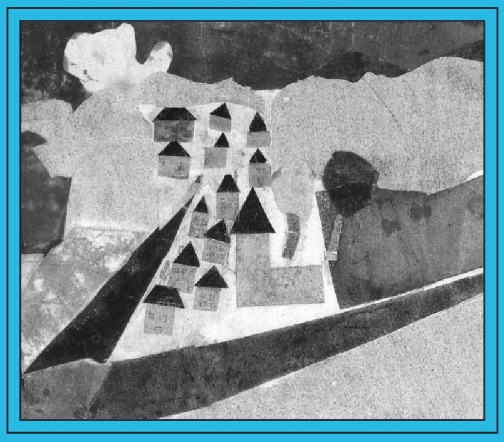
THE BLUE CARD CALENDAR



5776

THE BLUE CARD is a charitable organization aiding Holocaust survivors since 1934. It is dedicated to the support of European Jewish survivors and their descendants in this country, who still suffer from the aftereffects of Nazi persecution, are sick or emotionally unstable, have been unable to achieve economic independence, or have lost it through sickness or old age; in many cases the Holocaust has deprived them of family. The Blue Card's activities aren't duplicated by any other Jewish welfare agency. During the year 2014, The Blue Card made grants amounting to nearly $2.5 million. This brings the grant total since The Blue Card's inception to $30 million.

THE BLUE CARD mirrors the social conscience of our community. We hope it will be important to you, and that you will remember it in your last will. Your contribution is fully tax deductible.

THE BLUE CARD has been publishing this calendar for its friends and friends-to-be for more than 50 years in order to remind them, throughout the year, that there is an organization which is always ready to render assistance to our neediest.

PLEASE SEE the inside back cover of this calendar for more information about The Blue Card.

A copy of the most recent financial report may be obtained from The Blue Card, Inc., 171 Madison Ave. Suite 1405, New York, NY 10016.

Front cover: A drawing of the Terezin concentration camp made in 1943 by Hanuš Weinberg, aged 11 at the time.

Back cover: Detail of the gates at Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, designed by Roman Halter.

THE BLUE CARD CALENDAR

For 5776 (2015-2016 C.E.)

ITS THEME:
BOOKS ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST

Published by
THE BLUE CARD, Inc.®
Serving needy Jewish Holocaust survivors since 1939
171 Madison Ave., Suite 1405
New York, NY 10016, USA
Tel.: (212) 239-2251
Fax: (212) 594-6881

Visit our Web site: www.BlueCardFund.org
E-mail: info@bluecardfund.org

5776

INTRODUCTION

The year 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of the formal end of World War II and the conclusion of the Holocaust, but the Holocaust continues to be a subject of intense study and analysis, for a host of reasons. Among them is the founding premise of The Blue Card: the devastating and lasting effect that the Holocaust has had on survivors and their descendants.

In this edition of the calendar we look at a selection of books written about the Holocaust. The literature is vast and beyond the ability of any one individual to read and grasp, but it is part of our collective obligation to make an effort.

Among our list of books, we include a number of memoirs by those who lived in the concentration camps. These are enormously powerful on many levels: for the level of deprivation and inhumanity they encountered, but especially for their resilience of spirit, and for the way in which they joined together to cope.

Individual stories can have a powerful effect, in part because the totality of what happened is incomprehensible. As Anne Frank's protector Miep Gies wrote: "Anne's life and death were her own individual fate, an individual fate that happened six million times over. Anne cannot, and should not, stand for the many individuals whom the Nazis robbed of their lives ... But her fate helps us grasp the immense loss the world suffered because of the Holocaust."

In the same vein we've included a remarkable book of children's drawings and poems from the Terezín concentration camp. It feels impossibly cruel that children should have been victims, and we feel for both their suffering and for what was lost by their murder. And we are reminded that children continue to be prey in any number of places around the world.

The books in this selection also deal with the rich cultures and ways of life that were upended. Many Holocaust victims came from families that had lived in their respective locations for many hundreds of years. Some were highly assimilated into the cultures around them and others were more insular, but all those cultures provided a context and basis for living that was destroyed.

