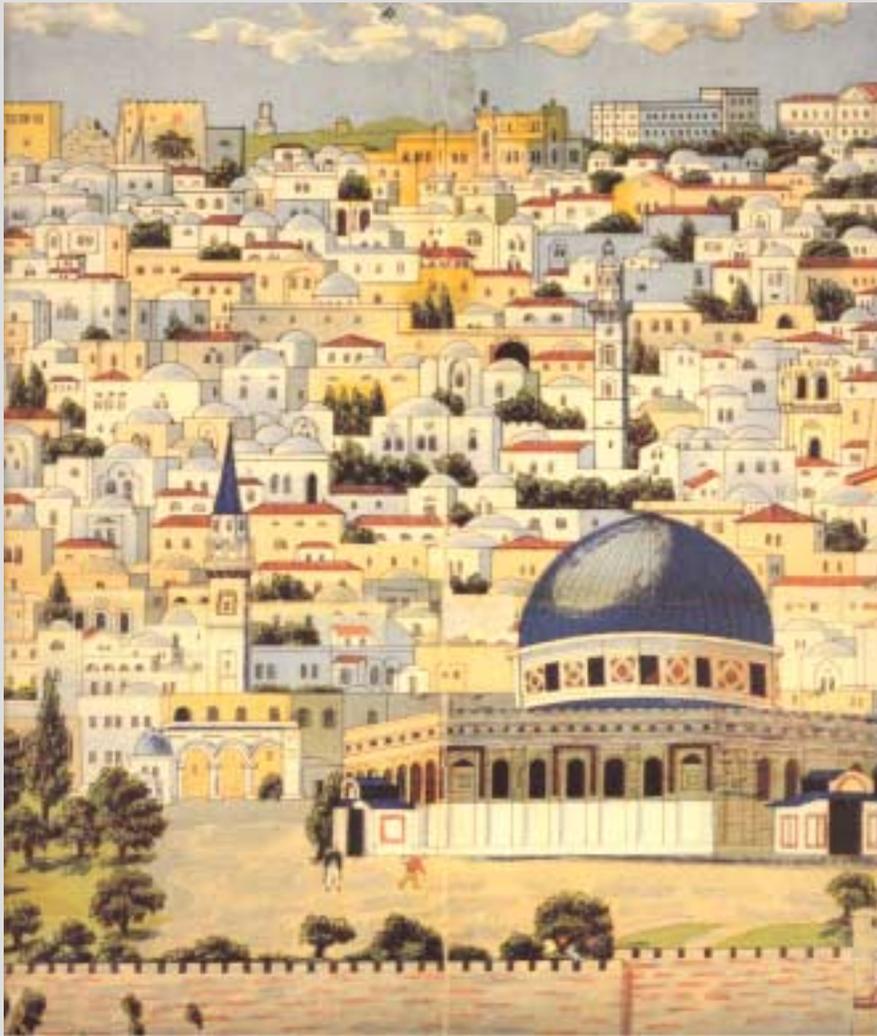


Review of Data Jewish Americans 2000



Views of the Holy City of Jerusalem
from the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York

**Directorate of Research
740 O'Malley Road
Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
Patrick Air Force Base, Florida 32925-3399**



REVIEW OF DATA ON JEWISH AMERICANS

PREFACE

The author, Cadet Aaron D. Ashley is currently a senior at the United States Military Academy, at West Point and will be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army upon graduation in 2001. He served as a participant in West Point's Academic Individual Advanced Development (AIAD) program with the Department of Behavioral Science and Leadership at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) in July 2000 and conducted the research on Jewish Americans to prepare this report.

SCOPE

The Academic Individual Advanced Development program at West Point provides cadets the opportunity to broaden their academic experience at West Point by volunteering to participate in academic programs both within and outside the Department of Defense. This particular AIAD provides cadets a unique opportunity to work on a diversity and/or equal opportunity project while on a three-week tour of duty at DEOMI. During their tour, the cadets use a variety of primary and secondary source materials to compile a review of data pertaining to an issue of importance to equal opportunity (EO) and equal employment opportunity (EEO) specialists, supervisors, managers, and other leaders throughout the Services. The resulting publications (such as this one) are intended as resource and educational materials and do not represent official policy statements or endorsements by the DoD or any of its agencies. The publications are distributed to EO/EEO personnel and selected senior officials to aid them in their duties.

December 2000

Unless otherwise indicated, the views expressed in this report are those of the author and should not be constructed to represent the official position of DEOMI, the military Services, or the Department of Defense.

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INTRODUCTION

In response to a letter written from a Newport synagogue in August of 1790, President George Washington wrote:

All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights...May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land...sit in safety under his own vine and fig-tree, and there shall be none that make him afraid. (14:7)

The role that Jewish Americans have played throughout American history has been a very significant one. It began as early as 1654, and has continued to be a role that influences the American way of life even today. Initially, many Jews came to America to seek refuge from persecution they felt in their homeland. Others came to America because they sought a place where they could practice their religion freely. Although the Jewish-American role has been important, there are many aspects of their culture, common practices, beliefs, accomplishments, and ways of life that many people throughout the world do not know or understand.

The purpose of this document is to serve as a reference regarding the Jewish-American experience. The paper provides information on the roots of modern anti-Semitism, Jewish-American demographics, common myths and frequently asked questions (FAQs), prominent Jewish Americans, and the formation of the Jewish state. There are also annexes including demographics, terms and observances, and web sites.

Additionally, referring back to previous Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) pamphlets on Jewish Americans will be helpful when answering questions regarding the Jewish-American experience. Some topics include the Jewish-American experience before America, Jewish immigration to America, Jewish-American military contributions, languages, and Judaism and its religious subgroups.

