American Jewish Committee

OFFICERS

President
JACOB BLAUSTEIN

Chairman, Executive Committee
IRVING M. ENGEL

Chairman, Administrative Committee
HERBERT B. EHRRMANN

Executive Vice-President
JOHN SLAWSON

Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER

Honorary Vice-Presidents
HERBERT H. LEHMAN SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Vice-Presidents
ELY M. AARON HAROLD RIEGELMAN
ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN LESTER ROTH
CHARLES W. MORRIS DAVID SHER
NATHAN M. OHRBACH ALAN M. STROOCK
JOSEPH WILLEN

Secretary
EDWARD A. NORMAN

Treasurer
GUSTAVE M. BERNE

Associate Treasurer
MAURICE GLINERT

549
OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infrac-
tion of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the
world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate
remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or
restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with
respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social
and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of
persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews,
wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to adminis-
ter any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which
may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the afore-
said objects or for purposes comprehended therein.

—Extract from the Charter
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1950

BY IRVING M. ENGEL
Chairman, Executive Committee

When we met last year we knew that the year then stretching ahead would pose a peculiar challenge to American Jewry and to the devoted men and women who make up the American Jewish Committee. We laid no claim to prophetic powers; the signs and portents were there for all to see. Today as we enter 1951, it appears that our prognosis of things to come was abundantly justified. Matters we then deemed fraught with significance have loomed large in the minds and hearts of American Jewry, and certain other problems that appeared only dimly on the horizon in January 1950, assumed portentous proportions as the year unfolded and some have not yet exhausted their full potential of sinister meaning.

To meet that future as we then envisaged it, and in accordance with blueprints already carefully developed, the American Jewish Committee underwent a reorientation of aims and objectives, at the same time holding true to those techniques and procedures which had been found effective in the years preceding. Thus reinforced with an amalgam of the new and the old, the Committee was able to deal with an unprecedented complex of problems and as it did so, it worked increasingly with Jews, as well as for them.

Mission to Israel

One of the major problems with which we were faced was in itself an historical fact—the existence of the State of Israel. With a Jewish state a reality, it became incumbent upon Jews in America, and indeed through the democratic world, to arrive at a clear and unequivocal definition of their relationship to Israel. There was a good deal of confusion at the time and considerable cloudy thinking among the various agencies that claimed to speak for the Jews of America. There was frequently evident among them bitter division of opinion on the subject of Israel and the duties and obligations of American Jews in connection with that state. Certain unfortunate statements that emanated from Israel further compounded the confusion, and on several occasions, the American Jewish Committee stepped into the breach to seek clarifications of those statements from Israeli leaders.

Within the framework of our American interests, the Committee has traditionally aided Palestine and the new State of Israel. We played a role in bringing about our country's de jure recognition of the State and its admission to the United Nations, as well as in the granting of the two Export-Import Bank loans—first the original one hundred million dollars and then the additional thirty-five millions—and, more recently, in the lifting of the embargo on shipping and arms to the Middle East. On May 25th, two statements were issued, one by President Truman, the other jointly by the United States, Great Britain and France, whereby Israel was enabled to purchase arms for its internal security and defense on a parity with the Arab nations. The joint declaration of the three powers also made plain that they would oppose any attempt to alter the frontiers in the Middle East by aggressive action.
The effective aid thus rendered by us to the new state naturally earned for us the confidence of its government. Therefore, when it became clear that a policy declaration from Israel was essential to define clearly the relations of that state with the Jews of other countries and particularly our own, it was a logical step for your president to discuss these matters face to face with the members of that government.

After initial conversations in this country with Israeli representatives, Mr. Blaustein was officially invited to Israel by Mr. Ben Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, on July 28, 1950 for discussions of matters pertaining to relationships between Israel and America. Mr. Blaustein carried with him, not only the views of our Committee but certain views of our government entrusted to him by the State Department.

These discussions were intensive and cordial and involved such vital matters as the relations of the Israeli government to the Jewish communities of other lands, and its immigration policies. As a consequence of these discussions, the Prime Minister agreed to, and did, issue an official statement clearly defining the role of Israel vis-à-vis Jews in other parts of the world. Our Executive Committee, at its fall meeting, hailed the Prime Minister's statement as decisive on these points: (1) that Jews of the United States, as a community and as individuals, have only one political attachment, namely, to the United States of America; (2) that the Government and people of Israel respect the integrity of Jewish life in the democratic countries and the right of the Jewish communities to develop their indigenous social, economic and cultural aspirations, in accordance with their own needs and institutions and (3) that Israel fully accepts the fact that the Jews in the United States do not live "in exile," and that America is home for them.

This statement, resulting from a series of conferences both here and in Israel, was an official pronouncement of the Israeli government, subscribed to by its president, and has taken its place as a manifesto of the utmost historic significance. It was recognized and hailed as such by Jews all over the world—in England, Western Europe, Africa and Latin America, as well as in the United States. The role of our Committee and its president in achieving this important clarification has been extensively recognized.

Your Executive Committee, at its fall meeting, two months after Mr. Blaustein's return from Israel, once more affirmed the traditional policy of the American Jewish Committee: "to help, in every possible way consistent with American interests, the Jewish community in Israel and the Jewish communities in other countries, and to continue to support and develop, together with our fellow American Jews, our own religious, cultural and social institutions, steadfast in our faith in America and the future of Jewish life here."

Mr. Ben Gurion's statement has highlighted the invaluable service that can be rendered by a non-Zionist organization such as the American Jewish Committee, working with objectivity and without any vested interests, for the welfare of the Jewish community as a whole.

**Education in Jewish Attitudes**

For some years now we have been concerned with the attitudes of American Jews. This concern pre-dates the State of Israel; it goes back to World War II, when our work in combatting Nazism and its imported manifestations in America made us aware of the extent to which the Hitlerian doctrine had shaken the security of Jews all over the world—including the United States. We saw then the urgent need for a program of education directed to Jews in this country, to help them to understand their special responsibilities as Americans and as Jews and to bring about the conscious fusion of their Americanism and Judaism.

The education program which we launched early in 1950 seeks to build an understanding among American Jews of their heritage, the meaning of their Jewishness.

---

1 For full texts of Ben Gurion's and Blaustein's statements see p. 564 f.
today, and the problems that are uniquely theirs. Our magazine *Commentary*, of course, performs an important function in this area. The Committee's pamphlet series, *This Is Our Home*, which to date includes three pamphlets, is being rapidly recognized by Jewish educational groups throughout the country as a most valuable resource for conveying these basic concepts. The first two leaflets (entitled "The American Pattern" and "The New World and the Old"), printed in editions of 30,000 each, have been distributed not only to our constituent chapters and members, but to nearly two hundred Hillel Foundations, to United Synagogue youth groups, to discussion groups in Yiddishist schools, and adult education groups in synagogues and community centers. A discussion guide prepared for use in connection with these leaflets is in constant demand, and other guides will be developed for each new leaflet.

The third of the series, "Prelude to Freedom," has just been placed in your hands. It deals with Jews during the colonial period of American history and their participation in the struggle for American independence and a democratic form of government. Two other pamphlets have also been written and will shortly appear in print: "Group Life in America" and "Judaism versus Totalitarianism."

We are also making available to the Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish press articles based on the leaflet topics and on other subjects relating to Jews in the American scene. Regular mailings of similar materials go to selected lists of rabbis, Jewish educators, journalists and organization leaders; and a series of five Yiddish radio programs have been inaugurated under the auspices of the Committee.

It is obvious that the mere preparation and distribution of materials are not enough; it is the degree to which we can assist in promoting the philosophy behind them that will determine our real effectiveness. Therefore, we are working with a very large number of influential Jewish organizations to further this program in every possible field. Fortunately, there is probably more agreement among American Jews today than ever before on the need for developing a healthy Jewish community life with an essential American focus. To be sure, there are still different ideologies and emphases among certain groups. However, in the process of working with organizations whose approach to the subject matter under consideration differs from ours, we find it possible sometimes to influence action to some extent in accordance with the general viewpoint of our membership. For instance, our organization was represented at the recent National Conference on Jewish Education by a staff member who cooperated in the preparation of a statement of principles entitled "Charter of the Rights of the Jewish Child." While this document as finally adopted still differs from our own concepts in some respects, it reflects unmistakably our belief that Jewish education today must recognize the basic fact that the children for whom it is intended live in an American environment.

