise demographic data, there is no doubt that the present allocation system and the Special Master’s interim recommendation do not give adequate consideration of the economic deprivation that exists among Survivors and Nazi victims in the United States, and the resulting catastrophe that exist in that population who can not meet daily needs for human life and dignity.

17. Moreover, although it had previously been assumed in general that Survivors had a higher degree of economic distress than other Jewish elderly, this study demonstrates that “victims are nearly three (3) times more likely to be living below the poverty line than other Jewish elderly and five times more than all Jewish adults. See Sheskin 2004, Exhibit 3, at 10. Further, not surprisingly,

¹⁰ See Letter from Samuel J. Dubbin to the Honorable Edward R. Korman, November 6, 2003, and attachments.

when compared to Jewish elderly who are not Survivors or Nazi victims, the data in the NJPS Report demonstrate that “[v]ictims are more economically and socially vulnerable, report poorer health and more health problems, and have somewhat greater social service needs.” NJPS Report, at 7.

18. These data emphatically support the relief HSF has been seeking for several years – a substantial infusion of resources from the settlement of the victims’ claims against the Swiss to address the unmet and urgent home and health care and emergency needs of Survivors in the United States. When these various demographic studies came out in the fall of 2003, HSF posited that in light of these new data, its September 2002 Proposal filed in conjunction with the Association of Jewish Family and Children’s Services Agencies last September, that Proposal should be regarded as modest in its assessment of the needs of Survivors in the U.S., including the latent demand for services by Survivors/Nazi victims who have not come forward for help, but who would be entitled based on financial and health considerations. Now that the UJC, the major Federations including NYC, and the JFSs have put a sharper pencil to the problem, it is clear that HSF’s prior estimates of need among existing clients was low. Perforce, one must assume that the level of need recognized by the Court was even lower. HSF respectfully contends that these data support a significant increase in funding for the needs of the United States Survivor community.

19. There is one substantive area in which HSF departs from the UJC estimate of need. Unlike the HSF-AJFCA Proposal.¹¹ The UJC submission does not request funding for direct a outreach effort to bring in Survivors and Nazi victims who have needs but are not coming forward on

¹¹ HSF also has requested that the funds be allocated in trust to be administered under Court supervision by a group that includes representatives of the Jewish Family Services, the Federations/UJC, the HSF, the Claims Conference, and the Court. See Exhibit. 1. The inclusion of grass roots Survivor leaders would enhance the credibility of the overall effort with the Survivors and Nazi victims who all involved here undoubtedly wish to see obtain the care they need.

their own. Counsel has been informed by UJC officials that they did not believe the Court's November 17, 2003 Order called for estimates that would capture the need for outreach, only those individuals who are in the system and expected to access the Jewish social service network on their own. HSF respectfully disagrees with the UJC approach on this issue and submits for the Court's consideration the case made in Exhibit 1 by the AJFCA. At this time, it is unknown if the NYC submission will address the outreach issue directly. Without knowing that item, it is difficult for HSF to estimate the additional cost of serving those for whom outreach is necessary but it would be between \$5 and \$10 million (depending on the NYC submission).¹²

20. HSF is aware that the Court in past rulings has determined that with the limited funds recommended for disbursement, that the allocation would be determined according to the relative neediness of the Survivors and Nazi victims in different countries. Such relative neediness was expressed in terms of the social safety nets available, e.g. in the Former Soviet Union versus the United States. This general comparative analysis was presented by the Special Master's initial allocation report and supported by lead plaintiffs' counsel Burt Neuborne and adopted, in effect, by the Court in its adoption of the Special Master's initial allocation report. Mr. Neuborne's subsequent Declarations, Supplemental Declarations, and correspondence, similarly, speak in terms of the "relative needs" of needy Survivors and Nazi victims in various countries.

¹² HSF's Motion for Immediate Interim Allocation of Swiss Settlement Funds documented the experience of one community, Broward County, Florida, which conducted a minimal amount of outreach and received an overwhelming response. Unfortunately, that response and the community's lack of resources, declining Federation campaign, and flat level of support from the Claims Conference, has resulted in the twin harms of major service reductions to Survivors on the rolls, and extensive waiting lists of those who have come forward. UJC's Submission confirms the Broward experience is potentially a problem nationwide, and estimates based on actual data and anecdotal information that, nationwide, hundreds if not thousands more Survivors/Nazi victims would be eligible on the basis of financial need and health problems for service *today* if outreach were conducted and funds were available to meet their needs.

21. HSF contends that the level of need described by the UJC Submission is complete and adequately states the case for funding from the Swiss bank class action settlement because it identifies tens of thousands of Looted Assets Class members who are not able to care for themselves or pay for their basic daily needs as those basic life needs are defined by Jewish social service agencies. The inability of a Holocaust Survivor to care for himself or herself in their home due to losses in the ability to perform various daily functions, or their need for home health care services or homemaker services to live in a sanitary environment, or their need for life saving medications they cannot otherwise afford, or food, or rent, or heat, or other services described in the UJC and NYC Submissions, should qualify for assistance from the Looted Assets class funds. The reason is simple: These Survivors are Looted Assets class members whose claims were compromised in the settlement. The fact that the money has been collected by this Court through the class action process, and that it is being allocated under *cy pres* principles because of the impracticability of paying each Looted Assets class member an actual dollar amount, does not change the legal or moral character of those funds in the views of the HSF leaders or the thousands of American Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims the HSF leaders represent.

22. As explained in greater detail in the attached Memorandum of Law in Support of the HSF Proposal (HSF Memorandum), HSF contends that it is virtually impossible, especially at this stage of the litigation in which the Court has already earmarked over \$16 million per year for the needs of Survivors and Nazi victims in the FSU, to assess the “relative need” of Survivors/Nazi victims in the United States versus those in the FSU. This is true for two reasons. First, other than the general considerations spelled out in the Special Master’s initial report, there is no standard that has been set by the Court, the Special Master, or Mr. Neuborne to define how the Court should choose between helping a Survivor in need in Miami Beach versus Kiev. That is, there is no *objective* legal

standard available for the Court to use to judge the “relative need” among class members, at least not one that has been articulated with sufficient particularity to enable HSF or other class members to make an argument on the “relative need” to the Court.¹³

23. Further, on moral grounds, HSF objects to the introduction of “relative need” as among equally deserving members of the class simply on the basis of where they live. The only criterion mentioned by the Court and Mr. Neuborne in filings suggests that the existence of “social safety nets” or “other sources of assistance” are relevant to determining the “relative need” of Survivors and Nazi victims according to the place they live. HSF respectfully submits that this paradigm is improper for two reasons. First, a Survivor in need is a Survivor in need, and there is no distinction among the injuries suffered (or damages vis a vis the Swiss) that has been identified that would justify differential treatment in the allocation of settlement benefits to Looted Assets class members. See discussion in HSF’s Objections to Special Master’s Proposed Allocation Formula, September 23, 2002; HSF’s Response to Special Master’s Recommended Interim Allocation, October 31, 2003; and HSF Memorandum, January 30, 2004. Second, HSF respectfully disagreed that there is any moral basis for making a selection among Survivors or Nazi victims simply because of where

¹³ As HSF argues in its Response to Special Master’s Recommended Interim Allocation: “The fallacy with Professor Neuborne’s position is that there is *nothing* in the current allocation formula for the first \$100 million of Looted Assets funds, nor the \$45 million supplemental Looted Assets allocation last summer from accumulated interest and tax savings, that bears any rational or definable origin in the demographic information presented by the Special Master in his initial allocation report. The Interim recommendation was based quite obviously on the great degree of poverty that exists among the elderly, including elderly Nazi victims in the FSU, and the other social and economic conditions that make life in that region extremely difficult. But there was no particular correlation – direct or indirect – between the population or need estimates the Special Master cited and the dollar recommendations for the services to be provided. It was truly a “seat of the pants” assessment that Nazi victims in the FSU needed a lot and therefore should get a lot. Similarly, the Special Master’s subsequent recommendations, in August 2002 and October of 2003, bear no direct or even indirect correlation to demographic data as suggested by Professor Neuborne.

they live, or because of a belief that some third parties – wealthy Jews in America for instance – “should be doing more” to help Survivors. See, e.g. Letters from Burt Neuborne to Leo Recther, December 19, 2003, and Alex Moskovic, December 22, 2003; see also Exhibit 2.

24. The reality is that the current social safety nets are simply not doing the job, for a variety of reasons. See, e.g. “Cost of Medicine Imperiling the Lives of Poor Survivors,” *The Forward*, January 29, 2003; Florida Shoah Survivors Facing New Set of Woes: Age, Infirmary, Poverty,” *The Forward*, January 2, 2003; “State Denies Florida Seniors An Extra Cut of Federal Funds,” *Ft. Lauderdale Sun Sentinel*, November 21, 2003. Exhibit 4 (composite). Among these reasons of course is the wide variability of social safety net benefits from the government by state in this country; the uncertainty that attaches to programs that might make some assistance available in strong fiscal years but which are lost when the economy and state tax receipts lag behind; and because even good well-funded programs are often not accessible by the working poor or other low income individuals whose income is barely over the cut-off levels for program eligibility.¹⁴ This problem plagues the elderly, including of course Survivors whose financial situation is worse and whose health is normally worse than others including other seniors including other Jewish seniors, all over the United States.

25. In short, HSF contends that however well-meaning the “social safety net” criterion is to ensure that allocations from the Swiss settlement will be wisely applied, the theoretical or occasional availability of social safety nets is not a proper criterion on which to base the allocation of settlement funds among Looted Assets class members who are facing deficits in their finances and their health which they cannot afford to remedy without outside assistance. Such programs, short of

¹⁴ Counsel is advised that the NYC Submission addresses the accessibility of “social safety nets in that State and community.

those that perhaps exist in truly collectivist or socialistic systems that guarantee the elderly full home and health care and pharmaceutical benefits, as well as food and housing, are simply not consistent enough to pass the test of fairness and reasonableness that governs allocations of class action settlement funds. *See* HSF Memorandum.

26. Consequently, HSF proposes that this Court allocate the remaining settlement funds across the entire Looted Assets class on the basis of the proportion of Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims who live in each country.¹⁵ Such a pro rata allocation is not only consistent with the *cy pres* doctrine because it would provide a benefit to the class as a whole, it is the norm in *cy pres* settlement cases. *See* HSF Memorandum. Given that there are substantial needs in the United States as well as in the FSU and in Israel, and given the abundance of funds remaining from the Deposited Assets class, there does not appear to be any principled basis for a continuation of the current allocation framework that provides only a fraction of the United States' fair proportion of Swiss settlement funds.¹⁶

27. Based on the demographic analysis performed by Professor Sheskin, which again is based on a reconciliation of the data prepared by Professors Della Pergola and Mr. Ukeles, the percentage of Survivors and Nazi victims in the world that live in the United States is approximately 20% (19.7%). Exhibit 3. For the remainder of the Looted Assets class, these numbers break out as

¹⁵ HSF continues to maintain that its proportion should be applied to the entire sum allocated to the Looted Assets class – \$205 million plus whatever is distributed in upcoming decisions. *See* Objections, September 23, 2002.

¹⁶ In this regard, it is noteworthy that the Romani victims have continued to receive 10% of the settlement funds, even in subsequent allocations, without the documentation of “need” being required of the U.S. Survivors, much less any demographic support for the needs to be addressed. IN reality, it took several months for the IOM to find sufficient needs and programs to fund because the Romani received such a large percentage of the Looted Assets funds.

follows: Israel, 44.2%; FSU, 16.4%; Other Europe (non-FSU), 16%; and the rest of the world, 3.6%.

28. HSF is also mindful, as it has said previously, that even though there nearly three-quarter of a billion dollars available now from the Swiss case for the Looted Assets class, those funds may not satisfy all of the needs of the entire world forever. But it will satisfy a substantial portion of all of the Survivors/Nazi victims needs for the next several years, including Survivors and victims in Israel, the United States, and the FSU. The choice for the Court, then, is whether to continue the past system of stockpiling funds for future years for the places deemed “most needy” and requiring Survivors in the United States to fend for themselves while hundreds of millions of dollars from the settlement of their claims sits in the bank waiting to help others while American Survivors suffer, or to adopt a remedy that enables all Survivors in need to obtain help from this case during their lifetime, and allowing other sources of funding (e.g. the Claims Conference, the ICHEIC, etc.) to augment those funds, now and in the future. HSF respectfully submits that the latter is the most appropriate approach. The alternative, which the U.S. Survivors have already had to endure, is too damaging to the health and well being, and the dignity of the Survivors who live here. It is also damaging to the moral undergirding of this litigation whose primary asset in the beginning was its moral force. For over five years since the settlement of this case, *thousands of Holocaust Survivors in the United States have suffered* from a lack of necessary home and health care and emergency services, even as funds negotiated in settlement of the claims of the *entire* Survivor class against Swiss industry and government for their unjust enrichment from the theft of the Plaintiffs’ families’ property. This money is, legally and morally, *the Survivors’ money*. HSF respectfully submits that there is no valid reason for the Court again to decide against making a meaningful immediate distribution for the daily welfare needs of Holocaust Survivors in the United States, who comprise a substantial portion of the Looted Assets class, yet whose needs have received only insignificant sums as of this date.

30. Finally, HSF understands that this Court might be reluctant to recognize the full scope of the needs identified by the UJC in its Submission because, even with over \$600 million available, those funds could be exhausted in a relatively short time. As previously suggested, and as suggested by Deputy Treasury Secretary Stuart Eizenstat in his December 31, 2003 letter to the Court, if the annual short-term shortfall cannot be met by the U.S. share of funds from this case, they should be met with funds from the Conference on Material Claims Against Germany, or the ICHEIC.¹⁷

31. The social service needs of Survivors have overwhelmed the capacity of the local social service agencies to cope. Inadequate health care, financial gaps, social isolation, fear and insecurity among survivors are becoming the norm. The problem is largely hidden and anonymous because of the reluctance of many Survivors to come forward and ask for help. If ever there was a fitting source of funds to meet such needs, it is the funds available to this Court from the settlement of Holocaust victims' financial claims against the businesses that profited from the victims' losses.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the HSF Survivors respectfully move this court for an allocation of 20% of the total sum available from the Looted Assets Class settlement funds for the needs of Holocaust Survivors and Nazi victims who reside in the United States, in accordance with the geographic and demographic estimates of the UJC and NYC dated January 30, 2004, and the materials attached herewith by HSF, and as discussed in the HSF Memorandum of Law. HSF further submits

¹⁷ As suggested by Ambassador Eizenstat, any thorough assessment of the resources available today for the needs of Survivors would place the Claims Conference funds on the top of the list. After all, the "heirless" properties from Germany are a more logical source of assistance for Survivors than government programs that have proven to be unattainable or too inconsistent to provide for those in need today.

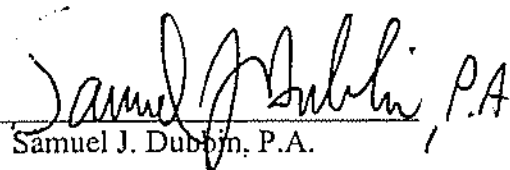
that these funds should be allocated to be used to assist needy Survivors, with a *minimum of \$50 million* to be allocated immediately in trust to be disbursed by a committee of HSF Survivors, UJC-Federation designees, Jewish Family Service (or AJFCA) professionals and officials, a Claims Conference designee, and a representative of the Court, as described in HSF's September 2002 Proposal for Improved Services for Holocaust Survivors in the United States for the eight year period called for by the Court.

Dated this 30th day of January, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

DUBBIN & KRAVETZ, LLP
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By: _____


Samuel J. Dubbin, P.A.

1

PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVED SERVICES FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

The Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies (AJFCA) is the network of over 130 social and human service not-for-profit agencies throughout the United States. Operating from more than 300 offices, the member agencies of AJFCA touch virtually every Jewish life in the United States with their programs and services. Providing coordinated activities, teaching and training, and acting as the spokesperson for the official network of Jewish social service providers, AJFCA is entering its thirty-first year of operation.

The network of Jewish social service agencies in the United States currently provides service to approximately 21,000 Holocaust survivors. This number includes survivors in the eight county area served by the UJA Federation of Greater New York. This Proposal for Improved Services for Holocaust Survivors in the United States ("Proposal") describes several needed services, as well as the service system as it currently exists and provides a proposal for the enhancement and improvement of the current system.

To the best of our knowledge, this Proposal is based on the first systematic attempt to gather and organize data on population needs issues affecting the delivery of social services to Holocaust Survivors and relies on data collected by AJFCA from its membership and from the UJA Federation of Greater New York. It is not definitive in that there are, no doubt, other agencies providing services of which we are not aware, or from whom we were unable to access data. In addition, it should be noted that a 100% sample of Holocaust Survivors is virtually impossible to obtain. Nevertheless, the degree of reliability is high.

Given that this proposal is based on the first national effort to quantify unmet Survivors' needs reported by Jewish Family Service agencies, as we implement this program we expect to be able to refine this model for improved services to survivors.

AGING SURVIVORS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND NEEDS

The aging process brings with it the multiple losses of friends and family, losses associated with physical and mental decline, and the loss of driving and independence, socialization and finances. The struggles are multiple and the solutions limited.

Holocaust survivors lived through years of massive victimization. Even upon liberation from camp or when survivors came out of hiding, they could not return to their prior life-style. The stress

of war, liberation and ultimate changes and formulation of a new life was a continuing series of traumas, which for some extended over many years. As a result Survivors have unique needs and require special care in providing services to them. Many have difficulty expressing emotions and externalizing anger. They are often socially withdrawn, suspicious, and have a great distrust of strangers.