Viktor Frankl's book discusses the psychology of coping with the conditions in the camps, and point the way to ways of helping people recover. The *Maus* books are in large part about the next generation and its relation to the past. Charlotte Delbo's books remind us that Holocaust victims included people in addition to Jews. Thomas Keneally tells us about one of the most noteworthy of the righteous. And Daniel Goldhagen discusses the roots of German antisemitism and the question of responsibility.

Together, these books are both a chronicle of what happened and a reminder that we must remain vigilant and speak out in the face of injustice.

This year's edition was edited by Ralph Hammelbacher. Hella Hammelbacher created the original design, which was ably realized by Jacqueline Enrique.



Elie Wiesel at age 15.

Elie Wiesel (who will be honored at The Blue Card's annual benefit dinner on November 16, 2015) was born in Transylvania, Romania, and grew up primarily speaking Yiddish. Native-born Jews were able to live in relative peace in Transylvania until Germany's invasion of Hungary in March, 1944, but that was upended shortly afterward. Wiesel and his family were deported to Auschwitz along with many others from the community.

Night is surely one of the most powerful and unsparing books ever written. It is simultaneously a remembrance, a novel and a book of philosophy. It describes the experience of the ghetto, deportation, the unspeakable concentration camps, a death march and liberation. But its larger themes are questions of faith in God and faith in human relationships, including the narrator's own conflicted feelings about his father, a fellow inmate.

One of the most influential books about the Holocaust, Night has been read and discussed by millions. For his work speaking out for human rights, Elie Wiesel was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986, and on his own and through the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity he remains active to this day.

Elul 5775 - Tishri 5776 — **SEPTEMBER 2015**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 Labor Day	8	9	10	11	12
13 Erev Rosh Hashana	14 Tishri 1 5776 Rosh Hashana	15 Rosh Hashana Second Day	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Erev Yom Kippur	23 Yom Kippur	24	25	26
27	28 Succoth 1st Day	29 Succoth 2nd Day	30			



Roman Halter in 2009, with stained glass windows he created.

Roman Halter (a cousin of Ralph Hammelbacher's wife, Faith Halter), was born in the village of Chodecz in Poland. His gripping book *Roman's Journey* relates his experiences during and immediately after the Holocaust. It is a remarkable tale of survival and the resilience of the human spirit.

Through a combination of force of will and sheer luck he successively survived a multitude of travails — including the massacre of Jews in Chodecz, the Lodz Ghetto, the Auschwitz and Stutthof concentration camps, forced labor, the bombing of Dresden, a death march, and hiding out in the home of a righteous German couple. Throughout, he was motivated by his grandfather's dying wish that Roman tell the world what was being done to the Jewish people.

After the war, Roman became a noted London-based architect and artist. His works included stained glass windows for a number of synagogues and the gates of Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial and resource center in Jerusalem (see the back cover of this calendar).

Tishri - Heshvan 5776 — **OCTOBER 2015**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4 Hoshana Rabba	5 Shemini Atzeret	6 Simchat Torah	7	8	9	10
11	12 Columbus Day	13	14 Heshvan 1	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Władysław Szpilman in 1948.

Władysław Szpilman's story of surviving the Holocaust in Warsaw was chronicled in his book *The Pianist*, made into an extraordinary movie by Roman Polanski in 2002.

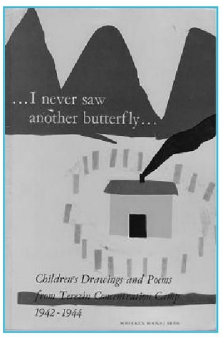
Szpilman, a successful pianist and composer, was forced into the Warsaw Ghetto with his family in 1940. For a time, he was able to continue working as a musician, but that ended with the deportations — including those of his family, who all died during the Holocaust. Szpilman joined the resistance, and managed to hide under harrowing conditions in several places in Warsaw during 1943 and 1944. He was discovered in a derelict building by a German officer in late 1944, and the officer, moved by Szpilman's playing of the piano that remained in the building, helped Szpilman survive.

Szpilman was playing Chopin's *Nocturne in C sharp minor* on Polish Radio in 1939 when bombs interrupted the broadcast. When he returned to the radio in 1945, he resumed playing the Chopin work.

Originally published under a different title in 1946, the book was rediscovered by Szpilman's son and republished in 1998.

