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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.ujafedny.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.

⁷The 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.⁸

⁸ 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.

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 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.

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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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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.

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 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.

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 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.

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An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution

Prepared for the
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims

by
Ukeles Associates Inc.

November 2003

Executive Summary

The Size of the Population of Nazi Victims, by Geographic Area

Using the best available current information, there are an estimated 687,900 Nazi victims in the world today.

The geographic distribution of Nazi victims is as follows:

- The largest number of Nazi victims are in Israel, estimated at 265,000;
- The second largest number are in the FSU, estimated at 149,800¹ (+/- 2,100);
- In Eastern and Western Europe, there are about 125,700 Nazi victims;
- In the United States, there are an estimated 109,900 Nazi victims;
- In the rest of the world, there are about 37,500 Nazi victims.

AREA	Number	Percent*
Israel	265,000	38.5%
FSU	149,800	21.8
Europe	125,700	18.3
United States	109,900	16.0
Rest of the World	37,500	5.5
Total	687,900	100%

The most important changes since the 2000 estimate provided by Ukeles Associates reflect an increase in the percent of Nazi victims in the United States, due primarily to an increase in the number of recent immigrants to the United States from the Former Soviet Union (FSU). The estimates for 2003 incorporate survey data for the United States, a recent study for Israel, and more up to date information for the Former Soviet Union. The data for Europe and the rest of the world continues to be sparse.

¹ Average of two different estimation methods, see below, p. 10.

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to update estimates of the number of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. (UAI) for the Conference on Material Claims Against Germany and Austria (the Claims Conference) in the spring of 2000.^{2,3}

At the time we wrote that "There are no reliable agreed-upon statistics on the number of Jewish Nazi victims living in the world today. The numbers presented in the following pages are estimates, based on the best available information. The methods for estimating Nazi victims vary by location."⁴

As in 2000, there is no comprehensive, world-wide survey-based data on Nazi victims.

In updating the original estimates, we have incorporated:

- A careful review of the information and methods used in 2000;
- New survey-based data on Nazi victims for the United States;
- Further analyses of survey-based data from a soon-to-be released study of Nazi victims in Israel;
- More complete information on Nazi victims in the FSU;
- Estimates of mortality and migration over the past three years.

As for the 2000 estimates, definitions are key, and we are using essentially the same definitions.

Definitions

Two definitions are relevant to this data: the definition of a *Jewish person* and the definition of a *victim of Nazi persecution*.

For the purposes of this estimate, a Jewish person is an adult who self-defines as a Jew and/or is defined as Jewish under local community standards. This is roughly equivalent to the group some have defined as "core" Jews. Since the data are based on a variety of sources, one cannot be certain that all the underlying definitions are precisely equivalent.

² Ukeles Associates Inc., Report # 2 An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Victims of Nazi Persecution (Claims Conference Planning Committee, 2000).

³ The term "Nazi victim", as used in this paper, refers only to Jewish victims.

⁴ Ukeles Associates Inc., Report # 2, page 2-2.

There are also various definitions of a Nazi victim in use in different programs; different estimates of the population of Nazi victims use different definitions as well. It is not always possible to be precise about definitions where data are so sparse. To the extent possible, the information presented in this report uses the following definition:⁵

Definition of a Nazi Victim: A Jew who lived in a country at the time when it was under a Nazi regime; under Nazi occupation, or under the regime of Nazi collaborators or who fled to a country or region not under Nazi rule or occupation due to Nazi rule or Nazi occupation.^{6 7}

Two Caveats:

(1) This is a broad, and inclusive definition; if a narrower definition were used, the numbers of Nazi victims would be considerably smaller;
(2) This definition includes anyone who was born before mid-1945 and who meets the above criterion. If for example, if one included only people who were 10 years old at the end of the war, the numbers would only be about 75% as large.

This report is divided into four sections. Each section presents information for a different part of the world.

⁵ This is the definition generally used by Claims Conference in relation to social welfare services for Nazi victims.

⁶ The definition includes only people who lived in regions of Russia under Nazi occupation or rule, as the entire country was not under Nazi rule.

⁷ "Flight cases" includes people who fled shortly before their country was invaded, those who fled during the Nazi invasion of their country before it was entirely occupied, or those who fled shortly after their country was occupied.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in Israel

The most authoritative source for information on Nazi victims in Israel was the 1997 survey undertaken by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS). This comprehensive study of people 60 and over living in their own homes (not institutions) and living in urban areas, was based a representative sample of 5,000 respondents.

Respondents were asked, "between 1933 and 1945, did you live in a country at the time that country was under Nazi rule, or under the control or direct influence of the Nazis?" Respondents were also asked if they were in a ghetto, in hiding, in a labor camp or in a concentration camp/death camp.

For the first time, this study included a series of questions that enabled one to estimate the number, age, characteristics, living conditions and needs of surviving Nazi victims. The Brookdale Institute conducted an exhaustive analysis of this data, and developed estimates of Nazi victims based on this survey.

The Brookdale estimate (for 1997) was completed in 2001 and is reproduced below (rounded to the nearest hundred person).⁸

In Concentration Camp/Death Camp	40,200
In a ghetto, in hiding, or in a labor camp	69,500
Self-defined Nazi victims in other situations	95,400
Flight Cases	77,900
Total	283,000

⁸ Jenny Brodsky, Shmuel Be'er, & Yitschak Shnoor *Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Current and Projected Needs for Nursing Care at Home* [unpublished final draft, 2003] p.3. This study was commissioned by the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel.

⁹ There were also a small number of non-Europeans (about 18,000 people), primarily from North Africa, who self-identified as Nazi victims in the 1997 survey. The researchers and their advisors concluded that that data was of limited reliability and it was excluded from their estimates.

Unfortunately, this data covered only a portion, albeit the most significant portion, of the population of Nazi victims in Israel. This estimate is almost identical to the UAI estimate for 2000 for this portion of the population.¹⁰

The Brookdale Institute is in the final phases of a study which includes an update of their original estimates. The current project includes an extrapolation of the 1997 data to 2002, and a year-by-year forecast of the number of Nazi victims in Israel. The current estimates include groups that were not included in the earlier Brookdale estimates—those under 60, those living in rural areas and those living in institutions. The extrapolation from 1997 included estimates of mortality as well as an estimate of immigrant Nazi victims from the FSU who arrived during this period.

The Brookdale estimate, based on the 1997 survey of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS), is the most reliable available estimate of the number of Nazi victims in Israel. According to this estimate, there are 265,000 victims of Nazi persecution living in Israel in 2003.¹¹

¹⁰ The 2000 UAI estimate also included an estimate for institutionalized Nazi victims, for those living in rural areas, and for those under 60.

