The Jewish Publication Society of America

REPORT OF EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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(Elected June 1, 1975)

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REPORT OF THE 87th JPS ANNUAL MEETING

Bernard G. Segal, chairman of the Society’s Committee on Nominations and By-Laws, gave the 1975 report of that committee and moved the nomination of a slate of officers and trustees, which was unanimously elected by Society members in attendance.

A. Leo Levin, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the Commission on Revision of the Federal Appellate System in Washington, D.C., was elected president of the Society, which he had most recently served as vice-president and vice-chairman of the Publication Committee.

Other newly elected officers include Morris Cohen, Leo Guzik, Edward B. Shils, and Marvin Wachman, vice-presidents; and Mitchell E. Panzer, secretary.

Reelected were Robert P. Abrams, vice-president, and Robert P. Frankel, treasurer.

Four new trustees were elected to the JPS Board: Muriel Mallin Berman, prominent Allentown businesswoman active in United Nations activities; Edward J. Bloustein, president of Rutgers University in New Jersey; Alan H. Molod, partner in a prestigious Philadelphia law firm and an officer in the American Jewish Committee; and Charles R. Weiner, U.S. District judge, Eastern District, Pennsylvania.

Named to the Society’s Publication Committee were Arthur A. Cohen, Alfred Gottschalk, Cynthia Ozick, Bernard Pucker, and Gerald A. Wolpe.

The annual meeting of the Society was addressed by Yosef Hayim Yeru-
shalmi, chairman of the Publication Committee, who reported on forthcoming titles and the progress of JPS publishing activities. Cynthia Ozick, award-winning short story writer, novelist, critic, and lecturer, spoke on "Holiness and Its Discontents," emphasizing the unique and conscious effort required to maintain Jewish identity in modern society.

Annual Report of JPS President Jerome J. Shestack (June 1, 1975)

Sunday, June 4, 1888, was a warm and sunny day in Philadelphia. On that day, eighty-seven years ago, a group of prominent Jewish laymen and religious leaders met in the upper room of Touro Hall for the purpose of "discussing the feasibility of establishing an American Jewish Publication Society, whose objects shall be to familiarize American Jews with the ethics of Judaism, the history of the Jewish people, and the writings of the Jewish masters."

A contemporary journalist's account of that meeting relates that "the afternoon was hot, and it affected the temper of the Hebrews, who had come to this City from all parts of the States to discuss this important question." The trouble started over the composition of the committee to deal with the constitution and bylaws. The initial exclusion of rabbis from the original committee brought vociferous protests, a temporary exodus of the protesters from the meeting, and a kind of chaos reminiscent of the beginning of Genesis. Fortunately, before the meeting ended, order and light reigned. By the time the convention adjourned, shortly after ten o'clock that night, it had approved a constitution and bylaws and had elected a president and fourteen vice-presidents.

No institution was more necessary for American Jewry than the Jewish Publication Society. Until its creation not a single Jewish author of note, with the exception of Dr. Isaac Leeser, and not a single book of substantial literary merit about Jews had been published in the United States.

How fruitful were the years that followed the Society's birth. One recalls Ralph Waldo Emerson's observation that "the annals of bibliography afford many examples of the delirious extent to which book-fancying can go." There is, indeed, a delicious headiness in rambling through the reports of the Society, and encountering illustrious names in Jewish letters: Graetz, Dubnow, Ahad Ha-Am, Zangwill, Buber, Weizmann, Margolis and Marx, Lewisoeh, Schechter, Finkelstein, Glueck, Ginzberg, Heschel, Kaplan, Scholem, Samuel, Baron, Grayzel, Agnon, Hazaz, and a host of others—all published by JPS.

And the Society's own editors, officers, and trustees include the monu-

The Society, of course, has been molded by its leaders. Conversely, and perhaps paradoxically, such is the Society's effect and influence that it, in turn, has matured and molded its leaders.

Looking back, two themes in the Society's history strike me as particularly remarkable. The first is that the Society has always represented K'\lal Yisrael, by seeking to preserve and enrich the total Jewish spiritual and cultural heritage. It has approached its task not with partisanship, pretense, or pettiness, but with high-mindedness and open-mindedness, with generosity of spirit and deed.

