

REPORT
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND YEAR
OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY
OF AMERICA
1919-1920

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The Board of Trustees meets in January, March, May, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Annual Meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Sunday evening, March 21, 1920, at the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Philadelphia. The President of the Society, Mr. Simon Miller, acted as Chairman, and Mr. I. George Dobsevage, of Philadelphia, as Secretary.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of The Jewish Publication Society of America: When this Society was founded in 1888, the Jewish community of America numbered about 400,000 souls. The foundation was then solidly and wisely laid. During the thirty-two intervening years we have added to the structure of our Organization, though frequently we were obliged to make bricks without straw. The House of Israel in English-speaking countries numbers now 4,000,000 souls, which render the older plans inadequate if we are to fulfil the task entrusted to us. We are assembled, therefore, not only to examine the record of our stewardship, but to deliberate as to how to meet the new demands.

We miss on this occasion the presence of one of the greatest lights in Israel, who for the last thirty-two years has been our guide and counsellor. Happily, the reports from the hospital

indicate that the distinguished patient is making satisfactory progress, and the Jewish community of America, and our Society in particular, may look forward to his continued guidance in the problems confronting us. It is our prayer that Judge Mayer Sulzberger may speedily recover his wonted good health.

Even under the old conditions it was impossible, without incurring a deficit each year, to carry on the manifold activities of the Society at the nominal membership dues. Apart, therefore, from all other factors, we were obliged to increase our dues. We are happy to state that our members have responded satisfactorily. Not only have we a larger membership than ever before, the count being 16,436, but the actual number who have paid their dues at the increased rate slightly exceeds that of any preceding year. The cash receipts from dues amount to \$68,000, as against \$46,000 last year. Losses in membership are offset by our enrolment of 4000 new members, but we have so organized our staff of representatives that it may be confidently asserted that next year's membership will go beyond the twenty thousand mark, and possibly reach twenty-five thousand. Our members have not only paid the increased dues, but a considerable number have purchased our previous publications, the sales for the current year amounting to \$87,000, an increase of \$29,000 over last year. The cash receipts from dues and sales total about \$123,000. This does not take into account the thousands of copies of the Bible sold.

What is particularly gratifying is the character of the books which our members purchase. Graetz's History, the volumes by Schechter, Ginzberg, Ahad Ha'am, Abrahams, Karpeles constitute the major portion of the books sold. To meet the demand for books in sets we have created two new sets or

\$3.00 a year. Since the annual dues have been increased to \$5.00 that class has automatically disappeared. If these members would retain the special class of membership and agree to be graded as Library Members, paying \$10.00 a year, the income from this source alone would yield approximately \$10,000 additional. An effort will be made to induce the former Special Members to adopt this suggestion. As for realizing more money from sales, we are developing a new selling policy which, judging from experiments, should produce fruitful results in the coming year. As for special donations, subventions and bequests, we can but hope that our public-spirited members will realize that our activities justify their patronage. The Society welcomes any suggestions which may solve the ever present question of at least balancing income with outgo. The Board of Trustees takes occasion at this meeting to urge the importance of subventioning this Society to enable it to carry out its many great projects to the eternal glory of our God and our people.

A number of valuable suggestions have reached us, which will receive the attention of the Board. These criticisms and suggestions, as may be expected from a membership scattered throughout the United States, are sometimes diametrically opposed to one another. Thus, one member from the West suggests, and he undoubtedly speaks for a goodly number, that the Society ought to continue to publish scholarly works rather than popular books. Another member from the East writes that we had better publish more popular works and stop issuing dry-as-dust scholarly books. These conflicting suggestions are referred to our Publication Committee, and it is for them to reconcile the difference. It will be observed that in the books issued during the year the happy medium has