¹¹ Brodsky, *et. al.* Projected Needs, p.6. These unpublished data were graciously made available by the Brookdale Institute with the concurrence of the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel.

Estimate of Nazi Victims in the Former Soviet Union

Method 1 Based on the JDC MIS

The most reliable information on Nazi victims in the Former Soviet Union is the Welfare Management Information System (MIS) of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC). This computerized system includes detailed information on all the indigent, primarily elderly, clients of the JDC in the Former Soviet Union (FSU), being served through one of the 174 Hesed programs in the FSU. An employee of the Hesed inputs and updates information about each client that receives services: general background (name, address, ID, etc.), living conditions, health, economic situation, Nazi Victim status, etc.

The MIS data are audited regularly by an independent audit group within the JDC, and the payment data based on the MIS data are audited regularly by the outside auditors of the Claims Conference. The data have been found to be highly reliable.

As of June 30, 2003, there were 124,600 Jewish Nazi victims recorded in the JDC MIS.

This data only covered a portion, albeit the most significant portion, of the population of Nazi victims in the Former Soviet Union. While the JDC has made extraordinary efforts to reach indigent Jews in the FSU, there are other Nazi victims:

- Indigents in Moscow, typically elderly who are not being served;
- People in underserved areas (primarily in Russia), including people in cities that JDC has not yet reached or has reached relatively recently (e.g. cities that were historically "closed");
- Those who are eligible, but for one reason or another do not seek service, including a small number who are not in need;
- Men, aged 58 and 59 who are ineligible for JDC assistance (as they are below the pension age) who are Nazi victims – born in 1944 or the first half of 1945).

Exhibit 3. Estimates of the number of Nazi victims not being served by the JDC in the Former Soviet Union, 2003			
	Potential Caseload	% Nazi Victims	Nazi Victims
Indigent in Moscow not yet served (primarily elderly) ¹²	20,000	50%	10,000
Other areas in Russia underserved by JDC ¹³	10,400	50%	5,200
Men age 58 & 59 (not served by JDC) ¹⁴			500
Other elderly (not indigent or not seeking service) ¹⁵			15,800
Total			23,100

Combining the number of Nazi victims served by the JDC (124,600), and the estimate of other Nazi victims (23,100), we estimate that there are 147,700 Nazi victims in the FSU, using method 1.

¹² The JDC Country Director for Moscow estimates 25,000 to 30,000 unserved indigents in Moscow.

¹³ UAI estimate, based on data provided by JDC FSU staff; includes Northern regions and "closed cities" not yet served by JDC.

¹⁴ Based on an extrapolation of the number of males in the welfare MIS for 1943.

¹⁵ Assumes Nazi victims receiving service or needing service represent 95% of Nazi victims, extrapolating from anecdotal information provided by JDC FSU staff.

A series of community studies in the FSU over the past ten years gives us the basis for estimating the "under-reporting" of Jewish self-identification.

Exhibit 6 below summarizes the findings from these studies. While there is a substantial range based on place, date and age, it appears that on average, at least 15% of the older population did not register as Jews (See Exhibit 5). This translates into an additional 22,800 Nazi victims.

Exhibit 5. Data from recent studies in the FSU on the percent of self-identified older Jews who were not identified as Jewish in passports. ¹⁸		
Study Date	% Not Identified as Jewish by Passport	Age
Moldova, 2001	26%	50+
Ukraine, 1997/98	25%	50 to 59
	16%	60 to 69
	9%	70+
Russia, 1997/98	14%	50 to 59
	12%	60 to 69
	4%	70+

Combining an estimate of the number of "registered" Nazi victims (129,100) with an estimate of the number of "unregistered" Nazi victims (22,800), we estimate that there are 151,900 Nazi victims in the FSU, using method 2.

The two estimates of the number of Nazi victims in the FSU can be averaged:

- Method 1: 147,700
- Method 2: 151,900
- Average: 149,800 (+/-2100)

¹⁸ The Moldova study was conducted by the Brookdale Foundation and the studies in the Ukraine and Russia were conducted by Professor Vladimir Shapiro. Ukraine included Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, and Chernovtzy. Russia included Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Ekaterinburg.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in the United States

The recently released 2000-2001 National Jewish Population Study (NJPS) provides the first reliable data regarding Nazi victims in the United States. The 2000-2001 survey of over 4,000 Jewish households in the United States included a series of questions related to the Holocaust that are similar to the questions asked in the 1997 ICBS study of Israelis sixty years old and over.

Exhibit 6. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 56 years and over with a European background in the United States, 2000-2001 ¹⁹	
In Concentration Camp/Death Camp	20,400
In a labor camp	15,700
Self-defined Nazi victims in other situations	50,700
Flight Cases	35,200
Total	122,000

In order to update the 2000-2001 estimate to June 30, 2003, one has to take into account mortality and in-migration from the FSU.

Exhibit 7. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over with a European background in the United States, 2003 ²⁰	
As of Jan 1, 2001	122,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 2.5 years)	-13,200
In-migration (for 2.5 years)	+1,100
Total, as of June 30, 2003	109,900

There are an estimated 109,900 Nazi victims in the United States today.

¹⁹Nazi Victims Now Residing in the United States: Findings from the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 (United Jewish Communities, November, 2003, draft) page 2.

²⁰UAI analysis of data from the NJPS.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in Europe (excluding the FSU)

There are no survey-based data on the number of Nazi victims in Europe. This is the same situation that existed when the 2000 UAI estimate was completed. In 2000, UAI estimated that there were 142,000 surviving Nazi victims in Europe. This estimate was extrapolated from estimates prepared from Factor in 1998 and Spanic & Factor in 1997. Their estimates included an upward adjustment to reflect migration from the FSU to Germany. Since that time there has continuing migration from the FSU to Germany, but most of that migration is of younger people. Applying average mortality rates (4.5% per year) to the 2000 estimate yields an estimate of 125,700.

Exhibit 8. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over in Europe, 2003	
As of June 2000	142,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 3 years)	-18,300
In-migration to Germany	+2,000
Total, as of June 30, 2003	125,700

The Rest of the World

As in Europe, there is no survey-based information regarding Nazi victims in the rest of the world. This is the same situation that existed when the 2000 UAI estimate was completed. In 2000, UAI estimated that there were 43,000 surviving Nazi victims in the rest of the world. This estimate was extrapolated from estimates prepared from Factor in 1998 and Spanic & Factor in 1997.

Applying average mortality rates (4.5% per year) to the 2000 estimate yields an estimate of 37,500.