THE ROOTS OF MODERN ANTI-SEMITISM

A discussion of Anti-Semitism is presented to better understand the context of the Jewish-American experience. It is the Jewish experience of Anti-Semitism from people around the globe that formed the basic persona of Jewish Americans. Anti-Semitism, as defined in the Merriam-Webster dictionary, is hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group. People of the Jewish faith have endured Anti-Semitism and persecution for centuries culminating with the Holocaust of WWII. However, there is a difference between historic anti-Semitism and modern anti-Semitism in that the confrontation Jewish people endured up until the mid-18th century was based solely on religious, economic, or social conflict. (1:118) In 1829, an English researcher came up with the notion of historical races to distinguish different races within one skin-color group. (1:118) By the mid-19th century, Charles Darwin had formulated his ideas on evolution, and through that he introduced the world to concepts like survival of the fittest and natural selection.

These concepts influenced many scientists and scholars alike to adopt the idea that a race of people could be better than another race. These same scientists and scholars also believed that the process of natural selection and evolution was ongoing among human beings, and therefore some humans were better and some were worse than others. (1:118) Ultimately, a significant number of scientists adopted Darwin's concepts on evolution into their own anthropological findings that divided mankind into races. Jews were considered a separate race based upon language families. This concept of survival of the fittest provided more credence for Anti-

Semites' hate towards Jews by imparting scientific evidence that Jews were an inferior race. (1:118) This new modern Anti-Semitism was the fuel that the Nazis used for their planned murder of all European Jews during WW II.

Though Nazi Germany was defeated, modern anti-Semitism continues. Modern anti-Semitism is thriving across the globe, to include America. Searching the Internet, one can see the evidence. Thousands of web sites are devoted to hate and Anti-Semitism. It is especially important among a few racially charged groups in America, such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), Stormfront, National Alliance, and Church of the Creator. These hate groups are looking to recruit children into their world by offering fun games and exciting music, most of which is free. (15) Even in the new millennium, Jews must remain cognizant of those groups of individuals who will discriminate against them simply because of their religion and cultural background.

PRESENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The Jewish-American population in 1997 was estimated to be 6,042,850 people. (6) This number reflects those who were born Jewish and follow Judaism, Jews by choice, and those Jews who hold no current religious disposition. The number would exceed eight million if one includes, those born or raised as Jews but converted to another faith and those children under 18 years-of-age who have Jewish parents but were not raised as Jews and identified with another faith. (12) In an overall American population of 267,636,000 people, the percent of Jews in America is approximately 2.3% of the population. (12)

In regards to where Jewish Americans live: 46.6% of the Jewish-American population live in the Northeast; 21% live in the South; 20.9% in the West, and 11.6% in the Midwest. There has been no significant shift of the Jewish-American population since 1990, except for a small increase in certain counties in Florida, California, and New Jersey. (12)

Twenty-one states have a Jewish population of over one percent, five with a Jewish population of four percent or more: New York, 9.1%; New Jersey, 5.8%; Florida, 4.3%; Massachusetts, 4.5%; and Maryland, 4.2%. The District of Columbia has a Jewish-American population of 4.8%. The state of New York, with a general population of 18,137,000, has 1,652,000 Jewish-Americans residents. (12) (See Table 1.)

COMMON MYTHS AND FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs) REGARDING JEWISH AMERICANS

There are numerous myths about Jewish Americans. This section will address some of the questions and myths that surround people of the Jewish faith. The myths presented in this section can be found in *The Jewish Connection* by M. Hirsch Goldberg.

Myth: Jews do not serve in the United States military.

Truth: Jewish Americans have served in every major national engagement, to include the Revolutionary War. In most cases, they served in numbers that exceeded their percent of the population. (2:11)

Myth: The Star of David has always been a symbol of Jews and their faith.

Truth: The Star of David became known as the emblem of the Jewish people in 1897. Initially, the star was selected to represent the Zionist movement. Over the years it was associated with

the Jewish people. The star is not of Jewish origin. The only solely Jewish symbol is the seven-branched candelabra known as the menorah, which can be dated back to the original Temple built by King Solomon. It is this menorah that is center of the story of Chanukah. (4)

Myth: Hitler could not have possibly associated himself with any Jews.

Truth: Adolf Hitler's family doctor and cook were both Jews. (4)

FAQ: Why are the Jews known as the “Chosen People?”

Answer: Jews believe that their G-d (it is Jewish custom to leave the “o” out) selected them to worship only Him and to fulfill the mission of proclaiming His truth among all the nations of the world. (5)

FAQ: Why don't Jews believe in Jesus, he was Jewish?

Answer: Yes, Jews teach that Jesus was a Jew (he is mentioned in the Talmud). Jewish people believe that during Jesus' life he turned away from some of the practices of Judaism. After his death his followers created a different religion, which is the basis for Christianity. The Torah teaches Jews that no prophet or teacher can arise and change the laws of the Torah. Jews believe that Jesus and his followers attempted to change the laws of the Torah. Therefore, under Torah law, Jesus cannot be considered a leader of the Jewish people. (5:10)

FAQ: Do Jews believe in the devil or Satan?

Answer: Judaism has a different perspective on this issue. There is mention in the Jewish texts of forces of evil, often called in Hebrew, Satan, or yetzer harah, the evil inclination. Jewish thought teaches that these forces work on behalf and in accordance with G-d as messengers of temptation. Jews do not believe that these evil forces have physical form such as the generally accepted image of a devil. (5:20)

FAQ: Who wrote the Torah?