It is possible to describe in even greater detail how the aging process may impact survivors' lives and also to present the kinds of services that are needed to assist elders to maintain and maximize their independence.

For survivors, the natural aging process presents greater challenges and even more complicated losses. What we now know about survivors is they endure; and have met with significant risks in their lives. They experience a generalized mistrust of institutions and organizations and have attempted throughout their lives to ensure their own independence as much as possible, because lack of the ability to manage alone for sure meant literal death. For many survivors they did not see their parent's age; and certainly missed having grandparents, all of whom were murdered during Nazi occupation. Survivors have survived years of hiding in forests or buildings, death camps, slave labor camps, and other horrific events; all of which have impacted their psyche and in many instances, their physical health as they age. As professionals, we see the savage effect of years of starvation and malnutrition, medical experiments and mental health issues

However, it is most important to recognize that for survivors, asking for help is often difficult. Our professionals and Survivors on our Advisory Committees routinely confirm the reticence of survivors to seek help. A review of the professional literature confirms that life-event stressors that we experience as we age can create feelings of vulnerability that evoke memories related to their Holocaust experience.

Survivors, like all other elders need to be treated with the utmost respect and dignity. They also require a unique focus -- driven by their traumatization and past life experience -- which demands a more sensitive approach when working with this population.

It is critical that survivors are recognized as having unique needs; and that needs require attention prior to them being elderly and frail. Early intervention with supportive services will assist them as their needs change and they become more frail and in need of more extensive services in greater frequency and duration.

Our commitment as Jews and as helping professionals is to mitigate the two fold aspects of aging and of living with the trauma of the survivor experience. We have an obligation to ensure that the last

stages of the elderly Holocaust survivors' lives are lived with dignity, a sense of being cared for by the Jewish Community and as much independence as possible. The manor in which we can assure this is to outreach to survivors and invite them to establish relationships with Jewish professionals early-on in their aging process; so as to reduce the cost of more costly care, when they are at greater risk of needing intensive services.

HOME CARE SERVICES

Home care is by far the most highly needed service. Approximately 4,000 individuals currently receive in-home services provided either directly by the Jewish human service agency in their community or by referral and paid for by the local agency. It should be noted that, in addition to services made available by funds supplied from Jewish communal resources, home care for the elderly is provided (or not provided, depending on the state) with funds provided by Medicaid and/or Medicare. It bears note that, in some cases, these services are purchased on the "gray market", from non-licensed and unsupervised providers, or from agencies that are not part of the Jewish communal network. In addition, frequently, family members provide some or all of the services needed. All of these factors make it extremely difficult to obtain a definitive estimate of the home care needs. The New York City Federation, for example, notes that "The majority of those in the Nazi Victim'"s program [a Claim's Conference funded program] do not receive any home assistance from Selfhelp [New York's lead agency for services to survivors], although it is not known whether they purchase this service elsewhere."

For Survivors, funds for this service most often come from a grant provided by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany (the Claims Conference), with supplemental funding from the local Jewish Federation, the agency, and/or the family, as needed and available. While it is difficult to provide precise estimates across the United States, and accounting for local variations in wages for home care workers, at the current time, the grants from the Claims Conference, on average, allow for approximately five hours per week of home health services. Local agency professionals report that this is an insufficient amount of service for at least half of the people in need. That is, while five hours a week may be sufficient for approximately half the home care caseload, at least half of our clients currently need twice as many hours, at a minimum. (Many clients need substantially more than 10 hours per week).

In-home services target those individuals who need assistance to stay in their own homes. To provide these services, a comprehensive assessment by a professional social worker of the client's functioning capacity according to their needs: physical, medical, financial, social, psychological and emotional, and cultural and

community involvement is conducted. Based on the client's functional capacity, the social worker, together with the client, develops a service plan that may include assistance with shopping, meal preparation, transportation to and from medical appointments, and assistance with personal care. For especially frail clients, assistance may also include changing linens, vacuuming, and laundry. The goal is to maintain the individual in his/her own home environment for as long as possible. Care plans frequently include referrals to, and coordination with, other existing community agencies and resources.

Although "formal" levels of care do not exist for services of this kind, the professional social worker bases his/her recommendations of the amount of care needed on the client's functional capacity. Clients receive care as specific to their needs as possible, with the recognition their needs may increase over time. On occasion, the amount of assistance needed is beyond the capacity of in-home services. In these cases, the case manager works to develop a plan that may include placement in an alternative living environment.

For the survivor population, the prospect of institutionalization is an especially frightening one; bringing back to consciousness as it does their experiences in interment camps. It is, therefore, especially important to endeavor to keep them in their own home environment as long as possible.

As an example, an individual receiving 2-3 hours of home care a week might receive assistance with bathing, some light housekeeping, and the preparation of a meal or two, depending on circumstances. This individual would be expected to have few serious medical problems, but would be considered frail.

An individual receiving five (5) hours per week would receive the services listed above with more frequency, and monitoring of medication and, if needed, blood pressure checks. These individuals are most often more physically limited.

For ten (10) hours a week, the individual would also be assisted with ambulation, transportation to and from doctor's appointments, closer monitoring of medications, or physical therapy routines for a stroke or an orthopedic patient, as examples. Frequently, these individuals have some visual impairment or more significant physical limitation, including paralysis.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

In addition to home care services, agencies report the need for funds to provide occasional emergency services, including, but not limited to, the repair or replacement of dentures and/or eyeglasses and replacement of, or supplemental medications. The funds currently provided are inadequate for the needs expressed.

TRANSPORTATION

The most pressing need for the largest body of elderly individuals is for transportation. Rising insurance costs have made it difficult for agencies to provide large group transportation, and yet, this is the very service that supplements home care.

These services most frequently include helping the individual attend social gatherings, religious services, and day care. In major cities, the existing public transportation system is frequently adequate to meet the needs, but in suburban locations, the public system is inadequate or, in some locations, virtually non-existent. Where services do exist, they are often very over-subscribed, requiring long waits in doctor's offices for rides home.

Agencies often supplement existing services by contracting with private individuals to provide personalized services. These drivers receive a small stipend for gas and insurance. They are often senior citizens themselves. An increase in funding would allow for greater recruitment of drivers and vehicles and enhanced financial incentives.

THE CURRENT FUNDING SYSTEM

Currently, agencies (or consortia of agencies as in Florida, New Jersey, and Connecticut, among others) submit a budget and receive a grant from the Claims Conference. While there are no limits specified on the amount of home care to be provided, the agencies are, in effect, required to ration the funds allocated among survivors, where collective needs far outstrip the funds received from the Claims Conference. Although there is no "average survivor", the median number of hours recommended by professionals is approximately ten hours per week. Consequently, the amount allocated the Claims Conference grant for home care in effect limits this vital service to approximately five hours per week, depending on local conditions. There is little flexibility, as a practical matter, because the needs overwhelm the available resources, and there is little opportunity for professionals to exercise professional discretion in the provision of needed services. The result is analogous to the HMO system, whereby desk-based personnel make treatment decisions more appropriately made by personnel in direct contact with the client. This is inappropriate medicine and equally inappropriate human services.

In addition, the present system is inadequate to meet the needs of those currently in care. One can only begin to imagine the scope of the problem to come as survivors continue to age and their needs become more acute.

THE PROPOSAL

In early 2002, AJFCA surveyed its membership to determine the opinion of the professionals in the field concerning the in-home services needed. Based on that information, and subsequent discussions with staff from the New York UJA Federation, the following Proposal for immediate and short-term needs (short-term being, for this discussion, defined as annual estimates for the next one to three years) is offered. There are three elements to the Proposal:

In Home Care and Other Services

The number of hours available for in-home care is approximately half of what this population currently needs. Therefore, we recommend the approximate doubling of the amount of funds available for home-care hours and an additional sum for emergency and transportation needs. Based on actual client needs, the agency professional staff will then be responsible for the allocation of home-care hours, emergency funds, and transportation tailored to the needs of the specific agency client.

Of course, an appropriate reporting mechanism needs to be included. AJFCA administration and membership have vast experience in this regard, having administered the Eastern European Resettlement Program for the Federal Government for over twenty years, with extensive fiscal and programmatic reporting and auditing built into the provision of the funds.

It is important to note that the funds requested for Survivor in-home care are intended to supplement, not replace, the funds currently provided by the Claims Conference, the local Jewish Federation, the government, the agency, and the family.

Court Supervised Oversight

It is vital that an improved, responsive oversight and allocations mechanism be established under Court supervision to ensure comprehensiveness and national uniformity. While it is possible that this improved system could be provided within the existing framework, it is also possible that a different mechanism needs to be created. AJFCA is prepared to assist in the creation of this improved, responsive mechanism. No matter how the program is administered, the system must be responsible to audit both the funds and services provided by the agencies, under the strictest of professional guidelines. The direction and oversight of the system should be provided by a Steering Committee composed of a representative from AJFCA, two representatives from service delivery agencies, three representatives from the Federation system, a representative from the Claims Conference, and three representatives from the survivor community. This group, bringing their various skills and expertise to the table, will be in an excellent position to make sure that services get to those most in

need most rapidly, efficiently, professionally, and flexibly.

Outreach

Agencies further report their belief that they currently know of only half the survivors in need of services in their community. Therefore, we recommend that sufficient funds be allocated, based on appropriate proposals, to provide for outreach efforts to locate the approximately 8,000 survivors believed to be in need of home care services, but currently not making use of them.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

Based on best available estimates, and taking into consideration the tremendous variations in cost of services throughout the United States, it is believed that these expanded and additional services will cost approximately \$30,000,000. The budget for these additional funds breaks down as follows:

Home Care ^[1] 6 hours @ \$14/hour	
@ 2,500 clients @ 50 weeks.....	\$10,500,000
Emergency Services (additional funds).....	3,000,000
Transportation Services.....	3,000,000
Outreach ^[2]	3,000,000
Services to new populations ^[3]	10,500,000
TOTAL.....	\$30,000,000

OTHER POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INCOME

There has been much discussion of "other" possible sources of income for services to survivors. It has been recommended by some that the local Federation and/or agency be responsible for a larger portion of the bill for these services. While there is certainly room for debate on the local level as to how funds are to be allocated for local services, there are many forces competing in the local community for funding; all of major and established importance. From the need to support Jewish Day Schools, to the need to subsidize housing for developmentally disabled adults, from the need to assist immigrants to Israel from the former Soviet Union, to the need for emergency financial assistance in Argentina, communities are constantly bombarded with conflicting requests for their funds.

Each Federation must make these difficult funding decisions based on local priorities. A Federation's Allocations Committee, composed of volunteer community members, is responsible for weighing the many excellent, worthy community programs and services and

attempting to balance these needs against an insufficient amount of funds. The Committee then must develop a system to allocate those funds as best as possible in an imperfect world.

Agencies, on the other hand, are recipients of allocations from Federations; they are not allocating mechanisms themselves. In addition, increasingly, agencies receive grants from private foundations and/or governmental entities for the provision of services. These grants very specifically describe the target population to be served, and do not allow the agency the discretion to reallocate the funds to other needs. Especially in the case of governmental grants, it is a violation of law to do so. Unfortunately, too few of the private foundations see the provision of services to survivors as among their priorities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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¹¹This total is arrived at by using an estimated average cost of current unmet in-home services throughout the United States. It also recognizes that clients will be phased in to additional hours rather than having their hours doubled immediately, that some clients will not need more than five hours per week, and that there is usually some consideration for family care for a portion of the service time.

¹²Agencies will submit proposals for outreach. This total is the amount to be allocated to this program.

¹³Outreach programs will locate clients in need of home care and other services. These funds represent an estimate of the phased-in provision of services as above to these newly identified clients, in the initial years

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Holocaust Survivors' Foundation - USA

Member Organizations (Partial List)

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C.A.N.D.L.E.S., Terre Haute, IN
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Child Survivors Club of Palm Beach, FL
Coalition of Holocaust Survivor Clubs in South Florida
Council of Nazi Holocaust Survivor Organizations of So. California
Habonim Cultural Club, Miami
Holocaust Child Survivors & Friends of Greater Hartford
Holocaust Restitution Committee, New York
Holocaust Survivors of Greater Detroit
Holocaust Survivors of Greater Pittsburgh
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Houston Council of Jewish Holocaust Survivors
The Jewish Holocaust Survivors & Friends of Greater Washington
Jewish Survivors of Latvia, Inc. New York
National Assn. of Jewish Child Holocaust Survivors, Inc.
New American Jewish Social Club, Miami
New Cracow Friendship Society, New York
Survivors of Atlantic City, NJ
Survivors of the Holocaust Asset Recovery Project, Seattle
Survivors of the Holocaust of New Mexico
Tikvah Acharay Hashoah, San Francisco

January 30, 2004

The Honorable Edward R. Korman
Chief Judge, United States District Court
Eastern District of New York
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York

Re: Swiss Bank Allocations

Your Honor:

We, the undersigned directors of the Holocaust Survivors Foundation-USA, Inc, (HSF) are elected representatives of thousands of Holocaust Survivors who live in the United States. We became involved in the allocation phase of this case because of the dire needs of poor Survivors in our midst, whose existence seems to have been largely unknown outside of the circle of Survivors, and whose ranks will only grow and whose needs will only worsen in the foreseeable future.

We are very troubled because even though thousands of Survivors in this country are not receiving the home and health care they need, and even though some \$670 million is available from the Swiss settlement, and even though these funds were negotiated and recovered in the names of the victims of the Holocaust, we fear that Survivors who live in the United States may be excluded from assistance from these very Holocaust related funds.

Such an outcome seemed impossible for us to imagine when we withdrew the appeal in May of 2001 at Your Honor's request. You said you understood what we wanted - help for desperate Survivors who live in the United States - and that you would not forget those unfortunates whom we were representing.

Nevertheless, recent events raise a great many questions and we respectfully submit them to Your Honor in this letter.

As Your Honor knows we have been deeply involved in attempting to educate and sensitize the Jewish community and other institutions such as the Claims Conference, the ICHEIC, etc., about the plight of Survivors in need. We attended plenums and general assemblies of the Jewish organizations dating back to 1999; at the same time we petitioned this Court for assistance. We worked with Mr. Bert Goldberg and the professionals in the national Jewish Family Service Association to estimate the actual needs of Survivors in the U.S. for home and health care, emergency services, and transportation services.

"JUSTICE AND DIGNITY FOR SURVIVORS"



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Survivors of the Holocaust of New Mexico
Tikvah Achary Hashoah, San Francisco

These efforts came to fruition with our submission of the AJFCA Proposal to this Court documenting the needs of Survivors in this country, and when the United Jewish Communities (UJC) Executive Committee Chairman Robert Goldberg used his platform at the 2002 UJC General Assembly to announce that group's initiative to address the problem of funding for Survivors' needs.

In the subsequent months, the UJC, which represents the elected leadership of the American Jewish community (and which is still the principal private supplier of financial assistance to global Jewish needs, including those in Israel and the Former Soviet Union, etc...), initiated an in-depth inquiry into the problem and possible solutions, including a variety of funding sources from Holocaust restitution. Today the UJC is working diligently to pull together the information Your Honor requested in connection with the upcoming allocation of the "residual" Swiss bank funds. This is being done in coordination with HSF leaders.

For many decades many of us have labored to raise funds, give of our own resources, try and get support from anybody who would listen. Yet, we saw so many of our fellow Survivors fall into or never climb out of poverty, sicknesses which have dogged them and no help was forthcoming. Why? Our local communities in the United States provided help as best they could but many of our friends who are ill and alone did not and do not want charity or to feel as if they are welfare cases. They are proud people. We have had to seek them out and try and identify them.

In the meanwhile, our local communities have been stretched so thin with emergencies in local communities, from the United States to the Former Soviet Union, Eastern and Central Europe and in Israel where there is an emergency a day with terrorism, an economy in stress and so much more.

We are certainly gratified that today, the Jewish Federations, UJC, and Jewish Family Services are focusing their efforts to make sure that the needs of Holocaust Survivors are properly addressed, and we are proud to be part of this effort.

May we respectfully remind your honor that we previously supplied the Court with strong evidence of the unmet needs of Survivors here, which were never disputed by anyone, yet it did not result in greater funding in the U.S. even though large sums of money were available. It seems that the presence of a "wealthy Jewish community in the United States" precludes American Survivors from having access to those Swiss settlement funds.

"JUSTICE AND DIGNITY FOR SURVIVORS"



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- Tikvah Achary Hashoah, San Francisco

What appears to be clear is that there are tens of thousands of Survivors in this country who live below the poverty line. It is also clear that the current system of community programs, private philanthropy, and government programs are not adequately meeting the needs of Survivors. The current UJC submission documents these needs starkly.

In Mr. Neuborne's letters to Alex Moscovic and Leo Rechter, he acknowledged the needs in the U.S., but stated, "every penny that we divert from the FSU to the United States will result in unmet need for a survivor in Russia or the Ukraine," which we find beyond the pale because everyone knows, including Mr. Neuborne, that with over \$670 million available there is enough money to help Survivors in need everywhere for the foreseeable future.

A lot of serious people are devoting many long hours to compile the very detailed information Your Honor has requested. It would be a shame if they were wasting their time. Given Messrs Gribetz' and Neuborne's declared positions, what do we have to go on to believe that these latest figures will resonate with the Court, when our prior submissions evidencing need, and the latest data showing the depth of poverty among U.S. Survivors, have not?

As David Mermelstein said in his affidavit:

"We fully support allocations for the needs of survivors in the Former Soviet Union and Israel and believe that there are sufficient funds available in this settlement to help all survivors in need. We also believe, however, that survivors in the United States, as Looted Assets Class members, are entitled to a fair share of funds from the Looted Assets class settlement."