We must rely largely upon our chapters for our ultimate and continued effectiveness in this area. For it is through them that we will be enabled to bring our materials, our philosophy and our program to the communities—to the Jewish educational institutions, centers and fraternal organizations so essential in this activity.

**Communism**

Long ago, the American Jewish Committee recognized the basic totalitarian character of Communism and the insidious nature of its propaganda, particularly in the area of civil rights and liberties. In short, we clearly recognize the threat which Communism presented to American democracy and to the Jews. The disparity between the two systems of government—Communist and democratic—has for years been treated in our general educational material in the press, in pamphlets, on radio and television programs. The false claims of the Communists, i.e., that they are the friends of the underprivileged groups and sole supporters of minority rights, have been exposed at every opportunity. A pamphlet just issued by
the Committee, "The Communists—Friends or Foes of Civil Liberties?", is a devastasting analysis of their claims in this direction. The scholarly studies of the status of Jews in Russia and the Iron Curtain countries undertaken by the Committee several years ago and shortly to be published by the Syracuse University Press, make available documentary evidence of the actual practice of the Communists in contrast with their claims.

The widely publicized recent indictments and trials for espionage, the evidence brought forth at investigative hearings and elsewhere, gave rise early last summer to a concern lest there result an increasing association of Jews with Communism in the minds of the general American public. We were aware of the fact that Communist propaganda, by persistently misrepresenting the status of Jews under the Communist regime, and by disguising the true motivations of the Communists in their alleged espousal of civil rights and civil liberties, tends to appeal to members of minority groups, including Jews. Further complicating the picture, we recognized, is the fact that most Jews instinctively and properly recoil from the vigilanteism that has characterized the tactics of certain reactionary groups under the guise of fighting Communism.

However, recent polls conducted by us in cooperation with national opinion polling organizations have been reassuring. The findings did not bear out our earlier concern. Neither the indictments and subsequent trials of the atomic spies, nor the diligent efforts of the Communists themselves to tar Jews with their brush, seem to have caused any widespread association of the two in the minds of the American people, or any concomitant rise in anti-Semitism.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee at its October meeting, at which it urged an intensive educational program addressed to Jews and non-Jews alike with respect to Communism, such a program has been carried on. And we shall continue to be watchful of any and all attempts, whether on the part of reactionary or Communist-minded groups, falsely and viciously to identify Jews and Communists.

During 1950, whenever appropriate opportunities arose, we stressed the role of the Jew in the fight against Communism. We have employed the mass media to feature the activities of Jewish individuals who vigorously oppose Communist totalitarianism and aggression; we have cooperated in the issuance of statements by Jewish organizations supporting American objectives in the international crisis; we have enlisted the active participation, through our chapters, of Jewish groups in such enterprises as the Crusade for Freedom, civilian defense organizations, etc.; we have denounced the tactics employed by the Russians, particularly Malik, at United Nations' meetings; and we have publicly called attention to the Communist sponsorship of the so-called Stockholm Peace Petition. We utilized the opportunity afforded by the celebration of the bicentennial of the Jewish community of Charleston, S. C. to stress to the American public the long-continued integration of Jews in the American scene and their patriotic contributions to American history.

We have also exerted our influence to dissociate Jews themselves from the activities of Communists and fellow-travelers. We have placed ourselves clearly on record against the affiliation of Communist and Communist-dominated organizations with legitimate Jewish groups, and their use of the communal facilities of Jewish organizations. We have taken leadership in educating the communities to the dangers involved in such association. The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and other organizations of like character have recently been "disaffiliated" from Jewish communities in various parts of the country—an action strongly urged by our chapters.

We were also concerned with such problems as the matter of continued employment of known Communists in certain Jewish social-service organizations, and the appearance of Communist lecturers and speakers before Jewish organizations. The ramifications of these and similar problems were carefully considered by a special ad hoc committee created by the Executive Committee at its October meet-
ing, and a set of sound and fair principles for guidance of community organizations has been laid down.

In this connection our chapters have assumed a leadership role in many communities, taking the fight against Communist-dominated Jewish groups directly into the local Community Relations Councils and Community Councils with such success that today we can report that the major Communist-dominated group in their midst has been eliminated from all but three of the Councils.

Civil Liberties

But we have also been concerned lest in the process of dealing with the threat of Communism, and effecting essential security measures in these critical days, there should not occur a break-down in the safeguarding of individual freedoms so basic to life in this country.

Accordingly, our Executive Committee at its Spring meeting adopted a resolution which recognized that while "present world conditions make an effective security program essential to our national safety and make inevitable certain procedures which otherwise would be objectionable," nevertheless "a security program conducted in an atmosphere of fear and hysteria and with disregard of individual rights destroys the very institutions which the program should defend." It also issued a mandate that "the American Jewish Committee along with other American organizations should take appropriate steps to insure that in the maintenance of national security, essential freedoms are not endangered and the dignity of the individual is not impaired."

When the Mundt-Nixon bill seemed most likely to obtain the approval of Congress, a resolution was also passed in which the American Jewish Committee opposed the measure on the ground that it was so loosely drawn that, if enacted into law, it could be used to prosecute unjustly liberals and liberal organizations and could thus deal a great and unnecessary blow to freedom of speech. Subsequently, the McCarran Internal Security Act became law over President Truman's veto. Pursuant to our mandate, we circulated an analysis of this bill, pointing out all of its demerits, and we joined with the National Community Relations Advisory Council in a public denunciation of the measure.

Further in accordance with the Executive Committee mandate, we participated in the All-American Conference against Communism sponsored by the American Legion, in order to insure that certain reactionary groups and individuals should not seize the opportunity of such a Conference to sell to the American public a brand of anti-Communism, which has inherent in it the undermining of civil liberties. I believe we can truly say to you that we have been able to contribute a point of view to that Conference, and to exert an influence there, that is resulting in a program and procedure with which, thus far at any rate, we are in accord.

As a result of the climate of opinion evidenced on a national scale by the McCarran Act, state legislation and local laws echoing its viewpoint have mushroomed. Citizens have been subject to reckless and irresponsible charges by certain prominent political figures. An unwarranted attack utilizing the smear of "Communist" with anti-Semitic overtones, was recently directed against Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg. Because of our regular and unremitting scrutiny of anti-Semitic publications and our ceaseless investigations of overt and latent anti-Semites, we were able to provide startling evidence of the fact that at the bottom of the hue and cry against Mrs. Rosenberg lay many well-known anti-Semites, namely Gerald L. K. Smith, Benjamin Freedman and Representative John E. Rankin.

We also made available to the proper government agencies who were investigating the charges against Mrs. Rosenberg, sufficient material to enable them to ask some searching questions of the volunteer witnesses, the answers to which necessarily exposed the anti-Semitic motives behind the accusations. The result, as you
know, was a complete vindication for Mrs. Rosenberg and, we hope, the discouragement of any comparable efforts in the immediate future.

In this connection, attention should be called to a new and perhaps more ominous kind of strategy employed by rabble-rousers and anti-Semites. The old line out-and-out anti-Semitic organizations are no longer important. Their policy of open and avowed anti-Semitism reached its peak during the days of Hitlerism. Since then, they have steadily declined in influence and today are unable to do any serious harm, since the average American pays no attention to their fulminations.

Therefore, their leaders are beginning to adopt a new tactic. They infiltrate into respectable groups honestly concerned with pressing current problems—combatting of Communism, public education, etc.—and utilize those respectable groups as "fronts" for their own nefarious work. An example of this is the current nationwide campaign against so-called "progressive" education, particularly those phases of it which deal with intercultural education and truly seek to promote a better understanding among the members of the various races, creeds and ethnic groups that make up America. Such efforts are decried as "Communistic" and "a waste of the tax-payers' money."

They have already managed to enlist the support of some decent Americans honestly concerned with the nature and content of modern educational practices, and have formed an organization calling itself the National Council for American Education about which Dr. Slawson will have more to say. In Pasadena, Cal. one of the most outstanding Superintendents of Schools in the country was compelled to resign from his post because of their efforts.

The Committee is cooperating with the National Education Association to expose the roots and affiliations of these elements, and to counter-attack on a wide scale. "The Home Front," a publication of ours formerly devoted to the exposure of anti-Semites, their organizations, and their activities, has been revived and its latest issue is directed to an exposé of these individuals. Our chapters will be expected to give it thoughtful distribution.