Heshvan - Kislev 5776 — **NOVEMBER 2015**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Daylight Time Ends	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 Veteran's Day	12	13 Kislev 1	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 Thanksgiving	27	28
29	30					

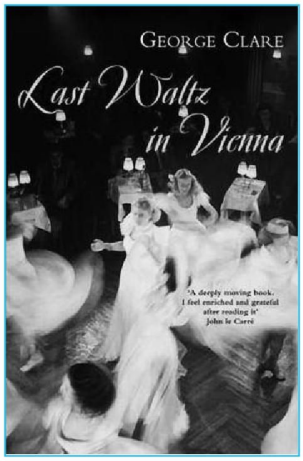


In 1942, the Germans, looking for a place to send Jewish artists, intellectuals and spiritual leaders among others, established a ghetto at Terezin (called Theresienstadt in German), located in Bohemia in what is today the Czech Republic. At Terezin, some Jews were permitted artistic expression, and in fact a rich culture emerged, even under the appalling circumstances. Though in 1944 the Germans succeeded in duping the International Red Cross into believing Terezin was a "model town," it was in fact a concentration camp, where tens of thousands died as a result of mistreatment and others were deported to death camps. Of the approximately 15,000 children under 15 who passed through Terezin, only about 100 survived.

A remarkable woman named Friedl Dicker-Brandeis taught art to many of the children of Terezin, collecting art materials to make it possible and refusing payment. She created a world where the children were able to escape the hardships around them and to create art. Two suitcases of artworks survived the war. ~~They have~~ been published with accompanying poems in a book called *I Never Saw Another Butterfly*, and exhibited in a number of places, including the U.S. Memorial Holocaust Museum. The book is extraordinarily moving. The children were able to find beauty around them, and drew and wrote about the world around them in a clear-eyed way.

Kislev - Tevet 5776 — **DECEMBER 2015**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6 Hanukkah First Candle	7 Hanukkah First Day	8	9	10	11	12
13 Tevet 1	14 Hanukkah 8th Day	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26
27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve		



George Clare, the son of Austrian Jews, was born with the name Georg Klaar in Vienna. The family saw the dangers posed by Hitler early on, and left Austria — George Clare for Ireland in 1938 at the age of 17, and his parents, sure that France would be safe, for Paris. Clare then went to England and joined the British Army. His parents were eventually deported from a village in the south of France to Auschwitz, where they were murdered.

In *Last Waltz in Vienna: The Rise and Destruction of a Family, 1842-1942*, Clare meticulously writes about the life of his family in Austria, going back generations and detailing their assimilation, pride in Austrian culture, accumulation of beautiful possessions, and foibles — and what the loss of these things meant. Weaving together strands of history and personal narrative, Clare vividly explores the meaning of culture and the effect of its loss, themes that resonate for all Holocaust survivors and their descendants.

Tevet - Shevat 5776 — **JANUARY 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 New Year's Day	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11 Shevat 1	12	13	14	15	16
17	18 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25 Tu B'Shevat	26	27	28	29	30



Art Spiegelman's Self-Portrait With Maus Mask

Art Spiegelman is the son of Polish Holocaust survivors. In 1972, he began recording conversations with his father, Vladek, about ~~his~~ Vladek's experiences in Poland and at Auschwitz, and published a three-page comic strip called *Maus*. Spiegelman subsequently serialized *Maus* in *Raw* magazine between 1980 and 1991. The chapters were collected into books in 1986 and 1991, called *Maus* and *Maus II* respectively. In 1992, *Maus* was awarded a Pulitzer Prize, the first and so far only graphic novel to win.

Representing the characters as animals, *Maus* tells Vladek's story and that of the Holocaust. It also deals with Spiegelman's relationship with his father as he hears the father's story: "*Maus* is not what happened in the past, but rather what the son understands of the father's story. ... [It is] an autobiographical history of my relationship with my father…" The graphic novel form lends the story tremendous immediacy.

The books have had an extraordinary impact, forming the basis of many school and university courses and forming the basis of a vast amount of critical literature.

Shevat - Adar I 5776 — **FEBRUARY 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10 Adar I 1	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday	13
14 Valentine's Day	15 Presidents Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Washington's Birthday	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Leap Day					



Title pages of the first edition of Anne Frank's book, originally published with the title Het Achterhuis, *or* "The Back House."

