THE BLUE CARD CALENDAR



The Blue Card Since 1934 Aiding Needy Holocaust Survivors

5780

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 agencies. During the year 2018, The Blue Card distributed nearly $3.4 million. This brings the grant total since The Blue Card's inception to over $40 million.

THE BLUE CARD continues to receive four-star ratings from Charity Navigator, a distinction awarded to only four percent of all charities. The Blue Card is Better Business Bureau (BBB) accredited.

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: Members of the first Kindertransport arriving in Harwich, England in September 1939.

Back cover: Waving goodbye to children aboard a Kindertransport train.

THE BLUE CARD CALENDAR

For 5780 (2019-2020 C.E.)

ITS THEME:

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY & THE KINDERTRANSPORT

Published by
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Serving needy Jewish Holocaust survivors since 1939
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INTRODUCTION

Last year's Blue Card calendar, for the year 5779, was about Kristallnacht, the days of November 9 and 10, 1938 when extreme violence against Jews and Jewish property took place. We also looked at Jewish emigration that took place in the years preceding Kristallnacht and in the time that followed immediately afterward.

One of the most organized and dramatic examples of that was the Kindertransport — the remarkable effort that allowed about 10,000 children, the great majority of them Jewish, to leave Germany, Austria and other countries mainly for Great Britain between November 1938 and September 1939. It was the largest organized undertaking at that time for getting refugees to safety.

In this calendar, which is a companion piece to last year's, we take a further look at the Jewish emigration from Germany that preceded Kristallnacht, and then focus on the Kindertransport, which arose from the desperate need of Jews to leave Germany and Austria and the lack of action by other countries to admit them.

The story of the Kindertransport is a complex one, with many strands. It speaks to the commitment and often bravery of private citizens in Britain and elsewhere to provide help to those in urgent need. It encompasses the willingness of the parents of many of these children (some were orphans) to send them to a safer place, knowing full well they might never see them again.

Those children, some infants and some as old as their mid-teens, were separated from their parents and abruptly moved from their homes to a foreign country where everyone was a stranger, and where in almost all cases they didn't speak the language. Although many children were able to exchange correspondence with their parents for the next two or three years, by the end of 1942 that had stopped. The great majority of the children in fact never did see their parents again.

While most of the children were treated well in Great Britain, there was also a darker side. Given the haste in which the Kindertransport was organized, checking of foster homes was often cursory. In some homes the children were mistreated, and in some cases they were expected to act as servants. And once World War II began, about 1,000 of the children were, against all reason, classified as "enemy aliens" and placed in internment camps. About 400 of them ended up deported to penal colonies in Australia and Canada.

The overwhelming majority of the children went on to lead productive lives, and many became prominent in their fields. One of them is the American sex therapist Dr. Ruth Westheimer, a friend of The Blue Card who was profiled in last year's calendar. Four of the Kindertransport children went on to win Nobel Prizes.

In the years since World War II ended, much work has gone into chronicling the history of the Kindertransport, recounting the powerful individual stories of those who participated, and in drawing lessons from what happened. It has been the subject of books, scholarly papers and museum exhibitions. Quite a few reunions, international and regional, have taken place over the years. A documentary film, *The Children Who Cheated the Nazis*, was broadcast by the BBC in 2000 and has since been shown worldwide; the family of the narrator, Richard Attenborough, took in two Kindertransport children. And a play by Diane Samuels called *Kindertransport* was first performed in 1993.

Several organizations have devoted themselves to working with Kindertransport children and their descendants, and in helping disseminate stories of the Kindertransport. Prominent among them is the Kindertransport Association, a U.S.-based nonprofit, which maintains chapters in a number of cities and which provides "an opportunity for its members to finally express and share feelings often long suppressed; to form new friendships; to enhance understanding between Kinder and their families; and to give meaning to a common historical experience." They have been exceptionally helpful in the creation of this calendar, and we hope you will peruse their website, www.kindertransport.org.

– Ralph Hammelbacher

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



Members of the Tuchmann family at their home in Nuremberg, 1931.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, the Jewish population in Germany was about 523,000 out of a total German population of 67 million (though some estimates are as high as 570,000). Jews lived throughout Germany, in cities, towns and villages. They were to a considerable degree assimilated into German life, while retaining their Jewish beliefs, worship and identity. They took pride in the German language and in German music, art and literature.