Civil Rights

One of our major concerns, as you know, has been the elimination of discrimination and segregation from every phase of American life. This in itself could be a full-time, perhaps a life-time job. I can cite only the high spots of our activity here.

In the field of employment, we have cooperated with other organizations to enlighten the public concerning the nature of Fair Employment Practices Commissions and the necessity for enforcement of the existing laws in states and municipalities. Our studies of certain recent state campaigns have convinced us that there is an urgent need for increased educational activity in this field. Our assistance to local communities ranges all the way from expert analysis of state bills and municipal ordinances to supplying experienced staff for the planning of educational campaigns.

We cooperated, of course, with the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. and with the National Civil Rights Emergency Mobilization. We have joined other agencies in urging the creation, in the present crisis, of an F.E.P.C. by Executive Order.

We also submitted legal briefs together with the ADL, as friends of the court in several litigated cases, including one in the New York Supreme Court in which a group of employment agencies challenged the right of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to promulgate rules and regulations under the New York Fair Employment Practices Law. No decision has yet come down, but the results of another court challenge of a State F.E.P.C. in Connecticut, in which we also submitted a brief, have been most heartening. There, the court sustained
the validity of the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission's order to a dairy firm to cease and desist from its discriminatory practices.

This past year saw a major victory in the field of higher education. In the famous case of *Sweatt vs. Painter* (in which we filed a brief), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the University of Texas must admit Negro students to regular classes. We have in our educational activities called attention to such gains and have apprised the public concerning fair educational practices, particularly with respect to graduate and professional schools.

In housing, the successful educational campaigns participated in by our San Francisco and New York Chapters in 1950, have contributed to the bans finally enacted against discrimination in urban redevelopment. The pattern of action utilized in these cities has been recommended to other chapter cities. The experience of our New York Chapter with respect to the State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing is similarly being made known to our chapters throughout the country.

Slowly but surely discrimination in employment, in education and in housing is being prohibited in those areas where the courts have jurisdiction; and our ceaseless campaigns conducted in cooperation with other Jewish and non-sectarian groups are gradually awakening the public conscience to the need for action in these and other areas.

We believe that an attack upon discriminatory practices can be in itself an educational process and an important force in reducing prejudice. And we have considered it a major responsibility of ours to educate all Americans to a fuller understanding of the implications of traditional concepts of freedom and equality for all citizens.

In this work, we have been exceptionally successful in securing the cooperation of such groups as organized labor—the national and local A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions—which, with our guidance and assistance, have established their own departments devoted exclusively to problems of civil rights, human relations and fair employment. More and more in this direction are we realizing our ultimate goal: to have the formal organizations in American life—labor, youth, veterans, church groups, and the like—recognize their responsibilities in the field of civil and human rights, so that our role can become increasingly that of advisor, catalyzer and consultant.

Here again, I must call attention to the essential spade work which the chapters have done in this area, because it is not enough to deal generally with these difficult and complex problems. This is one field in which local problems must be solved, local prejudices overcome, and local enforcement supported through the activities of the people of those communities. To these objectives the chapters have made what may perhaps be their most important contribution during the past year.

**Intergroup Education**

Believing as we do that racial and cultural differences do not themselves create hostilities, but that the way men regard these differences may do so, we have sought to promote a better understanding of the diversity that is America. Nationally and through our chapters, we have promoted such campaigns as "Crusade for Freedom" and such celebrations as "I Am An American Day" in cooperation with the United States Department of Justice, "Bill of Rights Day" in cooperation with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc.

One project in particular has been most effectively promoted by our chapters in many parts of the country during 1950—"The Panel for Americans." The "Panel" consists of a group of college students of various religious, racial and national backgrounds who, in cooperation with universities and civic groups, appear before both adult and youth audiences to discuss frankly and forthrightly the problems of discrimination. The idea has caught on successfully in universities and colleges...
across the country, and our chapters are in large part responsible for that success by their efforts with university authorities in obtaining the best community sponsorship, and in training the "Panel" participants.

The "Panel" is sponsored by the AJC in cooperation with the University Religious Conference, an interreligious, interracial group of citizens concerned with "promoting harmony among different creeds, sects and races." "Panels" are currently appearing under the sponsorship of the University of Washington in Seattle, Wayne University in Detroit, Washington University in St. Louis, San Francisco State College, Western Reserve University in Cleveland, and the University of Cincinnati student body.

We have also continued our interest and activity in the intercultural education field and, during 1950 together with the ADL, continued to support the Bureau for Intercultural Education which maintains human relations workshops in Yale University and New York University, where teachers are trained to deal with intergroup tension in the classroom.

Following the completion of a recent survey by the American Council of Education on textbooks utilized in public schools, contacts were established with textbook publishers and school boards in several communities to discuss effective remedial action with respect to current textbooks which, according to the survey, treat the Jewish religion and Jewish culture in terms of events prior to 79 A.D.

The White House Conference on Children and Youth convened in 1950 in Washington, provided an unprecedented opportunity, of which the AJC took fullest advantage, to chart a course of action with respect to child education during the next ten years. Dr. Slawson will tell you in detail of our role in connection with this Conference. I merely want to mention here that it was at our suggestion and with our assistance that the Conference devoted a major portion of its discussion and recommendations to the problem of prejudice as it affects the personality development of children and young people. I also think that you will want to know that the executive leaders of this Conference declared that no other single agency had made as great a contribution to its work.

In my last report to you I told you of our five-volume series, "Studies in Prejudice," which was then under way. The fifth and final volume was published in the Spring of 1950 by Harper and Brothers in cooperation with AJC. These Studies represent the culmination of many years of research stimulated and supervised by the Committee and carried on by outstanding American social scientists, historians and psychologists. Throughout 1950, the Studies received amazingly wide acclaim. Most of you, I am sure, read about them in the Times, Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, St. Louis Post Dispatch—almost all of the major newspapers in the country carried reviews or editorial pieces about them. Even more significant, however, was the extensive treatment given to them by religious journals such as the Catholic magazine, America; by scientific and technical journals, and by such publications as the Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science. All concurred in the view that the material and findings available in the Studies should provide a new orientation for activities aimed at the mitigation of prejudice. The Annals described the series as the "first really major scientific attack on the problem of intergroup hostility and prejudice."

During 1950, we have been studying in our scientific work the dynamics of group formation—we want to know precisely the way in which the group or groups among which the individual lives, can and could exercise an influence upon his attitudes. We are conducting a series of studies with young people seeking to determine the major factors which influence attitudes and we are trying to discover how these attitudes reflect the social structure and social status lines drawn by the community in which he lives.

There are also studies being made among farm and rural population to determine their attitudes toward minority groups. Other studies are being made to determine the reading and listening habits of adolescents—to know which media of communication appeal to them most, and affect them most, who are their heroes,
and so on. Needless to say, this knowledge is important if messages and educational material we are devising are truly to affect the audiences for which they are prepared. In all these studies leading universities have cooperated closely with us.

Interreligious Activities

Dr. Slawson will tell you of some of the significant advances we have been able to make during the years past and through 1950, in achieving the elimination of hostile references from the Christian textbooks and lesson books, particularly relating to the Crucifixion Story and to the teaching of modern Judaism.

Largely due to our efforts, we can report to you that 85 per cent of the Protestant textbooks are today free of disparaging references to the Jew. Similar, though not quite as extensive, results have been achieved among Catholics. Text materials used in Catholic parochial and Sunday schools are being studied by the Catholic Bible Association. Catholic University has become a workshop for the development of materials seeking more properly to interpret Judaism as a religion to Catholic teachers and religious leaders.

In 1950, however, we shifted our emphasis somewhat from the previous concentration on religious textbooks and text materials to leadership education and teacher training, particularly in the Protestant field. We participated in seminars conducted for denominational and inter-denominational groups of teachers and supervisors. Arrangements have been completed with the newly created Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches whereby the AJC and ADL will jointly have an unprecedented opportunity to aid in the preparation of lesson materials, study guides and visual aids for educational programs sponsored by the Protestant organizations.

The field of church-state relationships has continued to concern us in 1950. Following the pioneering Vashti McCollum decision by the United States Supreme Court declaring released time practices in Illinois unconstitutional, similar cases have been brought into the courts in other states. One such case now pending is Zorach vs. Clauson in New York, where we assisted in collecting evidence with respect to the abuses of the released time practice in New York, and filed a brief jointly with the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Congress. This case was just dismissed by the Appellate Division by a three to two decision, but an appeal is pending to the higher courts. I might mention parenthetically that the minority opinion viewed released time as unconstitutional.