WE NEVER SET OUT TO CHALLENGE THE NEEDS OF SURVIVORS ANYWHERE ELSE. We only ask for a fair share of the funds for our fellows in need throughout the United States. They are members of the class, their assets were looted. Aren't they entitled to some dignity in life without having to beg for charity from anyone? That is all we still are asking for. But we cannot begin to understand how it is fair that bona fide survivors of the Shoah cannot obtain access to funds recovered in a lawsuit in which the catastrophic, unmentionable horrors to which we and our families were subjected were on center stage and which formed the basis for the billion dollar-plus settlement against the Swiss, can now be told to beg American Jews for help.

"JUSTICE AND DIGNITY FOR SURVIVORS"

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- Tikvah Adarav Hashoah, San Francisco

Your Honor, we survived the hell of Auschwitz and numerous other death camps. We lost our families and were deprived of the warmth and love of parents and brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles, and to make matters worse we were forced in our survival to ponder the horror they experienced in their deaths. We came to you individually in the early years and collectively after the appeal was filed, on behalf of those members of our organizations, and the thousands of other Survivors in the U.S. just like them, who were not fortunate enough to retire with some degree of financial security. They are our living families, our brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles that Hitler deprived us of. We will not abandon them.

We can only guess how hard your work is, Judge, to assure that this work you are about is done fairly and justly. We beg you to put yourselves in our place as you do the hard work of allocating these funds and know that time is of the essence. Health conditions do not wait. The indignity of what is going on is terrible and should not be allowed to go on any longer with such resources available to help. Their fate is in your hands and rests totally on your wisdom to produce an allocation which is just.

We would also strongly hope, Your Honor, that you insist that there be actual grass-roots survivor involvement in the use of the funds in the overall allocation process and at the implementation stage.

Conclusion

We remain committed in our determination to achieve justice for all American Survivors who are entitled for help from the Swiss settlement. That is our legal right, and our experiences to date show all too vividly why our direct participation is so vital to these proceedings. Already, the trauma and losses of Jewish Holocaust victims (and the unprincipled sacrifice of insurance claims) were used to obtain recognition and compensation for the injuries of non-Jewish Eastern European laborers in the "\$5 billion" German settlement. Now, Jewish Holocaust victims, especially those in need who live in the United States (and Israel), are being told that their losses are to be used to remedy the injustices of Communism and the Cold War. Somehow, the settlement has veered too widely from the case itself.

HSF will not surrender our right to advocate vigorously on behalf of Survivors in need among us, and for a return to the basics of the Swiss bank class action - justice for those human beings whose losses during the Holocaust the Swiss paid \$1.25 billion to settle.

"JUSTICE AND DIGNITY FOR SURVIVORS"

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Please don't let our fellows in need be abandoned again when it appears the means to assist them are so readily available and they are so deserving.

Respectfully,


David Schaefer, President

P.S. Your Honor, this letter was authorized unanimously by the HSF board of directors, listed below. I am signing as President in order to submit it in time for the January 30, 2004 deadline, and we will send Your Honor an original signed by the directors below as soon as possible.

- Izzy Arbeiter, Boston
- Dr. Robert Berger, Boston
- Nessie Godin, Washington D.C.
- Herbert Karliner, Miami
- Gerhard Maschkowski, Los Angeles
- David Mermelstein, Miami
- Alex Moscovic, Boca Raton
- Leo Rechter, Queens
- Elise Roth, New York
- Henry Schuster, Las Vegas
- Ivar Segalowitz, Nassau County
- David Schaefer, Miami
- Fred Taucher, Seattle
- Lea Weems, Houston
- Esther Widman, Brooklyn

cc: Burt Neuborne, Esquire
Special Master Judah P. Gribetz

"JUSTICE AND DIGNITY FOR SURVIVORS"

3

**ESTIMATES
OF THE NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS
AND THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS**

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ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS

Estimating the number of Nazi Victims in the world represents a significant challenge. Three estimates, which vary from about 688,000 to almost 1.1 million, are presented in Exhibit I. Definitional problems, a lack of accurate data, and a lack of comparable data from country to country have plagued all attempts to develop accurate estimates.

This document examines the United Jewish Communities (UJC) estimate of 122,000 Nazi Victims in the United States presented in a report available at www.ujc.org. This estimate of 122,000 Nazi Victims is based upon the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS). NJPS 2000 was a random digit dial telephone (RDD) survey of 4,523 households containing one or more self-defined Jewish persons. The UJC estimate is based upon three questions from NJPS which establish whether respondents were in labor camps, concentrations camps, or fled areas that came under direct or indirect Nazi control.

NJPS 2000 is used by both Ukeles and DellaPergola for their estimates of the number of US Nazi Victims. Ukeles applied an estimated 4.5% death rate to update the estimate to 2003. DellaPergola uses NJPS data on age, place of birth, and year of immigration to the U.S. from NJPS 2000 to develop his estimate of Nazi Victims.

This researcher believes that the 122,000 estimate is clearly too low. Survey research is as much an art as it is a science. One must understand the survey process and interpret the results in the context of the limitations of the method. The UJC report simply presents the number of Nazi Victims without providing appropriate cautions about the manner in which the survey research process may impact the results. In fact, all of these cautions point strongly toward the conclusion that the UJC estimate of 122,000 is low.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE UJC ESTIMATE OF 122,000 NAZI VICTIMS

I consider the 122,000 estimate too low for the following reasons (the numbers reference the appropriate lines in Exhibit 2):

① NJPS 2000 is a very complicated survey that cost about \$6,000,000 and was designed by the United Jewish Communities National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), on which I served from 1987-2003. For reasons that are unimportant in the current context, the sample was divided into two parts: 4,147 interviews were completed with a "more Jewishly-connected sample" representing about 4.3 million Jews and 376 interviews were completed with a "less Jewishly-connected sample" representing about 900,000 Jews. In total, the study estimated the U.S. Jewish population at about 5.1 million Jew in households and about 100,000 Jews in institutions.

The three questions about being a NAZI Victim were only asked of respondents in the "more Jewishly-connected" sample. Thus, the survey estimated the percentage of Victims among the 4,147 and applied that percentage to the adult population of 3,360,180 within the 4.2 million Jews. This yields an estimate of 116,880 Nazi Victims (Exhibit 2, Line 1).

This procedure assumes that no Victims are to be found among the adults in the 900,000 persons represented by the 376 interviews. This is clearly wrong.

② Whether the percentage of Victims among the 900,000 persons is lower than, equal to, or higher than the percentage among the 4,300,000 persons is hard to determine. It is easy to imagine some Victims who might, after their Holocaust experience choose to be less "Jewishly-connected." (Many of the people in the less Jewishly-connected-sample had 1-2 Jewish parents, and were raised Jewish, but currently consider themselves atheists, agnostics, secular, etc.) My best estimate would be that the percentage of Victims among the 696,583 adults in the 900,000 persons is lower than the percentage of Victims (3.57%) among the 3,360,180 adults in the 4,300,000 sample. But if the percentage is the same, than there are an additional 24,868 Victims in the U.S. over and above the 116,880 Victims found in the more Jewishly-connected estimate, yielding a total of 141,748 Victims (Exhibit 2, Line 2).

③ Data are missing for a small percentage of respondents in the more Jewishly-connected sample who either were not asked the Victim questions (because they were originally classified as less Jewishly-connected), refused to answer the Victim questions, or simply did not know the answers. As is typical in survey research, I have allocated the missing data to the Victim category and the Non-Victim category in proportion to the responses given by those who did answer the question (Exhibit 2, Line 3). This adjustment adds 3,197 Victims for a total of 144,945.

④ The NJPS estimates of the total number of Jews in the U.S. (both the 4.2 million Jews living more Jewishly-connected households and the 900,000 Jews living in less Jewishly-connected households) are clearly too low. The reason that this is important is that the number of Nazi Victims was calculated as a percentage of the total adult population.

We know the NJPS estimate is too low as a result of a test designed by this researcher and completed by AB Data of Milwaukee. This test examined the percentage of distinctive Jewish name households (DJNs -Schwartz, Levy, Cohen, etc) among those survey respondents who did answer the "What is your religion?" question (*cooperators*) compared to those potential respondents who refused to answer this question (*refusers*). 0.16% of cooperators held one of 31 DJNS, compared to 0.37% of refusers. This provided clear and convincing evidence that the 5.2 million was an undercount and resulted in several statements in the UJC report indicating the belief that the study provides a minimum estimate of the number of Jews in the U.S.

In fact, I believe that the 5.2 million represents a significant undercount. An alternative estimate of the number of Jews in the U.S. is available each year from the *American Jewish Year Book* (AJYB) published by the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society. The AJYB estimate of 6.2 million Jews is derived by summing estimates from hundreds of American Jewish communities. These estimates are collated by the Research Department of United Jewish Communities.

Almost 85% of the *AJYB* estimate is supported by local Jewish community studies completed in the past 15 years that used random digit dialing as the estimating technique. There are only a few large Jewish communities that have not yet undertaken a local community study (Rockland County, New York and Orange County, California, for example). The data for the other 15% of the 6.2 million are provided by rabbis and Jewish Federation workers based upon local knowledge.

Good reason exists to believe that the *AJYB* estimate is too high. Households who reside in more than one location are counted twice. These include snowbirds and college students. However, because this author is responsible for most of the Florida estimates in the *AJYB*, that source only reports as living in Florida those households who reside in the Florida for at least eight months of the year, hopefully minimizing the double counting of snowbirds. For students, local Jewish community studies do not count students living in dormitories as part of the community, again minimizing the overlap.

Given these two quite disparate estimates (5.2 million from NJPS and 6.2 million from the *AJYB*) can one rectify the difference? The truth most likely lies somewhere in between. It seems reasonable to this researcher to split the difference and assume that the Jewish population of the United States is about 5.7 million.

Why is this number so important? Because NJPS 2000 provides an estimate of the percentage of adults who are Nazi Victims. The number of Nazi Victims is derived by multiplying this percentage by the number of Jewish adults. If the NJPS estimate of Jewish population is 500,000 persons (9.6%) too low, then the estimate of the number of Nazi Victims is also too low by this same percentage. Assuming 403,000 adults among the additional 500,000 Jews implies an additional 14,397 Victims for a total of 159,342 (Exhibit 2, Line 4).

Ⓔ Persons living in nursing homes and other such institutions without their own telephone numbers are excluded from a random digit dialed telephone survey. Given the age of the survivor population and its comparatively lower level of health (as shown in the UIC report), it is likely that some non-trivial number of Victims are to be found among the estimated 100,000 institutionalized Jews. JDC-Brookdale estimates that about 5% of the survivor population in Israel is institutionalized. Applying this figure to the estimate of 159,342 Victims in households, implies a total of 167,309 Victims in the U.S. (Exhibit 2, Line 5).

Ⓕ Jewish demographic studies do not interview persons who have converted to another monotheistic religion, such as Christianity or Islam. While we would not expect the number of Nazi Victims who have converted to another religion (or who had at least answered the "What is your religion question?" in NJPS by naming another monotheistic faith implying that they had converted out of Judaism) to be high, there are doubtlessly some Victims who have done so.

⑦ Victims are probably over represented among respondents who refused to admit being Jewish when called "out of the blue" by the telephone survey. Such behavior may be easily understood in the context of their life experience.

⑧ Victims, who are mostly age 65 and over, are probably more likely to be in the "ineligible respondents" category, that is, they are probably over represented among respondents who were unable to complete the telephone survey due to health reasons (such as hearing and mental impairments). The fact that the UJC report on Nazi Victims documents the greater extent of health problems among Victims compared to non-Victims in the same age groups supports this contention.

⑨ Victims are much older than Jewish adults in general and are of lower socio-economic status. My research as part of over 30 local Jewish community studies strongly suggests that, for a variety of reasons, elderly respondents are less likely to participate in telephone surveys.

Thus, this researcher believes that a minimum of about 175,000 Nazi Victims in the U.S. is a reasonable estimate. While one can argue that the adjustment made in Line 2 of Exhibit 2 may be too liberal, it is also true that the adjustments in lines 6-9 are not quantifiable, although they all point to an underestimate.

Exhibit 3 provides data on the number of survivors in the seven American Jewish communities in which data have been collected via a question in which respondents self-define themselves as survivors (Does any adult in your household consider themselves to be a Holocaust survivor?) In these seven communities alone, four of which represent South Florida (Miami, Broward, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach), there are about 21,000 survivors.

CONCLUSIONS. My review of the three existing estimates presented in Exhibit 1 suggests that the DellaPergola report is the most thoroughly researched and the most complete. DellaPergola, who produces an article on the size of the world Jewish community annually in the *American Jewish Year Book* is one of the most respected Jewish demographers in the world.

The number of Nazi Victims in the U.S. that I have suggested based on NJPS is approximately equal to the number he suggests, although we arrive at this conclusion using disparate methodologies.

In the current context, I would take issue with the inclusion of 118,000 Jews of North African origin in the Israeli total and I have thus subtracted this group to arrive at an estimate of 393,000 Nazi Victims in Israel.

In the current context, I would also take issue with the European estimate in that it again includes Jews of North African origin. The bulk of European "Sephardic" Jews most likely live in France. Most of these Jews settled in France soon after the Algerian Civil War in 1962. A December 2002 study of the Jewish community in France reported in the 2002 *American Jewish Year Book* suggests that 70% of French Jewry is Sephardic. Of DellaPergola's estimate of 229,000 European Nazi Victims, 123,500 live in France. If we assume that 70% of these Victims are Sephardic, than about 86,500 of the Victims in France are of North African origin. Subtracting the 86,500 Victims of North African origin in France from the total of 229,000 European Nazi Victims yields a new estimate of 142,500 Nazi Victims in Europe. While one might argue that use of the 70% Sephardic figure may be an

overestimate, I am ignoring the presence of Sephardic Jews among Victims in all other European countries.

The reason I say that I take issue "in the current context" with the Israeli and European numbers, is that it simply seems very unlikely that North African Jews were victims of theft by Swiss entities.

Thus, I would conclude that about 18% of the 975,000 Nazi Victims who were likely to have been victims of theft by Swiss entities live in the U.S.

EXHIBIT I: VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF NAZI VICTIMS

Area	Spanic Committee 1997		United Jewish Communities (UJC) 2000		Ukeles, 2003		DellaPergola, 2003		Sheskin, 2004	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Israel	370,000	41.2%	NA	38.5%	265,000	38.5%	511,000	46.8%	393,000	44.2%
FSU	202,000	22.5	NA	21.8	149,800	21.8	146,000	13.4	146,000	16.4
Europe	155,000	17.3	NA	18.3	125,700	18.3	229,000	21.0	142,500	16.0
United States	150,000	16.7	122,000	16.0	109,900	16.0	174,000	15.9	175,000	19.7
Rest of World	20,000	2.2	NA	5.5	37,500	5.5	32,000	2.9	32,000	3.6
Total	897,000	100	NA	100.0%	687,900	100.0%	1,092,000	100.0%	888,500	100.0%

EXHIBIT 2: ADJUSTMENT TO THE 122,000 ESTIMATE IN UJC REPORT

ESTIMATION FACTORS:	Change	New Estimate
<p>① Calculate Victims for More Jewishly-Connected Sample of 4.3 million Jews including 3,360,000 Jewish adults (instead of 4.3 million plus those in the 0.9 million who had been asked these questions because they were originally in the 4.3 million used in the UJC Report) (Note that although this is referred to as the 4.3 million sample, the survey did not estimate the characteristics of the 100,000 Jews in institutional settings.)</p>		116,880
ADJUSTMENTS THAT CAN BE QUANTIFIED:		
<p>② Calculate Victims for Less Jewishly-Connected Sample of 0.9 million Jews including 696,583 Jewish adults (assumes 3.57% of adults are Victims, as is the case for the 4.3 million)</p>	24,868	141,748
<p>③ Adjust for "Don't Know" Responses and Refusals in the more Jewishly-connected sample</p>	3,197	144,945
<p>④ Assume Jewish population of 5.7 million, rather than 5.2 million. Within the 5.7 million, assume 78% are adults (4,446,000 adults). Take 3.57% of the additional 403,000 adults among the 500,000 Jews missed by NIPS.</p>	14,397	159,342
<p>⑤ Add 5% of Victims in institutional settings (following JDC-Brookdale study in Israel) among the estimated 100,000 Jews in institutions</p>	7,967	167,309
ADJUSTMENTS THAT CANNOT BE QUANTIFIED:		
<p>⑥ Nazi Victims who have converted to another monotheistic faith</p>		
<p>⑦ Fearful to admit one is Jewish in a telephone survey</p>		
<p>⑧ Victims are more likely to be in the "ineligible" category.</p>		
<p>⑨ Victims, who are elderly and of lower socioeconomic status, are less likely to participate in a telephone survey</p>		
<p>Estimated Total</p>		175,000

**EXHIBIT 3
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS
DATA FROM LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES**

		Jewish Adults				Households with a Survivor or a Child of a Survivor
		Survivors		Children of Survivors		
Community	Year	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
Broward	1997	3.5%	7,360	3.6%	7,569	7.5%
South Palm Beach	1995	4.7%	4,947	3.1%	3,263	6.4%
Miami	1994	3.4%	4,354	4.3%	5,507	8.1%
Bergen	2001	3.4%	1,777	9.0%	4,704	15.6%
West Palm Beach	1999	1.3%	1,147	1.0%	883	3.2%
Washington	2003	0.6%	1,010	6.2%	10,437	8.7%
Monmouth	1997	0.9%	455	4.4%	2,224	8.1%
Total Survivors			21,050		34,587	

Source: Jewish Community Studies by Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D. in each Jewish community.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF VICTIMS

NJPS 2000 queried the annual household income in 1999 or 2000 of all households in the survey. According to these data, about 25% of Nazi Victims have incomes below the Federally-established poverty levels. (Note that these poverty levels vary by household size and age. For example, for one-person households age 65 and over, the Federally-established poverty level was about \$8,000 in 1999.)