Jews as a group were economically successful, working in business and commerce, in retail trade, and as professionals such as doctors, lawyers and accountants, where they were represented in vastly greater numbers than their proportion of the population.

Those factors simultaneously made Jews convenient targets for the Nazis, and made them reluctant to leave Germany. Many initially believed that the assumption of power would have a moderating effect on the Nazi leadership.

Elul 5779 - Tishri 5780 — **SEPTEMBER 2019**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Elul 1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 Erev Rosh Hashanah	30 Tishri 1 5780 Rosh Hashanah					



Sign urging the boycott of a Jewish-owned shop in Germany, 1933.

The Nazis made life progressively more difficult for German Jews, enacting a series of laws and decrees making it illegal for them to own land, work in government, be teachers or judges, or work in a number of other professions. There was a boycott of Jewish-owned shops. The 1930s also saw the establishment of concentration camps, beginning in 1933 with Dachau, located near Munich.

One of the Jewish responses was emigration, though the scale of the emigration was limited by a number of factors: the attachment of Jews to Germany, and later, other countries' restrictive immigration policies. It is estimated that in 1933, some 37,000 Jews — about 7% of the total in Germany — departed. Tragically, many of them ended up perishing later on in the Holocaust, as they went to nearby European countries that were subsequently occupied by the Germans in World War II. The great majority of Jews in those countries did not survive the war.

Tishri - Heshvan 5780 — **OCTOBER 2019**

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



Chart defining who was a Jew, who was a "German," and who was mixed race.

Between 1934 and 1937, Jewish emigration from Germany remained at comparatively low levels, estimated at between 21,000 and 25,000 people per year.

The 1935 Nuremberg Laws codified some of the views on race contained in Nazi ideology. The laws, announced at the annual Nazi rally in Nuremberg in September 1935, revoked Jewish citizenship, declaring Jews to be "subjects of the state." They also defined who was a Jew according to ancestry, and forbade sexual relations and marriage between Jews and non-Jews. Most German Jews were alarmed by the Nuremberg Laws and saw them as a further diminishment of their freedoms. But the laws were received with a degree of equanimity by some Jews, who thought that the laws solidified their status as a minority free to develop their culture and religion.

Another factor contributing to the relatively low immigration levels was the fact that violence against Jews actually diminished somewhat in the years immediately following 1933.

Heshvan - Kislev 5780 — NOVEMBER 2019

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



Jews arrested in Baden Baden, Germany on November 10, 1938.

The year 1938, particularly the latter part of the year, marked a turning point in actions against the Jews and in the rate at which Jews left Germany.

By that time it was apparent to other governments that the refugee issue was about to become critical. Following Germany's annexation of Austria in March 1938, President Roosevelt convened a 32-nation conference in Évian, France in July to discuss the problem. But the conference produced no practical result.

The defining moment was Kristallnacht, the collective name for the events of November 8-10. As we wrote in last year's Blue Card calendar, it is likely that some Jews 2,000 died as a direct result of this pogrom — some killed by the Nazis, some by suicide, and many in concentration camps as a result of starvation, beatings and lack of medical care. There was extensive destruction of Jewish property.

Kislev - Tevet 5780 — DECEMBER 2019

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



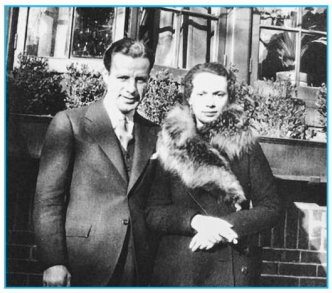
Jews outside the U.S. consulate in Austria in 1938.

Kristallnacht destroyed any remaining hopes among German Jews that their situation might remain viable, and created a sense of extreme urgency. This was reinforced by decrees in the days following Kristallnacht ordering that any still-open Jewish businesses be closed, and that Jewish children be expelled from school. Jews were ordered to pay "reparations" for cleaning up the damage done to property by the Nazis during Kristallnacht. The economic situation of many Jews, already grave, became desperate.

The U.S. maintained a quota of about 27,000 visas from Germany during most of the 1930s — a number that, remarkably, went unfilled during most of the 1930s but which was utterly inadequate to the needs of late 1938 and thereafter. In 1938, some 125,000 Jews lined up outside American consulates in search of visas, a number that grew to about 300,000 by mid-1939. While other places, including Palestine and Shanghai, were able to accept Jewish immigrants, most Jews who wished to leave were unable to. The number of Jews leaving Germany in 1938 is estimated at only 40,000.