Anne Frank was born in Germany and moved with her family to Amsterdam when she was 4. In 1942, when she was 13, the family went into hiding in an "annex" in the building of one of the businesses that Anne's father, Otto Frank, had owned. Anne began keeping a diary, and continued to do so until the family's betrayal and subsequent deportation to Auschwitz in 1944. Anne died in Bergen-Belsen in 1945.

Published after the war, Anne Frank's diary remains one of the most affecting literary works of all time, translated into dozens of languages and adapted into plays and films. In a lucid way, and with growing ability, Anne wrote of the evolving relationships within her family, about the family with which the Franks shared the annex, her coming of age, her aspirations, the deprivations they suffered, her belief in God, and human identity.

The universality of the themes about which she wrote, Anne's growth as a writer and human being, and the fantastic injustice of her (and others') life being cut short all contribute to the powerful feelings this book enduringly evokes.

Adar I - Adar II 5776 — **MARCH 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 Adar II 1	12
13 Daylight Time Begins	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23 Erev Purim	24 Purim	25	26
27 Easter Sunday	28	29	30	31		



Primo Levi was born in Turin, Italy, and studied chemistry. He became a resistance fighter in 1943, after the Germans occupied northern Italy. Arrested in December of that year, he was transported two months later to the Monowitz camp in Poland, a part of the Auschwitz complex. He remained there for eleven months, until the camp was liberated by the Soviet army in January, 1945.

Returning to Turin, Levi began writing *If This Is a Man* in 1946 during off hours while working in a paint factory. (It was later published in the U.S. as *Survival in Auschwitz*.) The book is a literary classic for the extraordinary detail and clarity with which he recounts his experiences. He survived the most appalling conditions, characteristic of Auschwitz: disease, starvation and extreme cold. His narrative is unsparing of his captors and of himself, and chronicles the effect on humans of complete deprivation. The book opens with a poem that concludes with an invocation to remember.

Levi became one of the greatest writers of our times, writing nonfiction, a novel and poetry. He died in 1987.

Adar II - Nisan 5776 — **APRIL 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Nisan 1
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 Erev Passover	23 Passover 1st Day
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 Passover 8th Day

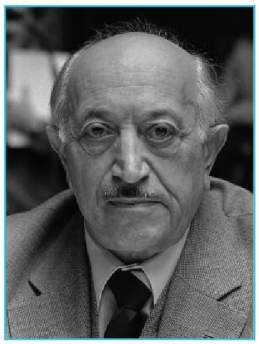


Charlotte Delbo, born near Paris in 1913, was devoted to the theater and politically active from an early age, joining the French Young Women's Communist League. She was in Argentina when Germany invaded France in 1940, but instead of remaining in safety even as friends were being put to death, she chose to return to Paris in 1941 and joined the resistance. She and her husband were arrested in 1942 for distributing anti-German leaflets, and her husband was subsequently killed.

Delbo was deported, together with other female non-Jewish political prisoners, to Auschwitz. Her experiences became the subject of the trilogy *Auschwitz and After*. Although she wrote the three books soon after the war, she waited nearly 20 years to publish the first volume. These works contain poems and prose, and describe in the most vivid way how Auschwitz nullified the inhabitants' identities, and imprinted a permanent sense on fear on the survivors.

Nisan - Iyar 5776 — **MAY 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5 Yom Hashoah	6	7
8 Mother's Day	9 Iyar 1	10	11	12 Israel Independence Day	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30 Memorial Day	31				



Simon Wiesenthal was born in 1908 in what is now Ukraine. He was arrested in 1941 in Poland, and was sent to a succession of concentration camps, which he ultimately survived. After the war, he devoted his life to tracking down Nazi perpetrators of crimes against Jews, and played a part in the capture of Adolf Eichmann.

The Sunflower is one of the most discussed and provocative books among all the books about the Holocaust. In a novelistic account, Wiesenthal wrote of the moral dilemma posed by something that happened to him. On a work detail, he was brought to a hospital and taken to the bedside of a dying young SS soldier. The soldier, covered in bandages, confesses to having burned a building with 300 Jews inside and to shooting those who fled. The soldier seeks forgiveness from a Jew before he dies. Wiesenthal listens and then leaves without saying a word.

Wiesenthal was haunted by the question of whether he had done the right thing. The book is in two parts: the narrative, and then a set of responses from 53 people (in the latest edition), grappling with the most difficult issues of forgiveness, redemption, moral capability, right and wrong. These discussions continue to matter very much in the present day.