Answer: Jewish teachings say that Moses wrote the Torah exactly as G-d told it to him on Mount Sinai. Hence, the Torah is known as the Five Books of Moses. However, Joshua wrote the last few passages, which describes Moses' death and the following events. (5:21)

FAQ: What is the difference between Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Judaism?

Answer: Orthodox Judaism: Keeps all the traditional laws and customs of the Torah. (5:53)
There are many different branches of Orthodox Jewry. They do not differ on Jewish law, but on certain customs and traditions based on geographical locations. Differences can be most noticeable in regards to the clothing they wear.

Conservative Judaism: Is a 100-year-old movement founded in the United States that embraces the 613 mitzvot (laws), but the interpretation of the laws and customs is more liberal. (5:53)

Reform Judaism: Is a movement founded in Germany in the 1800s that generally emphasizes the spirit of many of the laws and customs but not the laws and customs themselves. (5:53)

ESTABLISHING A JEWISH STATE

Until 1947, Jews did not have a specific country or state of their own since the fall of Jerusalem about 2,000 years ago. They lived among Gentiles, or non-Jews, in America, and in almost every European country. The Jewish nation was given its own state, a partition of land in Palestine, in November 1947. This event is one of the most significant in recent Jewish history. (1:180). The new country of Israel provided the Jewish people with a country where they could be free from anti-Semitism, and various other forms of persecution against them. (1:180)

People began to realize after World War II that the right thing to do would be to internationally recognize the Jewish people, and give them a state of their own. There were several conditions that aided in bringing about this international recognition. The first condition rested in the fact that there were thousands upon thousands of displaced homeless Jews in Europe after WW II seeking refuge in Palestine. Secondly, the British government maintained relentless immigration restrictions in Palestine, a British protectorate. Third, the United States of America felt that it had a moral and ethical obligation to help the Jews. Finally, the Soviet Union wanted to continue to see the disintegration of the colonial empires. (1:180)

The tens of thousands of Jews who had no home or family to return to after World War II wanted to go to Palestine, and they did not let Britain's immigration laws stop them. They traveled to French and Italian Mediterranean ports to illegally travel to Palestine. The British government got wind of this and began sending out naval ships to round up illegal immigrants and then take them to detention camps on Cyprus. Once the rest of the world realized that the Jews were being rounded up and sent to detention camps, an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry met to discuss the possibility of legal immigration to Palestine. (1:180)

The United Nations met on the 28th of August 1947, and in that meeting the General Assembly created the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) to prepare a report on Palestine, and the situation concerning the Jewish people. After careful consideration, UNSCOP recommended Palestine be partitioned into a Jewish state and an Arab state, with an international regime for Jerusalem, but the Palestinian government declared that they would vehemently oppose any partitioning of their state. (1:181)

The vote to give the Jewish nation its own portion of Palestine was held on November 29, 1947 and the recommendation to partition Palestine passed. However, this huge success for the Jewish nation did not come without opposition and violence from the Palestinian government. The day after the United Nations vote passed, the Arab High Committee of Palestine declared a strike and the War of Independence began. (1:181)

There is still a tremendous amount of hatred between Arabs and Jews today as a result of the United Nations' decision to give the Jewish nation a part of Palestine to have as their own state.

CONCLUSION

Jewish Americans have been a part of America since its foundation. Although the Jewish-American role has been, and continues to be important, there are many aspects of their culture, common practices, beliefs, accomplishments, and ways of life that many people throughout the world do not know or understand. This publication is to be used as a reference guide to expound our knowledge about Jewish Americans.

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TABLE 1		
STATES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF ONE PERCENT OR GREATER, 1983 vs. 1998		
STATE	PERCENT	
	1983	1998
Arizona	**	1.8
California	3.2	3.0
Colorado	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	3.4	3.1
Delaware	**	1.8
District of Columbia	4.8	4.3
Florida	4.6	4.6
Georgia	**	1.1
Illinois	2.3	2.3
Maryland	4.7	4.3
Massachusetts	4.3	4.5
Michigan	1.0	1.1
Mississippi	1.7	**
Missouri	**	1.2
Nevada	2.1	3.4
New Jersey	5.7	5.8
New York	10.6	9.1
Ohio	1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania	3.4	2.3
Rhode Island	2.3	1.6
Virginia	1.1	1.1

** --Less than one percent

(2) (12)

TABLE 2		
JEWISH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES		
YEAR	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION	PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION
1790	2,500	0.03
1818	3,000	0.03
1826	6,000	0.06
1840	15,000	0.1
1848	50,000	0.2
1860	150,000	0.48
1877	250,000	0.52
1888	400,000	0.6
1897	938,000	1.3
1900	1,058,000	1.4
1917	3,300,000	3.3
1927	4,228,000	3.6
1945	4,771,000	3.7
1957	5,179,000	2.8
1970	5,870,000	2.9
1980	5,920,000	2.7

(2)

TABLE 3	
JEWISH IMMIGRATION FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION TO THE U.S.	
FROM 1990 to 1993	
YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS
1990	31,283
1991	34,715
1992	45,888
1993	35,581

(2)

APPENDIX A

JEWISH-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of Jewish Americans who have made great contributions to both America and society at large. A majority of the facts presented here can be found in Allon Schoener's, *The American Jewish Album* and Elinor and Robert Slater's, *Great Jewish Women*.