We have been involved together with other religious and non-sectarian agencies in long-range educational activity on significant aspects of the separation of church and state, including the matter of federal aid to parochial schools. We recognize that this entire subject must be approached with care and caution. It is a sensitive area and, as we continue to forward our own convictions and principles on these matters, we must never forget that we are dealing in some of them with the sensibilities of the majority of Americans. Otherwise, we will not only be defeated on the point in question, but we may very likely lose valuable allies for other causes.

Foreign Affairs

The American Jewish Committee is not a relief agency, but we have devoted much time and attention to projects which, we hope, will eventually lessen the heavy burden of relief now shouldered by the American Jewish community. It is fundamental to our philosophy that it is far better for Jewish communities abroad, wherever feasible, to be made self-sufficient and secure in their own countries than to be the recipients of relief from the United States. Therefore we have worked
and are continuing to work with the proper governmental bodies to obtain for these communities the restoration of their property and their civil rights. We are also working with the Jewish leaders themselves in a program of education and community relations looking toward the successful integration of the Jews, as free and equal citizens, into the communities in which they presently reside.

The first vast problem was to obtain restitution of heirless property. In Germany, as a member of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, we enlisted the support of our State Department and of High Commissioner John J. McCloy for a plan of bulk settlements of claims for Jewish heirless property. Millions of dollars have already been released for the use of Jewish communities in Germany, Austria, Italy and Greece, and another settlement has just been achieved in Greater Hesse, amounting to the sizable sum of $4,000,000. All in all, it is hoped to obtain from these bulk settlements a total of $26,000,000 in the western zone of Germany alone. What this means in terms of reducing the load on the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency, and therefore on American Jewry, requires no elaboration.

We were also able to block an attempt to wreck restitution procedures in Austria. Learning of the planned legislation before it became publicly known, we notified our government, which then acted with extraordinary promptness and complete effectiveness. This action not only prevented the loss of millions of dollars of Jewish property, but prevented the establishment of a precedent that might have put an end to further claims for restitution all over Europe.

In the Middle East and North Africa we have viewed with the deepest concern the current position of the Jews and have sought both to protect their rights as residents if they wish to stay, and to facilitate their emigration if they wish to leave. A problem of the utmost importance arose early last year in connection with the situation in Iraq and Iran. Persecuted and oppressed in Iraq, Jews were escaping into Iran, seeking eventual transportation into Israel. But an Iranian law forbade the right of transit to such "illegal" refugees, and proposed either to force their return to Iraq or their continued residence in Iran. Your president, after top-level confidential talks with highly placed people, was finally assured that the prohibitory legislation would be removed. That promise was faithfully kept, with the result that thousands of Iraquian Jews will be rescued from the perilous situation in which they find themselves.

In Latin America, we are making our experience and techniques in community relations and the combatting of anti-Semitism available to the Jewish communities. The Argentine Jewish Institute for Culture and Information, which we helped form, is functioning well, and we hope that a similar Institute will be organized in Brazil during the coming year. Groups of leading Jews are already actively engaged on this project. Yedies, our Yiddish Press bulletin for Latin America, which we began in 1949, continues to be warmly received by the Jewish communities there and widely utilized in their press and organizations.

Germany

We have, as you know, long been concerned with events in Germany and the threatening resurgence of Nazism there. In the light of recent events we have felt it particularly important to strengthen democratic forces within Germany, in order to ensure, insofar as possible, the dependability of Germany as an anti-Communist ally.

During 1950, the U.S. Departments of State and Labor invited and welcomed our participation in their programs for German re-education. We have aided in the orientation of visiting German trade unionists, educators, youth representatives and churchmen in their sponsored visits to this country. We have been invited to name a Jewish specialist to assist in the plans for re-education on German soil, and a similar request is being considered for some one to work there with the
trade unions. The problem of re-arming the Germans has engaged our closest attention; we feel that such a move is inadvisable until the Germans themselves have evinced more democratic tendencies, and we are cooperating with the Citizens Council for a Democratic Germany in formulating a policy in this explosive field.

We are urging the continuation of activities by our government, including further appropriation of funds, in the educational and cultural fields in Germany, in pursuit of a democratic reorientation of the German people and German society. We are also recommending to our government a series of proposals in connection with an eventual peace treaty with Germany, to ensure that it contains adequate provisions for the defense of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including provisions with respect to restitution, the status of Displaced Persons, and prohibition of any incitements to anti-Semitism.

United Nations

Our work in behalf of international safeguards for human rights has progressed steadily ever since we were instrumental in having the human rights provisions incorporated in the United Nations Charter at San Francisco in 1945. In 1950, after years of intensive activity, we were able to see the first great step in the implementation of those provisions accomplished by the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Genocide by the requisite number of member states. To date, however, we must report the failure of the United States to associate itself with that ratification, although we have every hope that the United States will ratify.

I should like here to briefly describe our activities in connection with the campaign to put across the Genocide Convention, because in so doing, I would be offering an excellent illustration of the way our specialized staff departments, our lay people and our chapters pool their skills and dovetail their efforts whenever the agency sets itself a goal on national or international levels.

Your president testified before the Genocide Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 23, 1950, urging United States ratification of the Convention on legal as well as moral and economic grounds. His statement was printed and widely circulated among non-Jewish organizations and groups concerned with strengthening the United Nations and enlisting support for it among the American people. Similarly, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, of which we are a member, together with the Alliance Israelite Universelle and the Anglo-Jewish Association, and which has official consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, did a magnificent, day-by-day job in urging ratification upon the delegations of other nations.

Simultaneously, every resource available was utilized to bring to the attention of the American people the full facts and meaning of the Genocide Convention, as well as the legal aspects of American participation. We collaborated closely with other organizations interested in the Convention, notably the U.S. Committee for a U.N. Genocide Convention, the American Association for the United Nations, the Southern Regional Council. We were able to persuade influential leaders of American thought to make public statements, and to enlist the public support of the major labor and veterans organizations. We prepared a wide variety of material for newspaper use including fact sheets, a round-up of editorial comment, special articles and a picture feature with statements from fifteen nationally known personages. Over 2,300 newspapers received this service, and practically all of them printed the major portion of the material we sent. Prepared editorials, cartoons and radio speeches and interviews were similarly employed. The International News Service released an article by Dr. Raphael Lemkin, who has made the outlawry of genocide his personal crusade; the N.Y. Herald Tribune published a fea-
ture story about him; *Newsweek* syndicated another one to 12,000,000 readers, and *Collier's* has scheduled still another story for February publication. The Genocide Convention was highlighted on radio and television programs; speakers were booked; forums were arranged, and discussion materials supplied. Our chapters worked diligently in their local communities and did a particularly noteworthy job working with American lawyers on the issues involved, an important activity because of the public stand taken by the American Bar Association.

The ratification of the Convention by the United Nations members was a signal victory, but we do not intend to relax our efforts until the United States adds its approval. At a meeting of all the interested organizations, held very recently, a new program was outlined for a double-barreled drive—pressure from the grass roots of America and intensive clarification of the issues with Congress.

We have had another important success this year in the United Nations. As you know, we have been working closely through the CCJO with the U.N. Commission on Human Rights which drafted the trail-blazing First International Covenant on Human Rights and Measures of Implementation. But that Covenant had made no provision for recognizing the right of individuals, or of organizations in their behalf, to initiate complaints before the United Nations when their human rights have been invaded. This was a grave defect, because it meant that the aggrieved individuals were required to seek the services of a member nation to bring formal complaint against another sovereign nation. The difficulties involved are only too obvious.

To establish a simpler, more direct and more effective procedure, as was our goal, there was required a thorough knowledge of the technical phases of the problem and a just conception of the intricacies of international law. Finally, through the CCJO the proposition was formulated that an Office of United Nations Attorney General for Human Rights be created, whose province it would be to receive petitions or complaints of alleged violations of the Covenant from individuals or organized private groups in their behalf. The Office of the Attorney General would examine the petitions, investigate the relevant facts and seek a private conciliation and settlement among the parties directly involved. Failing that, the Attorney General would then prosecute the claim before a specially constituted tribunal on human rights.

