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FOUR INFLUENTIAL TITLES

Access to *The American Hebrew & Jewish Messenger*, *The American Israelite*, *The Jewish Advocate*, and *Jewish Exponent* that chronicle the Jewish-American experience.



JEWISH-AMERICAN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Documents Jewish immigration waves, cultural transformation, religious reform, and the rise of Zionism, alongside reactions to major events like the Holocaust and Israel's establishment.



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The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger (1857–1922)

FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY in 1857, *The American Hebrew* was established as the weekly source of news impacting international Jewish communities. Reports on the persecution of Jews in Romania and Russia, and the subsequent influx of Jewish immigrants to the U.S., were of intense interest to readers of the paper. In 1919, the publication featured an article called "The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!" by former New York Governor Martin H. Glynn, where he cried out against the poor living conditions and treatment of Jews across Europe following World War I – a situation he discerned as a potential "holocaust."

The American Hebrew also spotlighted Jewish figures in arts and literature, such as Emma Lazarus, who gained posthumous fame when her sonnet "The New Colossus" was inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty in 1912. The poet published the first poem she translated from the original Hebrew in an 1883 issue of the newspaper, and she joined her voice with other writers to advocate for opportunities in industrial education for Russian refugees. A special issue commemorating the death of Lazarus in 1884 featured tributes from such literary luminaries as Robert Browning, Edgar Rice Burroughs and John Greenleaf Whittier.

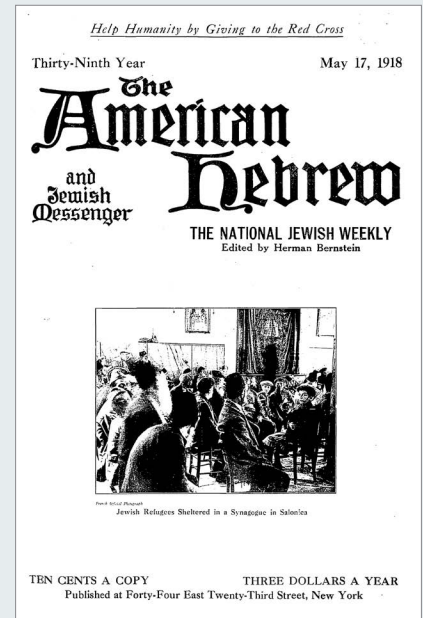
Upon merging with *The Jewish Messenger* in 1903, the newspaper was officially known as *The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger*. For students and researchers from a variety of fields, including U.S. and world history, culture, and Jewish studies, the digitized pages of this historic publication (1857–1922) are an invaluable resource from a Jewish American perspective in a rapidly changing world.

The American Israelite (1854–2000)

"LET THERE BE LIGHT" has been the motto of *The American Israelite* since it was first published in 1854 with the intention to illuminate principles of Jewish faith and instill a sense of community among American Jews who often lived in geographically dispersed locations. Originally printed as *The Israelite* until 1874, this weekly is considered the longest-running English language Jewish newspaper available in the country.

Published in Cincinnati, OH, the paper was started by Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, best known as the founder of Reform Judaism in the U.S. *The American Israelite* published numerous editorial columns ardently in defense of the civil and religious rights of all Jews, written by Wise. These efforts eventually led to the formation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations which he initiated in Cincinnati. Wise also frequently penned columns calling for a Jewish educational institution, resulting in the establishment of the Hebrew Union College. Additionally, Wise also wrote several novels which were published as serials in his newspaper.

For insight into the growth and development of Reform Judaism in the U.S., the digitized issues of *The American Israelite* (1854–2000) provide a valuable record of events and issues as they unfolded. Access to these primary source materials will be of benefit to students and researchers interested in culture and civil rights history, as well as national and world news presented from a Jewish American perspective.



The Jewish Advocate (1905–1990)

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE was first printed in Boston, 1909, by Jacob deHass, executive secretary to the founder of modern political Zionism. With the intention to serve and unite the booming Jewish community throughout New England, *The Jewish Advocate* was formed to instruct on matters of the Jewish faith and to champion the establishment of a Jewish state. Briefly, the newspaper was also published as *The Jewish Home Journal* and *The Boston Advocate*.