LAW, GOVERNMENT, AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES	
Senator Jacob Javits	U.S. Senator from New York for 24 years. He was regarded as one of the house's most valuable people. He supported greater public aid to education, health, housing, the arts, civil rights, and the curtailment of nuclear testing. (11:260)
Admiral Hyman Rickover	Father of the U.S. Navy nuclear submarine program. Admiral Rickover was a key person in the development and implementation of nuclear power in both the U.S. Navy and the commercial power industry. Admiral Rickover was born in Poland in 1900, and at the age of six immigrated to the United States. (10)
Erich Fromm	Psychoanalyst, social philosopher, and author. He was born in Frankfurt, Germany, and emigrated to the U.S when Hitler came to power. He has many widely known books. (11:260)
Louis D. Brandeis	First Jewish American who was named as an Associate U.S. Supreme Court Justice. He was an outstanding lawyer and champion of social justice. (11:174)
Benjamin Cardozo	In 1932, President Herbert Hoover appointed Benjamin Nathan Cardozo to the Supreme Court of the United States. Cardozo was the second Jewish American, after Louis D. Brandeis, to serve on the nation's highest court. (10)
Judah P. Benjamin	Benjamin was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1852 and 1858, but resigned in February 1861, shortly before his good friend Jefferson Davis appointed him attorney general of the new Confederate States of America. Considered the most brilliant member of the Confederate cabinet, Judah Benjamin was called "a master of law and the most accomplished statesman I have ever known," by Davis. (10)
Henry Kissinger	He was the second Jewish American to be

	named as the U.S. Secretary of State. During the last stages of the Yom Kippur War he worked to save Egypt from total defeat. He also played a very instrumental role in creating diplomacy between the Arab capitals and Israel. (1:199)
Alan M. Dershowitz	A prominent Harvard law professor and attorney who was famous for being one of the nation's leading defenders of human rights. He was a best selling author of many books. (3)
LITERATURE	
Isaac Bashevis Singer	He was born in Poland in 1904 and published in Yiddish and Hebrew from 1926 to 1935. He also was a Yiddish writer who won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1978. (11:260)
Arthur Miller	Playwright and author noted for his significantly realistic dramas. He received the Pulitzer Prize for <i>Death of a Salesman</i> and <i>A View from the Bridge</i> . (11:261)
Bernard Malamud	Novelist whose work is characterized by use of a dialect of American English mixed with Yiddish and transference of Eastern European culture to the American scene. He was born in New York in 1914, and won the Pulitzer Prize in 1966 for <i>The Fixer</i> . (11:268)
Elie Weisel	Writer, philosopher, novelist, and playwright, he is known throughout the world for his extraordinary efforts to rescue the Holocaust from historical and literary oblivion. He is the chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. (11:309)
Saul Bellow	Writer who won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1976. Trained as an anthropologist at Northwestern and Chicago universities, he taught creative writing at Princeton before being appointed to the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago. There he has made his home, and his most admired works stem from that midwestern locus. (10)
Norman Mailer	One of the most outstanding writers of his generation. He was a novelist and essayist. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1969 for <i>Armies of the Night</i> , an eye witness account of an anti-Vietnam demonstration in the front of the Pentagon. (11:263)
Allen Ginsburg	Poet and political activist. He received a

	National Book Award in 1974, and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. (11:303)
Philip Roth	Novelist who is noted for his incisive and satirical portraits of middle class Jewish Americans. He studied at Rutgers, Bucknell, and the University of Chicago. (11:261)
Joseph Pulitzer	American journalist and publisher, establisher of Pulitzer Prizes, who created along with William Randolph Hearst a new and controversial type of journalism. Joseph Pulitzer was born in Budapest (in some sources Makó), Hungary. He emigrated from Hungary to the U.S. in 1864 and served in a cavalry regiment until the end of Civil War. (10)
MUSIC, ART, AND ENTERTAINMENT	
Leonard Bernstein	A prodigious talent, he has been acclaimed as one of the most charismatic and gifted personalities in the music of our times. He was also the musical composer and Director of the New York Philharmonic. (11:261)
Isaac Stern	A violin virtuoso who became one of the most widely acclaimed musicians of his day. He led the movement to save Carnegie Hall. (11:261)
Bob Dylan	He began playing the guitar at twelve. He performed at the University of Minnesota with folk groups at coffeehouses. He was the undisputed leader of the folk movement from 1963 to 1965 when he turned to rock, becoming in turn one of its superstars. (11:273)
Gilda Radner	An actress and comedienne. She appeared with the Second City Company in Toronto and later wrote and performed for the National Lampoon radio show. (11:272)
Phil Silvers	In the 1950's, he became a weekly household television image as the durable Sergeant Bilko. He appeared frequently on Broadway, in films, and on television. (11:272)
Barbara Streisand	She was raised in Brooklyn, and had theatrical aspirations from the age of four. She is a self-taught singer. In 1968, she received the Academy Award for Best Actress for her portrayal of Fanny Brice in <i>Funny Girl</i> . (11:272)
Lenny Bruce	He has been described as a brilliant social