Tevet - Shevat 5780 — JANUARY 2020

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



Eleanor and Gilbert Kraus.

With official inaction, inventive and unofficial efforts to rescue Jews took place. In a recent exhibition, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum honored several American individuals who helped.

The Philadelphians Gilbert and Eleanor Kraus and Robert Schless traveled to Vienna in 1939 and brought 50 refugee children to the U.S. The American Unitarian Association asked Waitstill and Martha Sharp to make two dangerous trips to Europe, where they aided refugees in Prague in 1939, and helped organize the transport of 27 children and 10 adults from France to the U.S. in 1940. The Quakers helped a great many refugees in Europe.

Organizations formed to help. The Emergency Rescue Committee sent a journalist named Varian Fry to France in 1940, and he helped organize the movement of Jewish refugees across the Pyrenees to Spain and Portugal, and on to the U.S. And in 1940 Eleanor Roosevelt called a meeting that led to the establishment of the U.S. Committee for the Care of European Children, which helped arrange for hundreds of children to leave Europe.

Shevat - Adar 5780 — **FEBRUARY 2020**

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



The British delegate speaking at the Évian conference, 1938.

The situation of Jews in Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe had become desperate, most other governments were not helping, and private and semiofficial efforts to assist Jews in leaving, though heroic, were necessarily small in scale and not adequate to the need. It was in this atmosphere that the idea for the Kindertransport was formed ("Kinder" means "children" in German).

The Central British Fund for German Jewry (then known as CBF, now called World Jewish Relief) was established in 1933, initially for the purpose of aiding German Jews who wished to emigrate to Palestine. By 1935, CBF's focus had changed to placing Jewish scholars at British universities. Within a couple of years, it was apparent that the need would extend far beyond what CBF and allied organizations were able to do at that point. A representative of CBF attended the July, 1938 conference organized by Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Évian, France to consider the refugee question. CBF was ignored, and the conference produced no practical result.

Adar - Nisan 5780 — **MARCH 2020**

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



A girl on the first Kindertransport, Harwich, England, December 2, 1938.

On November 15, 1938, five days after Kristallnacht, a Jewish-Quaker-British delegation met in London with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, asking that the British government permit the admission of Jewish children, without their parents, to Great Britain. The following day, the British cabinet discussed the issue, and the House of Commons debated the ensuing bill on November 21.

Sentiment for doing something was strong enough that the bill passed, but there were several conditions: children would have to be under 17 and unaccompanied, and no public funds were to be used. A bond of £50 (the equivalent of $5,600 today) would be needed for each child, and children were to leave Britain to reunite with their parents as soon as conditions permitted. At that point, the mass extermination of Jews on the European Continent was for the most part not foreseen.

Things continued to move very rapidly. British relief organizations immediately sent delegations to Germany and Austria to work out mechanisms for transporting the children, and broadcast appeals to British subjects to provide homes for them. The first Kindertransport, with about 200 children from a Jewish orphanage in Berlin that had been destroyed during Kristallnacht, arrived at the port of Harwich on December 2.

Nisan - Iyar 5780 — **APRIL 2020**

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



Nicholas Winton in 1939 with one of the children he rescued.

The efforts of Nicholas Winton were particularly noteworthy. A 29-year-old British-born Jewish stockbroker living in London, Winton was planning a skiing holiday in Switzerland in late 1938. He decided instead to go to Prague, Czechoslovakia to see if he could help in rescue efforts. Germany had annexed the Sudetenland in September 1938, creating a refugee crisis in Prague, and Hitler was making preparations to annex the remainder of Czechoslovakia (which took place in March 1939).

Winton set up shop in Prague and made contact with families who were willing to send their children to Britain. Back in London, he set up his own organization and printed official-looking stationery. He found families to guarantee homes for the children and provide a £50 bond. And he arranged transports by plane, and then by train to the Netherlands and by boat across the English Channel, using ingenuity and in some cases bribery to make things happen. In all, he rescued 669 children.

Winton's actions were forgotten for decades, until in 1988 his wife found a scrapbook in their attic that contained lists and photos of those saved. Virtually all of the children who left because of Winton's efforts had been unaware that Winton was the one responsible for saving their lives. He died in 2015 at the age of 106, after receiving many honors late in life.