The second chord is the strong bond of continuity that marks the course of the Society's history. One generation begins projects which another completes. One president plants a seed, another nourishes it, a third sees it bloom. The long view is taken where it is needed. There is no compulsion to harvest out of season. Judge Louis Levinthal once said that in an organization like ours, a final accounting can never be submitted. Even in the most difficult of times, we have, like the Jewish people, preserved our sense of the eternal.

On this eighty-seventh anniversary of the Society, it is good to report that the Society's condition is better than ever before. This past year we distributed more books than at any time in our history. In the three years that I have had the privilege of leading the Society, we have offered our members forty-seven books, a larger number than in any previous five-year period. This year our revenue, for the first time, almost touched the million-dollar figure. (For the year ending May 1900 it was $21,000.)

Most heartwarming is the continuous high quality of our offerings. Surely any publisher's heart would be gladdened by such a fine mix as our beautiful modern translation of Jeremiah, Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi's magnificent Haggadah and History, Eliyahu Ashtor's scholarly The Jews of Moslem Spain, Louis Harap's significant The Image of the Jew in American Literature, I. J. Linetski's Yiddish classic, The Polish Lad (with Milton Hindus's authoritative introduction), Arie Lova Eliav's timely Land of the Hart, Philip Goodman's excellent The Shavuoth Anthology, Simon Rawidowicz's Studies in Jewish Thought, Haim Hazaz's moving novel, Gates of Bronze, and more.
This past year also saw the start of our program to reprint the Schiff Library of Jewish Classics in paperback. We commenced with the timeless poems of Jehudah Halevi and Solomon Ibn Gabirol. Other reprints will follow soon.

Our progress has been highlighted by a number of special undertakings, and each merits special mention.

The first highlight is the launching of the Society's new Bible Commentary Project, perhaps the Society's most monumental undertaking. The official announcement of this project to the public is being made today. Behind it lies almost three years of planning. And behind those years stands a millennium of Bible commentary history.

This is a symbolic year to launch such a project. In 1475 the first printed Hebrew book appeared. Fittingly, that book was a commentary by Rashi. Now, five hundred years later, the Society proudly announces the first new Jewish commentary on the entire Hebrew Bible in over thirty years. The Commentary will be prepared by a group of the finest Jewish Bible scholars of our time—scholars whose achievements eminently qualify them for the task, but young enough so that the future holds the promise of still greater accomplishment.

The genesis of this project may be of interest. Early in 1973 the committee translating the Psalms met in Philadelphia. Professor Moshe Greenberg, a brilliant Bible scholar and a warm friend, with whom I had studied in my youth much to my benefit, told me that he and Professor Nahum Sarna had been discussing the need for a commentary in view of the enormous new learning opened up by the biblical scholarship of recent decades. Professors Greenberg and Sarna were well aware of the pitfalls in undertaking such a commentary, and of the controversy it might create; nonetheless, they offered the suggestion. It seemed to me an exciting opportunity.

Indeed, was it not incredible that a modern Jewish commentary on the entire Bible did not exist in any language? Were we to be the People of the Book that had forsaken its exposition? I encouraged the development of a plan which was presented to our Board of Trustees. Anyone familiar with our board will know that the debate was vigorous and the questions probing. But from it emerged a mandate to go forward. The planning continued, and the guidelines for the Commentary were forged in August 1973, in an intense three-day conference in Jerusalem attended by Nahum Sarna, Moshe Greenberg, Jonas Greenfield, Yosef Yerushalmi, Chaim Potok, and myself. Thereafter, the planning continued—the refinements of the guidelines, a sample chapter, the selection of commentators.

This year we were ready to proceed. The general editor of the Commentary will be Nahum M. Sarna, Golding Professor of Biblical Studies at
Brandeis University. Dr. Sarna is completely dedicated to the task and eminently qualified for it. The distinguished Bible scholars who, with Dr. Sarna, will prepare the Commentaries on the Pentateuch are Moshe Greenberg, chairman of the Department of Bible at Hebrew University, Baruch A. Levine, professor of Hebrew at New York University, Jacob Milgrom, professor of biblical studies at the University of California, and Moshe Weinfeld, associate professor of Bible at Hebrew University. Serving as literary editor of the project will be Chaim Potok, eminent novelist and special-projects editor of JPS. Other scholars are being selected for other books of the Bible and as special advisers. To finance this undertaking, our distinguished past president and life trustee, William S. Fishman, and I will co-chair a patrons' Committee of One Hundred.