Exhibit 9. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over in the rest of the world, 2003	
As of June 2000	43,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 3 years)	5,500
Total, as of June 30, 2003	37,500

An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution

Prepared for the
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims

by
Ukeles Associates Inc.

November 2003

Executive Summary

The Size of the Population of Nazi Victims, by Geographic Area

Using the best available current information, there are an estimated 687,900 Nazi victims in the world today.

The geographic distribution of Nazi victims is as follows:

- The largest number of Nazi victims are in Israel, estimated at 265,000;
- The second largest number are in the FSU, estimated at 149,800¹ (+/- 2,100);
- In Eastern and Western Europe, there are about 125,700 Nazi victims;
- In the United States, there are an estimated 109,900 Nazi victims;
- In the rest of the world, there are about 37,500 Nazi victims.

AREA	Number	Percent*
Israel	265,000	38.5%
FSU	149,800	21.8
Europe	125,700	18.3
United States	109,900	16.0
Rest of the World	37,500	5.5
Total	687,900	100%

The most important changes since the 2000 estimate provided by Ukeles Associates reflect an increase in the percent of Nazi victims in the United States, due primarily to an increase in the number of recent immigrants to the United States from the Former Soviet Union (FSU). The estimates for 2003 incorporate survey data for the United States, a recent study for Israel, and more up to date information for the Former Soviet Union. The data for Europe and the rest of the world continues to be sparse.

¹ Average of two different estimation methods, see below, p. 10.

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to update estimates of the number of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. (UAI) for the Conference on Material Claims Against Germany and Austria (the Claims Conference) in the spring of 2000.^{2 3}

At the time we wrote that "There are no reliable agreed-upon statistics on the number of Jewish Nazi victims living in the world today. The numbers presented in the following pages are estimates, based on the best available information. The methods for estimating Nazi victims vary by location."⁴

As in 2000, there is no comprehensive, world-wide survey-based data on Nazi victims.

In updating the original estimates, we have incorporated:

- A careful review of the information and methods used in 2000;
- New survey-based data on Nazi victims for the United States;
- Further analyses of survey-based data from a soon-to-be released study of Nazi victims in Israel;
- More complete information on Nazi victims in the FSU;
- Estimates of mortality and migration over the past three years.

As for the 2000 estimates, definitions are key, and we are using essentially the same definitions.

Definitions

Two definitions are relevant to this data: the definition of a *Jewish person* and the definition of a *victim of Nazi persecution*.

For the purposes of this estimate, a Jewish person is an adult who self-defines as a Jew and/or is defined as Jewish under local community standards. This is roughly equivalent to the group some have defined as "core" Jews. Since the data are based on a variety of sources, one cannot be certain that all the underlying definitions are precisely equivalent.

² Ukeles Associates Inc., Report # 2 An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Victims of Nazi Persecution (Claims Conference Planning Committee, 2000).

³ The term "Nazi victim", as used in this paper, refers only to Jewish victims.

⁴ Ukeles Associates Inc., Report # 2, page 2-2.

There are also various definitions of a Nazi victim in use in different programs; different estimates of the population of Nazi victims use different definitions as well. It is not always possible to be precise about definitions where data are so sparse. To the extent possible, the information presented in this report uses the following definition:⁵

Definition of a Nazi Victim: A Jew who lived in a country at the time when it was under a Nazi regime; under Nazi occupation, or under the regime of Nazi collaborators or who fled to a country or region not under Nazi rule or occupation due to Nazi rule or Nazi occupation.^{6 7}

Two Caveats:

(1) This is a broad, and inclusive definition; if a narrower definition were used, the numbers of Nazi victims would be considerably smaller;
(2) This definition includes anyone who was born before mid-1945 and who meets the above criterion. If for example, if one included only people who were 10 years old at the end of the war, the numbers would only be about 75% as large.

This report is divided into four sections. Each section presents information for a different part of the world.

⁵ This is the definition generally used by Claims Conference in relation to social welfare services for Nazi victims.

⁶ The definition includes only people who lived in regions of Russia under Nazi occupation or rule, as the entire country was not under Nazi rule.

⁷ "Flight cases" includes people who fled shortly before their country was invaded, those who fled during the Nazi invasion of their country before it was entirely occupied, or those who fled shortly after their country was occupied.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in Israel

The most authoritative source for information on Nazi victims in Israel was the 1997 survey undertaken by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS). This comprehensive study of people 60 and over living in their own homes (not institutions) and living in urban areas, was based a representative sample of 5,000 respondents.

Respondents were asked, "between 1933 and 1945, did you live in a country at the time that country was under Nazi rule, or under the control or direct influence of the Nazis?" Respondents were also asked if they were in a ghetto, in hiding, in a labor camp or in a concentration camp/death camp.

For the first time, this study included a series of questions that enabled one to estimate the number, age, characteristics, living conditions and needs of surviving Nazi victims. The Brookdale Institute conducted an exhaustive analysis of this data, and developed estimates of Nazi victims based on this survey.

The Brookdale estimate (for 1997) was completed in 2001 and is reproduced below (rounded to the nearest hundred person).⁸

Exhibit 2. Estimated Number of Nazi victims (1997), 60 years and over in urban areas, living in their own homes in Israel, with a European background ⁹	
In Concentration Camp/Death Camp	40,200
In a ghetto, in hiding, or in a labor camp	69,500
Self-defined Nazi victims in other situations	95,400
Flight Cases	77,900
Total	283,000

⁸ Jenny Brodsky, Shmuel Be'er, & Yitschak Shnoor *Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Current and Projected Needs for Nursing Care at Home* (unpublished final draft, 2003) p.3. This study was commissioned by the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel.

⁹ There were also a small number of non-Europeans (about 18,000 people), primarily from North Africa, who self-identified as Nazi victims in the 1997 survey. The researchers and their advisors concluded that that data was of limited reliability and it was excluded from their estimates.

Unfortunately, this data covered only a portion, albeit the most significant portion, of the population of Nazi victims in Israel. This estimate is almost identical to the UAI estimate for 2000 for this portion of the population.¹⁰

The Brookdale Institute is in the final phases of a study which includes an update of their original estimates. The current project includes an extrapolation of the 1997 data to 2002, and a year-by-year forecast of the number of Nazi victims in Israel. The current estimates include groups that were not included in the earlier Brookdale estimates—those under 60, those living in rural areas and those living in institutions. The extrapolation from 1997 included estimates of mortality as well as an estimate of immigrant Nazi victims from the FSU who arrived during this period.