Iyar - Sivan 5780 — **MAY 2020**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Mother's Day	11	12 Lag B'Omer	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 Sivan 1	25 Memorial Day	26	27	28 Erev Shavuot	29 Shavuot 1st Day	30 Shavuot 2nd Day
31						



Disembarking in Harwich, February, 1939.

The British Government never set an official limit on the number of children that could be admitted, and intense efforts continued through most of 1939 to get children out of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. It was a complex and multifaceted undertaking — in some cases by plane directly to Great Britain, and more often by train to Dutch and Belgian ports and by boat to England, usually to the port of Harwich. One of the transports at the beginning left from Hamburg, Germany, but German officials didn't want the transports interfering with the operation of their ports.

The last transport from Germany departed on September 1, 1939. Two days later, on September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany. That made further British-organized transports impossible. According to Nicholas Winton, a train had been scheduled to depart Prague on September 3, and the children were already aboard. That train had to be canceled, and most of the children aboard undoubtedly ending up perishing during the war.

Sivan - Tammuz 5780 — **JUNE 2020**

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



Susi Cohn, right, with her sister Hildelotte.

The Kindertransport Association was kind enough to arrange for an interview with Susi Podgurski, née Cohn, who grew up in Berlin and at age 15 was on a Kindertransport from Berlin to England. She left Germany on June 20, 1939. We devote these last chapters of the calendar to her words, which have been condensed and edited for clarity.

"Growing up, I always lived in Berlin. Berlin Jews were integrated and assimilated. We were totally German, and Judaism was looked at as a religion, not a race, at least until Hitler came along. My father was a dental surgeon, and did a lot of charitable work. We had a wonderful relationship, because when he came home, he was there for us. My mother was loving, kind and very involved. I was brought up to believe that human beings were important, and family was important.

In 1937-1938, after they smashed my father's dental equipment, he spent all his time going around to consulates standing in line for visas, and having his documents translated. He tried with practically every country. I decided to write a letter to a distant cousin [in England], to ask her help to get us out. She had some contact with the refugee children's movement, and knew of another distant cousin who was very prominent and very rich. It became the thing for him to do, to take a refugee child, as all the other people in his circle had done.

Tammuz - Av 5780 — **JULY 2020**

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



Susi's parents, Martin and Toni Cohn.

Our interview with Susi Podgurski continues:

"It was close to my father's 55th birthday. His biggest present — he opened it up in front of me — was a letter from the Refugee Children's Movement saying I'd been accepted for the Kindertransport. We had about two weeks to get used to the idea, which we'd been wanting but which came as an awful shock anyway. My sister, who was over 16, was supposed to go to England as a maid on September 6, but war broke out September 3, so she never made it.

On the night of June 19th, the house was filled with people. They were all celebrating and congratulating me. I found my mother in the kitchen; she was crying. The theme was "we're all going to meet in the States." I think everybody knew it was not going to be, but that was the only way it could be made bearable.

At the railroad station, there was a great big room lined with Nazis with drawn guns. Nobody made a sound. We went out on the train; they sealed all the doors and windows. In Hoek van Holland, we were loaded onto a ferryboat. It was night. In the morning, we got off the boat and got on a train. We were taken to a big building, where they called out the names of the children and said "these are your new parents," and you went off.

I was picked up by a uniformed chauffeur, who put me in this great big Rolls Royce. That's when I thought "I'll never see my parents again," and the guilt started, which has never left me."

Av - Elul 5780 — **AUGUST 2020**

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



Susi Cohn in Berlin, at the age of about 12.

Our interview with Susi Podgurski continues:

"My guardian sent me off to boarding school in Bournemouth. I got wonderful treatment, but I really didn't want it. I wanted to stay in the area that he lived in, and didn't want to move again and go to another school, but he insisted that that was done in those circles. I was under his care and I was to do as he would tell me to. Financially I got everything I really didn't want, and emotionally I didn't get anything. I never heard from him while I was in school.

But I was grateful I was there, and I was just trying to get my parents and my sister out, but war broke out within a few months of when I got there. My guardian forbade me from communicating with my parents at first. Well into the war, the Red Cross had these 25-word messages. Most of them didn't go through, but some did. You couldn't say very much, because they were being watched and monitored. They just said to take care of myself and go on with my schoolwork, and we would definitely meet again, and not to forget that God was around. My parents didn't go to the [concentration] camp until 1942, so we had three years of sort-of communication."