The 25% figure compares to 9% of all Jewish elderly and 5% of all Jewish adults.

In addition, the data also show that almost 50% of Nazi Victims have incomes below \$15,000, showing that even in those households which are not below the poverty level, an additional 25% are living on *very modest incomes*.

Given the above estimate of 175,000 Nazi Victims in the U.S., we can estimate that about 45,000 live below the Federally-established poverty levels and an additional 40,000 live on very modest incomes.

It should be emphasized that these should be viewed as minimum estimates because many of the victims in categories not reach by NJPS (categories 5, 7, and 8 in Exhibit 2) are probably more likely to be of lower income.

Limited information is available on the needs of Holocaust survivors from the seven local Jewish community studies. Only in Miami is the sample size satisfactory for analysis. The analysis shows a significant level of need among the 4,354 survivors in households in Miami. Based upon the 1994 *Jewish Demographic Study of Miami* by this author:

- 1) One fourth of survivors live alone.
- 2) 76% (3,204 survivors) of survivors were age 65 and over, including 558 survivors who were age 85 and over. Less than 4% of survivors in Miami are under age 65.
- 3) 28% (1,176 survivors) of survivors had a health limitation, including 21% (882 survivors) who had a health limitation requiring supervision or assistance on a daily basis.
- 4) 51% (2,121 survivors) of households with survivors had an annual household income under \$25,000, including 21% (886 households) of households with survivors who had an income under \$10,000. (The poverty level for a single person living alone is \$8,980; for a two-person household, \$12,120). Another 20% of households with survivors had a household income between \$25,000-\$50,000. Thus, 70% of households with survivors had household income under \$50,000.
- 5) 90% of households with survivors own their home and 65% of households with survivors live in a high rise building. 52% (2,184 survivors) of households with survivors who own their home live in homes valued at \$100,000 or less. 77% (3,251 households) of households with survivors live in homes value at \$150,000 or less.

UJA-Federation of New York
The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

Special Report

Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics

Report prepared by

Ukeles Associates, Inc.

for

UJA-Federation of New York

November 2003

The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002 was commissioned by UJA-Federation of New York to provide information about Jewish households in the eight-county New York Area that would be useful for policy and planning decisions. This study area includes the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties. The information is based on a stratified random sample survey of 4,500 Jewish households interviewed between March and September of 2002.

Initial findings from the Study and a Note on Methodology are included in *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002: Highlights*, released in June, 2003 and available at www.uiafedny.org/jewishcommunitystudy. Additional reports based on the survey data will be released early in 2004.

PREFACE

There are 55,000 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution living in the New York Area. Many Nazi victims are old and frail and in critical need of our assistance.

At UJA-Federation of New York, we are dedicated to supporting all New York's elderly. What's more, our strategic guidelines mandate that we support survivors wherever they live, as part of our global mission to care for all members of our community – in New York, in Israel, and throughout the world. Together with our agency partners, we provide the necessary home care and congregate care for frail elderly survivors to live out their lives independently and with dignity.

The following *Special Report on Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics* provides a lens through which we can ascertain the sheer numbers of Nazi victims living in the New York Area today, as well as gain insight into *who* these members of our community are and *what* their needs are. With this knowledge, we can fulfill our mission to be there for them.

Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics

Introduction

There is growing concern about the situation of Nazi victims today, nearly 60 years after the Holocaust. Substantial resources have become available to meet the needs of Nazi victims, albeit too late for the many who have died since the end of World War II. The effort to allocate the available resources equitably has been hampered by the lack of adequate information about the number and distribution of Nazi victims, their characteristics, and their needs. This brief report and selected tables provide some relevant information about Nazi victims in the New York Area which may be helpful in communal decision-making.

Definitions

In the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, a Nazi victim was operationally defined as a Jewish respondent, spouse, or other adult in the interviewed Jewish household who had lived in or fled from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis between 1933 and 1945.

- Respondents born in 1945 or earlier who were born outside the United States were asked: "...Between 1933 and 1945, did you live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"
- Data was also collected for spouses (or unmarried partners) born outside the United States prior to 1946: "...Between 1933 and 1945, did he/she live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"
- Finally, if there were other adults in the household who were at least 56 years old, the respondent was asked if: "Between 1933 and 1945, other than you and your (spouse/ partner), did any of the other adults in the household live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"

Answers to the three related questions on Nazi victimization have been collected and analyzed for Jewish respondents, Jewish spouses, and other Jewish household adults. Age and country of birth have been checked to verify that the respondent-spouse-other adult met the criteria to be labeled as a Nazi victim.

The language of these questions is based on the definition of Nazi victim used by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), and the definition used by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) to identify Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union. The basic question (with three variations) on Nazi victim experiences used in the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 is essentially the same as the question used in the 2000 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000) in the United States¹, and is similar to, but somewhat broader than, the question for identifying Nazi victims used in the 1997 Study of the Non-Institutionalized Elderly conducted by the Bureau of Central Statistics in Israel.

More than 4,500 interviews were completed with Jewish households for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002. A total of 412 Jewish adults in 319 interviewed households were classified as Nazi victims on the basis of the series of questions asked of all survey respondents.² All data presented in this Special Report are projected estimates of the number of Nazi victims and Nazi victim households based upon the interviews, utilizing survey data "weighting" techniques appropriate to the sampling design and data collected.

¹ In the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, three separate questions were asked (as appropriate) for the respondent, spouse/partner, and other adults in the household. During the screening phase of the survey, interviewers attempted to complete an interview with the person who answered the telephone as a means to minimize respondent (and household) refusal to complete the survey. In single adult households, the question was asked only of the respondent; in multiple adult households, the relevant questions were asked about respondent, spouse, and other adults to compile the information needed on all household members. All interview data on Nazi victim respondents, spouses, and other adults was weighted with the "household" weight variable in order for the survey interview data to be projected to statistical estimates of the numbers of Nazi victims in the eight-county UJA-Federation of New York service area.

In the NJPS 2000 survey, respondents in multiple-adult households were randomly selected, and one or two questions were asked only of respondents ages 55+ in 2000 who were born in Europe: "Between 1933 and 1945 did you live in a country that was under Nazi rule or under the direct influence of the Nazis?" Respondents who answered "no" were then asked: "Between 1933 and 1945 did you leave a country or region under Nazi rule or direct influence because of Nazi occupation of the area you were living in at the time?" Data collected on respondents was then weighted by a "respondent" weight variable in order to extrapolate an estimated number of Nazi victims for the entire United States.

² Among the 412 Jewish adult Nazi victims in 319 Jewish households were 246 respondents, 128 spouses, and 38 other adults. In 161 of the 319 Nazi victim households, the respondent was the only Nazi victim; in 83 households, both the respondent and the spouse were Nazi victims, and in 2 households the respondent and another adult were Nazi victims. There were 73 households interviewed where the respondent was not a Nazi victim, but either the spouse (45 households) or another adult (28 households) was classified as a Nazi victim.

Summary of Findings

Based upon the interviews completed as part of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, the numbers of Nazi victims have been estimated for the eight-county area:

- An estimated 55,000 Jewish Nazi victims live in the eight-county New York Area.
- Nazi victims represent 15% of all Jewish adults age 57 and older in the New York area.³
- 58% of Nazi victims are female.
- The median age of Nazi victims is 72 years.
 - 16% are between the ages of 57 and 65
 - 40% are between 65 and 74
 - 44% are at least 75⁴
- One in four Nazi victims (26%) lives alone.
- Nazi victims living in one-person households are considerably older than Nazi victims living in two-person or multiple-person households.
 - The median age of Nazi victims living alone is 76, compared to a median age of 72 for Nazi victims living in two-person households and 68 for victims living in multiple-person households.
 - 60% of Nazi victims living alone are at least 75 years.

³The questions asked about Nazi victim status were restricted to individuals born in 1945 or earlier: the youngest Nazi victim was 57 years old. The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 estimated that 1,412,000 Jews (of all ages, including children) lived in the eight-county New York area. The 55,000 Nazi victims represent 4% of the 1,412,000 Jews in the study area. Of these 1,412,000 Jews in the eight-county New York Area, 27% (approximately 377,000) were at least 57 years old. The 55,000 Jewish Nazi victims represent 15% of all Jews born prior to 1946.

⁴ Female Nazi victims tend to be older: 49% of female Nazi victims are at least 75 years old, while 37% of male Nazi victims are at least 75 years old.

- 54% of Nazi victims in the eight-county New York Area live in Brooklyn, 16% live in Queens, and 12% live in Manhattan.
- **Half of the Nazi victims live in Russian-speaking Jewish households.**
 - 27,800 Nazi victims (51%) live in New York Jewish households in which an adult was born in the former Soviet Union, or the survey respondent (typically born in Eastern Europe) answered the questions in Russian.
 - Almost three out of four Brooklyn Jewish Nazi victims live in Russian-speaking households, as do just under half of Queens Jewish Nazi victims. Only 7% of Manhattan's Jewish Nazi victims live in a Russian-speaking household.
- **Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households are much more likely to be recent arrivals to the United States.**
 - 67% of Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households have moved to the United States since 1990. Only 10% of Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households moved to the United States prior to 1970.
 - In contrast, 95% of Nazi victim respondents in non-Russian-speaking Jewish households came to the United States prior to 1970, while only 1% came from 1990 to 2002.
- **The 55,000 Nazi victims live in 43,300 Jewish households, 7% of all Jewish households in the New York study area, but 16% of all Jewish households with any adult age 57 or older.**
 - In approximately 23,100 Jewish households, only the survey respondent was a Nazi victim.
 - In 6,400 households, only the respondent's spouse was a Jewish Nazi war victim.
 - In 10,400 households, both the respondent and the spouse were Nazi victims.⁵

⁵ In 400 of these households, the respondent, his/her spouse, and another adult in the household were all Nazi victims. Another 200 Jewish households included a Nazi victim respondent and a non-spouse other adult. In approximately 3,200 New York Area Jewish households, the only Nazi victim was another adult in the household.

Nazi victim households are more likely to be poor than other New York Jewish households.

- Half of all Nazi victims live in households with household incomes below 150% of the Federal poverty guidelines.⁶
 - 38% of Nazi victims live in households with annual incomes that place them under the 100% poverty guideline standard.
 - 13% live in households which report incomes placing them between 100% and 150% of poverty guideline levels.
- **Nazi victims are more likely to be poor than near-poor.**
 - More Nazi victims live in poor households (51%) than in "near-poor" households (11%) which have incomes above 150% of the Federal poverty guidelines, but under \$35,000 annual yearly income. Another 12% have incomes between \$35,000 and \$50,000.
- **Since the poverty level calculations are based upon both income and the number of people living in the household, there is only a moderate relationship between the number of people living in a Nazi victim household and poverty:**⁷
 - 44% of Nazi victims living alone are under the 100% poverty level, compared to 37% of those living with another person and 32% of those living with several other persons.

⁶ Poverty level comparisons between Nazi victims and non-victims are easier to make on the household (rather than on an individual) level; 36% of Nazi victim *households* are below 100% of poverty, and another 11% between the 100% and 150% guidelines. Only 8% of non-victim households interviewed for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 were below the 100% poverty guidelines, while another 5% reported incomes between the 100% and the 150% standards.

⁷ The poverty guidelines are specific to household size. For one-person households, annual household incomes under approximately \$9,000 are defined as 100% of poverty, and incomes under \$13,000 are defined as 150% of poverty. For two-person households, the approximate income ranges (reflected in questions in the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 that were household-size specific) are \$12,000 and \$18,000 respectively. For three-person households, the corresponding income levels are \$15,000 and \$22,000. The 150% poverty level has been used as an operational definition for the New York Jewish "poor" in a series of reports prepared by David Grossman of the Nova Institute for the New York Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty.

- **Nazi victims in Russian-speaking households are much more likely to be poor than Nazi victims in non-Russian-speaking households:**
 - 81% of Nazi victims living in Russian-speaking households report annual income below 150% of the poverty guidelines (70% below the 100% poverty level).
 - In contrast, only 21% of Nazi victims in non-Russian-speaking households are below the 150% poverty level.
 - Thus, four out of five Russian-speaking-household Nazi victims are below the 150% poverty level, while only one in five non-Russian speaking-household Nazi victims are below 150% of the poverty standard.
- **Russian-speaking Nazi victims and Russian-speaking New Yorkers who are *not* Nazi victims have the same high level of poverty.**
 - 69% of the Nazi victim Russian-speaking-households are below the 100% poverty level.
 - 73% of *non-victim* Russian-speaking households with at least one adult in the household who is at least 57 years old (the youngest Nazi victim) are below the 100% poverty level.
- **Nazi victim respondents also report relatively poor health.**

Both Nazi victim history and Russian-speaking status have an independent impact on the self-reported health of Nazi victims, although Russian-speaking household membership appears to have the stronger impact.

Among all Jewish survey respondents age 57 and older:

- None of the Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking-household respondents report excellent health; 28% report their health to be poor.⁶

⁶ All survey respondents were asked: "Would you say that your own health is excellent, good, fair or poor?" Age was a critical factor in respondent answers. Almost half (48%) of all survey respondents under age 57 report their health to be excellent, and another 43% report their health as good; 8% report fair health and just over 1% report poor health. Among all respondents age 57 and older, comparable percentages are: 21% excellent, 38% good, 30% fair, and 11% poor.

- Non-victim Russian-speaking-household respondents report similar answers: only 5% report excellent health, while 34% report poor health.
- Among Nazi victim respondents in non-Russian-speaking-households, 12% reported excellent health, but only 6% report poor health.
- Excellent health is reported by 26% of Jewish, non-victim, non-Russian-speaking-household respondents (age 57 and over), while 6% report poor health.

Conclusions

- There are clearly poor Nazi victims in the New York Area.
- The vast majority of these poor Nazi victims are relatively recent Russian-speaking arrivals. Relatively few Nazi victims who are not Russian-speaking are poor.
- Both Nazi victims and non-victim Jews (age 57 and older) living in Russian-speaking households seem to have substantial financial (and health-related) needs.
- There appears to be no difference between the poverty level of Russian-speaking households with a Nazi victim and Russian-speaking households with an older person who is not a Nazi victim.

Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Tables

Exhibit 1. Number of Jewish Nazi Victims, New York Area*
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

	ESTIMATED NUMBER
JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	55,000
Survey Respondents	33,700
Spouses	16,900
Other Jewish Adults in the Household	4,400

*The New York Area includes the five New York City boroughs (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.

Exhibit 2. Jewish Nazi Victims as a Percentage of Jews in the New York Area,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NEW YORK AREA	ESTIMATED NUMBER	% NAZI VICTIMS COMPARED TO:
Jewish Nazi Victims	55,000	
All Jewish Adults Age 57 and Older	377,000	15%
All Jews in the Eight-County Area	1,412,000	4%

Exhibit 3. Gender of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

GENDER: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
Male Nazi Victims	23,200	42%
Female Nazi Victims	31,800	58
Total	55,000	100%

Exhibit 4. Age of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

AGE: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
Under Age 65	9,000	16%
Ages 65 – 75	21,900	40
Ages 75 – 84	19,000	35
Ages 85+	5,000	9
Total	55,000*	100%*
MEDIAN AGE	72 Years	

* In all tables, numbers may not add exactly or percentages add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. for UJA-Federation of New York, November 2003.

Exhibit 5. Age and Gender Distribution of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	GENDER OF NAZI VICTIM	
	Males	Females
Under Age 65	15%	17%
Ages 65 - 74	48	34
Ages 75 - 84	28	40
Ages 85+	9	9
Total	100% [N=23,200]	100 % [N=31,800]
MEDIAN AGE	72	73

Exhibit 6. Household Size: Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN:	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
1 Person Household (by self)	14,300	26%
2 Person Household	30,800	56
3+ Person Household	9,900	18
Total	55,000	100%

Exhibit 7. Age and Household Size, Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	NAZI VICTIM HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 or More Persons
Under Age 65	10%	18%	20%
Ages 65 - 74	30	43	44
Ages 75 - 84	45	33	24
Ages 85+	15	6	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
MEDIAN AGE	76	72	68

Exhibit 8. Borough/County of Residence, Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

BOROUGH - COUNTY	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	% OF ALL NAZI VICTIMS IN NEW YORK AREA
Bronx	1,900	3%
Brooklyn	29,700	54
Manhattan	6,700	12
Queens	9,200	17
Staten Island	< 500	<1%
Nassau County	3,600	6
Suffolk County	1,400	3
Westchester County	2,100	4
Total	55,000	100%

Exhibit 8a. Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence Compared to All Jews Living in Borough/County, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

BOROUGH - COUNTY	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	% JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS OF ALL JEWS LIVING IN BOROUGH/COUNTY
Bronx	1,900	4%
Brooklyn	29,700	6%
Manhattan	6,700	3%
Queens	9,200	5%
Staten Island	< 500	1%
Nassau County	3,600	2%
Suffolk County	1,400	2%
Westchester County	2,100	2%
Total	55,000	

Exhibit 8b. Relationship of Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence and Russian-Speaking Household Status, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

BOROUGH – COUNTY	NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS LIVING IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS LIVING IN NON-RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS
Bronx	200	1,700
Brooklyn	21,700	7,900
Manhattan	500	6,300
Queens	4,100	5,000
Staten Island	300	100
Nassau County	400	3,200
Suffolk County	300	1,200
Westchester County	400	1,800
Total	27,800*	27,200*

* Numbers and percentages may not add exactly due to rounding for presentation.

Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. for UJA-Federation of New York, November 2003.

Exhibit 9. Time Period in Which Nazi Victim Respondent Moved to the United States by Whether Respondent Lives in Russian-Speaking Household, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

TIME PERIOD JEWISH NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENT MOVED TO USA	NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN NON-RUSSIAN- SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS
Prior to 1970	10%	95%
1970 - 1979	14	4
1980 - 1989	9	<1%
1990 - 2002	67	1
Total	100%*	100%

Exhibit 10. Estimated Number of Jewish Households with Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

JEWISH NAZI VICTIM IN HOUSEHOLD:	Estimated Number Of Jewish <i>Households</i> with a Nazi Victim	% of Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim
Survey Respondent Only	23,100	53%
Survey Respondent & Spouse	10,000	23
Survey Respondent, Spouse & Other Adult	400	<1%
Survey Respondent & Other Adult	200	<1%
Spouse Only (Respondent Not a Nazi Victim)	6,400	15
Other Jewish Adults in the Household Only	3,200	7
Total – Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim	43,300	100%

Exhibit 11. Jewish Households with Nazi Victims as a Percentage of New York Area Jewish Households, 2002*

NEW YORK AREA	ESTIMATED NUMBER	% NAZI VICTIM HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO:
All Households with Jewish Nazi Victims	43,300	
All Households with a Jewish Adult Age 57 and Older	280,000	16%
All Jewish Households in the Eight-County Area	643,000	7%

* The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 surveyed Jewish households living in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, which is comprised of the five New York City boroughs (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), as well as Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.

Exhibit 12. Poverty Among Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	ESTIMATED NUMBER	% of ALL NAZI VICTIMS
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines*	21,000	38%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	7,000	13
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	27,000	49
Total	55,000	100%

* Poverty guidelines are specific to household size. For one-person households, annual household incomes under approximately \$9,000 are defined as 100% of poverty, and incomes under \$13,000 are defined as 150% of poverty. For two-person households, the approximate income ranges are \$12,000 and \$18,000 respectively. For three-person households, the corresponding income levels are \$15,000 and \$22,000. The 150% poverty level has been used as an operational definition of the New York Jewish "poor" in a series of reports issued by the New York Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty.

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Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. for UJA-Federation of New York, November 2003.

Exhibit 13. Poverty Level and Income of All Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	PERCENT
Below 150% of Poverty Guidelines	51%
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines, Below \$35,000 income	11
\$35,000 to \$50,000	12
\$50,000 to \$100,000	12
\$100,000 and Over	15
Total	100%*

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit 14. Poverty Among Jewish Nazi Victims, by Size of Household,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	Nazi Victim Lives		
	Alone: 1 Person Household	With 1 Other Person	With Several Other People
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	44%	37%	32%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	11	14	12
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	45	49	56
Total	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 15. Poverty Among Nazi Victims, Russian-Speaking Households and Non-Russian-Speaking Households,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	NAZI VICTIMS IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS	NAZI VICTIMS IN NON-RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	69%	6%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	10	15
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	22	79
Total	100%*	100%*

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Exhibit 16. Poverty in Russian-Speaking Households with Nazi Victims and without Nazi Victims, at Least One Adult in Household Age 57 or Older, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

AT LEAST ONE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 57+		
HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	<i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITH NAZI VICTIMS</i>	<i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY NAZI VICTIMS</i>
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	69%	73%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	10	4
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	22	23
Total	100%*	100%

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Exhibit 17. Health Status of Survey Respondents, Age 57+, Jewish Nazi Victims and Jewish Non-Victims by Whether Respondent Lives in a Russian-Speaking Household, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH IS:	JEWISH RESPONDENT, AGE 57+, LIVES IN:			
	Russian-Speaking Household		Non-Russian-Speaking Household	
	Nazi Victim	Not Nazi Victim	Nazi Victim	Not Nazi Victim
Excellent	0%	5%	12%	26%
Good	15	17	36	44
Fair	57	43	46	24
Poor	28	34	6	6
Total	100%	100%*	100%	100%

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. for UJA-Federation of New York, November 2003.

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EDUCATION

Ohio State University (1974-77)

Ph.D., Geography (Teaching and Research Associate)

Dissertation: *A Planning Model of the Natural Gas Pipeline Network*

University of Buffalo (1968-74)

B.A., Magna Cum Laude, Geography

M.A., Geography (Teaching Assistant)

Thesis: *The Social Trip Behavior of Suburban Residents*

EMPLOYMENT

Associate Professor
Geography
University of Miami

Academic Computing Resource Consultant
Information Technology (1991-)
University of Miami

MEMBERSHIPS

Association of American Geographers (Life Member) Specialty Groups on Aging, American
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National Council for Geographic Education (Life Member)

Southeastern Division, Association of American Geographers

Florida Society of Geographers

Population Reference Bureau

Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry

Association for Jewish Studies

South Florida Association for Jewish Studies

The Southern Jewish Historical Society

AWARDS

Phi Beta Kappa, University of Buffalo (1972).
 Charter Member, Delta Chapter of Florida, Phi Beta Kappa.
 Alumni Award for Graduate Student Research and Creative Achievement, Finalist,
 Ohio State University (1976).
 Nomination to Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society (1983).
 Nomination for Teacher of the Year, Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity (1997, 1998).

COURSES TAUGHT

For Geography and Regional Studies:	Middle East Geography	For Information Technology:
Introductory and Advanced Quantitative Methods	Survey Research Methods	Harvard Graphics
Economic Geography	Transportation Geography	SPSS for Windows
Geomorphology	Urban Miami	
Human Geography	Urban Geography	
	World Regional Geography	

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Guest Editor, *Special Issue of Contemporary Jewry* on Jewish demographics (1995).
2. Editor, *The Florida Geographer* (1988-1992).
3. Editor, *Florida Jewish Demography* (1988-1998). Circulation 1500. Funded by the University of Miami Judaic Studies Program.
4. Editorial Board, *Geographic Research Forum*, Department of Geography, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel (1982-1999).
5. Editorial Board, *Southeastern Geographer* (1991-5).
6. Contributing Editor, *Contemporary Jewry* (1992-).
7. Book Review Editor, *The Florida Geographer* (1993-98).

APPOINTMENTS

1. Fellow, Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies, University of Miami (2001 -).
2. Director, Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies, University of Miami (2002 -).

PUBLISHED MATERIAL

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

1. *The Jewish Community Study of Minneapolis* (forthcoming, 2005) (Minneapolis: Minneapolis Jewish Federation). 800 pp.
2. *The Jewish Community Study of St. Paul* (forthcoming, 2005) (St. Paul: United Jewish Fund and Council). 800 pp.
3. *The Greater Miami Jewish Community Study* (forthcoming, 2004) (Miami, FL: Greater Miami Jewish Federation). 800 Pp.
4. *The Jewish Community Study of Greater Washington* (forthcoming, 2004) (Rockville, MD: The Kaplan Foundation). 1,100 pp.
5. *The Jacksonville Jewish Community Study* (2003) (Jacksonville: The Jewish Federation of Jacksonville). 800 pp.
6. *The Jewish Federation of Rhode Island Community Study* (2003) (Providence: The Jewish Federation of Rhode Island). 800 pp.
7. *The Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona Community Study* (2003) (Tucson, AZ: The Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona). 800 pp.
8. *The UJA Federation of Bergen County and North Hudson Community Study* (2002) (River Edge, NJ: The UJA Federation of Bergen County and North Hudson). 780 pp. (*Summary Report*: 86 pp. + xvi).
9. *The United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Community Study* (2002) (Virginia Beach: The United Jewish Federation of Tidewater). 600 pp.
10. *The Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation Community Study* (2002) (Sarasota: The Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation). 600 pp. (*Summary Report*: 78 pp. + x).
11. *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies* (2001) (New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank). vi + 204 pp.
12. *The United Jewish Appeal/Federation of Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk Community Study* (2001) (Westport: The United Jewish Appeal/Federation of Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk). 600 pp. (*Summary Report*: 94 pp. + vi).
13. *The Jewish Federation of Hartford Community Study* (2001) (Hartford: The Jewish Federation of Hartford) 500 pp. (*Summary Report*: 101 pp. + vi).
14. *Portrait of a Community: Jewish Rochester 2000* (2000) (Rochester: The Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester) 506 pp. + xxxvii. (*Summary Report*: 86 pp. + iv).
15. *The Jewish Community Study of Palm Beach County* (1999) (West Palm Beach: The Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County) 550 pp. + xiv. (*Summary Report*: 101 pp. + vi).
16. *Jewish Community Study of Martin-St. Lucie Counties* (1999) (West Palm Beach: The Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County) 168 pp. + xxviii. (*Summary Report*: 30 pp. + vi).
17. *Jewish Community Study of York Council of Jewish Charities* (1999) (York, PA: The York Council of Jewish Charities) 282 pp. + xxvi. (*Summary Report*: 41 pp. + vi).
18. *The Jewish Community Study of Monmouth County* (1998). (Deal, NJ: The Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County) 476 pp. + xxviii. (*Summary Report*: 87 pp. + iv).
19. *The Jewish Community Study of Broward County* (1997) (Fort Lauderdale: The Jewish Federation of Broward County) 560 pp. + xi. (*Summary Report*: 85 pp. + vi).

20. *The Jewish Community Study of Greater Charlotte* (1997) (Charlotte: The Jewish Federation of Greater Charlotte) 405 pp. + xi. (Summary Report: 68 pp. + iii).
21. *The Jewish Community Study of Milwaukee* (1996) (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Jewish Federation) 478 pp. + xi. (Summary Report: xx pp. + xxxxx).
22. *Jewish Demographic Study of South Palm Beach County* (1996) (Boca Raton: The South Palm Beach County Jewish Federation) 468 pp. + xxvi. (Summary Report: 64 pp. + iv).
23. *The Jewish Community Study of Richmond* (1995) (Richmond: The Jewish Community Federation of Richmond) 358 pp. + xxxv. (Summary Report: 44 pp. + vi).
24. *The Jewish Community Study of Greater Harrisburg* (1994) (Harrisburg, PA: The United Jewish Community of Greater Harrisburg) 344 pp. + xxvi. (Summary Report: 50 pp. + ii).
25. *The Jewish Community Study of Pinellas County* (1994) (Clearwater, Florida: The Jewish Federation of Pinellas County) 322 pp. + xxx. (Summary Report: 44 pp. + iv).
26. *The 1994 Jewish Demographic Study of Dade County* (1995) (Miami: The Greater Miami Jewish Federation) 448 pp. + xxxii. (Summary Report: 55 pp. + iv).
27. *The Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando Community Study* (1993) (Orlando: The Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando) 326 pp. + xxviii. (Summary Report: 42 pp. + ii).
28. *A Market Segmentation Study of the Greater Miami Jewish Community* (Miami: Greater Miami Jewish Federation) (1992) 273 pp. + vi.
29. *The Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation Community Study* (1992) (Sarasota: The Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation) 309 pp. + xxvi.
30. *The South Broward Jewish Population Study* (1991) with Gary A. Tobin (Hollywood, Florida: The Jewish Federation of South Broward) 272 pp. + xxviii. (Summary Report: 68 pp. + iv).
31. *The Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County Demographic Study* (1987) (West Palm Beach: Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County) 285 pp. + 1. (Summary Report: 34 pp. + ii).
32. *The Synod Survey Report* (1986) (Miami: Archdiocese of Miami) 364 pp. + ii. (Summary Report: 42 pp. + ii).
33. *Survey Research for Geographers. Resource Publications in Geography* (1985) (Washington, DC: Association of American Geographers) (1985) 112 pp.
34. *Population Study of the Greater Miami Jewish Community* (1982) (Miami: Greater Miami Jewish Federation) 282 pp. + xxvi. (Summary Report: 32 pp. .).

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1. "Local Jewish Community Studies in the United States: A Mostly Untapped Resource," in *World Jewish Demography: Trends and Challenges* (edited by Sergio DellaPergola) (Jerusalem: Hebrew University) (forthcoming, 2004).
2. "Ten Percent of American Jews," in *The Jews of South Florida* (Andrea Greenbaum, Editor) (Boston: Brandeis University Press)(forthcoming, 2004).
3. "Jewish Origins Population," *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press) (forthcoming, 2004).
4. "The Dixie Diaspora: The 'Loss' of the Small Southern Jewish Community," in *Southern Jewish History: An Anthology* (Mark K. Bauman, editor) (University of Alabama Press) (forthcoming, 2004) Reprinted from *The Southeastern Geographer* Volume xxx, Number 1 (May, 2000).

5. "Jewish Demographic Studies: Still Necessary After All These Years," in *Essential Readings on Jewish Identities, Lifestyles & Beliefs* (Stanford M. Lyman, Editor) (Gordian Knots Books; Lincoln, Neb. : Distributed by the University of Nebraska Press, 2003). Reprinted from *Contemporary Jewry*.
6. "Jewish Identity in the Sunbelt: The Jewish Population of Orlando, Florida," in *Essential Readings on Jewish Identities, Lifestyles & Beliefs* (Stanford M. Lyman, Editor) (Gordian Knots Books; Lincoln, Neb. : Distributed by the University of Nebraska Press, 2003). Reprinted from *Contemporary Jewry*.
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18. "Jewish Identity in the Sunbelt: The Jewish Population of Orlando, Florida," in *Contemporary Jewry* (Special Issue on Jewish Community Surveys) Vol. 15 (1994), pp. 26-38.
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20. "Suez Canal" article for *The New World Book of Knowledge* (Grolier Incorporated: Danbury, Connecticut) (1994).
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22. "The Miami Ethnic Archipelago," in *The Florida Geographer*, (1992) Vol 26, pp. 40-57.
23. "Relationship Between Surveyed Behavioral Intent and Actual Behavior in Transit Usage," *Transportation Research Record 1297* (1991) pp. 106-115.
24. "Jewish History" chapter in *A World of Difference* published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Miami (1991). (This book was used by Miami-Dade County High School teachers during a week long unit on tolerance among ethnic groups in Miami-Dade County.)

25. "A Comparative Profile of Jewish Elderly in South Florida and Israel," with Pnina Zadka and Henry Green in *Contemporary Jewry*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1990) pp. 93-119.
26. "Estimating the Number of Jews in the Service Area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County: Lessons for all Jewish Communities" (New York: Research Department, Council of Jewish Federations) (1990).
27. "A Corridor-Specific Regression Model of Modal Split Behavior in Columbus, Ohio," in *Perspectives in Urban Geography*, Volume 9 (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company) (1991).
28. "Conflicting Images of Elderly Jews: The Larger Picture," in *Aging and Judaism*, with Kenneth Kaplan and Charles Longino, Jr. (Winter, 1989).
29. "The Jews of South Florida," chapter in *Dade County: An Ethnic Audit*, Max Castro, editor (Miami: Greater Miami United) (1990).
30. "Estimating the Number of Jews in the Service Area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County: Lessons for all Jewish Communities," *Contemporary Jewry* (Fall, 1989) pp. 3-17.
31. "The Jews of South Florida," in *South Florida, Winds of Change* (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Geographers) (1991) pp. 163-180.
32. "The Impact of the Planned Dade County Rapid Transit Upon the Accessibility of the Elderly," with Howard Eisenstadt in *Perspectives in Urban Geography*, Volume 8 (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company) (1988).
33. "Spatial Variations in Attitudes Toward Expanded Public Transit Service," with Peter R. Stopher in *Transportation* (1988) pp. 211-32.
34. "Israel," in *Lands and People* (New York: Sachem Publishing Company) (1986).
35. "Attitudes, Causes and Perceptions: The 1980 Black Riot in Dade County (Miami, Florida)," with Thomas Boswell and Carroll Truss in *The Florida Geographer* (1986) pp. 1-15.
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2. "The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey," Association of American Geographers, Philadelphia (2004).
3. "NJPS 2000-01: Regional Differences," presented at the General Assembly of United Jewish Communities, Jerusalem (2003).
4. "Methodological Differences between Local Jewish Community Studies and NJPS 2000," presented at the NJPS Colloquium, Brandeis University and Hebrew College, Boston (2003).
5. "Ten Percent of American Jews," Association of American Geographers, New Orleans (2003).
6. "Future Research Directions In Ethnic Geography," panelist, Association of American Geographers, New Orleans (2003).
7. "How Florida Jewish Communities Differ from Non-Florida Jewish Communities," Florida Society of Geographers, Boca Raton, FL (2003).
8. "Local Jewish Community Studies," presented at the *International Conference on Jewish Demography*, sponsored by the Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel (2002).
9. "Implications of Demographics for Social Services to the Elderly in Florida," Caring for the Elderly Conference, Fort Lauderdale, FL (2002).
10. "The Feasibility of Establishing a Jewish Community Center in Westport, CT," Association of American Geographers, Los Angeles (2002).
11. "South Florida Jewish Demographics," International Council of Shopping Centers, Miami Beach (2001).
12. "Research as an Essential Tool for Planning and Policy Making," General Assembly of United Jewish Communities, Washington, D.C. (2001).
13. "How Jewish Communities Differ," General Assembly of the United Jewish Communities, Washington, D.C. (2001).
14. "The Size and Spatial Distribution of American Jewish Communities," Association of American Geographers, New York (2001).
15. "The 2000 National Jewish Population Survey: Controversies and Prospects," The South Florida Association of Jewish Studies, Miami (2001).
16. "Local Jewish Community Studies," American Jewish Press Association, Washington, DC (2000).
17. "Demographics in South Florida," Regional Science Association, Miami Beach (2000).
18. "How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Population Studies," Association of American Geographers, Pittsburgh (2000).
19. "The Jewish Population of Stuart-Port St. Lucie," Florida Society of Geographers, Stuart, Florida (2000).
20. "The 2000 United Jewish Communities National Jewish Population Survey," panel at the General Assembly, United Jewish Communities, Atlanta (1999).
21. "Florida's Jewish Elderly: A Less Dependent Subpopulation?," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Tampa (1999).