The formulation of this proposal was one step; the formal placing of it before the United Nations was another. After unremitting efforts, this proposal was officially sponsored by Uruguay and, by a majority vote in the General Assembly, it was transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed examination and recommendations. The first and one of the most important hurdles has thus been surmounted, and the prospects for its eventual passage measurably enhanced.

The American Jewish Committee is active in many other United Nations agencies as well. We overlook no opportunity to protect the rights of minority groups. In February 1950, a brief was filed by the CCJO with the pertinent United Nations body on the International Protection of the Human Rights of Minorities. A convention for international regulation of certificates of death for persons missing during the last war and through Nazi death chambers and concentration camps has already been adopted. This measure is of the utmost importance to survivors, since it affects their right of inheritance, adoption and of remarriage. We have also participated in the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in migration—the right of people to move without undue restrictions from one country to another.

**Immigration**

In connection with this vital right of migration, let me outline to you what we have done and are continuing to do in this country to facilitate entry of DPs into the United States. The DP Act of 1948 contained administrative provisions restrict-
ing and clearly discriminating against Jewish DPs. But a vigorous and concerted struggle by interested groups, of whom we were not the least, caused the passage on June 16, 1950, over powerful and determined opposition, of an amendment to the DP Act which raised the number of DPs eligible for admission from 205,000 to approximately 341,000 and eliminated some of the most vicious inequities in the old law directed against certain groups of DPs. Already, some 40,000 Jewish DPs have managed to enter this country and it is expected that from ten to twenty thousand more will have come in before the Act expires. This will take care of practically all Jewish DPs who wish to come here. We can congratulate ourselves on the leading role which the Committee played in thus bringing new life and new hope in a free country to over 50,000 Jewish displaced persons, and thereby enriching America itself.

A long time ago, the American Jewish Committee ceased to be a “defense” agency. Even the newer term of “community relations” agency does not begin fully to convey the scope or depth of our activities. Their ramifications are extremely widespread; they embrace the world as well as the individual; yet all we do is directly related to our fundamental objective: the protection and furtherance of the rights of Jews everywhere in the world.

In this report on the past year, I hope I have given you at least a notion, albeit in broad outline and omitting whole areas as well as numerous details, of how we function and what are our goals. One point I particularly wish to emphasize. We have a trained and highly competent staff, but to a degree almost unique among Jewish organizations, that staff is guided by lay committees composed of individuals of the highest caliber and devoted to the cause that so deeply concerns us all. It is because of this group of lay people, and our chapter members, and their wholehearted participation in our work that we have become, without being a mass organization, an amazingly effective instrument. I want to take this occasion publicly to thank you—and them—all, individually and collectively. They are living witnesses to the truth that activity in our work bespeaks a sense of responsibility, not only as Americans and as Jews, but as members of the human race.
AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS: AMERICAN JEWS AND THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Following are the full texts of the addresses delivered by David Ben Gurion, prime minister of Israel, and Jacob Blaustein, president of the American Jewish Committee, on the subject of the relationship of American Jews to the state of Israel.

This exchange of views took place at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on August 23, 1950, at an official luncheon tendered by the prime minister in honor of Mr. Blaustein during the latter's visit to Israel at the invitation of the government of Israel.

ADDRESS OF PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN GURION

We are very happy to welcome you here in our midst as a representative of the great Jewry of the United States to whom Israel owes so much. No other community abroad has so great a stake in what has been achieved in this country during the present generation as have the Jews of America. Their material and political support, their warm-hearted and practical idealism, has been one of the principal sources of our strength and our success. In supporting our effort, American Jewry has developed, on a new plane, the noble conception, maintained for more than half a century, of extending its help for the protection of Jewish rights throughout the world and of rendering economic aid wherever it was needed. We are deeply conscious of the help which America has given to us here in our great effort of reconstruction and during our struggle for independence. This great tradition has been continued since the establishment of the State of Israel. You, Mr. Blaustein, are one of the finest examples of that tradition, and as an American and as a Jew you have made many and significant contributions to the Jewish cause and to the cause of democracy. We are therefore happy on this occasion of your visit here as our guest, to discuss with you matters of mutual interest and to clarify some of the problems which have arisen in regard to the relationship between the people of Israel and the Jewish communities abroad, in particular the Jewish community of the United States.

It is our great pride that our newly gained independence has enabled us in this small country to undertake the major share of the great and urgent task of providing permanent homes under conditions of full equality to hundreds of thousands of our brethren who cannot remain where they are and whose heart is set on rebuilding their lives in Israel. In this great task you and we are engaged in a close partnership. Without the readiness for sacrifice of the people of Israel and without the help of America this urgent task can hardly be achieved.

It is most unfortunate that since our State came into being some confusion and misunderstanding should have arisen as regards the relationship between Israel and the Jewish communities abroad, in particular that of the United States. These misunderstandings are likely to alienate sympathies and create disharmony where friendship and close understanding are of vital necessity. To my mind, the position is perfectly clear. The Jews of the United States, as a community and as individuals, have only one political attachment and that is to the United States of America. They owe no political allegiance to Israel. In the first statement which the representative of Israel made before the United Nations after her admission to
that international organisation, he clearly stated, without any reservation, that the State of Israel represents and speaks only on behalf of its own citizens and in no way presumes to represent or speak in the name of the Jews who are citizens of any other country. We, the people of Israel, have no desire and no intention to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of Jewish communities abroad. The Government and the people of Israel fully respect the right and integrity of the Jewish communities in other countries to develop their own mode of life and their indigenous social, economic and cultural institutions in accordance with their own needs and aspirations. Any weakening of American Jewry, any disruption of its communal life, any lowering of its sense of security, any diminution of its status, is a definite loss to Jews everywhere and to Israel in particular.

We are happy to know of the deep and growing interest which American Jews of all shades and convictions take in what it has fallen to us to achieve in this country. Were we, God forbid, to fail in what we have undertaken on our own behalf and on behalf of our suffering brethren, that failure would cause grievous pain to Jews everywhere and nowhere more than in your community. Our success or failure depends in a large measure on our cooperation with, and on the strength of, the great Jewish community of the United States, and, we, therefore, are anxious that nothing should be said or done which could in the slightest degree undermine the sense of security and stability of American Jewry.

In this connection let me say a word about immigration. We should like to see American Jews come and take part in our effort. We need their technical knowledge, their unrivalled experience, their spirit of enterprise, their bold vision, their "know-how." We need engineers, chemists, builders, work managers and technicians. The tasks which face us in this country are eminently such as would appeal to the American genius for technical development and social progress. But the decision as to whether they wish to come—permanently or temporarily—rests with the free discretion of each American Jew himself. It is entirely a matter of his own volition. We need halutzim, pioneers too. Halutzim have come to us—and we believe more will come, not only from those countries where the Jews are oppressed and in "exile" but also from countries where the Jews live a life of freedom and are equal in status to all other citizens in their country. But the essence of halutziuth is free choice. They will come from among those who believe that their aspirations as human beings and as Jews can best be fulfilled by life and work in Israel.

I believe I know something of the spirit of American Jewry among whom I lived for some years. I am convinced that it will continue to make a major contribution towards our great effort of reconstruction, and I hope that the talks we have had with you during these last few days will make for even closer cooperation between our two communities.

RESPONSE OF JACOB BLAUSTEIN

I am very happy, Mr. Prime Minister, to have come here at your invitation and to have discussed with you and other leaders of Israel the various important problems of mutual interest.

This is the second time I have been here since the State of Israel was created. A year and a half ago my colleagues and I, of the American Jewish Committee, saw evidence of the valor that had been displayed, and felt the hopes and aspirations that had inspired the people to win a war against terrific odds. This time, I have witnessed the great achievements that have taken place in the interval and have discussed the plans which point the road upon which the present-day Israel intends to travel.

I find that tremendous progress has been made under your great leadership; but also, as you well know, tremendous problems loom ahead. The nation is confronted with gigantic tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation, and with large economic and other problems, as is to be expected in so young a state.
I am sure that with your rare combination of idealism and realism, you will continue to tackle these matters vigorously; and that with your usual energy, resourcefulness and common sense, you will be able to overcome them.

Travelling over the country and visiting both old and newly established settlements, it has been a thrill to observe how you are conquering the desert of the Negev and the rocks of Galilee and are thus displaying the same pioneering spirit that opened up the great West and my own country. It has been satisfying to see right on the scene, how well and to what good advantage you are utilizing the support from the American Jewish community. I am sure, too, that the American tractors and other machinery and equipment acquired through the loan granted by the Export-Import Bank will further contribute to the technological development of your country.