Rashi once told his grandson, Rashbam, that had he the time, he would have to make new commentaries according to the new insights that arise each day. Each major period of Jewish history took to itself the commentaries of the past and then created its own commentaries for its own time. JPS will strive to be worthy of that tradition. We hope that the JPS Commentary will provide new insights made possible by modern scientific learning that has enriched the field of biblical scholarship. At the same time we are confident that the Commentary will reflect that specific Jewish quality that stems from our sense of the sanctity of the biblical text and our pervading consciousness that the Bible is the primal formative book of Jewish existence.

In our brochure announcing this undertaking, we declare that "the Jewish Publication Society of America now commits its good name, its resources, its decades of experience and pioneering to the creation of a Commentary to the Hebrew Bible that will serve as the contemporary equivalent of the classic commentaries created by Jews for past epochs in Jewish history." To this hope, let us say Amen.

Usually one goes from text to commentary. For now, let me go from commentary to text.

Just sixty years ago, in 1915, a distinguished group of scholars met and offered a prayer of thanks to God that they had finished the great task of translation of the Bible, and that the group which had toiled for so many years was intact. And what a group it was! Dr. Solomon Schechter, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, Dr. David Philipson, Dr. Samuel Schulman, Professor Israel Friedlaender, and Professor Max L. Margolis.

That, of course, was the first JPS translation of the Bible. Some forty years later, in 1956, I attended my first meeting as a trustee of JPS. I recall
the excitement when Edwin Wolf announced that the second JPS Bible translation committee promised to have Genesis completed by the fall. Edwin spoke glowingly of the clarity with which difficult and obscure passages and phrases had been reworded by the translators and of their preservation of the resonant rhythm of a biblical style. The scholars who undertook the project were of the same high stature as their predecessors. They were Dr. Harry M. Orlinsky, Dr. H. L. Ginsberg, Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, Dr. Bernard J. Bamberger, Rabbi Max Arzt, Rabbi Harry Freedman, and Dr. Solomon Grayzel. Six years later, in 1962, the eagerly awaited new translation appeared. Its superb beauty and fidelity have whetted our appetite for the translation of the Prophets and Writings.

When I became president of the Society, ten years after the Torah translation had been published, the translation of the Prophets had still not been completed, and it was moving slowly. In June of 1972 we met with the editorial committee (intact except for the loss of Dr. Speiser, of blessed memory), and stressed the need for an early completion of the Prophets. Although scholars seldom take well to urgings of acceleration, they did proceed with more than deliberate speed, and just last month they completed all of the Prophets. The final editorial work will be done this summer, and we can look for publication of the Prophets in the Bicentennial year. This will be a most welcome and significant milestone! The Society extends its warm congratulations and yasher koach to Dr. Orlinsky and Dr. Ginsberg, to Rabbis Bamberger, Arzt, and Freedman, and to Dr. Grayzel, who has continued to serve as secretary.

In the meantime, we published two of the Prophets as their translation was completed—beautiful editions of Isaiah and Jeremiah, each illustrated by a modern artist of high reputation in a manner eminently suited to the text. Dr. Ginsberg wrote a superb introduction to Isaiah, as did Dr. Bamberger for Jeremiah. The Society is proud of these editions. Some have questioned the need or desirability for editions illustrated by modern artists. We believe that these artistic editions, representing high craftsmanship in publishing, do not denigrate the sanctity of the biblical text but enhance the setting in which it is presented. These editions have been well received by our members, and we hope to produce a similar quality edition for Ezekiel. Of course, we recognize the need for all types of editions of the Torah, the Prophets, and the Writings, for low-cost editions, for student editions, for popular editions, and for many combinations of editions. All of these will surely be increasingly available and, hopefully, before long.

The translation of the Writings is also proceeding well. The translators are Dr. Nahum Sarna, Dr. Moshe Greenberg, Dr. Jonas Greenfield, Rabbi
Saul Leeman, Dr. Martin Rozenberg, Rabbi David S. Shapiro, with Dr. Chaim Potok serving as secretary of that editorial committee. This year the translators completed Proverbs, and we look to individual book publications here as well as to the completion of the entire Writings.