	satirist. He was born in New York City in 1924. He started in the Borscht Belt, developed a stand-up routine for nightclubs and came into his own in Greenwich Village clubs. (11:272)
Mel Brooks	Comedian, film director, television writer. Mel Brooks is recognized as one of the comic geniuses of the present generation. He began his career as a drummer in Borscht Belt resorts and later wrote for Sid Caesar's television programs. (11:271)
Dustin Hoffman	One of America's finest male actors in show business. He has had a distinguished career in both theater and films. He studied at the Pasadena Playhouse and went to New York City where he studied with Lee Strasberg. (11:271)
Woody Allen	Comedian, actor, film director, writer, and universal comic genius, he has received international acclaim for his books, plays, and films. He was born in New York City in 1935 and studied at New York University and City College of New York. (11:271)
Arthur Fiedler	Conductor of the Boston Pops. He was born in South Boston in 1894 while his father was a violinist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He played violin and viola with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. (11:264)
André Previn	Conductor, composer, pianist. As a student at the Berlin Conservatory, he was expelled in 1938 because of his religion. He and his family fled to Paris, arrived in the United States in 1939 and settled in Los Angeles. He became conductor of both the Houston Symphony and London Symphony. In 1975, he became the conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony. (11:264)
Louise Nevelson	Recognized internationally as one of America's leading sculptors, she was born in Kiev, Russia in 1899 and came to America in 1905. Her style of sculpting is often characterized by large, monochromatic reliefs. (11:264)
MEDICINE AND SCIENCE	
Jonas Salk	Epidemiologist and developer of a vaccine which was the first effective weapon against polio. He was presented the Congressional

	Medal for Distinguished Achievement. (11:260)
Albert Einstein	Albert Einstein was one of the most influential scientists in history. He was a physicist who discovered the theory of relativity. He was also a Nobel Prize winner. He came to the United States in 1933 to escape persecution in Nazi Germany. He was associated with the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton and became an American citizen. Although his discoveries lead to the development of nuclear weapons, he urged outlawing atomic and hydrogen bombs. (11:258)
Judith Resnick	The first Jewish-American woman astronaut. She was killed in the explosion of the space shuttle, Challenger, on January 28, 1986. (10)
Harold E. Varmus	Microbiologist and educator who won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1989 for his work in genetic research. (2:11)
Jerome I. Friedman	Physicist who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1990 for showing that protons and neutrons were composed of quarks. (2:11)
Harry M. Markowitz	Economist who won the Nobel Prize in 1990 for his work in investment strategies. (2:11)
J. Robert Oppenheimer	Physicist who managed the "Manhattan Project" that developed the atomic bomb during World War II. (2:11)
LABOR AND INDUSTRY	
Arthur Goldberg	President and CEO of Park Place Entertainment Corporation, the world's largest gaming company. At the same time, he is chairman of Bally Total Fitness Holding Corporation, the largest and only nation-wide operator of fitness centers in the United States. He is also chairman of DiGiorgio Company, a major food distributor. (10)
Samuel Gompers	He began working in a cigar factory at age 13 and later became the head of the cigarmakers local union. He played a major role in the creation of the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions in 1881 and its successor the American Federation of Labor in 1886. (11:181)
Straus Family	Isidor and Nathan Straus became sole owners of Macy's department store in 1887. Under their management, Macy's became the largest

	department store in the world under one roof. (11:175)
David Sarnoff	Started as a messenger boy and rose to the head of RCA, Radio Corporation of America. He worked with numerous scientists, including Albert Einstein, to improve radio communication across the world. (11:221)
PROMINANT JEWISH-AMERICAN WOMEN	
The following information is from Elinor and Robert Slater's, <i>Great Jewish Women</i> .	
Bella Abzug	First Jewish Woman in Congress. Elected to office in 1970.
Stella Adler	Founder of Stella Adler Conservatory of Acting in Mahattan. Taught Marlon Brando, Warren Beatty, Robert De Niro, and Eddie Albert.
Amy Alcott	Known as the Greatest Jewish Woman Golfer earning more than \$2,850,188 as of February 1993.
Mary Antin	American author. Her best selling book, <i>The Promised Land</i> .
Hannah Arendt	Political theorist, editor, writer and teacher. Taught at Princeton, Columbia, University of Chicago, and the New School for Social Research.
Lauren Bacall	Actress. Awarded two Tony awards. Best known for her romance with Humphrey Bogart.
Barbara Boxer	Politician. Served five terms as a U.S. Representative and also as a Senator.
Fanny Brice	Comedienne and singer. Appeared in the Ziegfeld Follies and many motion pictures.
Gertrude B. Elion	As a biochemist, won 1988 Nobel Prize for demonstrating the difference in nucleic acid metabolism among cells and disease-causing cancer cells, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses.
Dianne Feinstein	Politician. Mayor of San Francisco and U.S. Senator from California.
Betty Friedan	Author and Feminist Activist. Named to <i>Life</i> magazine's one hundred important Americans of the twentieth century in 1990. <i>Life</i> called her "the housewife who liberated every woman."
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Supreme Court Justice. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1993 and is the second woman to serve.
Goldie Hawn	Comedienne and actress. Best known for her

	role in <i>Private Benjamin</i> (1980).
Ruth Praver Jhabala	Novelist and playwright. Won Oscar for <i>A Room With a View</i> and <i>Howard's End</i> and an Oscar nomination for <i>The Remains of the Day</i> .
Lee Krasner	Painter. Abstract expressionist and one of the pioneers of the New York School of Abstract Art.
Ann Landers	Advice columnist. The most widely syndicated columnist in the world.
Sherry Lansing	Film Producer. Produced <i>Fatal Attraction</i> , <i>The Accused</i> , and <i>Indecent Proposal</i> . Served as President of Production at Twentieth-Century Fox and Studio Chief of Paramount Communications.
Estée Lauder	Business woman. Owner and of Estée Lauder, Inc., the world's largest family-owned beauty company.
Emma Lazarus	Poet. Wrote the poem inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, <i>The New Colossus</i> ... "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breath free."
Annie Leibovitz	Photographer. Chief photographer for <i>Rolling Stone</i> magazine.
Bette Midler	Singer and comedienne. Received Academy Award nomination for best actress for her performance in <i>The Rose</i> (1979).
Belle Moskowitz	Social service executive and civic worker. Among one of the first Jewish women to play an essential role in politics. She was an advisor to New York Governor Alfred E. Smith from 1918 to 1928.
Sally Priesand	Reform rabbi. Became the first female ordained rabbi in the United States in 1972.
Helena Rubinstein	Business woman. Helena Rubinstein is one of the wealthiest self-made women in history and a giant in the cosmetics industry.
Rose Schneiderman	Labor organizer. Pioneer in the emancipation of women and the women's suffrage and current feminist movement. Helped to organize the National Women's Trade Union League and was its first president. Served as the New York State Labor Department.
Barbara Tuchman	Biographer and historian. In 1962 won the Pulitzer Prize for <i>The Guns of August</i> and in 1971 for <i>Stillwell and the American Experience in China</i> .