22. "Jewish Geography," invited presentation at Ohio State University. Invited by the Ohio State University Department of Geography, Melton Center for Jewish Studies, Center for Slavic & East European Studies, and Department of Germanic Languages & Literatures (1999).
23. "Who Were They? From Where Did they Come? How Did They Live?" as part of the "Barely a Minyon, the Last Elderly Jews of Miami Beach" exhibit at the Jewish Museum of Florida, Miami Beach (1999).
24. "Toward an Applied Ethnic Geography," panel discussion, Association of American Geographers, Hawaii (1999).
25. "The Jewish Population of Monmouth County, NJ, Association of American Geographers, Hawaii (1999).
26. "The Dixie Diaspora: Jews in the South," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Memphis (1998).
27. "The Jewish Community of Broward County," Association of American Geographers, Boston (1998).
28. "Demographic Lessons for Funders, Planners, and Marketers," at the Joint Venture Conference, Council of Jewish Federations, Atlanta (1998).
29. "The Sephardim of Miami," 12th World Congress of Jewish Studies, Jerusalem (1997) with Henry A. Green.
30. "The Jewish Population of South Florida—An Update," Florida Society of Geographers, Tampa (1997).
31. "Atlanta—Jewish Capital of the South," Association of American Geographers, Fort Worth (1997).
32. "The Jewish Internet," Association of American Geographers, Fort Worth (1997) *panelist*.
33. "Florida Jewish Demographics," Southern Jewish Historical Society Conference, Miami Beach (1996).
34. "Jews in Dade County: An Historical-Demographic Perspective," at *Miami, Jews and the Centennial: A Multicultural Perspective*, Historical Museum of Southern Florida (1996).
35. "South Palm Beach County, America's Fastest-Growing Jewish Community," Association of American Geographers, Charlotte (1996).
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37. "Sephardic Demography in the United States," American Sephardi Federation, Miami (1995).
38. "Geographic Variations in the Demography and Religiosity of American Jews," International Conference on Geography and Judaic Studies, Visions of Land and Community, University of Maryland (1995).
39. "Geography is Destiny," Estelle and Emil Gould Lecture of the University of Miami Middle East Studies Institute, Graduate School of International Studies (1995).
40. "Changes in the Geography of the Jewish Population of Greater Miami, 1982-1994," Association of American Geographers, Chicago (1995).
41. "Outside the Homeland: The Jewish Population of Orlando, Florida," Association of American Geographers, San Francisco (1994).
42. "Ethnic Homelands," Association of American Geographers, San Francisco (1994) *panelist*.
43. "Analyzing the New Reality in the Middle East," University of Miami Middle East Studies Institute, Graduate School of International Studies (1994).
44. "The Demography of Jews in South Florida: Second Generation Jewish Elderly Establish a Jewish Homeland in the Sunbelt," American Sociological Society, Miami (1993).
45. "American Ethnic Geography: Issues and Concepts," Association of American Geographers, Atlanta (1993) *panelist*.
46. "Building a Community in the Sunbelt: The Jewish Population of Sarasota, Florida," Association of American Geographers, Atlanta (1993).
47. "Jewish Ethnic Homelands in the United States," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Louisville (1992).
48. "Jewish Demographic Studies: Implications for American Jewish Support of Israel" at Information Seminars sponsored by the Israeli Consul, Miami Beach (1992), Fort Myers (1992), and Boca Raton (1992 and 1993), and Fort Lauderdale (1993).
49. "Geographical Aspects of the Jewish Population of South Broward," Florida Society of Geographers, Boca Raton, 1992.
50. "The 1990 Council of Jewish Federations National Jewish Population Survey: Implications for Florida," General Assembly, Council of Jewish Federations, Baltimore (1991).
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53. "The 1990 Council of Jewish Federations National Jewish Population Survey: Sephardic Jews in the United States," General Assembly, Council of Jewish Federations, Baltimore (1991).
54. "Demographic Patterns of Jewish Communities in Florida," presented at an Information Seminar sponsored by the Israeli Consul, Tampa (1991) and Fort Lauderdale (1990).
55. "A Geography of American Jews—Some Preliminary Findings," Association of American Geographers, San Diego (1992).
56. "The Geographical Distribution of Religious Preference in the United States," with Barry Kosmin, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Asheville (1991).
57. "A Profile of Sephardic Jews in the United States," at *Memory and Morals: Sephardim and the Quincen-tenary, An International Conference on 500 Years of Sephardic History, Hispanics and Jews in the Americas, and Justice*, sponsored by the School of Law and Judaic Studies, University of Miami, Miami Beach (1991).
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59. "Cemetery Location in Dade County," Florida Society of Geographers, Tampa (1991).
60. "The Relationship Between Surveyed Behavioral Intent and Actual Behavior in Transit Usage," Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C. (1991).
61. "The Geography of Ethnicity in Dade County," at a conference on "Ethnic Minorities and Multiculturalism: Dade County's Tomorrow," Historical Museum of South Florida, Miami (1990).
62. "The Kuwait Crisis: Turning Point for the Middle East?" University of Miami Middle East Studies Institute, Graduate School of International Studies (1990).
63. "The Jews of South Florida," Association of American Geographers, Miami (1991).
64. "Estimating the Need for Cemetery Spaces in South Florida: An Exercise in Applied Geography," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Columbia (1990).
65. "Migration Patterns and Settlement History of Jews in South Florida," Jewish Geography Conference at The Ohio State University (1990).
66. "Migration Patterns of the Jewish Population of South Florida," Florida Society of Geographers, Cedar Key (1990).
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68. "Making Sense of The Persian Gulf Crisis: Turning Point for the Middle East?" (1990). University of Miami Middle East Studies Institute, Graduate School of International Studies.
69. "Jewish Elderly in South Florida and Israel: A Geographic Analysis," Association of American Geographers, Baltimore (1989).
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71. "South Florida—The New Diaspora," with Henry Green "The Canada-Israel Conference on Social-Scientific Approaches to the Study of Judaism" (1989).
72. "A Comparative Profile of Jewish Elderly in South Florida and Israel," with P. Zadka and H. Green, Tenth World Jewish Congress of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem (1989).
73. "The Demography of Jews in Palm Beach County, Florida," Florida Society of Geographers, Sanford (1988).
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75. "The Mobility and Needs of Jewish Elderly in Palm Beach County," Association of American Geographers Phoenix (1988).
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77. "The Location of Selected Commercial Activities in Dade County," Association of American Geographers, Minneapolis (1986).
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81. "Changing Demographic and Urban Structure of Dade County," Citizen's Charter Review Committee (1985).
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85. "The Journey to Campus," with Ralph Warburton, National Council for Geographic Education, Ocho Rios, Jamaica (1983).
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88. "Attitudes, Causes, and Perceptions: The 1980 Black Riot in Miami, Florida," with T. Boswell and C. Truss, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Memphis (1982).
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102. "The Impact of the Planned Dade County Rapid Transit Upon the Accessibility of the Elderly," with Howard Eisenstadt, 8th National Conference on Transportation for the Elderly and Handicapped, Sarasota (1981).
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106. "Survey Sampling and Design for an On-Board Transit Survey, Dade County, Florida," with Gary Spivack and Peter R. Stopher, Association of American Geographers, Los Angeles (1981).
107. "Mexican Natural Gas—A Supplementary Supply Source?" Western Social Science Association, San Diego (1981).

108. "Accessibility Impact of Dade County's Planned Integrated Transit System," with Howard Eisenstadt and Peter R. Stopher, Florida Society of Geographers, St. Augustine, Florida (1981).
109. "Small-Sample Transportation Surveys," with Peter R. Stopher, United States Department of Transportation, Washington (1980).
110. "The Dual Survey Mechanism as a Device for Gauging Nonresponse Bias," with Peter R. Stopher, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Blacksburg (1980).
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117. "The Incorporation of a Nonlinear Cost Function into Commodity Flow Models: A Modified Version of the Out-of-Kilter Algorithm," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Athens (1978).
118. "Implications of the Importation of Mexican Natural Gas for the U.S. Market," with Jeffrey P. Osleeb, Association of American Geographers, New Orleans (1978).
119. "Alaskan Natural Gas—Which Route to Market? The Modified Out-of-Kilter Algorithm," Management Science Colloquium, University of Miami (1978).
120. "The Influence of the Dade County Master Plan Upon Development Around Florida Turnpike," with Drew Vella, Florida Society of Geographers, Tampa (1978).
121. "Alaskan Natural Gas—Which Route to Market?" Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Nashville (1977).
122. "An Examination of the Natural Gas Pipeline Network," Association of American Geographers, Salt Lake City (1977).
123. "The Reconstitution of Regression Coefficients in Principal Components Regression Analysis," East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers, Ann Arbor, Michigan (1976).
124. "Spatial Aspects of the Natural Gas Crisis," with Jeffrey P. Osleeb, Association of American Geographers, New York City (1976).
125. "Current and Future Prospects for Canadian-U.S. Natural Gas Trade," with Jeffrey P. Osleeb, Middle States Division of the Association of American Geographers, Buffalo (1975).
126. "Spatial Behavior in Different Environments: A Revealed Preference Analysis," with Barry Lentnek and Stan Lieber, Association of American Geographers, Milwaukee (1975).
127. "Consumer Behavior and Urban Spatial Structure in Mexico," with Barry Lentnek and Stan Lieber, Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers, Chapel Hill (1974).
128. "Thoughts on the Evolution of City Size Distributions," with Barry Lentnek and Ken Bruce, Association of American Geographers, Seattle (1974).

MUSEUM DISPLAYS

1. Cartographic Display on Historical Geography of the Jewish Population of Miami-Dade County at the Jewish Museum of Florida exhibit: "Jews of Greater Mainland Miami: The First 100 Years" (1997).

GRANTS RECEIVED

RESEARCH

1. Principal Investigator, "Developing a Tourism Forecasting Model for Florida," \$23,386 from Visit Florida (the State of Florida "board of tourism"). (Pat Fische, University of Miami Department of Economics, Co-PI) (2003).
2. Principal Investigator, "Elderly Needs in Coral Gables," \$170,000 from the University of Miami and the City of Coral Gables (2002-2003).
3. Principal Investigator, "Developing a Tourism Forecasting Model for Florida," \$49,770 from Visit Florida (the State of Florida "board of tourism"). (Pat Fische, University of Miami Department of Economics, Co-PI) (2002 - 2003).
4. Consultant, National Science Foundation grant to examine the impact of Hurricane Andrew (1992), Stan Brunn, Don Zeigler, and Jim Johnson, Principal Investigators. \$750.
5. Principal Investigator, "The Changing Location of Commercial Activity in Dade County," Award in Business and Social Science (1986). \$5,000.
6. Principal Investigator, "Readership Survey" for *Miami Review* (1984). \$10,542.
7. Principal Investigator, "Development and Analysis of a Data Base for Long-Range Planning for the Greater Miami Jewish Community," Greater Miami Jewish Federation (1981). \$57,262.
8. "Data analysis for two travel surveys," Schimpeler, Corradino Associates, Coral Gables (1981). \$1,750.
9. "Ecological Distribution of Crime and Drugs" (1979). NIH Grant, University of Miami Center—Drug Research.
10. Principal Investigator, "Transportation Needs of the Elderly in Central Cities and Suburbs," University of Miami Institute for the Study of Aging (1978) (with T. Boswell). \$1500
11. Principal Investigator, "Transportation Needs of the Elderly in Central Cities and Suburbs," (1978) (with T. Boswell). \$500 from University of Miami Ryder Program in Transportation.

TRAVEL

1. *NJPS 2000 Colloquium* at Hebrew College and Brandeis University, Boston (2003). North American Jewish Data Bank, \$430.
2. *International Conference on Jewish Demography*, sponsored by the Avraham Harmon Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel (2002). Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies, \$1,700.
3. *Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Press Association*, Washington, DC (2000). American Jewish Press Association, \$500.
4. *General Assembly of United Jewish Communities*, Baltimore (1991) \$800, Atlanta (1999) \$1,000, Washington, DC (2001) \$500, and Jerusalem (2003) \$500. United Jewish Communities/Council of Jewish Federations.
5. *National Technical Advisory Committee of United Jewish Communities* (1987 to 2003) United Jewish Communities/Council of Jewish Federations. \$1,000 - \$3,000 per year.
6. *North American Jewish Data Bank Conference* on "Establishing a Research Agenda for the Jewish Community" at the City University of New York (1999). United Jewish Communities, \$600.
7. *United Jewish Appeal/Council of Jewish Federations Joint Venture Conference*, Atlanta (1998). United Jewish Communities. \$300.
8. *American Academicians Seminar in Israel* (1979). American Jewish Committee. \$700.

INSTRUCTIONAL

1. University of Miami Instructional Support Award (1979) (Videotapes on ANOVA, Regression, and Correlation) \$1600.
2. Shell Assist Fund Grant to Improve Undergraduate Education (1979) (Purchased computer programs for undergraduate use) \$120.
3. Shell Assist Fund Grant to Improve Undergraduate Education (1980) (Purchased parts of the High School Geography Project for use in a seminar) \$120.

CONSULTING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

1. **Staff Development and Training** (1997-1998) Focus groups analyzing the University of Miami Staff Development courses.
2. **Human Resources** (1996) Focus groups of new hired employees examining the hiring process. • (1997) Focus groups and survey on performance appraisal process. • (2002) Focus groups of lower-salaried employees on health insurance options.
3. **Telecommunications** (1996) Focus groups of consumers of telecommunications.
4. **Facilities Planning and Construction** (1996) Focus groups of persons interacting with the department.
5. **Information Technology** (1990) Focus groups to evaluate the College of Engineering. • (1996) Focus Groups to Evaluate University World Wide Web site.
6. **Provost's Office** (1984) Assistant Project Manager for a long-range plan for Academic Computing at University of Miami.
7. **Office of Business Affairs** (1983) Transit survey to estimate Metrorail usage by University of Miami personnel.
8. **Information Technology** (1983) Conducted interviews with university personnel and prepared report on academic computing needs. • (1990-91) Conducted study of high technology use in the academic and administrative areas of the University.

CONSULTING TO THE COMMUNITY

1. **Schimpeler-Corradino Associates** (1978-82) • Survey instrument, logistical design, and data analysis for Southeast Michigan Regional Travel Survey. • Design of Broward County and Oahu travel surveys. • Critiqued Amtrak travel survey. • Design on-board transit survey and telephone survey of transit users and non-users in five Florida cities.
2. **Kaiser Transit Group** (1978-81) • Computerized Miami-Dade County highway and transit networks. • Impact of Miami-Dade County's transit system upon accessibility. Developed statistical procedures for monitoring effectiveness of new bus routes. Edited Miami-Dade County's Transit Development Program report. • Designed and implemented a telephone survey of the United States taxicab industry. Designed procedures to measure taxicab "deadheading." • Computer analysis, logistics, and questionnaire design for Miami-Dade County On-Board Transit Survey.
3. **Regional Research Associates** (1980) West Palm Beach. Mathematical programming techniques for school districting in Broward.
4. **Miami Herald** (1981) Liberty City Post-Riot Survey.
5. **Houston Metropolitan Transit Authority** (1982) Critiqued transportation survey and survey methodology.
6. **METROBUS** (1982) Analysis of maintenance costs and intensity of bus use.
7. **Metro Dade Transportation Administration** (1984-5) Development of trip generation small area impact model. • Prepared Miami-Dade County on Board Survey Data Analysis Report. • Designed study to estimate the impact of Miami-Dade County People Mover.
8. **Greater Miami Jewish Federation** (1983-1988) • Updates and extensions of the 1982 Demographic Study, including 10 supplementary reports • (1987) Telephone survey examining reasons households stop giving to the Federation • (1989) Consulting on a marketing/advertising program conducted for the Federation • (1992) Analysis of findings of an Attitudinal and Marketing Survey on Philanthropy • (1993-4) Demographic study of the Jewish population • (1996) Major Contributors' Opinion Survey • (1996) Analysis of Jews affected by changes in the welfare law. • (2000) Update of Jewish population estimates and geographic location in Miami Beach 2003-2004) Major demographic study of Jews in Dade County.
9. **Treasure Coast Jewish Center** (1983) Jewish population projections for Stuart-Port St. Lucie, Florida.
10. **Jewish Federation of South Palm Beach County** (1984) Jewish population projections for South Palm Beach, Florida (1994-95) Demographic study of the Jewish population. • (1997) Programmatic Feasibility Study for the Delray Beach Senior Citizen Center. • (1999) Jewish Population Update and Mapping.
11. **International Medical Centers** (1984) Design of maps of health facilities.
12. **Temple Beth Am** (1984) Analysis of Demographic Data.
13. **The FBI** (1985 and 1986) Expert witness on survey research in pornography trials.