Iyar - Sivan 5776 **JUNE 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7 Sivan 1	8	9	10	11 Erev Shavuot
12 Shavuot 1st Day	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Father's Day	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



Oskar Schindler

In 1980, the Australian novelist Thomas Keneally, on a book tour in the U.S., went into a leather goods shop in Beverly Hills to ask about briefcases. The proprietor, Poldek Pfefferberg, told him about how German industrialist Oskar Schindler saved the lives of Pfefferberg and some 1,200 other Jews, and showed him files that were stored in the back of the shop. Keneally agreed to write about it, and the result, a novel published as *Schindler's Ark* and as *Schindler's List* in the U.S., has become one of the most widely read and discussed stories from the Holocaust. This was especially true after Steven Spielberg made the film *Schindler's List*, considered among the greatest films of all time.

True to life, Keneally depicts Schindler as a flawed human being, a bon vivant who drank and pursued women, but who when the situation of the Jews in his employ became critical was relentless in his efforts to save them. The book also captures the stories of some of the Jews who were saved by Schindler, and of some of those whom he was not able to save — all against the backdrop of the Krakow ghetto and the Plaszów concentration camp.

Sivan - Tammuz 5776 **JULY 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7 Tammuz 1	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30



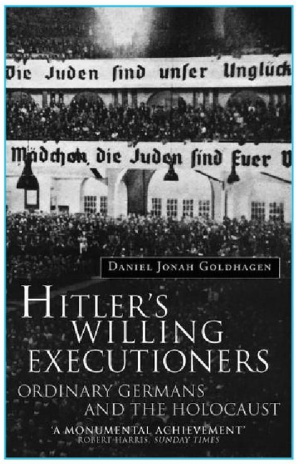
Viktor Frankl's towering 1946 book *Man's Search for Meaning* is one of the most profound and influential explorations ever written of the psychological effects of the experience of living in, and surviving, a concentration camp. Frankl, a native of Vienna, survived four concentration camps including Auschwitz, where he was interred between 1942 and 1945. At Auschwitz, he was directed to the line bound for the gas chambers, but saved his life by moving undetected to the other line.

In his book, Frankl details the psychological stages through which the inmates passed, from shock to apathy to the depersonalization and anger experienced by the survivors. He concluded, "Everything can be taken from a man but one thing: the last of the human freedoms — to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one's own way." He said, "…happiness cannot be pursued; it must ensue. One must have a reason to 'be happy.' Once the reason is found, however, one becomes happy automatically."

The book has been read and by millions, and continues to have a profound influence.

Tammuz - Av 5776 **AUGUST 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5 Av 1	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Tisha B'Av	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Daniel Goldhagen's 1996 book *Hitler's Willing Executioners* examines why ordinary Germans were able to murder Jews and to be complicit in the extermination of European Jewry. In Goldhagen's view, the wish to despise and eliminate Jews was embedded in the German national identity, stemming originally from religious beliefs that in time moved into the secular arena. He further argues that these beliefs were unique to Germany.

Much of the book examines in detail the actions of Reserve Police Battalion 101. Taking issue with a book by Christopher Browning, Goldhagen argues that the killers were not merely obeying orders, but rather acting from the central beliefs of a culture that made such actions normal.

The book's thesis has been intensely debated, and it remains highly controversial. There is a vast body of critical discussion of the book, and it is well worth the reader's examining the various arguments.

Av - Elul 5776 — **SEPTEMBER 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4 Elul 1	5 Labor Day	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



Sir Martin Gilbert, born in London in 1936, was a historian, scholar and public intellectual whose expertise and influence extended over a wide range. Among his monumental achievements was writing, over a 20-year span, the final six volumes of the official biography of Winston Churchill. His interest in World War II was kindled in part by his experience of being sent as a child to Canada during the war. Among his many books is the definitive history *The Holocaust*, published in 1986.

Gilbert's book *Holocaust Journey* arose from a two-week journey he took in 1996 with some of his graduate students at University College, at their request. Visiting sites including Berlin, Prague, Warsaw, Krakow, Piotrkow, Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibor, Majdanek, Treblinka and Chelmno, Gilbert put together a nuanced and detailed picture of the unfolding of the Holocaust. The book, liberally illustrated with photographs and maps, is a searing reminder not only of what transpired, but also of the vast area over which it took place.