The Brookdale estimate, based on the 1997 survey of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS), is the most reliable available estimate of the number of Nazi victims in Israel. According to this estimate, there are 265,000 victims of Nazi persecution living in Israel in 2003.¹¹

¹⁰ The 2000 UAI estimate also included an estimate for institutionalized Nazi victims, for those living in rural areas, and for those under 60.

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Estimate of Nazi Victims in the Former Soviet Union

Method 1 Based on the JDC MIS

The most reliable information on Nazi victims in the Former Soviet Union is the Welfare Management Information System (MIS) of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC). This computerized system includes detailed information on all the indigent, primarily elderly, clients of the JDC in the Former Soviet Union (FSU), being served through one of the 174 Hesed programs in the FSU. An employee of the Hesed inputs and updates information about each client that receives services: general background (name, address, ID, etc.), living conditions, health, economic situation, Nazi Victim status, etc.

The MIS data are audited regularly by an independent audit group within the JDC, and the payment data based on the MIS data are audited regularly by the outside auditors of the Claims Conference. The data have been found to be highly reliable.

As of June 30, 2003, there were 124,600 Jewish Nazi victims recorded in the JDC MIS.

This data only covered a portion, albeit the most significant portion, of the population of Nazi victims in the Former Soviet Union. While the JDC has made extraordinary efforts to reach indigent Jews in the FSU, there are other Nazi victims:

- Indigents in Moscow, typically elderly who are not being served;
- People in underserved areas (primarily in Russia), including people in cities that JDC has not yet reached or has reached relatively recently (e.g. cities that were historically "closed");
- Those who are eligible, but for one reason or another do not seek service, including a small number who are not in need;
- Men, aged 58 and 59 who are ineligible for JDC assistance (as they are below the pension age) who are Nazi victims – born in 1944 or the first half of 1945).

Exhibit 3. Estimates of the number of Nazi victims not being served by the JDC in the Former Soviet Union, 2003			
	Potential Caseload	% Nazi Victims	Nazi Victims
Indigent in Moscow not yet served (primarily elderly) ¹²	20,000	50%	10,000
Other areas in Russia underserved by JDC ¹³	10,400	50%	5,200
Men age 58 & 59 (not served by JDC) ¹⁴			500
Other elderly (not indigent or not seeking service) ¹⁵			15,800
Total			23,100

Combining the number of Nazi victims served by the JDC (124,600), and the estimate of other Nazi victims (23,100), we estimate that there are 147,700 Nazi victims in the FSU, using method 1.

¹² The JDC Country Director for Moscow estimates 25,000 to 30,000 unserved indigents in Moscow.

¹³ UAI estimate, based on data provided by JDC FSU staff; includes Northern regions and "closed cities" not yet served by JDC.

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A series of community studies in the FSU over the past ten years gives us the basis for estimating the "under-reporting" of Jewish self-identification.

Exhibit 6 below summarizes the findings from these studies. While there is a substantial range based on place, date and age, it appears that on average, at least 15% of the older population did not register as Jews (See Exhibit 5). This translates into an additional 22,800 Nazi victims.

Exhibit 5. Data from recent studies in the FSU on the percent of self-identified older Jews who were not identified as Jewish in passports. ¹⁸		
Study Date	% Not Identified as Jewish by Passport	Age
Moldova, 2001	26%	50+
Ukraine, 1997/98	25%	50 to 59
	16%	60 to 69
	9%	70+
Russia, 1997/98	14%	50 to 59
	12%	60 to 69
	4%	70+

Combining an estimate of the number of "registered" Nazi victims (129,100) with an estimate of the number of "unregistered" Nazi victims (22,800), we estimate that there are 151,900 Nazi victims in the FSU, using method 2.

The two estimates of the number of Nazi victims in the FSU can be averaged:

- Method 1: 147,700
- Method 2: 151,900
- Average: 149,800 (+/-2100)

¹⁸ The Moldova study was conducted by the Brookdale Foundation and the studies in the Ukraine and Russia were conducted by Professor Vladimir Shapiro. Ukraine included Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, and Chernovtzy. Russia included Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Ekaterinburg.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in the United States

The recently released 2000-2001 National Jewish Population Study (NJPS) provides the first reliable data regarding Nazi victims in the United States. The 2000-2001 survey of over 4,000 Jewish households in the United States included a series of questions related to the Holocaust that are similar to the questions asked in the 1997 ICBS study of Israelis sixty years old and over.

Exhibit 6. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 56 years and over with a European background in the United States, 2000-2001 ¹⁹	
In Concentration Camp/Death Camp	20,400
In a labor camp	15,700
Self-defined Nazi victims in other situations	50,700
Flight Cases	35,200
Total	122,000

In order to update the 2000-2001 estimate to June 30, 2003, one has to take into account mortality and in-migration from the FSU.

Exhibit 7. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over with a European background in the United States, 2003 ²⁰	
As of Jan 1, 2001	122,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 2.5 years)	-13,200
In-migration (for 2.5 years)	+1,100
Total, as of June 30, 2003	109,900

There are an estimated 109,900 Nazi victims in the United States today.

¹⁹Nazi Victims Now Residing in the United States: Findings from the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 (United Jewish Communities, November, 2003, draft) page 2.

²⁰UAI analysis of data from the NJPS.

Estimates of the Number of Nazi Victims in Europe (excluding the FSU)

There are no survey-based data on the number of Nazi victims in Europe. This is the same situation that existed when the 2000 UAI estimate was completed. In 2000, UAI estimated that there were 142,000 surviving Nazi victims in Europe. This estimate was extrapolated from estimates prepared from Factor in 1998 and Spanic & Factor in 1997. Their estimates included an upward adjustment to reflect migration from the FSU to Germany. Since that time there has continuing migration from the FSU to Germany, but most of that migration is of younger people. Applying average mortality rates (4.5% per year) to the 2000 estimate yields an estimate of 125,700.

Exhibit 8. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over in Europe, 2003	
As of June 2000	142,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 3 years)	-18,300
In-migration to Germany	+2,000
Total, as of June 30, 2003	125,700

The Rest of the World

As in Europe, there is no survey-based information regarding Nazi victims in the rest of the world. This is the same situation that existed when the 2000 UAI estimate was completed. In 2000, UAI estimated that there were 43,000 surviving Nazi victims in the rest of the world. This estimate was extrapolated from estimates prepared from Factor in 1998 and Spanic & Factor in 1997.

Applying average mortality rates (4.5% per year) to the 2000 estimate yields an estimate of 37,500.