The pages of *The Jewish Advocate* gave voice to the publication's staunch support for the appointment of Louis Brandeis as the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice in the U.S, and nearly thirty years later for the foundation of Brandeis University in Waltham, MA. In the years leading up to the World War II, the newspaper was also a rare voice in the media to warn of Hitler's rise to power in Europe, and the threat it posed for Jewish people. Following the war, organizations formed to rebuild the lives of Jewish refugees found support and a forum for discussion and debate in the weekly publication.

The Jewish Advocate continues to be a primary source of regional, national and international news and information for subscribers in New England and across the U.S., as well around the world. This digital newspaper archive (1905–1990) provides an in-depth historical perspective on issues and events pertaining to the rise of Zionism and the development of Jewish-American culture.

The Jewish Exponent (1887–1990)

THE JEWISH EXPONENT first hit the presses in 1887, founded by a group of 43 prominent Philadelphia businessmen. This stock ownership was meant to ensure the newspaper represented the entire community while serving in its coverage of local, national and international news. Charles Hoffman, a native Philadelphian lawyer and rabbi, as well as an ardent Zionist, served as the publication's first editor and publisher. He penned a weekly column, "Men and Things" as a platform to explore issues of conservative Judaism.

From the early days of the worldwide Zionist movement, *The Jewish Exponent* staunchly supported the establishment of a Jewish homeland and carried news of developments in Israel. Other topics the publication championed and brought to the attention of readers in the early and mid-20th century included Jewish immigration and the expanding influence in American public life. Over the decades *The Jewish Exponent* has not only been a primary source of news and information, but also a forum for stimulating discussion and debate. The publication has received annual awards from the American Jewish Press Association for excellence in Jewish Journalism.

This historical archive (1887–1990) benefits scholars and researchers interested in national and world history, Jewish culture, local genealogy, foreign relations, social issues and numerous other academic subjects. In addition, *The Jewish Exponent* provides a valuable historical perspective on the rise of Zionism, issues related to Jewish immigration, and the development of Jewish-American culture



1900

Tablet in Memory of Emma Lazarus

Inside the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, near the entrance doorway, a bronze memorial tablet, which bears the name of the late Emma Lazarus, and upon which is inscribed her sonnet, "The New Colossus," written in 1883 and dedicated to the Statue, was placed on May 5, by her friend, Miss Georgina Schuyler.

A friend contributes the following tribute on the occasion: "A distinguished and gifted woman, Miss Lazarus' early death, in 1887, was mourned by a large circle of friends, both in America and England, among whom were numbered Emerson and Browning. Her sympathy with and exertions for the suffering people of her own race, exiled from Russia in 1880-81, her wider sympathy with all human suffering and oppression seeking relief in coming to our shores, and her faith in American ideals and institutions, find expression in this sonnet with exceptional force and beauty, and give also a high and ennobling significance to this aspect of our civilization.

THE NEW COLOSSUS.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glowed world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore—
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

1905

June 1916

Louis Brandeis becomes the first Jewish Supreme Court justice as well as one of the most famous and influential figures ever to serve on the high court.

The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger

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VOLUME 102 PHILA. NOVEMBER 16, 1917—KISLEV 1, 1918 No. 2

Britain Favors Jewish State

Officially Declares for Establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People

The British Government has declared for a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine. This statement was made in London last night after the war had been won, but it is of great importance to the Jewish people, as it is the first official statement of the British Government in favor of the Jewish people.



David Lloyd George

On November 16, 1917, the British Government issued a statement in favor of the Jewish people, which was a great victory for them. The statement was made by the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, and it was a great victory for the Jewish people, as it was the first official statement of the British Government in favor of the Jewish people.



Arthur Balfour

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1910

November 1917

The British government issues the Balfour Declaration, stating they favor the establishment of a homeland for Jews in Palestine.

The Jewish Advocate

NEW ENGLAND'S JEWISH WEEKLY

VOL. 24, NO. 13

PHILA. NOV. 16, 1917, THE 10TH DAY

FIRST JEW SWORN IN AS SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

Career of Justice Louis D. Brandeis

A Sketch of The Man

By J. H. HARRIS

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1970

July/October 1976

Lilith, the Jewish feminist magazine, begins a non-profit publication quarterly.

1980

1990

2000

pg. 10

Is Feminism Good For The Jews?