been struck. The first book issued since March 1, 1919, "Under the Sabbath Lamp," by A. S. Isaacs, consisted of a collection of stories intended to provide entertaining reading to the average Jewish household. In these stories, associated chiefly with the atmosphere of the Sabbath Lamp, and written in the guise of fiction, the author has managed to discuss problems of Jewish religious and spiritual interest with an eagerness and light-heartedness of joyous children. In many ways this delightful book is a welcome addition to the healthy home literature, which it is our aim to foster. The American Jewish Year Book for 5680, edited by Mr. Harry Schneiderman, is a book of unusual interest and importance. In addition to giving the usual features, there were leading articles dealing with the part played in the Great War by the Jews of France, Britain, and America, and contained also a description of the Jewish battalions and the Palestine campaign. Excerpts from the various documents emanating from the Peace Conference, which had a bearing upon the Jews, were also included. This Year Book contained a Directory of Jewish local and national organizations in the United States, superseding the list which was published in the Year Book of twelve years ago. As this list is the only communal record of American Jewry, its importance cannot be overrated. It is indisputable that the data which the Year Book has made accessible has helped to organize Israel in America. Recently we have sent to our members a volume on "Hellenism," from the pen of Norman Bentwich. This is the second volume in the "Movements in Judaism Series," the first being the volume on "Zionism," by Professor Gottheil, published several years ago. In this series will be included volumes on Rationalism, Mysticism and Reform Judaism. In the volume on "Hellen-

ism" Mr. Bentwich treats of an important and fascinating period in Jewish history, which not only affected the Jewish people in Palestine and in the diaspora, but determined to a considerable degree the future development of the religious history not alone of the Jews, but of the world generally. The fourth book issued since March 1 is a volume by Dr. Israel Abrahams, entitled "By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland." It is now being delivered to the members. This book is written in the usual charming style of that distinguished Jewish savant. The volume touches upon some very interesting items of Jewish literature which are usually neglected, but Dr. Abrahams brilliantly points out their charm and quaintness. A mere glance at the table of contents will readily indicate the wonderful variety of the subjects treated. The attractiveness of the volume is increased by illustrations of Rembrandt's etching of Menasseh ben Israel, portraits of Isaac Leeser, Emma Lazarus, Grace Aguilar, Isaac M. Wise, and Naphtalie Hertz Imber, the last-mentioned of whom will be remembered for the *Ha-Tikuah* which has become the anthem of a great movement. Were it not for the delays occasioned in the manufacturing plants, the last two volumes would have appeared on scheduled time. The books will be followed by the third volume of "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," which will bring to a close the work of S. M. Dubnow, and will contain a most exhaustive index prepared by Prof. Israel Friedlaender, which in reality is almost a syllabus of Russian and Polish Jewish history. The American Jewish Year Book for 5681 will maintain the high standard of past years, while the world will welcome a third series of "Studies in Judaism," by Professor Solomon Schechter, one of the most distinguished essayists in the English language. We shall also publish

"Travels in Northern Africa," by Nahum Slousch, who travelled extensively in Morocco and the Great Desert of Africa, and describes the manners and customs of the Jewish communities settled there. A volume by Mrs. E. E. Levinger, consisting of a collection of stories, entitled "Playmates in Egypt," will shortly be issued. Dr. Halper's "Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature," an anthology containing selections of the best Jewish literature since Bible times, will also appear during the coming year. This book will not only be suitable for reference and general reading, but as the companion volume will contain the Hebrew text very admirably set into type, it will serve as a text-book for schools and colleges. The notes and glossary contain material for the student as well as for the mature scholar. Professor Ginzberg has at last completed and delivered in English the notes to his monumental work, "The Legends of the Jews," which will enable scholars to consult the original sources and trace the storehouses of Jewish folk-loristic literature. As for the several series that have been projected, the Publication Committee reports that the authors, to whom the volumes in the Historical Jewish Community Series have been assigned, have resumed their studies interrupted by the War. In addition to former assignments, London has been undertaken by Mr. Elkan N. Adler. To two French scholars, M. Julien Weill and Dr. Maurice Liber, have been assigned a two-volume history of the Jews of France, while the Committee is also arranging to have a history of the Jews of Spain and Portugal written by a competent scholar. The volume on "Saadia Gaon," by Professor Malter, is now in type, and will appear within a few months. In the Biographical Series we may look forward to an early publication of volumes on Hillel, Sir Moses Montifiore, Baron de

Hirsch, and Judah Touro. The Society has also assigned a series of books about the Bible which will serve as helps to the study of the Holy Scriptures. The volume on the "Bible in the Making," dealing with the Hebrew Canon from the learned hand of Prof. Max L. Margolis, is shortly to appear.

It is with great pleasure we announce that the Pulpit and Family Bible is now ready for delivery. This is probably the finest specimen of book-making found in any Bible issued in America. It is hoped that no synagogue pulpit, no Sabbath-School platform, no lodge-rostrum, and no family which treasures the old tradition of recording family events in their Family Bible will be without it. A non-Jewish version of the Bible is out of place in a synagogue-pulpit and in the Jewish home now that this volume is available.