What a memorable day it will be when we can publish the fully completed JPS translation of Torah, Neviim, and Ketuvim!

One development in which we can take pride is the establishment of a JPS office in Israel. At the Jerusalem International Book Fair last month, the JPS had a prominent and attractive booth. It was exciting to hear the many favorable comments about our books and to take home subscriptions from over 150 new Israeli members.

At the fair the JPS gave a luncheon for some of our authors: Eliayhu Ashtor, Arie Lova Eliav, Dahn Ben Amotz, Zev Vilnay, Abraham Milgram, Simon Herman, Moshe Greenberg, Moshe Davis, David Hartman, Abe Rabinovich, Leni Yahil, and others of the JPS family in Jerusalem. The first copy of the English translation of Haim Hazaz's *Gates of Bronze* was presented to his widow, Aviva Hazaz, who responded with a moving tribute to her late husband. This novel should find a large readership in the English-speaking world. It is a searing story of the breakdown of traditional shtetl values in the aftermath of the Russian revolution. Its psychological insights into the conflict between old and young are timely today.

This visit to Jerusalem reaffirmed the need for the Society to maintain a vigorous presence in Israel—not only because of our many authors there, not only because of Israel's fertility as a source for new books, but because of our own contribution to Israeli culture. We hear so often of the need to build cultural bridges between Israel and the Diaspora. Bridges, of course, go both ways, and the JPS is one of the few institutions capable of demonstrating that the cultural Jewish heritage in the Diaspora can be enriching to Israel, just as their fruitfulness enriches us.

*The Jewish Catalog,* compiled and edited by Richard Siegel and Sharon and Michael Strassfeld, is certainly the outstanding phenomenon in the field of Jewish publishing of this decade. It appeared in the final days of December 1973. Now, a year and a half later, we have sold over 130,000 copies, and the eighth edition is about to come out. *Commentary* magazine devoted an article to it, which though critical, proved beneficial, because it brought angry rejoinders of high praise which took up almost half of the next issue. Recently, in a new magazine, *Moment,* William Novak has written a perceptive piece on the *Catalog,* analyzing its significance.

The decision to undertake the *Catalog* was at the time a bold one for JPS. It was not a book of our customary genre; its counterculture style was alien
to "normative" Jewish writing; some of our trustees were disturbed by its irreverence, others by its reverence. Chaim Potok, who himself contributed substantially to the book's design and form, was convinced from the beginning of the merits of the volume and of its significance. I joined in his enthusiasm, and together we pleaded its cause to the board, and secured approval for perhaps the largest initial printing we had undertaken for any volume short of the Bible.

*The Jewish Catalog* has given us some valuable insights. It has taught us that Jewish books can sell (as this one has done) through word-of-mouth promotion and grass-roots popularity, that there are diverse networks of interested Jews, and in particular young Jews, who do not react to rave reviews or slick promotions, but who are "turned on" when they find writing relevant to their needs.

*The Jewish Catalog* has also proved that writing about religion and ritual need not be dull but can be sprightly, engaging, even playful. Perhaps most significant is Mr. Novak's observation that "the Catalog is an affirmation, bordering on a celebration, of the possibilities for creative and authentic Jewish life in the Diaspora."

Soon there will be a second volume of *The Jewish Catalog*, in the mode of the first, but covering new subjects. Dr. Potok will continue as special editor to guide this volume. We hope to publish it in the spring of 1976 and I believe it will be a worthy successor to the first volume.

It is still early to appraise fully the impact of *The Jewish Catalog*. But does it not already teach us that there is a thirst for knowledge about Jewish living among hundreds of thousands, and especially among our young people? This is an important lesson; all who publish Jewish books should build on it.

We have called *Haggadah and History* the most splendid volume in JPS history. Indeed it is. The book is a masterpiece; it has exquisite illustrations, a text both learned and lucid, and printing of the highest craftsmanship. Its author, Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi merits our highest praise for this creation.

For the Society it was a pioneering venture. The projected cost was huge; our experience in the field was small; the market for such a book was precarious; there was much to conspire against the publication. Nonetheless, in some ventures faith must even precede prudence. We proceeded, and the rest is *Haggadah and History*.

*Newsweek* devoted a page to it. The *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and numerous Jewish publications have featured it. Our costs have been recovered; our first edition of five thousand sold out. Our second edition will be ready soon, and we have also in process
a bibliophilic limited edition in fine binding, which in itself will be a first for the Society.