But more than that, what you are doing and creating in this corner of the Middle East is of vital importance not only to you and to Jews, but to humanity in general. For I believe that the free and peace-loving peoples in the world can look upon Israel as a stronghold of democracy in an area where liberal democracy is practically unknown and where the prevailing social and political conditions may be potential dangers to the security and stability of the world. What President Truman is intending to do under his Four Point Program, in assisting underdeveloped peoples to improve their conditions and raise their standards of living, you here to a large extent have been doing right along under most difficult conditions and at great sacrifice.

Important to your future, as you recognize, is the United States of America and American Jewry. Israel, of course, is also important to them.

In this connection, I am pleased that Mr. Elath has been here during our stay. As your Ambassador to the United States, he has rendered invaluable service in bringing our two countries and communities closer together.

I thought I knew it even before I came to this country on this trip, but my visit has made it still more clear to me—and as an American citizen and a Jew I am gratified—that the Israeli people want democracy and, in my opinion, will not accept any dictatorship or totalitarianism from within or from without.

Democracy, like all other human institutions, has its faults; and abuses are possible. But the strength of a democratic regime is that these faults and these abuses can be corrected without the destruction of human rights and freedoms which alone make life worth living.

There is no question in my mind that a Jew who wants to remain loyal to the fundamental basis of Judaism and his cultural heritage, will be in the forefront of the struggle for democracy against totalitarianism.

The American Jewish community sees its fortunes tied to the fate of liberal democracy in the United States, sustained by its heritage, as Americans and as Jews. We seek to strengthen both of these vital links to the past and to all humanity by enhancing the American democratic and political system, American cultural diversity and American well-being.

As to Israel, the vast majority of American Jewry recognizes the necessity and desirability of helping to make it a strong, viable, self-supporting state. This, for the sake of Israel itself, and the good of the world.

The American Jewish Committee has been active, as have other Jewish organizations in the United States, in rendering, within the framework of their American citizenship, every possible support to Israel; and I am sure that this support will continue and that we shall do all we can to increase further our share in the great historic task of helping Israel to solve its problems and develop as a free, independent and flourishing democracy.

While Israel has naturally placed some burdens on Jews elsewhere, particularly in America, it has, in turn, meant much to Jews throughout the world. For hundreds of thousands in Europe, Africa and the Middle East it has provided a home in which they can attain their full stature of human dignity for the first time. In
all Jews, it has inspired pride and admiration, even though in some instances, it has created passing headaches.

Israel's rebirth and progress, coming after the tragedy of European Jewry in the 1930's and in World War II, has done much to raise Jewish morale. Jews in America and everywhere can be more proud than ever of their Jewishness.

But we must, in a true spirit of friendliness, sound a note of caution to Israel and its leaders. Now that the birth pains are over, and even though Israel is undergoing growing pains, it must recognize that the matter of good-will between its citizens and those of other countries is a two-way street: that Israel also has a responsibility in this situation—a responsibility in terms of not affecting adversely the sensibilities of Jews who are citizens of other states by what it says or does.

In this connection, you are realists and want facts and I would be less than frank if I did not point out to you that American Jews vigorously repudiate any suggestion or implication that they are in exile. American Jews—young and old alike, Zionists and non-Zionists alike—are profoundly attached to America. America welcomed their immigrant parents in their need. Under America's free institutions, they and their children have achieved that freedom and sense of security unknown for long centuries of travail. American Jews have truly become Americans; just as have all other oppressed groups that have ever come to America's shores.

To American Jews, America is home. There, exist their thriving roots; there, is the country which they have helped to build; and there, they share its fruits and its destiny. They believe in the future of a democratic society in the United States under which all citizens, irrespective of creed or race, can live on terms of equality. They further believe that, if democracy should fail in America, there would be no future for democracy anywhere in the world, and that the very existence of an independent State of Israel would be problematic. Further, they feel that a world in which it would be possible for Jews to be driven by persecution from America would not be a world safe for Israel either; indeed it is hard to conceive how it would be a world safe for any human being.

The American Jewish community, as you, Mr. Prime Minister, have so eloquently pointed out, has assumed a major part of the responsibility of securing equality of rights and providing generous material help to Jews in other countries. American Jews feel themselves bound to Jews the world over by ties of religion, common historical traditions and in certain respects, by a sense of common destiny. We fully realize that persecution and discrimination against Jews in any country will sooner or later have its impact on the situation of the Jews in other countries, but these problems must be dealt with by each Jewish community itself in accordance with its own wishes, traditions, needs and aspirations.

Jewish communities, particularly American Jewry in view of its influence and its strength, can offer advice, cooperation and help, but should not attempt to speak in the name of other communities or in any way interfere in their internal affairs.

I am happy to note from your statement, Mr. Prime Minister, that the State of Israel takes a similar position. Any other position on the part of the State of Israel would only weaken the American and other Jewish communities of the free, democratic countries and be contrary to the basic interests of Israel itself. The future development of Israel, spiritual, social as well as economic, will largely depend upon a strong and healthy Jewish community in the United States and other free democracies.

We have been greatly distressed that at the very hour when so much has been achieved, harmful and futile discussions and misunderstandings have arisen as to the relations between the people and the State of Israel and the Jews in other countries, particularly in the United States. Harm has been done to the morale and to some extent to the sense of security of the American Jewish community through unwise and unwarranted statements and appeals which ignore the feelings and aspirations of American Jewry.

Even greater harm has been done to the State of Israel itself by weakening the
readiness of American Jews to do their full share in the rebuilding of Israel which faces such enormous political, social and economic problems.

Your statement today, Mr. Prime Minister, will, I trust, be followed by unmistakable evidence that the responsible leaders of Israel, and the organizations connected with it, fully understand that future relations between the American Jewish community and the State of Israel must be based on mutual respect for one another’s feelings and needs, and on the preservation of the integrity of the two communities and their institutions.

I believe that in your statement today, you have taken a fundamental and historic position which will redound to the best interest not only of Israel, but of the Jews of America and of the world. I am confident that this statement and the spirit in which it has been made, by eliminating the misunderstandings and futile discussions between our two communities, will strengthen them both and will lay the foundation for even closer cooperation.

In closing, permit me to express my deep gratitude for the magnificent reception you and your colleagues have afforded my colleague and me during our stay in this country.
Jewish Publication Society of America

REPORT OF THE SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

OFFICERS

(as of July 1, 1951)

President
JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL

1st Vice-President
JUSTICE HORACE STERN

2nd Vice-President
EDWIN WOLF, 2nd

Treasurer
SOL SATINSKY

Secretary and Executive Secretary
LESSER ZUSSMAN

Chairman, Publication Committee
DOCTOR JACOB R. MARCUS

Editor
DOCTOR SOLOMON GRAYZEL

Honorary President
J. SOLIS-COHEN, Jr.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

JACOB BLAUSTEIN ......................................................... Baltimore
SAMUEL BRONFMAN ........................................................... Montreal
BENJAMIN G. BROWDY ..................................................... New York
REV. DR. HENRY COHEN .............................................. Galveston
IRVING EDISON .............................................................. St. Louis
MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL .................................................. New York
LEE M. FRIEDMAN .......................................................... Boston
FRANK GOLDMAN .......................................................... Lowell
**Trustees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. SAMUEL W. HALPRIN</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. MOSES L. ISAACS</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES MARSHALL</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RABBI IRVING MILLER</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH</td>
<td>New Rochelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. LOUIS A. ROSEIT</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURRAY SEASONGOOD</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. EMANUEL SINE</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIP SLOMOVITZ</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY</td>
<td>Newark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIP W. AMRAM</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALTER H. ANNENBERG</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMUEL H. DAROFF</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. BENJAMIN FINE</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNARD L. FRANKEL</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. M. LEO GITELSON</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACOB C. GUTMAN</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. MAURICE JACOBS</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL PAUL LEFTON</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUDGE BENJAMIN LENCHER</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUDGE THEODORE LEVIN</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOWARD S. LEVY</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIP W. LOVN</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH MEYERHoff</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDNEY NEUMANN</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. KURT PEISER</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUIS M. RABINOWITZ</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANK J. RUBENSTEIN</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUIS H. SILVER</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRY STARR</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEWEY D. STONE</td>
<td>Brockton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROGER W. STRAUS, JR.</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADM. LEWIS L. STRAUSS</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTON H. WILNER</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOWARD A. WOLF</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publication Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. BERNARD J. BAMBERGER</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. SALO W. BARON</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. SAMUEL BELKIN</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. JOSHUA BLOCH</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. MORTIMER J. COHEN</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. ISRAEL EFFROS</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. AZRIEL EISENBERG</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. H. W. ETTELSON</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RABBI OSCAR Z. FASMAN</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRVING FINEMAN</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNARD L. FRANKEL</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV. DR. SOLOMON B. FREEHOF</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVID J. GALTER</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Term expires in 1952.  ²Term expires in 1953.  ³Term expires in 1954.
THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The sixty-third Annual Meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America was held on May 20, 1951, at the Warwick Hotel, 17th and Locust Streets, in Philadelphia, Pa., at four o’clock in the afternoon. The Honorable Louis E. Levinthal, President of The Society, presided. Members of the Board of Trustees and of the Publication Committee, as well as a number of members of The Society, were in attendance.