Exhibit 9. Estimated Number of Nazi victims, 58 years and over in the rest of the world, 2003	
As of June 2000	43,000
Mortality (@ 4.5% per year for 3 years)	5,500
Total, as of June 30, 2003	37,500

8

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Florida Shoah Survivors Facing New Set of Woes: Age, Infirmary, Poverty

By NACHA CATTAN

HALLANDALE, Fla. — With thick-rimmed glasses perched on his forehead and his hands folded across a woolly knit sweater, Aaron Stern looks more like the world-renowned behavioral scientist he once was than the man he has become: a Holocaust survivor who cannot pay his own rent.

The articulate 85-year-old has triumphed over enough adversity for several lifetimes. He survived the Warsaw Ghetto, where he was routinely beaten. He became a celebrity of sorts when he pledged at his daughter's birth to turn her into a genius — and succeeded, only to have her turn away from him. He was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and, he says, for a Nobel Prize.

Now, however, Stern is facing a combination of foes that he cannot defeat: old age, advancing infirmity and the harshness of the new American economy. He lives on about \$1,200 a month from Social Security and German reparations, he says. After medicine and rent — supplemented by a stipend from the Jewish Family Service of Broward County, which confirmed his account of his finances — he is left with about \$100 for food and other necessities. Add a \$3,000 yearly health insurance bill and rent that is set to skyrocket in September and, as Stern puts it, "I'm in the doghouse."

Stern's economic hardship is shared by an increasing number of aging survivors living in South Florida, home to the second-largest survivor population in the nation. In Broward County alone, the caseload of needy survivors served by the local Jewish Family Service has jumped to 260 from 100 in the past two years. Survivors continue to migrate to the Sunshine State in droves despite Florida's dismal record of funding social welfare programs. Florida ranks in the bottom fifth of American states in most areas of social service funding.

But the fate of survivors in other states is not much better; according to the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01, 25% of American survivors subsist below the poverty level, compared to 9% of all Jewish seniors. The conditions of needy survivors in the United States and other countries have become a burning topic of debate

as American judges and government officials prepare to decide how to dole out hundreds of millions of dollars from restitution agreements with Germany and other European countries.

To hear him tell it, Stern is not only a victim of circumstance, but also a pacifist who paid dearly for his political convictions. The author of five books, he says he was once considered for the Nobel Prize for his Total Educational Submersion Method. According to Stern, he was turned down for the award and sidelined by the academic community after refusing an invitation to the White House in the late 1960s. His reason for snubbing President Lyndon Johnson is detailed in a framed letter to the president proudly displayed on the wall of his modestly furnished condo. Referring to his daughter, who at 15 became the youngest female university lecturer on record, Stern's letter states: "Unfortunately, as pacifists, Edith and I can not accept your kind invitation until our troops are withdrawn from Vietnam."

Like Stern, most needy American survivors aren't living in hovels. And yet their conditions can be deplorable.

M., a resident of Pembroke Pines, Fla., who asked that her name not be used, shares a \$1,200 monthly income with her husband, who suffers from Alzheimer's disease, and her grown son, who is mentally ill.

When cash is scarce, M. buys a loaf of bread and jars of peanut butter and serves sandwiches to her husband and son for lunch and dinner. They have subsisted on this meager diet for as many as four days a week. Broward's Jewish Family Service assists them with a monthly grant of \$100 for food.

Born in 1938, M. is a child survivor who was shuttled between orphanages and sanatoriums during and after the war. She never had the time or financial security to learn to read or write. Now in her early 60s, M. says she cannot attend school or find a job because there would be no one to care for her ailing son and husband, who is also a survivor. She cannot afford to celebrate holidays or attend cultural events and has no other family members. She has her neighbors read her mail.

"The only thing I'm worried about is if I get sick and cannot take care of them," she told the Forward in an interview. "As long as I don't see how other people live and I don't get jealous, I'm okay."

The rhetoric over survivors' finances has reached a fever pitch of late as a federal judge in Brooklyn prepares to decide how to spend as much as \$600 million that may remain unclaimed from a \$1.25 billion legal settlement between Holocaust survivors and Swiss banks. Heirs of Swiss bank-account owners have laid claim so far to less than \$200 million of an available \$800 million in looted account funds. U.S. District Judge Edward Korman has called for public statements on how the money that will remain unclaimed should be allocated. Survivor groups from Israel, the United States and the former Soviet Union are all staking claim to the so-called heirless funds.

In the past, survivors from the former Soviet Union have received the lion's share of unclaimed funds made available for other purposes. According to an earlier ruling, the largest category of unclaimed funds was to assist the neediest survivors, and experts deemed survivors in the former Soviet Union to be the neediest population because of the near-total lack of a social safety net in that region. American survivor groups say they

have been shortchanged, however, pointing to needy cases in this country as proof. The government of Israel and advocates of Jewish education are also fighting for a piece of the pie, to the consternation of survivor activists who insist the restituted funds should go to victims of Nazism themselves.

Social welfare experts say the situation in South Florida is getting worse as the already scant government funding is being cut further and HMOs are raising their fees.

The hits come from many directions. The federally funded Meals on Wheels program recently reduced the number of frozen dinners it provides to seniors in the area. Moreover, Florida ranks fourth in the nation for the number of Medicare beneficiaries dropped by their HMOs in 2003, according to the federal government's Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Betty Ventura of Tamarac said she recently received a call from her HMO warning her of increased copayments and shortened hospital stays as of January 1. A survivor of the Stutthoff concentration camp in Poland, Ventura, 73, is already unable to cover her medical costs and makes do by asking her doctor for free drug samples. "Now it's getting even more difficult," she said.

Adding to the problem is a sizeable shortfall in funding for Holocaust programming at South Florida's Jewish family service centers. The shortfall is linked to the economic slowdown and a reduction of allocations from the Jewish charitable federations.

As a result, the Jewish Family Service in Broward and the Jewish Community Services of South Florida in Miami have significantly chopped the number of hours of home care they provide to ailing survivors.

"It's almost as though they are being revictimized," said the assistant director of Broward's Jewish Family Service, Kenneth Moskowitz.

An American survivor group, Holocaust Survivors' Foundation-USA, joined by national leaders of the network of Jewish family services, has been pushing Judge Korman and Jewish community groups to provide funding for increased home care. Home-care services, such as cleaning, shopping and light nursing, are widely viewed as one of the most effective measures for keeping aging survivors out of nursing homes.

Jewish family service centers have requested major increases in home-care funding from one of their primary benefactors, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. But even though the new funding year for these centers has begun, it is still unclear whether the Claims Conference, charged with allocating restitution funds, will meet the requests. However, the organization has pledged to press the German government to fund home care for survivors.

Stern, the behavioral scientist, received a letter recently from Broward's Jewish Family Service warning him that funding cuts may affect him. Stern is recovering from cataract surgery and receives six hours of home care a week.