The publications of the JPS for the balance of 1975 and for 1976 are ones of which we shall be proud. I shall for now mention only one of the special publications to commemorate the American Bicentennial.

The major offering will be a collection of early American Judaica (1761–1845). We shall present ten publications, each an exact facsimile of a milestone in the early history of the American Jewish community. It includes such choice writings as the first Jewish liturgy and the first sermon printed in the New World, a discourse by the revolutionary patriot Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, the plea of Colonel Worthington for religious freedom for Jews in Maryland, and other fascinating items. Presented in a boxed slipcase, in faithful facsimile, this will be highly satisfying, aesthetically and historically.

By 1976 we hope also to launch a major undertaking in American Jewish biography. We are convening tomorrow a conference of some of the leading scholars in American Jewish history, including our distinguished trustee Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, to discuss the scope and feasibility of such a project. I believe that from that conference will emerge a new undertaking to prepare a major dictionary in the field of Jewish American biography. This will be another milestone for the Society.

This record of the Society's progress is particularly gratifying to your officers when we recall some of the formidable problems we faced. Shortly after I took office, Mr. Lesser Zussman retired as executive director. His first successor did not remain with us, and the search for a replacement had to proceed anew. Adding a double portion to our problems, Chaim Potok began his sojourn in Israel during this period, leaving us with an editor-in-absentia for almost two years, until the difficult task of finding his successor was accomplished. These were trying times of transition, and on more than one occasion I recalled Morris Newburger's comments, seventy-five years ago, that "the presidency of the Society is no sinecure."

That we have achieved so satisfying a record in the face of these obstacles is a tribute to our officers and trustees, whose experience and judgment were always at my disposal, whose cooperation has been extraordinary, and who gave the Society a priority in their own active careers. In particular, those officers who live in Philadelphia, Robert P. Abrams, Mitchell E. Panzer, Edward B. Shils, A. Leo Levin, and Robert P. Frankel, are the wise counselors who, on a day-by-day basis, consult with your president and criticize and support his sometimes overly timid, sometimes overly bold suggestions. I am deeply grateful to all of them.
Our new executive vice-president, Bernard Levinson, has been with us less than a year, but we already know that we have chosen most wisely. His contributions have been substantial, and he is a joy to work with. His continued tenure bodes well for the Society. This year, Rose Rubin, who has long given devoted service to the Society, was elevated to the post of business manager. Our entire staff merits the Society's appreciation.

Of course, the keystone of the Society has always been its editors and chairmen of the Publication Committee, for it is they who shape the critical choices and bring our vision to fruition. When Chaim Potok decided to relinquish the editorship, it was a blow. We are fortunate that we have retained a call on his talents since Dr. Potok will remain with JPS as special-projects editor. As you can imagine, it was no easy task to find a successor.

Our new editor, Maier Deshell, is indeed a happy choice. In the nine months he has been with us we have seen the depth of his perception, and his initiative and daring in pioneering new ground. We have come to know and admire his enormous capacity for work, his keen sensitivity to other people's needs, and his restless, probing mind. The Society will surely fare well under his editorial direction. Mr. Deshell is most ably assisted by Kay Powell, who was promoted this year to the new post of associate editor.

Achron, achron, chaviv. The last is sweetest, the saying goes, and I have left for last, Dr. Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi. When I took office in 1972, Dr. Gerson Cohen had just become chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and my first task was to appoint a new chairman of the Publication Committee. Moshe Greenberg had initially suggested Yosef Yerushalmi, and as I solicited other suggestions that name appeared with regularity. I asked Dr. Yerushalmi whether he would serve; instead of the enthusiastic yes I expected, he said he wanted to discuss it with me. For over an hour I used my most persuasive advocacy; finally he accepted. Surely it is one of my most felicitous accomplishments on behalf of the Society.

Dr. Yerushalmi gives us intellect of the first rank, a talent for exquisite expression, a generalist's overview of Jewish culture, a specialist's concern for nuance and detail, and a quiet passion for the good and beautiful. These are all rare qualities, and all the more rare in combination. Dr. Yerushalmi has proved a deep spring for new ideas; he has a sure sense of direction in his critical role in the Society. We are deeply appreciative to him, and I am personally grateful that he has become my friend.