Elul 5780 - Tishri 5781 — **SEPTEMBER 2020**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 Labor Day	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18 Erev Rosh Hashanah	19 Tishri 1 5781 Rosh Hashanah
20 Rosh Hashanah Second Day	21	22	23	24	25	26
27 Erev Yom Kippur	28 Yom Kippur	29	30			



Susi Cohn's British registration document, dated February 1940.

The conclusion of our interview with Susi Podgurski:

"My sister went to Theresienstadt and she survived that, and came out pretty sick. They were all sorted out and sent back to where they had originally come from, which in her case was Berlin. Berlin was divided into four sectors at the time, and she wound up in the Russian sector, unfortunately. We had never lived anywhere near there. I wanted to go and see her, but they wouldn't let me in.

They had no food. There was a grocery store near me that packaged and sent $5 worth of food, and I went every Friday after work and gave them my $5. It was the only way you could get permission from the Russians to get food in. Except they didn't let it in when it got there, so all the food I sent her, which was 19 packages, finally arrived the morning they buried her. She starved to death.

I came here to the U.S. because I wanted to get her out, and it was the only way I could do it. And so after she died, I was going to go back to England because I just love England and everything about it. But on the day I was to leave I met my husband, and it was so wonderful. I stayed, and I wasn't sorry. He died recently, but it was the most marvelous marriage."

Tishri - Heshvan 5781 — **OCTOBER 2020**

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

Aiding Needy Holocaust Survivors

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.

The Blue Card offers its invaluable help to Holocaust survivors through a variety of vital programs.

Description of The Blue Card's Programs

1. Emergency Cash Assistance Program: One-time grant assistance for emergency needs including:
- Housing and related costs such as late payments to prevent eviction or homelessness or shut off of utilities
- Emergency relocation
- Food purchases
- Medical and dental care, including medical equipment not otherwise covered by insurance
- Essential clothing and footwear
- Purchase and repair of essential major and minor appliances

2. In-Home Care Services:
- Health services provided in the survivor's home to promote, maintain, or restore health or to lessen the effects of illness and disability. The purpose of the program is to ensure safe and independent living.

3. Emergency Prevention Programs:
- Monthly Stipend – supports the most poverty-stricken survivors with monthly checks.
- Telephone Emergency Response System – provides the system to Holocaust survivors who do not have the financial resources to pay for installation, service and maintenance.

4. Health and Well-being Programs:
- Fighting Cancer Together – offers aid to survivors battling cancer. Assistance is available for transportation to appointments, medical co-pays, nutrition and emotional support.
- Vitamins – provides survivors with multivitamins, minerals and supplements, as well as liquid meals.
- Jewish Holiday – provides financial support for the High Holidays, Hanukkah and for Passover, giving survivors the financial means to have a happier holiday season.
- Mazel Tov Birthday – provides survivors with a card and a check on their birthday. Receiving these mean a great deal to survivors who lost their entire families during the war.
- Summer Vacation – survivors are provided with handicapped-accessible accommodations, transportation, scheduled meals, and a well-planned itinerary, making the program structured, safe and group oriented.
- Bring a Smile – provides additional support to terminally ill Holocaust survivors. The program essentially grants survivors their final wish.

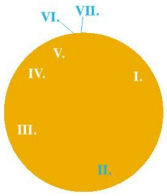
5. Educational and Outreach Programs:
- Person-Centered, Trauma-Informed Training for Dental and Medical professionals working with Holocaust survivors – provides sensitivity training to medical and dental profession working with Holocaust survivors.
- Nutrition Guidance - Educates Survivors on proper nutrition.
- Hospital Visitation - offers volunteer visits to hospitalized Holocaust survivors who need guidance and emotional support.

In 2018, The Blue Card distributed $3,406,854 to destitute Holocaust survivors in the United States; below is the breakdown of that number.

I.	Homecare Program	$1,280,184
II.	Emergency Cash Assistance Program	$805,233
III.	Monthly Assistance Program	$650,000
IV.	Telephone Emergency Response Program	$352,328
V.	Jewish Holiday Program	$159,109
VI.	Mazel Tov Birthday Program	$100,000
VII.	Summer Vacation Program	$60,000
	Total	$3,406,854

The Blue Card's Clients Across the United States





Aiding Needy Holocaust Survivors

THE BLUE CARD CALENDAR

5780