The German-born survivor, who jumped from a speeding train to escape the Nazis, finds

creative ways to survive on a dwindling paycheck. He shops for bread and produce at a 99-cent shop. Reclining in his ragged but cozy brown couch, Stern says he largely blames himself for his current state. He could have made due with the royalties from his books on education, one of which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, if not for his terminally bad luck as an investor in the stock market. His most significant hardship, however, is personal. His relationship with his gifted daughter is strained at best.

But the circumspect Stern has enough anger left over for Germany and groups allocating reparation funds. "We should be able to live, not even in comfort, but with dignity."

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FORWARD

JANUARY 30, 2004

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Cost of Medicine Imperiling Lives Of Sick Survivors

By NACHA CATTAN

For Melvin Tilles, the oft-recycled phrase "your money or your life" has had a more literal applicability than for most.

After two heart attacks and as many bypasses, Tilles, a Holocaust survivor living in Los Angeles, had one hope to continue living: a heart transplant. But his doctors did not want to perform the surgery. They argued that Tilles could not afford the anti-rejection medication that would run between \$1,000 and \$3,000 a month for the rest of his life. A survivor of the Theresienstadt ghetto in Czechoslovakia, Tilles was faced with the prospect of possibly losing his life over the cost of prescription drugs. Instead, Tilles and his wife fought a pitched battle to convince the doctors that they could cover the expenses.

Eight years after receiving an adolescent's heart, Tilles, now 74, is indeed struggling with staggering medical bills. From a combined monthly income of \$1,600, the Tilleses are left with just \$300 once they pay for rent and medicine. Meanwhile, the price of the drugs is rising. The Tilleses have sold their baby-bedding company and moved from Los Angeles's Fairfax district to more modest lodgings in the San Fernando Valley. The monthly pension Tilles receives for having worked as a dental technician at two different labs, and as a night watchman for a brief time, now barely makes a dent in the couple's expenses. Although he benefits from Medicare, no supplemental insurance company will take on Tilles as a client. If not for the Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles, which kicks in about \$500 a month for pharmaceutical costs, the Tilleses would have no discretionary income.

Tilles is but one of a growing number of Holocaust survivors living in America who have seen their living standard slashed by the double-edged sword of infirmity and rising health-care costs, which have jumped by between 10% and 15% per year for the past three years. The National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 recently found that 23% of survivors are disabled and unable to work, compared to 5% of all Jewish seniors. Meanwhile, 27% of survivors described their health as "poor," compared to only 8% of all Jewish seniors.

The living conditions of needy survivors in the United States and other countries have received renewed scrutiny as a federal judge in Brooklyn prepares to decide how to spend unclaimed funds totaling up to \$600 million from a Holocaust restitution settlement. U.S. District Court Judge Edward Korman has called for public comments on how to dole out

funds leftover from a \$1.25 billion legal settlement between Holocaust survivors and Swiss banks. Heirs to holders of Swiss bank accounts so far have laid claim to less than \$200 million of an available \$800 million in looted account funds. Survivor groups from Israel, the United States and the former Soviet Union are all staking claim to the so-called heirless funds.

In the past, survivors from the former Soviet Union have received the lion's share of unclaimed funds made available to survivors because they were deemed to be the neediest population. American survivor groups, however, say they have been shortchanged, pointing to needy survivors in this country as proof. Advocates of Jewish education are also fighting for a piece of the pie, to the consternation of survivor activists who insist that the restituted funds should go to the victims of Nazism, like Melvin Tilles.

Although the Tilleses must stretch their earnings by bargain hunting — a loaf of day-old bread can be had at the local bakery for only \$1 — neither of them is complaining. "I owe a fortune for my heart," Tilles said. "But I'm thankful for what I have."

Several miles south in the heavily Jewish Pico-Robertson neighborhood, Sarah, a wheelchair-bound Holocaust survivor, has less to be thankful for. She scrapes by on \$50 a month after paying her rent and medical expenses.

A child survivor rescued by the Kindertransport, Sarah, who asked that her real name not be used, suffered illnesses and abuses during and after the war that are often too painful for her to recount. It is difficult for her to keep a steady voice when speaking about her life. Polio and cancer have left her almost completely dependent on a home attendant who visits her during the week, the cost of which is covered by the state and funds from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. On the weekends, Sarah has no choice but to pay out-of-pocket for the attendant, usually with money the Jewish Family Service has given her to buy food.

A recipient of Medi-Cal, California's version of Medicaid, Sarah is one of millions who may be affected by a proposed \$900 million cut to the program proposed in Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's budget plan. Medi-Cal is a federal-state partnership that provides health insurance for the poor and disabled. California already ranks in the bottom tenth of states in Medicaid reimbursement to health care providers.

If the proposed budget cut passes, the Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles will lose 10% — about \$4.5 million — of its state funding for its case management program and adult health-care centers, according to the executive director of the Jewish Family Service, Paul Castro.

As of January 1, at least two major California HMOs used by many Medicare beneficiaries — Kaiser-Permanente and Blue Shield — stopped covering brand-name prescription drugs, said Paula Fern, program manager for the Holocaust Survivor Program for the Jewish Family Service. Many survivors use drugs, including the cholesterol inhibitor Lipitor, for which there is no generic version. In the first week of January, Fern has already received calls from 20 clients, each requesting more than \$300 in assistance because of the restrictions. In addition, she said, Kaiser is doing away with its one-time \$500 hospital fee and is now charging \$200 for every day spent in a hospital.

Meanwhile, the caseload of survivors served by Jewish Family Service has been growing by 20% each year and mushroomed to roughly 550 in 2003 from 200 in 1997.

"It's a huge amount of money," Fern said of the rising costs. "I don't know how people are going to pay these kinds of bills. So many of our clients don't qualify for public benefits because they have a little more than the \$2,000 in savings," making them ineligible for Medi-Cal.

Sarah does not seem capable of absorbing any additional expenses. She receives \$700 a month for disability, which is just enough to cover her rent. And a monthly check of \$140 from a German reparation fund pays for local telephone access, food and drugs not covered by Medi-Cal. She receives seven frozen dinners a week from a "meals on wheels" program and lives on cheese sandwiches and tea for lunch. Rather than calling her daughter, she now waits for her daughter to call her, in order to avoid long-distance charges.

"If I have enough money," she said, "I go and buy a salad once a week."

An émigré from Israel who arrived in the United States in 1982, Sarah fits the profile laid out in a recent report from the National Jewish Population Survey, which found that 51% of Holocaust survivors who immigrated to the United States after 1965 are living in poverty.