By AVIVA CANTOR
"The Jewish woman has an important and honored role in Jewish society, which is a matriarchy, so Jewish women don't need feminism, which is bad for the Jews anyway."
Such statements, which have proliferated in recent years, represent a desperate attempt by some Jewish leaders to "immunize" Jewish women against what they perceive as the threat of exposure to feminist ideas. Obviously, such makeshift myths would hardly be necessary if Jewish women were not joining the feminist movement in droves. For example:
• Many of the leaders and theoreticians of the feminist movement are Jews — Susan Brownmiller, Dr. Phyllis Chesler, Andrea Dworkin, Shulamith Firestone, Betty Friedan, Robin Morgan, Barbara Seaman — or part-Jewish like Germaine Greer and Gloria Steinem — to name but a few.
• Jewish women are forming consciousness-raising groups, classes, women's minyan and local chapters of the Jewish Feminist Or-

ders and newstand sales. Two new books, "The Jewish Woman in America" by Baum, Hyman and Michel (Dial Press) and "The Jewish Woman: New Perspectives," edited by Elizabeth Koltun (Schocken Books), came out this year. A growing number of Jewish women, then, accept and apply the feminist analysis to Jewish society. The feminist analysis views all current societies as patriarchies, i.e., dominated by and for men. Under patriarchy, women's situation ranges on a continuum from slave to princess — all powerless and passive roles for which they are programmed in accordance with male values. In addition, woman in patriarchy is the enabler, doing whatever it is that men decide will enable them to do their thing.
Like all women, the Jewish woman is an enabler. In the family, she enables her husband and children to fulfill the American Jewish success ("my son the doctor") drive, through being the "Complete Balmiste" and "Jewish Mother" (for which she is ridiculed). In the community, she enables

power and all
• Sexism in education: while most Jewish education is dismal for both sexes, women and girls have the additional burden of sexism in the textbooks, in their exclusion from training in religious responsibilities and higher religious learning

Jewish Women Publish Quarterly Magazine "Lilith"

NEW YORK (WNS) -- A new quarterly dedicated to "exploring the world of the Jewish woman" has made its first appearance.

The magazine is called "Lilith" and is named for Adam's legendary first companion and co-equal, originally "the embodi-

ment of independent womanhood." Lilith is a non-profit venture started by a group of Jewish women journalists and will be sold by subscription at \$6 a year and on selected newsstands.

Susan Weidman Schneider, originally from Winnipeg, is the executive editor. The editors state that Lilith's goal "is to foster discussion of Jewish women's issues and put them on the agenda of the Jewish community."

October/December 1986

Elie Wiesel was a Romanian-born American writer, professor, political activist, Nobel laureate, and Holocaust survivor, who won the Nobel Prize in 1986.

World Renowned Elie Wiesel Receives Nobel Peace Prize

Elie Wiesel, survivor of the Holocaust who has become a world-renowned author, teacher, lecturer and philosopher, was awarded the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize Oct. 14.
The Nobel Committee said it awarded the prize to Mr. Wiesel in recognition of his commitment to human dignity and his "work against repression around the world."
"Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterize the world," the citation from the Nobel Committee said.
(Continued on Page 24)



Elie Wiesel

Elie Wiesel Wins Nobel Peace Prize!



Elie Wiesel was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1986. The Norwegian Nobel Committee said, "... Wiesel is a messenger to mankind. His message is based on his own personal experience (during the Holocaust) ..."

Wiesel, 58-years-old, now lives in New York City. He has written about his experiences in the Nazi concentration camps and about the condition of Jews in the Soviet Union. He is said to be the first person to use the word "Holocaust" to describe the terrible things the Nazis did.

In an interview with NOAH'S ARK in 1983, Wiesel said that he thinks it is important for children to learn about the Holocaust. "But they should also study Jewish literature (books and stories), the Talmud, and the Mishnah. They should know all their Jewish history, not only about the Holocaust."

Wiesel was a teenager during the Holocaust. In 1944, all of the Jews in his community in Romania were sent to concentration camps, where they had to do hard work for the Nazis. Wiesel's parents and a sister, plus many other relatives and friends, were murdered by the Nazis.

As an adult, he became a successful writer. One of his books, *Night*, can be understood by older elementary age students, according to Wiesel. "I receive about 100 letters every month from 10, 11, and 12-year-old children who have read *Night*," he said. "Sometimes a class will read this book and write a letter together, signed by 30 or 40 kids."

In 1985, President Reagan awarded Wiesel the Congressional

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