Linda Wachner	Business woman. In 1994, Linda Wachner was the only CEO of a Fortune 500 industrial company, a position she did not inherit or found.
Lillian D. Wald	Social worker. Considered one of the pioneers in public health nursing. She established the Henry Street Settlement House in New York City.
Barbara Walters	Television broadcaster. She was the first female anchor on a network newscast.
Wendy Wasserstein	Playwright. Won Pulitzer Prize and a Tony Award as the best new play of the year for her work on <i>The Heidi Chronicles</i> .
Ruth Westheimer	Sex therapist. America's most popular sex therapist known as "Dr. Ruth."
Shelley Winters	Actress. Won two Best Supporting Actress Academy Awards and nominated for another.
Rosalyn S. Yalow	Biomedical Investigator. She was the first American woman to receive a Nobel Prize in science and second to win the Nobel Prize in medicine.
A SUMMARY OF FAMOUS JEWISH-AMERICAN FIRSTS	
Rabbi Jacob Frankel	Appointed as Jewish Army Chaplain on September 10, 1862. (2)
Rabbi Elkan Cohen	Commissioned in Paris as a Regimental Jewish Chaplain first lieutenant on November 15, 1917. (2)
Simon M. Levy	Graduated from the United States Military Academy on October 12, 1802. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. The year 1802 was the first year of the Military Academy's existence. (2)
Donna Maller	First woman graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, commissioned on June 4, 1980. She was one of thirteen Jewish cadets. (2)
Oscar Solomon Straus	Appointed first Ambassador envoy to Turkey on March 24, 1887. (2)
David Emanuel	Served as the first governor of Georgia from March 3, 1801 to November 7, 1801. (2)
Henry "Hank" Greenberg	First Jewish Baseball Hall of Fame inductee. He was first baseman and outfielder for the Detroit Tigers, and was inducted into the Hall of Fame on January 2, 1956. (2)
"Abne Yehoshua" or (Stones of Joshua)	First book printed all in Hebrew. It was published in 1860 in New York City. (2)
First Hebrew Grammar Book	Published in 1735 in Boston for use at Harvard

	College. (2)
First Prayer Book	The first Jewish prayer book was for Shabbath and the High Holy Days following the Sephardic liturgy. It was published in 1766 by John Holt in New York. (2)
Mount Sinai Hospital	The first Jewish hospital. It was incorporated on January 15, 1852 and is located in New York City. (2)
Maimonides College	Located in Philadelphia, it was the first Jewish college in America. It was opened on October 28, 1867. (2)
Jacob Barsimon	He was the first person of the Jewish faith to journey to America. He arrived on August 22, 1654. (2)
Francis Salvador	He was first Jewish American killed in the American Revolution. He died on August 1, 1776. (2)
Sergeant Leopold Karpeles	Awarded the Medal of Honor for the Battle of the Wilderness on May 6, 1864. (2)
Adolph Marix	Advanced to rear admiral by President Taft on July 4, 1908. (2)
Uriah Phillips Levy	Advanced to the rank of naval captain on March 29, 1844. (2)
Rabbi David Goldberg	He was the first Jewish navy chaplain. He was appointed as a lieutenant junior grade on October 30, 1917. (2)
Jacob Lumbrozo	First Jewish doctor to come to America. He arrived in Maryland on January 24, 1656. (2)
Samuel Gompers	First Jewish American to appear on US postage stamps. His picture appeared on the 3-cent stamp that was issued on January 27, 1950. (2)
Israel Jacobs	He was the first Jewish Congressional Representative and was elected to sit in the Second Congress from March 4, 1791 to March 3, 1793. (2)
David Levy Yulee	First Jewish U.S. Senator. He served as senator from July 1, 1845 to March 3, 1851 and then again from March 5, 1855 to January 21, 1861. (2)
Louis Dembitz Brandeis	He was the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice and was appointed by President Wilson on January 28, 1916 and sworn in on June 3, 1916 to the U.S. Supreme Court. (2)
Ruth Bader Ginsberg	She was sworn in as the first Jewish woman Supreme Court Justice on August 10, 1993. She was the 107th justice of the court. (2)

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS OF RELIGIOUS TERMS AND OBSERVANCES

Bar Mitzvah-- At the age of thirteen and one day, a Jewish boy becomes a man under Jewish law. It is a festive occasion celebrated with family and loved ones.

Bat (Bas) Mitzvah-- At the age of twelve, a Jewish girl becomes a woman under Jewish law. It is a festive occasion celebrated with family and loved ones.

B.C.E.-- Before the Common Era. An alternative to B.C., Before Christ.