These many projects represent a new thrust by the Society. They reflect an eagerness to fill gaps in our cultural resources, an increased inclination to sponsor the research needed for publication, a greater willingness to
experiment and explore. These are wholesome developments.

Some have suggested that we have undertaken too much. My belief is that we have not undertaken enough. There are great riches to be mined in our world of books, and who should mine them better than we? I am confident that our future will be dynamic, that the advances until now are prologue to still greater ones. Many exciting pathways lie ahead.

We have talked of the great need for a strong youth division in the JPS. The Jewish books available for children are relatively few and rarely of high quality. This is a shocking condition. Surely before long we must enlarge our activity here and create a substantial youth division.

We have talked of the need to provide Jewish classics for the colleges with attractive editions of low cost that will bring Jewish masters to the campus. We have talked of the need to produce texts to serve the many courses in Judaica in English-speaking universities. This, too, is a largely untapped field. We have talked of the storehouse of seminal Jewish classics in Hebrew, and also in Yiddish, Spanish, German, French, Polish, and Russian, which are unavailable in English. Such books cry for publication with elucidating introductions and critical editions of the text.

And we have talked of the need to create societies of Friends of JPS throughout the nation, to broaden our base to Australia, Canada, England, and South Africa, and of the pressing need to enlarge our membership in this country. Our gratification at reaching new heights should not obscure the sobering fact that less than 1 percent of the Jewish families in the nation belong to the Society.

These are a few of the tasks that lie ahead. Much as we have achieved, we have barely begun to fulfill the rich promise of our potential.

I leave this office grateful that I had the opportunity to serve the Jewish Publication Society and I am deeply appreciative of the help you have given me. Happily, my successor, Professor A. Leo Levin, is a man of extraordinary achievement, ability, and commitment. The members of the Society can look to the future with high confidence in his leadership. JPS is truly in good hands.

A long, long time ago, Ecclesiastes wearily wrote: “Of making books there is no end.” He may have uttered those words in despair. But at the Jewish Publication Society, we have always considered them as a blessing!

**JPS Treasurer’s Report for 1974**

I report with pleasure that during the year 1974 our revenues from books and Bible sales increased from $338,783 in 1973 to $659,439. Bible sales
continued the upward trend of recent years and increased at a moderate rate from $155,369 in 1973 to $160,840 in 1974. The spectacular jump in sales of other publications was attributable in large measure to the phenomenal success of *The Jewish Catalog*—112,521 copies were sold in 1974. Membership dues went up from $252,315 in 1973 to $282,242 in 1974. The Society's total revenues for the year showed an increase of over 62% from $604,159 in 1973 to $979,315 in 1974.

Our Society was not immune to the inflationary trends of recent years and our expenses for the year correspondingly increased, fortunately not as dramatically as did our revenues. In 1974 the Society's expenses were $1,072,494 compared to $840,902 in the previous year. A significant portion of the increased expenses was attributable to the expanded production schedule.

The net result of all the foregoing figures is that our expenses for the year 1974 exceeded revenues from publications by $93,179. I hasten to add that this $93,000 operating deficit was more than offset by income from our special purpose funds and donations in the aggregate amount of $124,907, thus enabling us to arrive at the bottom line with a surplus of $31,727. In conclusion, I am able to follow in the tradition of my predecessor by stating that the Society's fiscal position continues to be a sound one.

**JPS Publications**

In 1974 we published the following new volumes, with titles, authors, quantities printed, and distribution as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Title and Author</th>
<th>Printed</th>
<th>Distributed</th>
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<tr>
<td>THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH: A New Translation With woodcuts by Nikos Stavroulakis</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,990</td>
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<tr>
<td>JEWISH COOKING AROUND THE WORLD By Hanna Goodman</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>THE JEWS OF MOSLEM SPAIN (Volume I) By Eliyahu Ashtor</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>601</td>
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<td>LAND OF THE HART By Arie L. Eliav</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,309</td>
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<tr>
<td>MY BROTHER'S KEEPER: A History of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee 1929–1939 By Yehuda Bauer</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,241</td>
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<td>TO REMEMBER, TO FORGET By Dahn Ben Amotz</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>A PASSION FOR TRUTH By Abraham Joshua Heschel (Copublished with Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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