Elul 5776 - Tishri 5777 — **OCTOBER 2016**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2 Erev Rosh Hashana	3 Tishri 1 5777 Rosh Hashana	4 Rosh Hashana Second Day	5	6	7	8
9	10 Columbus Day	11 Erev Yom Kippur	12 Yom Kippur	13	14	15
16	17 Succoth 1st Day	18 Succoth 2nd Day	19	20	21	22
23 Hoshana Rabba 30	24 Shemini Atzeret 31	25 Simchat Torah	26	27	28	29

Established in Germany in 1934, The Blue Card's sole purpose was to provide financial assistance to Jews fleeing from that country's growing persecution. It was re-established in the United States in 1939, to continue aiding refugees escaping from the Nazi horror. Today, it is the only organization in the United States whose sole mission is to aid needy Holocaust survivors by providing cash assistance.

Description of Our Programs

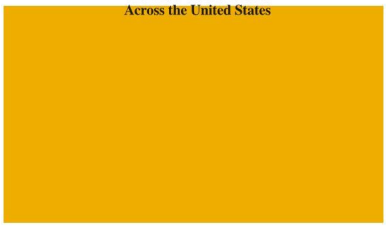
The Blue Card provides assistance through the following core programs:

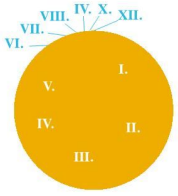
- **Emergency Cash Assistance Program:** provides for survivors' most immediate needs by helping with the cost of medicine, rent, homecare, food and other essentials. The Holocaust Survivor Emergency Cash Assistance Program is funded by the Claims Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.
- **Dental Care:** named after Curt C. and Else Silberman, provides much needed funding toward dental care, especially in a time of federal budget cuts.
- **Stipend Program:** supports the most poverty-stricken survivors with monthly checks.
- **Jewish Holiday Program:** provides financial assistance for the High Holidays, Hanukkah and Passover, giving survivors the financial means to have a happier holiday season.
- **Summer Vacation Program:** named after Adolph and Lotte Rosenberg, offers a free summer vacation program to needy survivors in the New York area. Survivors are provided with handicapped-accessible accommodations, transportation, scheduled meals, and a well planned itinerary, making the program structured, safe and group oriented.
- **The Telephone Emergency Response Program:** named after Jakob Mogilnik, provides an emergency response system to Holocaust survivors who do not have the financial resources for installation, service and maintenance. The operator answers in Yiddish, German, Russian, Hungarian or other, and then follows up should there be an emergency.
- **Mazel Tov Birthday Program:** provides survivors with a check and a card on their birthday. Receiving a birthday card means a great deal to survivors who lost their intire families during the war.
- **Vitamins Program:** provides Holocaust survivors with multivitamins, minerals and supplements, and liquid meals.
- **Bring a Smile Program:** named after Sonia and Max Lonstein, provides additional support for terminally ill Holocaust survivors. The program essentially grants survivors their final wish.
- **The Siggi B. Wilzig Fighting Cancer Together Program:** offers aid to Holocaust survivors battling cancer. Assistance is available for transportation to appointments, medical co-pays, nutrition and emotional support.
- **The Blue Card-Lissner Hospital Visitation Program:** offers volunteer visits to hospitalized Holocaust survivors who need guidance and emotional support.
- **The Nutritional Guidance Program:** named after Rita Berkowitz, provides monthly food stipends and nutritional supplements. It also educates participants on proper nutrition.

In 2014, The Blue Card distributed $2,491,702 to destitute Holocaust survivors in the United States; below is a breakdown of that number.

I.	**Emergency Cash Assistance**	$573,281
II.	**Homecare**	$560,991
III.	**Dental Care**	$396,704
IV.	**Monthly Stipend**	$384,973
V.	**Telephone Emergency Response**	$283,733
VI.	**Jewish Holiday Grant**	$129,020
VII.	**Fighting Cancer Together Program**	$56,000
VIII.	**Birthday Program**	$49,350
IX.	**Summer Vacation**	$27,340
X.	**Bring A Smile**	$21,925
XI.	**Vitamin Program**	$8,385
	Total	**$2,491,702**

The Blue Card's Clients Across the United States






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