Last month the Jewish Classics Committee met. It considered a number of the manuscripts which had already been submitted, and it took whatever action was necessary to maintain the standard which had been set for the Series. Considerable time was devoted to the preparation of rules for the guidance of collaborators. The present status of the various assignments indicated that some of the manuscripts were ready for delivery, and that others would be in the hands of the Committee before long. The interest which the announcement that the Society was to publish the treasures of Jewish literature in attractive and handy form has led several important Jewish bodies to consider the spreading of these and other works of Jewish interest. Thus we have recently learned with pleasure that one of our largest national orders has placed on its agenda for consideration at its next convention the question of the dissemination of Jewish literature among its membership. Other bodies interested in some other phase of our work, and

desiring to avoid duplication of effort, have suggested co-operation in these movements. This co-operation will be heartily entered into by your Society.

The Society has recently embarked on a new venture—the publication of educational pamphlets. A number of pamphlets will be published each year, and these will deal in concise and popular form with the various phases of Jewish life appertaining to the home and synagogue. If the plan, as projected, meets with the approval of our membership and the Jewish religious bodies who are interested in pamphlet and tract literature support the project, we feel that a great service will be rendered our community.

The Hebrew Press is happily an accomplished fact. From several friends in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore we have raised the amount of money necessary. The builder has announced that the machines are now ready, and that the matrices containing the type specially designed on the basis of most beautiful models will soon be finished. Then our compositor, trained in the traditions of one of the greatest Hebrew presses of Europe, will start the composition of our sacred literature and our post-biblican treasures.

The Committee on Bible Commentaries also met last month and discussed plans for the early publication of commentaries on some of the books of the Bible. These commentaries will combine scholarly research with popular treatment, and will be thoroughly Jewish in spirit. The Society has no funds for this, but your Board feels that a start should be made on this important work. They have the implicit faith of our forebears that "The Lord will provide."

The report of the Board of Trustees, which is before you, gives but a very incomplete picture of what the Society has

done during the year. This report is likewise incomplete and insufficient, because figures and reports cannot adequately do justice to the actual work accomplished. It is, nevertheless, the report of our stewardship, and it is the sincere hope of the Trustees that, with the financial and moral co-operation of our membership, we may grow *Me-Hayil el Hayil*—"from strength to strength"—in the fulfilment of Jewish ideals, and help to make America a great center of Jewish culture and learning.

COLONEL WAINER'S ADDRESS

The address of Colonel Max R. Wainer, of Washington, was read by Mr. Joseph H. Hagedorn, after the President had announced that illness prevented Colonel Wainer from attending the meeting. Colonel Wainer's address dealt with the work of education, recreation, welfare, and character building now under way in the army of the United States. His concluding remarks were as follows: "I feel that this work that the army is doing should appeal with particular force to the Jewish people, who have carried the torch of culture through the centuries. The Jew hungers for the light of truth as for the bread of his life. He has died through the ages for his ideals and for the truth as he has seen it. To-day, education for many Jews is obtained at the cost of continual conflict. Here is an opportunity for Jewish boys who cannot otherwise obtain an education, for the sons of immigrants who cannot stop working in order to learn. In the army they may earn and at the same time may learn the truths about American institutions that they must learn if they are to be the best Jews and the best Americans, because the essential American and the essential Jewish ideals are the same, a passion for truth and service and a willingness to die for these.

“ I wish to urge this body to give publicity to this new work of the army and to see that all Jews in the United States and in other lands learn of what the United States Government, by means of a strictly governmental agency, the United States Army, stands, ready to do for the earnest young Jewish boy who is fighting odds for his education. I want to urge that Jewish people, everywhere, give this work the immense benefit of their support and that this body include in its general publicity work, such of the army's publications on education, recreation and character building as it desires to place in form for Jewish reading.”

MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON'S PLEA FOR THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago, honorary president of the Council of Jewish Women, who was present at the meeting, was introduced by the President, and made an eloquent plea for contributions to the campaign for a fund of \$150,000.00 which is being undertaken by the Council for the furtherance of the philanthropic work for Jewish women throughout the country.

GREETINGS TO JUDGE SULZBERGER

Mr. Ephraim Lederer moved that the following message be forwarded to Judge Mayer Sulzberger, who was ill: “The members of the Jewish Publication Society of America in meeting assembled on March 21, 1920, send affectionate greetings to Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and express their sincere hope for his speedy recovery.”