Calendar (Jewish)-- All functions in the Jewish life cycle are marked or are observed on the Jewish calendar. The Jewish calendar follows the solar-lunar format. The years are solar, and the months are lunar. The calendar contains twelve lunar months a year, with thirteen in a leap year. The calendar counts from the year of creation according to Jewish tradition. All births, deaths, marriages, and Holy Days are observed according to the Jewish calendar.

Chanukah-- Also known as the Feast of Lights. It is called such because for eight days beginning on the 25th of the Hebrew month of Kislev (November or December) a menorah (see below) is lit. Two lights are lit on the first night; three on the second, until on the eighth night nine lights are lit. It commemorates the rededication of the temple by the family of Judah the Maccabee after it was defiled by the Syrian-Greeks in about 175 B.C.E. Antiochus, the Syrian-Greek king, invaded Jerusalem and instituted pagan worship in the temple. Many people of the Jewish faith accepted death rather than to worship idols. Antiochus forbade the practice or study of Judaism. This was enough to lead to a revolt that was successful. The holiday lasts eight days. This is because when the temple was retaken there was only enough olive oil to burn in the temple menorah for one day, but it lasted for eight days. To celebrate the miracle of the oil, food fried in oil, such as potato pancakes (latkes) and jelly donuts are eaten.

Community Fast Days-- There are certain days in the year that mark tragedies for the Jewish people. On those days, the Jewish community takes it upon itself to fast in commemoration of such an event and to ask God's help to prevent such things from happening again. One such fast day is the 10th day of the Hebrew month of Tevet (December or January.) It commemorates the beginning of the Babylonian siege of Jerusalem in the year 586 B.C.E.

Days of Awe-- The days between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. It is called such because according to Jewish tradition these days are important for introspection and a reevaluation of one's conduct the past year.

Days of the Omer-- The days between the second day of Passover to the Holy Day of Shavuoth. There are seven weeks or 49 days of the Omer. The first 33 days are days of sadness that mark great persecution under the Romans.

Dietary Laws (See Kosher)

Haggadah-- The book that contains the story of the exodus from Egypt that is told at the Passover Seder meal.

Halacha-- A Hebrew word that signifies Jewish law. It can be interpreted as the "path" or "way." To live a life in accordance with the Halacha is the desired life in Judaism.

Hanukkah (See Chanukah)

Havdalah-- A short ceremony that marks the end of the Sabbath or other Holy Days. Wine, good smelling spices, and a candle are usually used.

High Holy Days-- The Holy Days of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur.

Kaddish-- A prayer said by those who have lost their love ones. It is said at graveside and in worship service at the synagogue.

Kiddush-- A blessing said over wine to welcome in the Sabbath or Holy Days.

Kosher-- Dietary laws practiced by people of the Jewish faith, which are given in the first five books of the Bible. This is known as "keeping kosher." Both what is eaten and how it is prepared are important. For instance, meat and milk may not be cooked or eaten at the same meal. For an animal to be kosher it must be one that is permissible to eat and it must be slaughtered in a certain way. It also must be carefully inspected to insure a certain level of health. There are specific pots and utensils that are used to cook only kosher meals.

Matzah-- Unleavened bread that resembles a large cracker. It is made of flour and water, and sometimes fruit juice and eggs are used. It is primarily eaten during Passover.

Menorah-- A type of candelabra. The Menorah in the Temple in Jerusalem was a seven-branched candelabra, which was lit every night for hundreds of years. The Chanukah menorahs have nine branches. A Chanukah menorah is sometimes called a hanukiah.

Mitzvah-- Hebrew word for commandment. Jewish tradition recognizes 613 commandments given in the Torah that members of the Jewish faith must seek to do. Jewish law derives from these 613 commandments. The commandments range from not working on the Sabbath to taking care of the widow, orphan, and stranger.

Passover (See Pesach)

Pesach-- Hebrew word for the Holy Day of Passover. Passover, or Pesach, is observed on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Nisan, which is the full moon of Nisan. This usually occurs in March or April. It lasts eight days (seven in Israel) and commemorates the exodus of the Children of Israel from slavery in the land of Egypt. In commemoration of the bread that did not have time to rise because they left Egypt so quickly, Jews do not eat anything that contains leaven in it during Passover. Unleavened bread or matzah is substituted for ordinary bread with

leavening. People of the Jewish faith traditionally clean their entire home and change their cookery and serving ware in preparation for Passover.

Purim-- This holiday celebrates the story of the book of Esther. It occurs on the 14th day of the Hebrew month of Adar, the full moon of Adar, one month before Passover. It usually occurs in February or March. The book of Esther is read in the Synagogue and every time the name of Haman (an adversary or enemy of Jewish people) is read all the adults and children make noise to symbolize that the name should be erased from human memory. Children dress up in costumes and all households give presents of food to each other. Charity is also given to the poor so that they may celebrate the holiday. There is a tradition that on Purim one should get so drunk that one cannot tell the difference between the words "Cursed be Haman" and "Blessed be Mordechai."

Rosh Hashanah-- This Holy Day marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year. It occurs on the first and second day of the Hebrew month of Tishrey, usually in September or October. It marks the beginning of the Days of Awe. The Shofar (musical horn) is blown during the service as a call to repentance. The purpose of the Holy Day is to have all turn inward and, realizing their humanity, strive to come to the standard that God has set for them. Besides the many hours spent in devotion in the Synagogue, there are ceremonies that are done with the family at home.

Rosh Chodesh-- Hebrew words for "head of the month." Rosh Chodesh marks the beginning of a new Hebrew month. It is a festive day.