The report shows that the median income of survivors who came after 1965 is just \$8,600. Survivors who arrived here before 1965 have fared much better, with a median income of \$41,000 and fewer than 1% living below the poverty line.

Despite her own predicament, Sarah has a more pressing concern. The fire and police departments in her city are being threatened with funding cuts, and she has taken it upon herself to help them.

She wrote a letter to Schwarzenegger beseeching him to do everything in his power to prevent the budget cut. Sarah is not driven by altruism alone. The uniformed officers have saved her life 17 times, she said, by rushing her to the hospital, or merely picking her up when she fell out of her wheelchair. In one instance, when the local disability transportation service was several hours late, the firefighters came to her rescue.

"They came with two big trucks from the fire department," Sarah said. "They carried me to a small van, put my wheelchair on the big truck, and when they drove off with me they blew the siren all the way home."

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This story was sent to you by: bfriedman

State denies S. Florida seniors an extra cut of federal funds

By Diane C. Lade
Staff writer

November 21, 2003

State officials have decided not to use updated 2002 census figures when it comes time in January to hand out federal dollars for senior centers, home-delivered meals and transportation.

The decision by the Florida Department of Elder Affairs means Broward and Palm Beach counties won't get the \$1.1 million windfall that would have come their way, as the new numbers showed the two counties had more minority seniors than previously estimated. The state's funding allocation formula gives extra weight to districts with large numbers of poor, minorities and frail seniors.

Edith Lederberg, who leads the Broward Area Agency on Aging, supports Elder Affairs' choice, even though her area stood to get \$510,244 on top of the \$4.9 million in Older Americans Act dollars it receives now. But under that plan, South Florida's substantial gain would have meant that more rural regions, which had few minorities and shrinking elder populations, would get no increase.

Disagreements over a 1987 funding-formula change resulted in a lawsuit filed by the Miami-Dade County area agency and state legislators. They said the new rules discriminated against the poor, blacks and Hispanics. The court ruled in their favor and required that those factors be included in the formula used today.

"The infighting becomes ridiculous. We're all out trying to do the same thing, help seniors," said Lederberg, whose organization picks which local providers get the federal contracts and monitors how the money is spent.

Robert McFalls, who became the Palm Beach County area agency's chief executive officer last month, said he is trying to get additional information about funding fluctuations over the years in his five-county district, which would have gained \$563,175 with the latest census numbers.

The extra money would have come in handy, as demand for federally financed services assisting the most disabled and isolated seniors is growing rapidly. Area agency directors say there probably will be no increase in Florida's \$71.5 million share of Older Americans Act money this coming year, which means waiting lists for some programs may grow.

There are about 200 Palm Beach County seniors waiting for home-delivered meals. Broward's Meals on Wheels program, which for years has been without a regular waiting list, has 35 people on standby.

"We are getting smashed with referrals, and our Older Americans Act money hasn't changed substantially in 10 years," said Peggy Miller, Meals on Wheels executive director.

Program workers had considered cutting back the meals some seniors received to stretch the money. And they are encouraging seniors who can afford it to share the expense. So far only 131 out of 1,500 meal recipients give a donation, and federal regulations don't allow Meals on Wheels to assess fees.

"I'm worried about how long our money is going to last and what will happen to those who truly can't afford food when it runs out," Miller said.

Diane C. Lade can be reached at dlade@sun-sentinel.com or 561-243-6618.

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Burt Neuborne
John Norton Pomeroy Professor of Law
Legal Director, Brennan Center for Justice

December 16, 2003

Hon. Edward R. Korman
Chief Judge
United States District Court
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

In re Holocaust Victims Assets Litigation, No. CV-96-4849(ERK)(MDG)

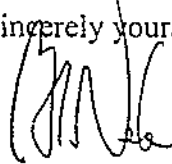
Dear Judge Korman:

I have reviewed the materials submitted by Sam Dubbin on December 11, 2003. Technical issues of standing remain, since it is unclear whether an organization like HSF-USA that apparently consists solely of other membership organizations has standing to raise the rights of members of the component organizations. I do not believe, however, that it is appropriate to place unduly difficult procedural obstacles in the path of needy class members wishing to challenge the Court's allocation decisions. I note that Mr. Dubbin's December 11, 2003 materials include for the first time record evidence that at least one of the component organizations has members who appear to have individual standing to challenge the Court's Looted Assets class allocation formula. Accordingly, while Mr. Dubbin's initial submission failed to demonstrate standing, I believe that his most recent submission satisfies minimal Article III standing requirements.

On the merits, as I have argued to the Court, I do not believe that Mr. Dubbin's submissions require reconsideration of the Court's original allocation formula in connection with the supplemental distribution of \$60 million in interest to extremely poor members of the Looted Assets class. While his materials indicate that needy survivors reside in the United States, there is virtually no effort to compare the levels of need that exist in different geographical areas, or the alternative resources, both governmental and private, that exist to meet the varying levels of needs. Thus, on this record, the Court's decision to accept the Special Master's recommendation to focus the bulk of the cy pres funds on destitute survivors in the former Soviet Union appears well within its discretionary authority.

I note that no decision has been made concerning an allocation formula in connection with the anticipated distribution of residual funds that may be reallocated to the Looted Assets class from the Deposited Assets class. At an appropriate time, I plan to submit a recommendation on behalf of class counsel concerning the amount of any reallocation, and the appropriate formula for its allocation. The final decision, of course, rests within the Court's discretion.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Burt Neuborne". The signature is stylized and cursive, with a large initial "B" and "N".

Burt Neuborne

cc: Sam Dubbin
Judah Gribetz



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John Norton Pomeroy Professor of Law
Legal Director, Brennan Center for Justice

December 22, 2003

Alex Moskovic
Child Survivors/Hidden Children
of the Holocaust Inc.
7529 S.E. Bay Cedar Circle
Hobe Sound, FL 33455

Dear Mr. Moskovic:

I have received your recent letter questioning the allocation of funds for poor Holocaust survivors. I hope to explain to you why Judge Korman has allocated a significant percentage of the available funds for the relief of destitute survivors in the former Soviet Union – the so-called “double victims” of both Hitler and Stalin.

Until very recently, all funds in the Swiss bank case were allocated pursuant to a court-approved plan. Under the court-approved plan, most of the money - \$800 million - was set aside for the return of Holocaust-era Swiss bank accounts. Other money – approximately \$200 million - was set aside for more than 130,000 surviving Jewish slave laborers. A relatively small sum was also set aside for refugees who were denied entry into Switzerland because they were Jews. The sum of \$100 million, plus a supplement of \$105 million from interest, was set aside to aid the poorest survivors.