Report of the Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee takes pleasure in presenting this report. We unanimously recommend the following as officers, honorary officers, and trustees of The Society, the officers and honorary officers for a one year term, and the trustees for terms as designated.
OFFICERS

Judge Louis E. Levingthal, President (3rd term)
Justice Horace Stern, 1st Vice-President (40th term)
Edwin Wolf, 2nd, 2nd Vice-President (3rd term)
Sol Satinsky, Treasurer (3rd term)
Lesser Zussman, Secretary and Executive Secretary (2nd term)
Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, Chairman, Publication Committee (3rd term)
Dr. Solomon Grayzel, Editor (13th term)

HONORARY PRESIDENT

J. Solis-Cohen, Jr.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore
Samuel Bronfman, Montreal
Benjamin G. Browdy, New York
Rev. Dr. Henry Cohen, Galveston
Irving Edison, St. Louis
Mrs. Irving M. Engel, New York
Lee M. Friedman, Boston
Frank Goldman, Lowell
Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, New York
Mrs. Moses L. Isaacs, New York
James Marshall, New York
Rabbi Irving Miller, New York
Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia
Mrs. Louis A. Rosett, New Rochelle
Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati
Mrs. Emanuel Siner, New York
Philip Slomovitz, Detroit
Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark

TRUSTEES

The following trustees have completed their terms of office and are recommended for re-election to three year terms:

Philip W. Amram, Washington
Dr. M. Leo Gitelson, New York
Al Paul Lefton, Philadelphia
Judge Benjamin Lenchner, Pittsburgh
Judge Theodore Levin, Detroit
Philip W. Lown, Auburn
Louis M. Rabinowitz, New York
Louis H. Silver, Chicago
Morton H. Wilner, Washington

We also recommend the election of Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore for a three year term.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank J. Rubenstein, Chairman
Jacob C. Gutman
Kurt Peiser
Edwin Wolf, 2nd
The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted.
Mr. Sol Satinsky, Treasurer, gave the financial report for the year 1950 (as printed on page 574). The report of the Treasurer was accepted unanimously.
Dr. Jacob R. Marcus reported as Chairman of the Publication Committee and commended the many men on the Publication Committee who had given of their time and thought to the affairs of The Society during the past year.
The President Judge Louis E. Levinthal, submitted his Annual Report (as printed below).
During discussion of the Presidents’ report, the thought was developed that The Society should attempt to enlist groups of individuals in various communities who, acting as friends of The Society, will endeavor to stimulate increased membership and interest in The Society’s work.
The membership meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.
The 63rd anniversary dinner was held in the evening. It was well attended by members of the “Official Family” and interested individuals from the community.
A symposium followed the dinner on the subject of “The J. P. S. Today and Tomorrow.” The symposium was introduced by the President of The Society, Judge Louis E. Levinthal. Dr. Jacob R. Marcus acted as Chairman, Dr. Salo W. Baron as moderator, and Robert D. Abrahams, Will Herberg, Dr. Abraham J. Heschel, and Dr. Bertram W. Korn as participants.
The symposium was interesting and stimulating.
Respectfully submitted,
LESSER ZUSSMAN,
Secretary

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1950

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In my last annual report I took occasion to review the objectives and some of the outstanding achievements of our Society since its establishment in 1888, and also to discuss a number of the serious financial problems confronting our organization in recent years. I am pleased to be able to state that during 1950 we have remained steadfast in our adherence to the guiding principles of the distinguished American Jewish leaders who founded our Society, have maintained the high literary and scholarly standards of the past, and have also managed to make substantial progress toward the adjustment of our difficulties. It has been a critical year, marked by drastic economies and retrenchments. We may, however, proudly assert that The Society has continued to enrich Jewish life and culture in the English-speaking world during the past year, and that we find ourselves today on a sounder economic base.

Publication Program

The first title of 1950 was The Testament of the Lost Son, by Soma Morgenstern, translated by Jacob Sloan and Maurice Samuel. Of our first edition of 6,212 copies, 3,201 copies were distributed and sold.
The second title of the year was The Court Jew, by Selma Stern, translated by Ralph Weiman. Of a printing of 4,500 copies, we distributed and sold 3,570 copies.
The third title was The Jews of Charleston, by Charles Reznikoff, with the collaboration of Uriah Z. Engelman. Of the initial edition of 4,150, we distributed and sold 3,020 copies. (The preparation of the manuscript of this volume was made
possible by funds generously provided by the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, and by the Jewish Community of Charleston).

The fourth title was Proverbs with Commentary, by Julius H. Greenstone. Of the first edition of 4,777 copies published in December, we distributed and sold 2,750 copies.

We have a sufficient supply on hand of each of these four publications to take care of our needs for the year 1951.

The fifth title of our 1950 program, Volume 52 of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, was published in co-operation with the American Jewish Committee in February, 1951. (The delay in the date of publication was due to an unanticipated paper shortage.) Of our 3,500 copies of the Year Book we have distributed and sold 3,106 copies as of May 1, 1951.

The final title scheduled for 1950, Man Is Not Alone, by Abraham Joshua Heschel, was co-published with Farrar, Straus and Company, early in 1951. Of the original edition of 4,500, 3,467 have been distributed to our members as of May 1st.

I am pleased to be able to report that our publication program for 1951 consists of eight new volumes, as follows: Stories and Fantasies, by Emil Bernhard Cohn; American Jewry and the Civil War, by Bertram W. Korn; Room for a Son, by Robert D. Abrahams; Judaism and Modern Man, by Will Herberg; A Social and Religious History of the Jews, Volumes I and II, by Salo W. Baron; Early American Jewry, Volume 1: 1654-1800, by Jacob R. Marcus; and THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, Volume 53.

Reprints

During 1950 we reprinted 4,000 copies of Solomon Grayzel’s History of the Jews, bringing the total to 25,750 copies in print. We reprinted 7,000 copies of Mortimer J. Cohen’s Pathways Through the Bible, making a total of 44,000 copies. During the year we reprinted, in a twenty-fourth impression, 19,700 copies of our Bible, making a total of 455,000 copies of this, our most important publication and best seller. We also reprinted 2,450 copies of each of the three volumes of Mekilta, making a total of 3,750 copies for each volume of this Hebrew classic.

Publication Distribution

The total number of books distributed during 1950 was 137,710, substantially more than the total of 110,310 distributed in 1949. This increase is largely due to the extensive “remainder sale” of many of our over-stocked volumes. After a careful appraisal of our book inventory, we found that our supply of a number of titles was sufficient to meet our requirements for at least ten years at the rate of distribution previously experienced. It was therefore deemed advisable to insure an earlier distribution to the public by selling the “remainder” lot immediately so that it might be channeled through department stores and other mass-selling media. The sale was successfully concluded, and although The Society sustained a bookkeeping loss, we have managed to accelerate the liquidation of our excess inventory. Incidentally, the sale of our books in department stores constituted favorable advertisement for The Society and its publications.

We distributed only 42,198 books to our members, as compared with 53,565 in 1949, and in the interest of economy we gave only 2,440 bonus and free books, as compared with 4,454 in 1949 and 6,772 in 1948. Foreign memberships have been adversely affected for a number of years by reason of monetary transfer restrictions, but in spite of such difficulties small groups in distant lands manage to maintain their affiliation with The Society.