Sabbath (See Shabbath)

Seder-- The Seder is the traditional story of the exodus told around the dinner table to pass on to the next generation the story of the redemption from Egypt. The Seder happens on the first two nights of Passover (the first night only in Israel).

Shabbath-- Jewish tradition states that part of the law received at Mount Sinai was the law concerning the observance of Shabbath. "...But the Seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shall not do any work...." Traditional Judaism views this as a direct commandment from God himself, which explains why the keeping of Shabbath is so central to Jewish life. It is a day of rest, introspection, and study. It is a day when one detaches oneself from the world, thereby testifying to the belief of God's creation. It is a day when one is engrossed in one's family and Creator. For the person practicing Judaism, the Shabbath is a day of re-creation of the soul. The many customs in the synagogue, home, and around the family table serve to enhance the day.

Shavuoth-- This Holy Day occurs on the 6th day of the Hebrew month of Sivan. It usually occurs in May or June. It lasts two days (one in Israel) and commemorates both the receiving of the Law at Mount Sinai and the harvest of the first fruits. This Holy Day is also sometimes known as the Feast of Weeks because it occurs exactly seven weeks after the second day of Passover completing the 49 days of Omer. Some communities celebrate this Holy Day by studying all night until time for the morning prayers.

Shema-- Hebrew name given for the verse in Deuteronomy 6:4-9 that begins with the words, "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God the Lord is One." This verse is central to the monotheistic belief of Judaism. It is said three times a day, and also included in the liturgy of what one must say before death. Shema is the Hebrew word for "hear."

Shofar-- A musical horn made from the horn of a kosher animal. It is blown during the Days of Awe, but primarily on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. This is a very ancient custom dating back to the time of the Bible. It is blown as a call to repentance and rededication to God.

Succoth-- This Holy day is also known as the Feast of Tabernacles. It is observed on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Tishrey. It usually occurs in September or October and it is the full moon of that month. Succoth gets its name from the commandment in the Bible that requires all people of the Jewish faith to build booths made of thatched roofs and dwell in them for the duration of the Holy Day. This is to commemorate the exodus from Egypt when they traveled in the wilderness for forty years. This Holy Day is also a festival of thanksgiving, thanking God for the gathering of the final harvest.

Synagogue-- The Greek word for assembly that has come to mean the place where people practicing the Jewish faith worship. It has passed into the English language.

Tanach-- A Hebrew acronym for the Hebrew bible.

Tallit (Tallis)-- Hebrew word for prayer shawl. A prayer shawl is used at all morning prayers.

Talmud-- A multi-volume work written in Hebrew and Aramaic that contains and expounds Jewish law. It was compiled in the year 500 C.E.

Tefillin-- Hebrew word for the phylacteries (small square leather boxes containing slips inscribed with scriptural passages) worn by men during their morning weekday prayers.

Tisha B'Av-- Hebrew for "the ninth of Av." This day marks the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem the first time by the Babylonians in 586 B.C.E. and the second time by the Romans in 70 C.E. This is the saddest day in the Jewish calendar and is marked by a 26 hour fast by all people of the Jewish faith worldwide. The 9th day of the Hebrew month of Av occurs in July or August. In the synagogue, the book of Lamentations is read in darkness and the entire congregation sits on the floor during the reading. This day is also used to commemorate other Jewish tragedies that happened in the past.

The Three Weeks-- A period of three weeks that begins on the 17th day of the Hebrew month of Tammuz, June or July, and ends on the 9th day of the Hebrew month of Av. This is a period of sadness and mourning that commemorates the many tragedies that have occurred to the Jewish people throughout history.

Torah-- Hebrew word for the first five books of Moses. In a more general context, it can mean all of Jewish scripture and law.

Tu Bishvat-- Hebrew for "the 15th of Shevat." The 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shevat occurs in January or February and is the full moon of that month. This day is Jewish Arbor Day that is also known as the New Year for Trees. It is traditional for school children in Israel to spend the day planting trees.

Tzitzit-- Hebrew word for "fringes." It is a religious undergarment that has fringes attached to it, traditionally worn by men as a reminder of the commandments.

Yarmulke-- A word derived from the Ukrainian and Polish that means skullcap. It is a head covering worn by men to signify humility before God.

Yom Haatzma'uth-- Hebrew for "day of independence." It primarily means Israel Independence Day. This is observed on the 5th day of the Hebrew month of Iyar which occurs in April or May.

Yom Hashoah-- This day commemorates the Holocaust. This is observed on the 27th day of the Hebrew month of Nisan. This usually is in March or April.

Yom Kippur-- The Holy Day of the Day of Atonement. This is the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. Celebrated on the 10th day of the Hebrew month of Tishrey, nine days after Rosh Hashana, it marks the end of the days of repentance, the Days of Awe. Traditionally this day is marked by a 26-hour fast. Most of the night and day is spent in the synagogue in devotion. The service is ended by the blowing of the Shofar.

(2)

APPENDIX C
JEWISH WORLD WIDE WEB URL ADDRESSES

<http://www.nauticom.net/users/rafie/judaica-world.html>
<http://www.wiesenthal.com/>
<http://www.ajhs.org>
<http://www.jr.co.il/hotsites/j-torah.htm>
<http://www.adl.org/>
<http://www.centerforjewishhistory.org/>
<http://amuseum.org/jahf/>
<http://www.nmajh.org/timeline/index.htm>
<http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~judaic/>
<http://www.kol-yisrael.org/synagogues/>
<http://www.huc.edu/aja/>
<http://www.jewishculture.org/>
<http://www.penfed.org/jwv/home.htm>
<http://www.jwa.org/>