This motion was adopted by a rising vote.

On the mention of Mr. Isaac Hassler, of Philadelphia, it was then decided to send a message of sympathy to Colonei Wainer.

MR. LOUIS MARSHALL'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen: The very interesting report of the proceedings of your association during the last year is really a source for sincere congratulation. It is an indication that your Society, which is now thirty-two years of age, is arriving at that period of strength and virility which promises wonderful deeds in the future.

I do not agree with the President when he suggests a kind of Missouri compromise between those who desire scholarly books and those who desire popular books. I do not believe in that kind of a compromise. The President will have "to show me" that that is the proper thing. There are those who desire scholarly books and would be interested only in scholarly books, just as there are those who desire and would be interested in the popular books. We have three million Jews here, and I hope that some time in the not too distant future they will all be members of this association, and every member will have a right to receive such intellectual provender as he desires and you can supply.

This Society is a great monument to that noble sage, that great Jewish leader, Judge Sulzberger, who created it, who fostered it, and has brought it to its present high estate. It is a unique institution; it is one of the finest educational institutions that the Jews of America or of the world have established, and there is much hope that it may become one of the great centers of that activity in educational lines which must be the objective of American Jewry.

Just think for a moment what has been accomplished in recent years. There is the wonderful Bible, the Jewish Bible Translation, that has been produced by American-Jewish scholars, and is a literary triumph. Scholars are now engaged

in the preparation for publication of the Jewish Classics, and there are to follow the Bible Commentaries. There has now been founded the Hebrew Press from which much is to be expected. In history, in essays, in every form of literature, there have been produced great works, and others are certain to follow because Jewish scholarship has made great strides forward during the third of a century which marks the duration or existence of this Society.

I was at a loss, when I came here, to know just what subject I should discuss, but Rabbi Feldman, in his very appropriate prayer, referred to a passage of Amos, which I think will afford an opportunity for a short discussion of an idea which is not a new thing to me or to others, but is one that must be pondered on by every thinking Jew.

He referred to "spiritual famine." We have, during the past five years, been very active in the United States in raising the largest possible sum that could be raised, the largest sum that has ever been raised by the Jews of the world for the purpose of relieving the physical famine of our brethren in Eastern Europe. We have launched one drive after another; we have labored for five years in every community of the United States to that end, and nearly fifty million dollars will have been raised by the time the present campaign is concluded for the purpose of relieving the hunger for food of those unfortunates who are dwelling in the war-zone, or what was the war-zone—yes, it is still the war-zone because we are still at war. But I feel that there is a greater famine than that suffered by those millions of our brethren right here in the United States—the spiritual famine to which I have referred. The tragedy of it is that there are but few who know that we are suffering from that famine; there are few who appreciate

the extent of it or who can foresee what the end will be unless there be relief remedies (if not cures—palliatives) to meet that spiritual need.

We have our synagogues, we have some religious schools, we have theological seminaries, we have the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association; we have the Jewish Welfare Board; we have the Council of Jewish Women; we have a great many organizations each seeking in its way the solution of how to deal with this subject. But we have never engaged in working out a comprehensive plan with which to deal with the great subject of Jewish education. We have not sufficient synagogues; we have not sufficient schools; we have no adequate methods for dealing, in a large way, with this problem.

We all know the figures that have, from time to time, been given in the city of New York with regard to the lack of Jewish education of the young people of our faith in that community. There are, approximately, 1,250,000 of our brethren in the greater city of New York. There are nearly 300,000 Jewish children of school age among them, and yet, it is a shocking fact, that probably not more than 35,000 or 40,000 of them receive Jewish education of any kind—even the most elementary kind. Now what will be the consequence if we permit ourselves to drift as we have permitted ourselves to drift with regard to Jewish education? Why, it will be tragic, for certain it is that a large proportion of the Jewish generation that is growing up and of all future generations will be lost to Judaism, and they will not only be lost to Judaism but they will have no religious training whatsoever. That is the condition which has grown up within the last fifty years; before that time there was no such problem in

Jewry. It has been the result of the hegira from Europe to America—to the West; it has been in consequence of the drifting from ancient moorings. We can very well understand how it happened, and we can also understand why it was that in the early days of this country, and again during the past twenty-five or thirty years, the Jews of this country have not dealt with the problem or have not been able to deal with it as they should, but it is not too late to take it up now; in fact, I believe the time has come when that problem can be taken up, can be solved, must be solved, and will be solved. It merely requires the beginning of a great movement which will first require the study of the problem—in an understanding of the mischief the remedy can be found.