Our income from membership dues was $94,655.44, as compared with $100,-
in 1949, and our income from sales was $78,291.01, as compared with $91,687.32 in 1949. Most of the decline in income was due to the reduction in our Bible sales in 1950. Unusually large quantities of Bibles were sold late in 1949 to distributors who carried much of their inventory over to 1950. Rising costs of production have compelled us to advance the prices of our several formats of the Bible, the demand for which continues to be quite satisfactory.

Membership Statistics

The status of our membership enrollment in 1950 calls for some clarification. It is discouraging to be compelled to report that of the total of 9,479 members at the end of 1950 (compared with 11,093 at the end of 1949) only 2,118 new members were enrolled during the year. The old rates for membership dues prevailed until January 1, 1951. We were compelled to increase those rates because the loss sustained by The Society on each membership was prohibitive. No concerted drive for new members at the 1950 rates was undertaken because we could not afford to incur the substantial loss that would necessarily be involved.

The following tables indicate the changes introduced in our membership classifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevailing rates for 1950</th>
<th>Rates Beginning Jan. 1, 1951</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Introductory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.75 (3 books)</td>
<td>$5.00 (2 books)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$11.50 (6 books)</td>
<td>$11.25 (5 books)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patron</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$23.00 (12 books)</td>
<td>$22.50 (10 books)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is obvious that with our membership rates brought in closer relationship to our costs, we must now concentrate our efforts on increasing the membership of all classes.

Jewish Book Council and Books Selected for Special Distinction

We may be justly proud of the role our Society has played in promoting Jewish Book Month, sponsored by the National Jewish Welfare Board and its Jewish Book Council. Dr. Mortimer J. Cohen, a member of our Publication Committee and the author of one of our most popular books, is the President of the Council, succeeding Dr. Solomon Grayzel, who has been elected Honorary President. Dr. Grayzel has assumed the editorship of In Jewish Bookland, published by the Council.

**Testament of the Lost Son**, by Soma Morgenstern, was honored as the best Jewish novel of 1950 by the Jewish Book Council, and its author was awarded the Samuel H. Daroff Prize for the year.

**As a Mighty Stream**, by Julian Morgenstern, was chosen by the Book Selection Committee of the Religious Book Round Table of the American Library Association, as one of the outstanding religious books published during the period from May 1949 to May 1950.


**The Jews, Their History, Culture and Religion**, edited by Louis Finkelstein, was selected as one of the fifty best books of 1950 by the Editors of The New York Times Book Review Section.

The Press

As of June 15, 1950, The Society discontinued the operation of the Press, and leased its facilities and equipment to Maurice Jacobs, Incorporated. For the five
and a half month period ending June 15, 1950, our Society sustained a loss of $6,690.62 in its operation of the Press. We hope that under the commercial management of the lessee the Press will be able to function efficiently and profitably.

Publication Committee

The distinguished members of our Publication Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, have generously volunteered their time in reading manuscripts and in studying projects submitted to them for consideration. Our devoted and capable Editor, Dr. Solomon Grayzel, has examined more than fifty manuscripts and books submitted to him during 1950. Of these, about forty have been found to be outside the scope of our program.

Board of Trustees and Officers

I am grateful to the active members of the Board of Trustees and to my fellow-officers for their cooperation and support. With their assistance, we were able to receive substantial contributions from donors throughout the country toward the $250,000 capital fund so urgently needed by The Society.

Since March 15, 1950, Mr. Lesser Zussman has been serving as our Executive Secretary. His genuine devotion and indefatigable labors are already beginning to show gratifying results.

Public Relations

We are grateful to the English-Jewish, the Yiddish and the Hebrew press throughout the world for their cooperation in publicizing and reviewing the works of our Society. Editorial comments praising our organization's achievements and urging enlarged membership enrollment and generous financial support have been most helpful. A few brief excerpts from typical editorials in several organs of public opinion are worthy of inclusion in this report:

The officers and directors of the Jewish Publication Society and with them the American Jewish community have reason to be pleased with the Society's record of achievement.

In the course of the 62 years of its existence, the Jewish Publication Society has given the English-speaking world 280 titles and has distributed more than 4,000,000 volumes—a splendid record that augurs well for an even brighter future.

Philadelphia Jewish Exponent—March 3, 1950

Like other cultural movements—and the JPS must be considered as a movement in Jewish life rather than as a mere book-publishing business—the society is finding it difficult to secure the large funds that are needed for the publication of important books. . . . The Jewish Publication Society remains an important force in Jewish life. If not for this Society, we might never have been blessed with the great literary contributions which emanated from it. . . .

Detroit Jewish News—Feb. 17, 1950

The Jewish Publication Society needs public support and it is eminently deserving of that support. . . . The advantages of membership are many—primarily, the society receives the backing it requires to carry on its work, and Jewish homes are the recipients of works of high literary quality which serve as important elements in the preservation and transmission of Jewish culture and tradition.

The American Jewish World—Minneapolis, March 17, 1950

The Jewish Publication Society's career has been that of a pioneering institution in the field of American Jewish culture. . . . Its services to
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

Judaism are of inestimable value. . . Now that the Jews of the United States are turning from their preoccupation with problems of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement to a growing interest in religion, education and cultural recreation, the Jewish Publication Society will more than ever play an important role in American Judaism.

The Reconstructionist

The Continuing Challenge to the American Jewish Community

The founders of our Society rightly assume that our Jewish heritage is precious and worthy of preservation. They also realized that as American Jews we can make a fine contribution to the society of which we are a part in this country by publishing in the English language books reflecting our religion, our ethics, our history, our traditions and our ideals. In this era of television and of comic books, American Jewry urgently needs the cultural and spiritual values provided by the kind of literary and scholarly works which the Jewish Publication Society has been publishing for more than three score years and which, God willing, we shall continue to publish for many decades to come.

In a little town in Massachusetts there is a public library, and at the entrance of the children’s reading room is this inscription:

Books are keys to wisdom’s treasure;  
Books are gates to lands of pleasure;  
Books are paths that upward lead;  
Books are friends. Come, Let us read!

Those simple lines are peculiarly applicable to most of the works published by our Society. In the words of Israel Abrahams, one of our authors of an earlier generation whose writings still live and inspire, “through all genuinely Jewish books may be detected the unifying principle that literature in its truest sense includes life itself; that intellect is the handmaid to conscience; and that the best books are those which best teach men how to live.”

If American Jews who genuinely cherish our glorious heritage would rally to the support of our Society, Jewish life in this country would undoubtedly be ennobled and American culture significantly enriched.

Respectfully submitted,  
Louis E. Levinthal, President.
### AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

**COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$7,493.24</td>
<td>$4,414.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>14,190.32</td>
<td>52,518.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes receivable</td>
<td>6,580.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>81,778.45</td>
<td>121,256.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to Classics Fund</td>
<td>7,343.92</td>
<td>6,120.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>67,899.86</td>
<td>67,899.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates, copyrights, plant and equipment</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid publication costs</td>
<td>9,282.16</td>
<td>11,605.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid insurance</td>
<td>3,081.95</td>
<td>4,064.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid interest</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>109.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from employees</td>
<td>12.76</td>
<td>677.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$197,572.22</strong></td>
<td><strong>$268,668.11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable</td>
<td>$37,575.47</td>
<td>$43,093.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans payable</td>
<td>22,500.00</td>
<td>42,665.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans from funds</td>
<td>20,066.79</td>
<td>21,568.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>41,644.93</td>
<td>59,249.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customers' deposits</td>
<td>733.64</td>
<td>2,313.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>701.50</td>
<td>536.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding taxes</td>
<td>586.66</td>
<td>1,268.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage payable</td>
<td>21,000.00</td>
<td>24,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus reserves</td>
<td>10,143.27</td>
<td>31,920.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>42,619.96</td>
<td>41,550.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$197,572.22</strong></td>
<td><strong>$268,668.11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPARATIVE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1950</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>$94,655.44</td>
<td>$100,566.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>2,668.02</td>
<td>573.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special contribution from Trustees Fund</td>
<td>21,102.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>78,291.01</td>
<td>91,687.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received</td>
<td>2,916.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>148.43</td>
<td>1,157.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,390.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$203,172.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>$196,718.49</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenses and publication costs | 200,617.63 | 200,379.65 |
| Profit (Loss) for year | $2,554.42 | ($3,661.16) |

The above statements for 1949 have been revised to exclude the operations of the Hebrew Press, which operations were discontinued on June 15, 1950.