14. Chonin & Sher, P. A. (1985-6) Statistical consultant and expert witness.
15. Temple Samu-El • Or Olom (1985) Demographic and needs study of membership. • (1990) Locational analysis survey.
16. Archdiocese of Miami (1985-6) Demographic and Attitudinal Study of Catholics in Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties. • (1993) Estimate of the size of the Catholic population.
17. Hill Haven Nursing Homes (1986) • Estimates of the size of the Jewish population of Boca Raton/Delray Beach. • Survey to provide data to show the need for a Jewish nursing home.
18. Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County • (1986-7) Demographic study of the Jewish population. • (1994) Update of 1987 demographic study. • (1998-9) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
19. Management Technology and Data Systems, Boston (1987) Design of army recruitment survey.
20. Florida State Attorney's Office (1987) Statistical analysis of grand jury venire lists to examine possible under-representation of blacks.
21. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius (1987-8) Analysis of labor statistics and expert witness in a discrimination compensation trial.
22. Herbert J. Lerner, Attorney at Law (1987) Needs analysis for Jewish nursing home in Broward.
23. The Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center • (1986) Telephone survey of members and non-members of the JCC about locational preference for an expanded facility. • (1987-88) Survey of parents who inquired about the pre-school programs, but failed to send their children. • (1991) Consultant on demographics and planning for the Long Range Strategic Plan.
24. Central Agency for Jewish Education • (1987-88) Analysis of the effect of Jewish education about religiosity. • Major demographic survey of 800 Jewish educators in Miami-Dade County to develop a profile and to design a long-range plan for teacher recruitment and retention. • (1996) Map of supply and demand for Jewish educational facilities in South Florida.
25. Miami-Dade County Attorney's Office • (1988) Research and testimony about the meaning of the term "intercity" in the academic literature. • (1991) Survey of Hispanic voter registration in Miami-Dade County.
26. B'nai B'rith International (1988) Report on the feasibility of elderly housing in Delray Beach, Florida.
27. Max Development Services and the Jewish Federation of South Broward (1988-89) Primary subconsultant on major demographic study of Jews in South Broward.
28. HBA Corporation (1989) Needs analysis for Jewish nursing home in Broward County.
29. Southeast Bank (1989) Advisor on whether to extend a loan to a South Florida synagogue.
30. Anonymous (1989) Statistical analysis of ten years of stock broker statements for a legal case.
31. Dynamic Cablevision (1989) Analysis of the demographics of Miami-Dade County and of the service area of Dynamic. Information used for support in compliance with Affirmative Action guidelines.
32. Hinton & Associates, Inc. (1989) Needs analysis for a Jewish cemetery to appraise its value.
33. Katz, Kutter, Haigler, Alderman, Davis, Marks & Rutledge • (1990) Needs analysis for a cemetery to reverse a Florida Department of Finance and Banking ruling (Samter v. Department and Banking and Finance). • (1992-3) Needs analysis for a cemetery for Mount Nemo. • (1997) Needs analysis for a Palm Beach County cemetery. Cartographic presentation of Palm Beach County cemeteries.
34. Newell and Stahl (1990) Data analysis and expert testimony for a certificate of need hearing for a Jewish nursing home in Broward County. • (1993) Data analysis and expert testimony for a certificate of need hearing for a Jewish nursing home in Broward County.
35. International Appraisal & Research Group, Inc., Decatur, GA (1990) Demographic analysis of Jews in Broward County for an appraisal of a Jewish cemetery.
36. Ira Cor, Real Estate Analyst (1990) Advisor on "fiscal impact" of Jewish elderly housing project.
37. Slack & Company, Inc., Appraisers & Consultants (1990) Analysis of Jewish demographics and location of kosher establishments in South Florida for the purpose of appraising a kosher meat packaging plant.
38. Fitzgerald, Portela, and Portuondo. (1990-91) Analysis of the need for additional Catholic cemetery spaces in Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties for a hearing to procure a license for the Archdiocese of Miami to expand their cemeteries.
39. John Wiley (1990, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2000) Computer consultation on demographic data for *Geography, Realms, Regions and Concepts, Editions 6, 6 (revised), 7, 8, 8 (revised), 9, and 10.*
40. The Sweet Shop, USA, Dallas, TX (1990) Jewish population of South Florida and the kosher market.
41. The Jewish Federation of Greater Fort Lauderdale (1991) Feasibility study for a JCC Preschool in Northwest Broward County.

42. Council of Jewish Federations Research Department (1991) Cartographic consultant on report for 1990 National Jewish Population Survey.
43. Strategy Research Corporation (1991-92) Subconsultant on marketing and advertising survey for the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.
44. Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation (1991-92) Demographic study of the Jewish population. (2000-01) Demographic study of the Jewish population
45. Florida Hillel Council (1992) Initial preparation of a long-range plan for the future of Hillel's on college campuses in Florida.
46. Creative Concepts in Advertising (1992) Analysis of Jewish population by zip code in a three county South Florida area.
47. South Florida Newspaper Network (1992) Prepared report on Jewish demographics in South Florida.
48. WPBT, Public Television in Miami (1992) Geography advisor for pilot for a geography game show.
49. Archdiocese of Miami School District. (1992) Feasibility study for new Catholic elementary and high schools in West Broward. • (1993) Feasibility study for new Catholic elementary and high schools in South Dade. • (1997) Feasibility study for new Catholic elementary and high schools in Monroe County.
50. Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando. (1992-93) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
51. Lawrence A. Major, P.A. (1992) Expert witness on demographics and the United States Census.
52. Levitt-Weinstein (1993) Estimates and predictions of the Jewish population of Palm Beach County and analysis of census data to analyze the need for cemetery spaces in Palm Beach County.
53. Health Strategies, Inc. (Tallahassee) (1993) Preparation of report for a certificate of need for a Broward County Jewish nursing home.
54. Lakeside Associates (Coral Gables) (1993) Consultant on the feasibility of a 1,000 unit rental project in northwest Miami-Dade County.
55. Miami-Dade County School Board Legal Division (1993) Consultant on redistricting for school board elections.
56. United Jewish Appeal (1993) Survey of major givers to five South Florida Jewish Federations for an endowment giving program.
57. Healthcare Research and Resources (1993) Estimates of the size of the kosher nursing home market in Dade and Broward Counties.
58. Josef Silney and Associates (1993) Evaluation of geography education of a British national.
59. Blue Star Camps (1994) Study of the effect of a Jewish camping experience on the Jewish identification of campers.
60. Jewish Federation of Pinellas County (1993-1994) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
61. St. Timothy Parish (1994) Analysis of school feasibility study data.
62. Morse Geriatric Center (1994) Survey of levels of employee satisfaction at a nursing home.
63. Kof-K Kosher Supervision (1995) Report on the size of the kosher market in the United States.
64. Delta Airlines (1994) Expert witness on a national origin and age discrimination case.
65. Riverside Gordon (1994) Consultant on Jewish demographics in South Florida and Orlando.
66. United Jewish Community of Harrisburg (1994) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
67. Jack Ukeles Associates (1994) Consultation on demographics of Jews in Sarasota.
68. Staff Builders (1994) Consultation on demographics of Jews in Broward County.
69. Higher Authority Productions (1994) Consultation on American Jewish demographics.
70. North Broward Hospital District (1994) Consultation on Jewish demographics in Broward County.
71. Jewish Community Federation of Richmond (1994-5) Demographic study of the Jewish population. • (1997) JCC Locational Analysis.
72. Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (1995) Membership and marketing study.
73. Jewish Community Day School of Palm Beach County (1995) Study of possible move to new location.
74. Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies, Miami (1995) Revisions of questionnaire for Lion of Judah Endowment Program.
75. Jewish Leadership Institute, Miami.(1995-1996) Study of the affect of an intensive Israel experience on Jewish continuity among college students.
76. United Jewish Communities, Southeast Area Office. (1995) Maps of South Florida Jewish community and institutions. • (1998) Maps of Southern Jewish communities.
77. Jack Ukeles and Associates and the Delaware Jewish Federation.(1995-1996) Demographic study of the Jewish population.

78. Jack Ukeles and Associates and the Atlanta Jewish Federation (1995-1996) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
79. Atlanta Jewish Federation (1996) Data analysis from 1995 demographic study. • (1997) Data analysis from the 1995 demographic study. • (1998) Conducted class on data analysis. • (1999) Population estimate update. • (1999) Report on Atlanta Jews Inside the Perimeter. • (1999) Design of study of Jewish high schools in Atlanta. • (1999-2000) Study of Jewish preschools in Atlanta. • (2001) Update of population estimates in a 9 county area.
80. Temple Beth Am (Kendall) (1996) Report on Beth Am's market area from 1994 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Study. Design of Focus Groups and survey of membership.
81. Milwaukee Jewish Federation (1996) Demographic study of the Jewish population. (2000) Update Demographic Study on the suburb of Mequon.
82. Del Valle Food Products. (1996) Consultation on the kosher market in South Florida. Consultation on the Brazilian market in the United States.
83. Jewish Federation of Greater Charlotte (1996-7) Demographic study of the Jewish population. Feasibility study for a Jewish day school.
84. Rutledge, Ecenia, Underwood, Purnell & Hoffman (1997) Expert witness in Ponte Vedra Valley Cemetery, Florida Division of Administrative Hearings, Case No. 94-4409.
85. Jewish Museum of Florida (1997) Cartographic exhibit as part of the *Jews in Mainland Miami Exhibit*.
86. Jewish Home and Care Center (Milwaukee) (1997) Analysis of Jewish elderly in Greater Milwaukee.
87. Jewish Federation of Broward County (1997) Demographic study of the Jewish population. (1999) Update on Jewish population of Broward County.
88. Weiss and Handler (1997) Expert witness in certificate of need administrative hearing for Jewish nursing home beds at The Elysium (Case Number 96-5369, 5370, and 5373).
89. Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County (1997-1998) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
90. Morton O'Kelly and an anonymous supermarket chain (1997) Report on Jewish population of Atlanta by zip code.
91. Temple Israel (Charlotte) (1997) Analysis of demographic data.
92. Temple Beth El (Charlotte) (1997) Analysis of demographic data.
93. Temple Beth Emet (South Broward) (1998) Analysis of the proposed move of the Temple.
94. Coopers and Lybrand (1998) Profile of Jewish elderly in a South Broward subregion.
95. Temple Bat Yam of East Fort Lauderdale (1998) Membership Survey.
96. The Boner Group (1998) Analysis of data on Jews in Palm Beach County.
97. United Jewish Appeal (Network of Independent Jewish Communities) (1998) Production of computer maps of Independent Jewish Communities.
98. United Jewish Communities (1998) Production of computer maps of United States Jewish communities.
99. Caruna, Langan, Lorenzen and Mendelsohn (1998) Analysis of medical statistics for Esterson v. Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company Case No. 97-6562-CIV-LENARD.
100. Tallahassee, GGH, Inc. (1998) Report in support of Certificate of Need application for a Broward Jewish Nursing Home.
101. York Council of Jewish Charities (1998-9) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
102. Temple Beth El (Boca Raton) (1999) Membership Survey.
103. United Jewish Federation of Tidewater (1999) JCC Location Study. (2001) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
104. Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester (1999-2000) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
105. Israel Policy Forum (1999) Sampling for a survey of American Jews concerning Israeli politics.
106. Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford (2000) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
107. Jones, Madden, and Grosso (2000) Needs assessment for a cemetery in St. Lucie County.
108. United Jewish Appeal/Federation of Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk (2000-2001) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
109. UJA Federation of Bergen and North Hudson (2000-2001) Demographic study of the Jewish population.

110. The Jewish Federation of Greater Washington and the Charles I. and Mary Kaplan Foundation (2001-2003) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
111. The Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona (2001-2002) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
112. Jacksonville Jewish Federation ((2002-2003) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
113. The Jewish Federation of Rhode Island (2001-2002) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
114. Gameplan Group, LLC (2002). Demographic analysis of South Florida Jews for a business plan for a Jewish media company.
115. Partnership for Excellence in Jewish Education. Identification of Jewish communities with the best possibilities for Jewish day school expansion.
116. The Minneapolis Jewish Federation (2003-2005) Demographic study of the Jewish population.
117. The United Jewish Fund and Council, St. Paul (2003-2005) Demographic study of the Jewish population.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI COMMITTEES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Served on 1 Master's and 1 Ph.D. Committee in Politics and Public Affairs • 2 Ed. D. Committees in Education • 1 Master's in Urban and Regional Planning • 1 Master's in Architecture • 3 Master's and one Ph.D. Committee in Sociology • 1 Master's in International Studies. 2 PhD Committees in International Studies • Chaired 9, and served on 2 Master's Committees in Geography and Regional Studies • 1 honors committee in Politics and Public Affairs.
2. College of Arts and Sciences Budget Committee (2003-2006).
3. College of Arts and Sciences Curriculum Committee (2003-2004).
4. Steering Committee, Judaic Studies Program (2002 -).
5. Ad Hoc Committee on the Ombudsman of the Faculty Senate (2002)
6. Faculty Senator, School of International Studies (2001-2004).
7. Faculty Senate Task Force to recommend improvements in the Library System (2000-01).
8. Graduate Admissions Committee, School of International Studies (1998-1999).
9. Arts and Sciences Committee Examining the Effects of University Personnel Cutbacks (1996).
10. Committee on Educational Support Services, University of Miami Self Study for SACS (1995-6).
11. Committee on Library and other Learning Resources, University of Miami Self Study for SACS (1995-6).
12. Electronic Library Committee (1993-4).
13. Committee on Computer Standardization (1991-2).
14. Middle East Field Advisory Board, Graduate School of International Studies (1991-1993).
15. Faculty Senate Student Affairs Committee (1989-1993). Vice-Chair (1990-91). Chair (1991-1993).
16. Faculty Fellow, University of Miami Center on Adult Development and Aging (1988-).
17. Enrollment Management Committee (1987-88)
18. College of Arts and Science Budget Committee (1987-1994)
19. Academic Computing Advisory Committee (1987-1990)
20. University of Miami Market Research Committee (1986-90).
21. Chair, Questionnaire and Technical Advisory Committee, University of Miami Self Study (1985-6).
22. Search Committee for a chair of the Sociology Department (1985-6).
23. Graduate Advisor, Department of Geography (1985-89) (2002-).
24. Field Trip Guide for "Urban Miami" field trip for University of Miami Alumni Association (1984)
25. Faculty Senate Master Plan Committee (1984-5).
26. Long Range Academic Systems Plan Committee (1983-4).
27. Faculty Evaluation Committee (1983-4).
28. Steering Committee, Campus Directory Project (1983-4).
29. Nominating Committee for Phi Beta Kappa (1983-4).
30. Arts and Sciences Affirmative Action Committee (1982-1983).
31. UM-Greater Miami Community Task Force (1982).
32. Display of Computer Cartography, at University of Miami Symposium on Computer Literacy (1982).
33. Curriculum Committee of the Graduate School (1980-1984).
34. Arts and Sciences Degree Requirements Committee (1979-1980).
35. Arts and Sciences Computer Committee (1978-1984) (1988-90).
36. Faculty Committee, Judaic Studies Program (1978-).
37. Geography Department Computer Coordinator (1977-90).
38. Fellow, University of Miami Clean Energy Research Institute (1981-).
39. Acting Chairman, University of Miami Geography Department (Summer, 1980).
40. Taught 4 courses at College of the Bahamas (1978-1981).

41. Graduate Faculty (1978-).
42. Advisor, Gamma Theta Upsilon (1977-9).

REVIEWING OF MANUSCRIPTS/GRANT PROPOSALS

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation Research Board (3 times) 2. <i>Professional Geographer</i> (11 times) 3. <i>Journal of Geography</i> (3 times) 4. <i>Southeastern Geographer</i> (4 times) 5. National Science Foundation—Geography and Regional Science Program (13 times) 6. National Science Foundation—Sociology (2 times) 7. Harper and Row 8. Guilford Press 9. Littlefield, Adams, and Co. (2 times) 10. <i>Urban Geography</i> (4 times) 11. <i>Political Geography Quarterly</i> 12. <i>Growth and Change</i> (3 times) 13. <i>South Florida, Winds of Change</i>, T. D. Boswell, editor (3 chapters) 14. <i>Transportation</i> (2 times) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. <i>Design and Analysis of Travel Surveys</i> for International Association of Travel Behavior Research 16. <i>Contemporary Jewry</i> 17. <i>Florida Geographer</i> 18. <i>Cultural Geography</i> 19. <i>Transactions, Institute of British Geographers(i)</i> Council of Jewish Federations, migration manuscript from the National Jewish Population Survey by Sidney and Alice Goldstein. 20. SUNY Press at Albany 21. <i>Journal of Transport Geography</i> 22. <i>Historical Geography</i> 23. Chapter for <i>Geography in America at the Dawn of the 21st Century</i> 25. <i>Canadian Geographer</i> |
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SERVICE TO THE GEOGRAPHIC PROFESSION

1. Organized and Chaired "Issues in Ethnic Geography I" and "Issues in Ethnic Geography II" at the 2004 Association of American Geographers meeting.
2. Discussant at "Ethnic Geography Distinguished Scholar" presentation at 2002 Association of American Geographers meeting.
3. Discussant at session on walled communities at 2001 Association of American Geographers meeting.
4. Organized and Chaired the *Geographic Approaches to Judaic Studies* sessions at the 1996 - 1999, 2001, 2003 Association of American Geographers Annual Meetings.
5. Meeting Coordinator for 1995 Florida Society of Geographers Convention
6. Chair, 1995 Nominating Committee, Florida Society of Geographers
7. *Ex-officio* member, Executive Board, Florida Society of Geographers (1988-92).
8. Panel Discussant on "Florida and the Status of Geography Education at all Levels" at Florida Society of Geographers Meeting, Tampa (1991).
9. Presentation: "The Middle East" at *Enhancing Geographic Education Workshop*, Fort Myers, Florida (1990).
10. Field Trip Guide for "Urban Miami" field trip for Sunbelt Conference (1985).
11. Discussant at 1979, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1998 meetings of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers.
12. Chaired sessions at 1980, 1983, 1987, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Association of American Geographers meetings.
13. Organized and chaired sessions at the 1980 and 1993 Florida Society of Geographers meeting.