This subject has been discussed here in this very room within the last two weeks. Dr. Adler and Dr. Greenstone have read very interesting papers on the subject in recognition of the difficulty. It has been the subject of conference by those who have seen the seriousness of the problem, and now has come a period, to my mind a very important period, when the revival work must begin, and it can only be carried on successfully after we open our eyes to recognize an existing evil, and then proceed, in the large way, which we are getting to understand better than ever before, to act toward these problems in order to solve them.

If this question had arisen for public discussion five years ago, we would have said: "Why, it is too tremendous a subject to be dealt with; every community will have to take up the subject itself and deal with it on its own initiative. It is not a question in which all Jewry can act." But we have been able to come together, to act as a unit for the purpose of dealing with physical famine. Why cannot we then come

together and act as a unit for the purpose of wiping out and driving away this spiritual famine from which we are suffering and which tends to destroy our usefulness, which tends to destroy Israel? We succeeded in forming national committees to deal with the question of relief. We had the American Jewish Relief Committee, representing one section of American Jewry; the People's Relief Committee, another; the Central Relief Committee, a third. They joined together to form the Joint Distribution Committee, and have been able to achieve what even those who were the projectors of these various organizations did not dream could be accomplished when they began this work five years ago. There has been a response to these calls which shows that the heart of the Jews of America is sound at its core; that there is a spirit of solidarity which has manifested itself on every occasion when the Jews have been called upon to act in unison they have been able to sit around a table and discuss calmly and in a statesmanlike manner the questions involved. There have been differences, there have undoubtedly been errors and mistakes, but, in the main, the work accomplished has been important and constructive.

When we come to this question of Jewish education on a large scale, there should be no difficulty merely because there are Reformed Jews and Orthodox Jews, indifferent Jews, Jews that come from various countries that have varying traditions. The important thing is to co-operate, to come together for the purpose of understanding what must be done, and then finding a way and the best way of dealing with the situation.

I hope that the time is now before us when this question of relief for the sufferers of Europe will no longer occupy our attention, as it has in the past, and when, in the operation of

natural economic conditions, there will be no need for the collection of substantial sums for that purpose. When we have done our full duty to our brethren abroad, it will then become our duty to look out for our own homes, our own firesides, to take care of this spiritual famine here.

How can that be accomplished? Simply by organization. For the first time, the Jews of this country know one another; they have become acquainted with one another. The Jew of New York no longer believes, as he did twenty-five years ago, that New York is a commonwealth in itself and has nothing to do with the hinterland; it was then, and still is, to some extent, very parochial. There are still New Yorkers who believe that the whole world is bounded on the north by the Harlem River, on the east by the East River, on the west by the North River, and on the south by New York Bay. I have always believed there is more vision on the part of Jews outside of New York than there is in those in the city of New York, but I am not going to say anything about the city of New York because it has, in the past, been able to rouse itself and do its duty, and I am sure will rouse itself again because we have discovered right in New York wonderful deposits of humane thought and of a great intelligence, and men who are prepared to make sacrifices, and who begin to understand this problem that I am discussing.

Organization is everything. We have had no difficulty in getting the people to understand what is taking place three thousand miles and more away. We ought to have less difficulty in teaching them what is going on right before their own eyes, at their own door-steps. I am going to be modest in the estimate I make, for I am sure the amount we will require will be much larger than I now state, but I think it will be a very simple thing for the Jews of America, after this campaign,

if I may use that term, to raise annually for Jewish education the sum of at least five million dollars. It will run into larger sums before we get along very far, and it ought to be a very simple thing for three million Jews to raise the five million dollars per annum; even though not everybody contributes, there will be far more who will contribute than we have any idea of.

And what shall be the range of such an organization? I say that it should include everything, every movement, that pertains to Jewish education. It should, of course, have its teachers' institutes, not one, not five, but many institutes where teachers may be trained for the instruction of the young, because without teachers this work cannot be accomplished. It will be necessary to strengthen our seminaries, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Hebrew Union College, the Dropsie College, and other institutions for the training of rabbis. That is essential.