In deciding where the money for the poorest survivors should go, Judge Korman compared the plight of poor survivors in the former Soviet Union, Israel, and the United States. He found that 135,000 known elderly survivors in the FSU were destitute, and were dependent on the Swiss bank funds for supplemental food packages and fuel in winter. He also found that while poor survivors also lived in Israel and the United States, government assistance and funds available from the surrounding Jewish community made their plight, while very disturbing, somewhat less desperate than the plight of survivors in the FSU. Accordingly, Judge Korman allocated 75% of the funds for needy survivors in the FSU.

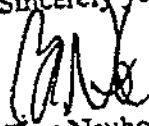
Please understand that the allocation decision was not made lightly. It is terrible to hear about poor Holocaust survivors living in need in Israel and the United States. It is, in my opinion, a scandal that the wealthiest Jewish community in history, living in the midst of the wealthiest country on earth, is failing to care for needy survivors. But 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.

ROM : Jo Moskovic

We are now at a turning point in the Swiss bank case. After several years of intensive efforts to identify the owners of Swiss bank accounts, we may be reaching a point where we can release some of the \$800 million that had been set aside for the return of bank accounts. Judge Korman has asked for suggestions by the end of January on how unused bank account funds should be allocated. No decision has been made about whether the existing allocation formula will be used.

Once all the suggestions have been filed, Judge Korman will, once again, review all available data on where the poorest survivors live, and what government and private resources are available to meet their needs. He will then make the very difficult choice about how the undistributed bank account funds should be allocated in order to assist the survivors who are most in need. I expect his decision in the late Spring. We acknowledge your concerns, and respect your views. Please help us to carry out this difficult task with mutual respect and dignity.

Sincerely yours,



Burt Neuborne
Lead Settlement Counsel



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John Norton Pomeroy Professor of Law
Legal Director, Brennan Center for Justice

December 22, 2003

Leo Rechter, Executive Director
 National Association of Jewish
 Holocaust Survivors (NAHOS)
 P.O. Box 670125
 Station C, Main Street
 Flushing, New York 11367

Dear Mr. Rechter:

I have followed your discussions in the NAHOS newsletter over the allocation of Swiss Bank Settlement funds. While no one, least of all me, is immune from criticism, I want to assure you that I have attempted to act in a principled manner throughout the settlement and distribution process.

Survivors residing in the United States have received a fair, proportionate share of all funds distributed to individuals. Of the \$207 million distributed to surviving slave laborers, more than 20% has gone to residents of the United States. Of the \$136 million distributed to the heirs of Swiss bank account holders, more than 20% has gone to residents of the United States. You, rather unfairly, completely ignored this point.

Moreover, with the limited exception of the funds allocated to the Looted Assets class, all allocations of Swiss bank funds have been made in connection with individual claims. Until now, it would have been illegal for the Court to divert money that may have belonged to individuals in order to provide assistance to poor survivors. It is in that context that I made it clear in the letters you quoted that we could not treat the Swiss settlement fund as a charity. You, rather unfairly, failed to note the context of the letters you quoted.

It is true that, until now, the bulk of the so-called Looted Assets funds, which have been designated for the relief of the poorest survivors, have been earmarked for destitute Jewish survivors in the former Soviet Union. In deciding where the money for the poorest survivors should go, Judge Korman compared the relative needs of poor survivors in the former Soviet Union, Israel, and the United States. He found that 135,000 known elderly Jewish survivors in the FSU were destitute, and were dependent on the Swiss bank funds for supplemental food packages and fuel in winter. He also found that while poor survivors also live in Israel and the United States, government assistance and funds available from the surrounding Jewish community make their plight, while very disturbing, somewhat less desperate than the plight of survivors in the FSU. Accordingly, until now, Judge Korman has allocated the bulk of the Looted Assets funds for needy survivors in the FSU.

Please understand that Judge Korman's allocation decision was not made lightly. It is terrible to hear about poor Holocaust survivors living in need in the United States. It is, in my opinion, a scandal that the wealthiest Jewish community in history, living in the midst of the wealthiest country on earth, is failing to care for needy survivors. But every penny in Swiss bank funds that we divert from the FSU to the United States means less money that is available for a survivor in Russia or the Ukraine.

We are now at a turning point in the Swiss bank case. After several years of intensive efforts to identify the owners of Swiss bank accounts, we may be reaching a point where we can release some of the \$800 million that had been set aside for the return of bank accounts. Judge Korman has asked for suggestions by the end of January on how any unused bank account funds should be allocated. No decision has been made about whether the existing allocation formula will be used in the future. Once all the suggestions are filed, Judge Korman will, once again, review all available data on where the poorest survivors live, and consider the government and private resources available to meet their needs. He will then decide how undistributed Swiss bank account funds should be allocated in order to assist poor survivors who are most in need. I expect his decision in the late Spring. Instead of kibbitzing, you could perform a real service if you provided Judge Korman with real numbers of survivors in need, and helped to compare the levels of need in the United States and the FSU.

Sincerely yours,



Burt Neuborne

cc: Hon. Edward Korman
Judah Gribetz

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JAKE FARBER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOHN R. FISHEL
PRESIDENT

March 22, 2002

Hon. Michael B. Mukasey
United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
United States Courthouse
500 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10007

Re: Brauns/Mandil/Bygart/Goldstein-Lightner/Sladek and Haberfeld, et al
Vs. Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. et.al. 01 Civ. 9498 (MBM)

DECLARATION OF JOHN FISHEL

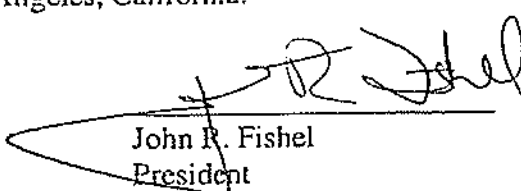
I, John Fishel, declare:

That I am the President of the Jewish Federation of Los Angeles and have been so since 1992. In my capacity as President I am familiar with demographic population studies concerning America's second largest Holocaust survivor population. If asked, I could and would competently testify under oath to the following:

California is home to approximately 14,000 registered Holocaust survivors and in Los Angeles alone there are 71,000 heirs of Holocaust survivors. These estimates are low; they do not include non-registered survivors such as Jews from the Former Soviet Union and non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust who reside in California.

One third of survivor households live in poverty. The median age of survivors is over 80 years old. It is estimated that hundreds of our Holocaust survivors die each month and the rate of mortality is increasing.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the above is true and correct. Executed this 22nd day of March in 2002 in Los Angeles, California.


John R. Fishel
President

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