SERVICE ON NATIONAL/STATE COMMITTEES

1. Chair, Ethnic Geography Specialty Group (2002-2004).
2. Vice Chair, Ethnic Geography Specialty Group (2000-2002).
3. Co-Chair, Philanthropy Subcommittee for the National Jewish Population Survey-2000, United Jewish Communities (1998).
4. Secretary/Treasurer, American Ethnic Geography Specialty Group (1998-2000).

5. Member, Educational Advisory Committee of the American Association of Homes for the Aging (1994).
6. President, Florida Society of Geographers (1994).
7. Vice-President, Florida Society of Geographers (1993).
8. Chair, Association of American Geographer's Committee on Electronic Publishing (1992-1993).
9. Chair, Transportation Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers (1992-4).
10. Member, Board of Directors, Aging Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers (1990-92).
11. Member, Board of Directors, Transportation Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers (1990-2).
12. Ex-officio member of the Program Committee for the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers Meeting in Miami (1991).
13. Co-Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers Meeting in Miami (1991).
14. Member, Transportation Research Board Subcommittee on Data Collection (1984-88).
15. Member, National Technical Advisory Committee on Jewish Population Studies, United Jewish Communities (formerly, the Council of Jewish Federations) (1987-).

TELEVISION AND RADIO APPEARANCES

1. Appearance on WCGTV (Ch. 18) on the elderly in Coral Gables (2003 > .
2. Appearance on WTVJ (Ch. 6) upon the Israeli cabinet announcement approving the expulsion of Arafat in principle (2003).
3. Appearance on WTVJ (Ch. 6) upon the breakdown of the temporary cease fire in the Middle East (2003).
4. Appearance on WTVJ (Ch. 6) on results of VISIT FLORIDA survey on the effect of the Iraq War on tourism (2003).
5. Appearance on WTVJ (Ch. 6) upon the agreement between Arafat and Abu Mazen (twice) (2003).
6. Appearance on WTVJ (Ch. 6) and WFOR (Ch. 4) (twice) on Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003)..
7. Appearance on Florida News Channel on the arrest of Sami al-Arian, a University of South Florida professor (2003).
8. Appearance on "Shalom, USA" on the 2000 National Jewish Population Survey WJFK (AM 1300) (Baltimore) (2002).
9. Appearance on "Too Jewish" on Jews in Tucson on Mix FM (104.9) (2002).
10. Appearance on "Generations in the Sun," Higher Authorities Productions and WLRN (Ch.17) (2002).
11. WIOD (AM 610) on the 2000-2001 National Jewish Population Survey (2002).
12. WTVJ (Ch. 6) on the Bush peace plan (2002).
13. WTVJ (Ch. 6) on the future of Arafat (2002).
14. WSVN (Ch. 7) on the intifada (2001).
15. WFOR (Ch. 4) on ethnicity in Dade County (2001).
16. WPLG (Ch. 10) on the World Trade Center (2001).
17. WTVJ (Ch. 6) on the intifada (2001).
18. WTVJ (Ch. 6) on the resignation of Barak (2000).
19. WTVJ (Ch. 6) on the Dade County vote in the 2000 presidential election (2000).
20. WAMI (Ch. 69) on the violence in Israel in October 2000 (2000).
21. WIOD (AM 610) on the termination of the Camp David summit (2000).
22. WAMI (Ch. 69) on the pope's visit to Israel (2000).
23. WAMI (Ch. 69) on terrorism during Y2K (1999).
24. Appearance on Mosaic on "Jews of Palm Beach County," WPTV (Ch. 5, West Palm Beach) (1999).
25. WAMI (Ch. 69) on terrorism in Egypt (1999).
26. Appearance on "Jewish Migration in South Florida," WAMI (Ch. 69) (1999).
27. Appearance on "South of Brooklyn," Higher Authorities Productions and WPBT (Ch. 2) (2000).
28. WKAT (AM 1360), WFOR (Ch.4), WPLG (Ch.10), WAMI (Ch.69) WCIX (Ch. 6) (1998) Multiple appearances on Iraq's non-compliance with UN weapons inspectors.
29. WFOR (Ch. 4) (1998) appearance on the Wye River Memorandum between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

30. WSVN (Ch. 7), WPLG (Ch. 10), WIOD (AM 610), and WKAT (AM 1360) (1998) Multiple appearances on the United States attacks on Sudan and Afghanistan.
31. WTVJ (Ch. 6) appearances on Iraq (1998).
32. Appearance on Jewish Talk Radio WHSR (980 AM) in Boca Raton (1998).
33. Appearance on 940 WINZ News Radio on Iraq (1997).
34. Channels 5 and 12 and radio station WJNO (1230 AM) in West Palm Beach (1996) on the Jewish community in South Palm Beach County.
35. WSVN (Ch. 7) (1996) on migration in Miami-Dade County.
36. WTVJ (Ch. 6) (1995) appearance upon the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin.
37. WSVN (Ch. 7) (1995) appearance on metropolitan fragmentation and the new city of Aventura.
38. WSVN (Ch. 7) (1993) appearance on the bombing of Iraqi intelligence headquarters.
39. WMBM (AM 1490) (1993) appearance on "Arnie Pearlstein show" on Jewish Demographics.
40. WPLG (Ch. 10) (1992); JFTV (May, 1992) appearance on "Still, Small Voice."
41. WPLG (Ch. 10) "Persian Gulf War—One Year Later" (1992).
42. "Jewish Horizons," on WSBR (AM 740) in Boca Raton and WEVD (AM 1050) in New York (1991, 1992).
43. National Public Radio (Fort Myers) on "The Disposition of Human Remains in Florida."
44. WPLG (Ch. 10) "Bangladesh" (1991).
45. WSVN (Ch. 7) "The Kurds" (1991).
46. WSVN (Ch. 7), WPLG (Ch. 10), WTVJ (Ch. 4), WFTV (Ch. 23) and WIOD (AM 610) (21 times during Persian Gulf Crisis—1991).
47. Associated Press Radio. "Declining Jewish Population" (1990).
48. Al Rantel Show, WNWS (AM 790) "Migration of Jews to Florida" (1990).
49. "Bulletin Board" on Jewish Federation Television Cable. "Jewish Demography" (1990).
50. "Focus" on Spectravision Channel 51 (Broward) "Jewish Demographic Studies" (1990).
51. "Focus on 51" on Dynamic Cablevision, "Redevelopment on Miami Beach" (1989).
52. "Focus on 51" on Dynamic Cablevision, "Persian Gulf Crisis" (1990).
53. Independent Network News "Transportation in South Florida" (1988).
54. WPBR Radio (Palm Beach) "Jews in Florida" (1988).
55. WSVN (Ch. 7) "Live at Five" "White Flight from Dade County" (1987).
56. "Mosaic" TV show (Channel 5, West Palm Beach) "Jews in South Florida" (1986).
57. Ron King Show on WLYF-FM "Metrorail" (1986).
58. "Special Assignment" on WLRN (Ch. 17) "Tri-County Regionalism" (1986).
59. "Special Assignment" on WLRN (Ch. 17) "Growth Management in South Florida" (1985).
60. Appearance on *Montage on Economic Geography* (1979).

SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

1. Member, Long Range Planning Committee, Florida Hillel Council (1991).
2. Member, Hillel Foundations of Florida Board (1983-1989).
3. Member, University of Miami Hillel Board (1983-89). Recording Secretary (1987-88).
4. Member, Board of Directors, South Dade Branch of Greater Miami Jewish Federation (1990-3).
5. Member, Long Range Planning Committee, Jewish Vocational Service (1986-7).
6. Member, Board of Directors, Elderly Services Committee, and Community Service Committee of Jewish Vocational Service (1987-88).
7. Member, Census Statistical Areas Committee for Miami-Dade County (1985-6).
8. Regional Board, Anti-Defamation League of Florida (1985-1996).
9. Member, Board of Directors, Temple Samu-El/Or Olom, (1985-91).
10. Chairman, Adult Education Committee, Temple Samu-El/Or Olom (1988-93).
11. Member, Faculty Advisory Board of *Mosaic, Jewish Life in Florida* (1989-93).
12. Member, South Dade Jewish Education Consortium, South Dade Jewish Federation (1989-93).
13. Member, Professional Advisory Committee, Jewish Continuity Commission, Greater Miami Jewish Federation (1994-5).
14. Participant, Census Bureau Seminar on Ethnicity Questions in the Year 2000 Census (1994).

15. Honorary Board, Anti-Defamation League of Florida (1996-).
16. Member, Greater Mainland Miami Exhibit Advisory Panel, Jewish Museum of Florida (1996-1997).
17. Education Committee, Beth Ahm Israel (1995-1998).
18. Member, Community Planning Committee, Jewish Federation of Broward County (1998-2001).
19. Member, Greater Miami Hillel Jewish Student Center Strategic Planning Initiative Advisory Committee (1998).
20. Member, Broward Advisory Board, *Jewish Star Times*, the Jewish newspaper published by the *Miami Herald* (2001).
21. Member, Local Jewish Community Demographic Study Committee, United Jewish Communities, (2000).

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Revised the article on "The Nile River" for *The New World Book of Knowledge* (Grolier Incorporated: Danbury, Connecticut) (2000).
2. Panelist, University of Miami School of International Studies Forum, "Beyond 911" on the World Trade Center terrorism.
3. Board member, Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (2001-2003).
4. Invited Conference Participant to a North American Jewish Data Bank Conference on "Establishing a Research Agenda for the Jewish Community" at the City University of New York (1999).
5. Designated an official spokesperson for the year 2000 National Jewish Population Survey by the United Jewish Communities (1998).
6. Design of data analysis for Florida case study in "The Geography of Conservative Judaism in the United States," by Jack Wirtheimer and Ariela Keysar, in *Jewish Identity and Religious Commitment, the North American Study of Conservative Synagogues and Their Members, 1995-96*, Jack Wirtheimer, Project Director and Editor (New York: Jewish Theological Seminary of America) (1997).
7. Member, Faculty Advisory Board of *Mosaic, Jewish Life in Florida* (1989-1994).
8. Scholar in Residence for *Kosher Showcase* (trade show for kosher food) Radisson Mart Plaza Hotel (1990); Greater Fort Lauderdale/Broward County Convention Center (1991).
9. Co-chaired session at University of Miami Conference on Alternative Energy Sources (1981).
10. Edited "Congo" chapter in Harm de Blij and Esmond Martin, *African Perspectives: The Economic Geography of Nine African States* (New York: Methuen) (1981).

MEDIA CITATIONS

New York Times (twice)
International Herald Tribune
Jerusalem Post (twice)
New York's Newsday

Miami Herald (more than 130 times)
*Sun-Sentinel**
*Palm Beach Post**
Atlanta Constitution
Asbury Park Press (NJ)
Baltimore Sun
Bergen Record (NJ)
Boca Raton News
Boston Globe
Chicago Tribune
Coral Gables Gazette
Coral Gables News
Broward Daily Business Review
Daytona Beach News
Delray Beach News
Democrat and Chronicle
 (Rochester)
Florida Today
Florida Trend
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Fort Lauderdale News
Hartford Courant
Hollywood Sun Tattler
International Business Chronicle
Jacksonville Times-Union
Kendall Gazette
Key West Citizen
Lakeland (Florida) Ledger

Metro Miami Magazine
The Miami News
Miami Daily Business Review
Miami Today
Milwaukee Journal
New Times (Miami)
News and Observer (Raleigh)
Palm Beach Daily Business Review
Philadelphia Enquirer
Providence Journal
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle
Sacramento Union
San Fran Examiner Chronicle
St. Petersburg Times
South Florida Business Journal
The Monitor (Greater Miami United)
Tampa Tribune
Tucson Citizen
Tucson Daily Star
US News and World Report
Virginia Pilot
Washington Post
West Kendall Gazette

Atlanta Jewish Times
Arizona Jewish Post
Baltimore Jewish Times
Boca/Delray Jewish Times
Broward Jewish World
Broward Jewish Journal
Charlotte Jewish News
The Chronicle (Sarasota)
Community Review (Harrisburg)

Connecticut Jewish Ledger
Dade Jewish Journal
Detroit Jewish News
Dimensions Magazine
The Forward (national) (12 times)
Heritage Jewish News (Orlando)
Jacksonville Jewish News
Jerusalem Report
Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia)
Jewish Floridian
Jewish Press of Pinellas County
Jewish Standard (NJ)
Jewish Star Times (Miami)
Jewish Voice of Monmouth County
Jewish Voice and Herald (Rhode Island)
Kansas City Jewish Chronicle
Miami Jewish Tribune
Ottawa Jewish Bulletin
Palm Beach Jewish World
Palm Beach Jewish Journal
Palm Beach Jewish News
Palm Beach Jewish Times
Phoenix Jewish News
Reflector (Richmond, VA)
Rochester Jewish Ledger
Shalom (Westport)
South Dade Jewish News
South Florida Jewish Women
Washington Jewish Week
 * Multiple times

COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS

- American Jewish Committee - Palm Beach County
 American Jewish Committee - Miami
 American Red Magen David for Israel
 Archdiocese of Miami
 Atlanta Jewish Federation
 B'nai B'rith—Key Biscayne
 B'nai B'rith—Sarasota
 Bader Foundation (Milwaukee)
 Bet Shira Congregation (Miami)
 Beth Ahm Israel (Cooper City)
 Beth El—The Beaches Synagogue (Jacksonville)
 Boynton Beach Jewish Community Center
 Broward County Board of Rabbis
 Central Agency for Jewish Education in Miami
 Central Agency for Jewish Education in Broward
 City of Coral Gables Senior Citizens Advisory Board
 Commission on Jewish Education (West Palm Beach)
 Congregation Ahavath Chesed (Jacksonville)
 Congregation Beth Shalom (Jacksonville)
 Congregation B'nai Torah
 (Boca Raton) (*Scholar-in-Residence*)
 Congregation B'nai Israel (Boca Raton)
 Congregation Ahavath Chesed (Jacksonville)
 Consulate of Israel for Miami and Puerto Rico
 Council of Jewish Federations—Southeast Office
 Council of Jewish Federations—Intermediate Cities
 Training Institute
 Daniel D. Cantor Senior Center (Broward)
 Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center
 David Posnack Jewish Community Center
 Donor's Forum (Miami)
 Etz Chaim Synagogue (Jacksonville)
 Florida Association of B'nai B'rith (*Keynote Speaker*)
 Florida Association of Synagogue
 and Temple Administrators
 Florida Hillel Council—*Keynote Speaker*
 Grantmakers in Aging (Miami)
 Greater Miami Jewish Federation
 Greater Fort Lauderdale Board of Rabbis
 Hallandale Jewish Center
 Hebrew Academy of Miami Beach
 Israel Bonds of Broward County
 Jacksonville Jewish Center
 Jacksonville Jewish Federation
 Jewish Community Alliance of Jacksonville
 Jewish Community Center Association
 Public Relations Directors Annual Meeting
 Jewish Community Center-Milwaukee
 Jewish Communal Service Association of Broward
 Jewish Chaplains Council of the Jewish Welfare Board
 Jewish Federation of Collier County
 Jewish Communicators Conference (Boca Raton)
 Jewish Community Federation of Richmond
 Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester
 Jewish Family and Community Services (Jacksonville)
 Jewish Family Service-Milwaukee
 Jewish Family Service of Broward County
 Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami
 Jewish Family Service-South Palm Beach County
 Jewish Family Service of Palm Beach County
 Jewish Family Service National Meeting
 Jewish Family Service, Southeast Regional Meeting
 Jewish Federation of Broward County
 Jewish Federation of Greater Charlotte
 Jewish Federation of Greater Fort Lauderdale
 Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County
 Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando
 Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County
 Jewish Federation of Pinellas County
 Jewish Federation of Rhode Island
 Jewish Federation of South Broward
 Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona
 Jewish Funders Network
 Jewish Museum of Florida
 Jewish National Fund
 Kaplan Jewish Community Center (West Palm Beach)
 Levis Jewish Community Center
 Meyer Academy (West Palm Beach)
 Michael Ann Russell Jewish Community Center
 Milwaukee Jewish Home and Care Center
 Milwaukee Jewish Federation
 National Foundation for Jewish Culture
 National Conference of Christians and Jews
 Palm Beach County Rabbinical Association
 Pennsylvania State University Hillel Foundation
 Rabbinical Association of Greater Miami
 Reconstructionist Rabbinical Assembly Annual
 Convention
 River Garden Hebrew Home (Jacksonville)
 Sarasota-Manatee Jewish Federation
 Soref Jewish Community Center (Broward)
 South Palm Beach County Jewish Federation
 South Dade Board, Greater Miami Jewish Federation
 South Dade Board of Rabbis
 Temple Shir Ami (Miami)
 Temple Israel (Charlotte)
 Temple Israel of Greater Miami (Miami)
 Temple Bat Yam of East Fort Lauderdale
 Temple Samu-El • Or Olom (Miami)
 Temple Zion Israelite Center (Miami)
 Temple Beth Am (Miami)
 Temple Beth Ahm (Hollywood)
 Temple Beth El (Boynton Beach)
 Temple Beth El (Charlotte)
 Temple Beth El (Boca Raton)
 Temple Beth Shalom (Miami)
 Temple Solel (Hollywood)
 Temple Adath Yeshurun (Miami)
 Temple Judea (Miami)
 Temple Emeth (Delray Beach)
 UJA/ Federation of Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk
 UJA Federation of Bergen County and North Hudson
 United Synagogue—Southeast Region Leadership
 United Jewish Community of Greater Harrisburg
 United Jewish Appeal Rabbinic Cabinet
 United Jewish Communities (Southeast Florida Office)
 United Jewish Federation of Tidewater
 University of Miami Hillel
 Wisconsin Council of Rabbis
 Workmen's Circle Annual Meeting
 JYCC of Bergen County
 York Council of Jewish Charities