It will be important, it will be necessary to add to our fighting forces; it will have to be considered a mark of distinction to be a rabbi, to be a teacher. It will be necessary to establish in every community schools based not upon the old theories of instruction, which were really scandalous because of their inefficiency, but modern pedagogy must be employed for teaching the young the rudiments of their faith, of their language, of everything that pertains to Jewish education. And the schools will have to be modern schools, not dingy cellars or sub-cellars, not filthy back-rooms. There will have to be light and air in a modern Jewish school.

I know you will all say: "That requires money." Of course, it requires money. Why have we money if it is not to be used for such purposes? The people are beginning to understand duty and obligation in a sense entirely different from their

understanding of a hundred and twenty-five years ago, and they will learn more before they get much older. It will be necessary not only to take care of the young but also of the adolescent because nothing is more important than to continue instruction, to continue to familiarize our boys and girls with the spiritual possessions which are their heritage. Unfortunately, they are not yet possessions, but they will become their possessions if we give them an opportunity to make them their possessions.

Therefore, I say that one of the great movements that has existed but has languished because of lack of support, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, and kindred associations must be strengthened and supported and must all multiply, and I see in the Jewish Welfare Board, that remnant of it which has survived the war, also an organism which may be used to great advantage in this work. And if, after having taken care of the adolescent, it is necessary also to take care of those who have arrived at maturity, we must support such institutions as the Council of Jewish Women, and I say that with all earnestness, because I believe it, but I do think it might have been a more Jewish institution than it has been in certain parts of this country.

That is a program of which I have only given a part because I have not as yet united it with the subject with which I started—The Jewish Publication Society, because I believe that nothing can be more important than to make of the Jewish Publication Society an organization that can reach all Jewry in the same way that the English Bible Society, the American Bible Society, the Methodist book concern, for instance, and other similar organizations reach almost every household in the land. You should have funds enough to

create good literature, create it by paying authors adequately for the products of their pen (I ought to say—their minds). And there are, in hundreds of directions, ramifications of the work with which you are engaged which can be utilized and which must be utilized. I cannot at this late hour indicate what those ramifications may be, but there is a sufficiently comprehensive program to occupy the thoughts of the American Jews for some time to come. I merely indicate that it is not necessary to create new interests, new organizations; the thing is to bring them together, co-operate; to have a unified program, all leading to one result. If the money is forthcoming, the love of their people will, I am sure, unite the Jews to carry out to fruition that plan which will lead to the glorification of our people.

Now, the money question does not frighten me a bit. The problem is a simple one if we are only ready to cope with it. It requires merely the will power; it simply requires the education of the public. When the public once becomes educated and can see the success that will flow from a regenerated and revived Judaism, it will be swift to respond.

I do not desire to add anything more to what I have said except to ask that everyone of you will carefully consider this proposition, discuss it so that the idea shall go forth—that when we have dealt with the subject of physical famine abroad, it will become our duty to deal with the more serious problem of the spiritual famine at home.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Benjamin Alexander, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, I. George Dobsevaige, of Philadelphia, who also is Secretary to

the Board of Trustees and the Publication Committee; Editor, Dr. B. Halper, of Philadelphia.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; Hyman G. Enelow, of New York; Herbert Friedenwald of New York; Israel Friedlaender, of New York; Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Jacob Kohn, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of New York; Max L. Margolis, of Philadelphia; Alexander Marx, of New York; Leon S. Moisseiff, of New York; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia; Samuel Schulman, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Samuel Strauss, of New York; Henrietta Szold, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications issued during 1918-1919 were as follows:

1. The American Jewish Year Book 5680.
2. Hellenism. By Norman Bentwich.
3. By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland. By Israel Abrahams.
4. Playmates in Egypt. By E. E. Levinger (delayed).

The publications to be issued in 1920-1921 are as follows:

1. The American Jewish Year Book 5681.
2. The History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. III. By S. M. Dubnow.
3. Studies in Judaism. Third Series. By Solomon Schechter.
4. Post Biblical Hebrew Literature—An Anthology. By B. Halper.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Cash in Bank.....		\$18,050.06
Dues Receivable	\$4,511.79	
Sales Receivable	74,498.50	
Income Receivable	802.67	
		<hr/>
Inventories		79,812.96
		43,879.50
		<hr/>
Gross Working Capital.....		\$141,742.52
Debts		38,205.94
		<hr/>
Net Working Capital.....		\$113,536.58
Fixed Assets (Invested).....		46,649.17
Advanced Payments		1,332.53
		<hr/>
Total		\$161,518.28

Funds

Loeb Fund	\$12,199.38
Life Membership	9,075.80
Classics Fund	59,949.37
Gitterman Fund	3,270.00
Hebrew Press	21,191.31

The Bible Fund has a stock on hand valued at \$40,000.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Balance on Hand March 1, 1919		\$20,338.63
Receipts:		
Members' Dues	\$68,018.49	
Sales of Books.....	55,404.99	
Income from Investments..	2,420.56	
		125,844.04
Hebrew Press	\$25,170.74	
Sales of Bibles	3,389.68	
Life Membership	450.00	
Jewish Welfare Board....	249.42	
Gitterman Fund	3,200.00	
		178,642.51
Disbursements:		
Salesmen's Commissions and Expenses.....	\$8,901.22	
Publications	55,946.23	
Donation Expenditures (Bible)	21,789.14	
Donation Expenditures (Classic)	306.20	
Donation Expenditures (Commentaries) ...	4,651.35	
Salaries	14,826.44	
Hebrew Press	3,979.43	
General Expenditures	20,182.44	
		160,592.45
<hr/>		
CASH BALANCE FEBRUARY 29, 1920.....		\$18,050.06

INVESTMENTS, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Bonds:	Par value	Cost value
9 Electric & Peoples Traction Co. 4%....	\$9,000.00	\$8,972.50
1 Lehigh Valley Cons. Mort. Loan 4½%..	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 " " " Annuity Bond 4½%	1,000.00	1,030.00
15 City of Phila. Coupon 4%, due 1939....	15,000.00	15,037.50
2 " " " " " " 1939.....	2,000.00	2,005.00
2 " " " " " " 1939.....	2,000.00	2,007.50
1½ " " " Registered " 1942.....	1,500.00	1,505.62
NOTES	Par value	Cost value
Coupons 11M Long Island R. R. Refund 4%	\$11,000.00	\$9,971.20
Coupons 5M Canadian Pacific 6% Notes due 1924	5,000.00	5,104.38

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Alabama	136	Pennsylvania	2356
Arizona	43	Rhode Island	96
Arkansas	80	South Carolina	141
California	247	South Dakota	12
Colorado	107	Tennessee	133
Connecticut	313	Texas	312
Delaware	51	Utah	12
District of Columbia.....	122	Vermont	5
Florida	78	Virginia	334
Georgia	192	Washington	31
Idaho	3	West Virginia	103
Illinois	1158	Wisconsin	200
Indiana	250	Wyoming	1
Iowa	182	Australia	51
Kansas	23	Belgium	2
Kentucky	135	British Columbia	6
Louisiana	285	British West Indies	3
Maine	47	Canada	701
Maryland	681	Central America	3
Massachusetts	627	Cuba	5
Michigan	386	Denmark	1
Minnesota	221	Egypt	3
Mississippi	57	England	68
Missouri	321	France	3
Montana	1	Greece	1
Nebraska	85	India	1
Nevada	1	New Zealand	1
New Hampshire	24	Palestine	2
New Jersey	950	Panama	2
New Mexico	21	Philippine Islands	2
New York	3778	Portugal	1
North Carolina	148	Scotland	1
North Dakota	13	South Africa	58
Ohio	854	Spain	1
Oklahoma	113	Virgin Islands	1
Oregon	35	Total	16,436
Annual Members (\$5 a year).....	15,887		
Library Members (\$10 a year).....	437		
Patron Members (\$20 a year).....	46		
Friends (\$50 a year).....	3		
Life Members	63		
Total Membership	16,436		

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Mr. Adolph Eichholz, Mr. Max Herzberg, and Mr. David Bortin, all of Philadelphia, presented the following report.

President (for one year): Simon Miller, of Philadelphia.

First Vice-President: Abram I. Elkus, of New York.

Second Vice-President: Horace Stern, of Philadelphia.

Trustees (for three years): Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger, Julius S. Weyl, Edwin Wolf, all of Philadelphia; Abram I. Elkus, of New York; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago; A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburg.

Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Isaac W. Bernheim, of Louisville; Louis K. Gutman, of Baltimore, Murray Seasongood, of Cincinnati; M. C. Sloss, of San Francisco.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees, and the Chairman declared them duly elected.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

I. GEORGE DOBSEVAGE,
Secretary.

NOTE.—Owing to the shortage of paper and certain manufacturing difficulties it was found necessary to omit the List of Members of the Society from the current issue of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is **THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars (\$100).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

LIST OF BOOKS
ISSUED BY
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

HISTORY

- HISTORY OF THE JEWS**, Six Volumes.—By PROF. H. GRAETZ. Portrait; maps. Cloth, \$15.00; fabuffing, \$21.00; three-quarter leather, \$27.00.
- OUTLINES OF JEWISH HISTORY**.—By LADY MAGNUS. 388 pp. \$1.50.
- JEWISH HISTORY**.—By S. M. DUBNOW. 184 pp. \$1.25.
- HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND**.—By S. M. DUBNOW. Volumes I, II, III. \$2.00 each.
- A SKETCH OF JEWISH HISTORY**.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 109 pp. 75 cents.
- JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 83 pp. 75 cents.
- JEWISH LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES**.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 452 pp. \$1.75.
- THE JEWS AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS**.—By MAX RADIN. 422 pp. \$1.75.
- OLD EUROPEAN JEWRIES**.—By DAVID PHILIPSON. 281 pp. \$1.50.
- THE MESSIAH IDEA IN JEWISH HISTORY**.—By JULIUS H. GREENSTONE. 348 pp. \$1.50.
- JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION—AN ESTIMATE**.—By JOSEPH JACOBS. 336 pp. \$1.75.
- THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA**.—87 pp. 50 cents. (Out of print.)
- WITHIN THE PALE**.—The True Story of the Anti-Semitic Persecution in Russia.—By MICHAEL DAVITT. 300 pp. \$1.50. (Out of print.)
- THE VOICE OF AMERICA ON KISHINEFF**.—Edited by CYRUS ADLER. 499 pp. \$1.00.

BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

- RASHI.**—By MAURICE LIBER. Translated by ADELE SZOLD. 278 pp. \$1.25.
- MAIMONIDES.**—By DAVID YELLIN and ISRAEL ABBAHAMS. 239 pp. \$1.25.
- PHILO-JUDAEUS OF ALEXANDRIA.**—By NORMAN BENTWICH. 273 pp. \$1.25.
- JOSEPHUS.**—By NORMAN BENTWICH. 266 pp. \$1.25.
- LEON GORDON.**—By ABRAHAM B. RHINE. 181 pp. \$1.25.
- SOME JEWISH WOMEN.**—By HENRY ZIRNDORF. 270 pp. \$1.25. (Out of print.)
- SONGS OF EXILE.** By Hebrew Poets. Translated by NINA DAVIS. 146 pp. \$1.00.
- JEWISH LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS.**—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 404 pp. \$1.75.
- CHAPTERS ON JEWISH LITERATURE.**—By ISRAEL ABBAHAMS. 275 pp. \$1.25.
- BY-PATHS IN HEBRAIC BOOKLAND.**—By ISRAEL ABBAHAMS. 371 pp. \$1.75.
- THE RENASCENCE OF HEBREW LITERATURE (1743-1885).** By NAHUM SLOUSCHZ. 307 pp. \$1.75.
- THE HASKALAH MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.**—By JACOB S. RAISIN. 355 pp. \$1.75.
- THE HOLY SCRIPTURES**—(New Translation). Cloth, \$1.25. Leather, \$7.50.
- THE STORY OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.**—By MAX L. MARGOLIS. 136 pp. 75 cents.
- THE HOLY SCRIPTURES WITH COMMENTARY—MICAH.**—By MAX L. MARGOLIS. 104 pp. \$1.00.
- THE BOOK OF PSALMS.**—311 pp. Leather, \$1.25; cloth, 75 cents.
- THE TALMUD.**—By EMANUEL DEUTSCH. 107 pp. 75 cents.
- THE TALMUD.**—By ARSENE DARMESTETER. 97 pp. 75 cents.
- READINGS AND RECITATIONS.**—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 294 pp. \$1.00.
- LEGENDS AND TALES.**—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 260 pp. \$1.00.
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SELECTED ESSAYS BY AHAD HA'AM.—Translated by LEON SIMON. 347 pp. \$1.75.

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AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

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The term opens on October 11, 1920.

The College publishes the **JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW**, subscription, \$3.00 per annum, and has also issued the following works:

"The Karaite Halakah and its Relation to Sadducean, Samaritan, and Philonian Halakah." By Bernard Revel, M. A., Ph. D. Price \$1.00 post paid.

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