



USA Tour Handbook

16/06-24/06

46th Class

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United States of America – ID

Area:	9.83 million square kilometers (4 th globally)
Population:	327.2 million (3 rd globally)
GDP:	\$19.39 trillion, (2 nd globally)
GNP:	\$19.61 trillion, (1 st globally)
National moto:	E pluribus unum, (“Out of many, one”)
Establishment:	July 4, 1776



Phone and Internet Pre-fixes:

Calling code	+1
ISO 3166 code	US
Internet TLD	US, .gov

Dollar exchange rate: NIS 3.57 = \$1 (as of April 17, 2019)

Army Size: 1,358,193 - Active Service (2017)
450,100 - National Guard (2017)
811,000 - Reserve duty (2017)

Security budget: \$706 billion

States by Order of Ratification of the US Constitution

	State	Capital	Ratification	Size (km ²)	Population
1	Delaware	Dover	07/12/1787	5,047	952,065
2	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	12/12/1787	115,883	12,805,537
3	New Jersey	Trenton	18/12/1787	19,047	9,005,644
4	Georgia	Atlanta	02/01/1788	148,959	10,310,371
5	Connecticut	Hartford	09/01/1788	12,542	3,576,452
6	Massachusetts	Boston	06/02/1788	20,202	6,859,819
7	Maryland	Annapolis	28/04/1788	25,142	6,016,447
8	South Carolina	Columbia	23/05/1788	77,857	5,024,369
9	New Hampshire	Concord	21/06/1788	23,187	1,342,795
10	Virginia	Richmond	25/06/1788	102,279	8,411,808
11	New York	Albany	26/07/1788	122,057	19,849,399
12	North Carolina	Bismarck	21/11/1789	125,920	10,146,788
13	Rhode Island	Providence	29/05/1790	2,678	1,056,426
14	Vermont	Montpelier	4/05/1791	23,871	624,594
15	Kentucky	Montpelier	01/06/1792	102,269	4,454,189
16	Tennessee	Nashville	01/06/1796	106,798	6,715,984
17	Ohio	Columbus	01/03/1803	105,829	11,614,373
18	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	30/04/1812	111,898	4,681,666
19	Indiana	Indianapolis	11/12/1816	92,789	6,666,818
20	Mississippi	Jackson	12/12/1817	121,531	2,988,726
21	Illinois	Springfield	03/12/1818	143,793	12,802,023
22	Alabama	Montgomery	14/12/1819	131,171	4,863,300
23	Maine	Augusta	15/03/1820	79,883	1,331,479
24	Missouri	Jefferson City	10/08/1821	178,040	6,093,000
25	Arkansas	Little Rock	15/06/1836	134,771	2,949,131

	State	Capital	Ratification	Size (km ²)	Population
26	Michigan	Lansing	26/01/1837	146,435	9,962,311
27	Florida	Tallahassee	03/03/1845	138,887	20,984,400
28	Texas	Austin	29/12/1845	676,587	28,304,596
29	Iowa	Des Moines	28/12/1846	144,669	3,074,186
30	Wisconsin	Madison	29/05/1848	140,268	5,778,708
31	California	Sacramento	09/09/1850	403,466	39,536,653
32	Minnesota	Saint Paul	11/05/1858	206,232	5,576,606
33	Oregon	Salem	17/02/1859	248,608	4,142,776
34	Kansas	Topeka	29/01/1861	211,754	2,907,289
35	West Virginia	Charleston	20/06/1863	62,259	1,831,102
36	Nevada	Carson City	31/10/1864	284,332	2,940,058
37	Nebraska	Lincoln	01/03/1867	198,974	1,907,116
38	Colorado	Denver	01/08/1876	268,431	5,540,545
39	North Dakota	Bismarck	02/11/1889	178,711	755,393
40	South Dakota	Pierre	02/11/1889	196,350	865,454
41	Montana	Helena	08/11/1889	376,962	1,042,520
42	Washington	Olympia	11/11/1889	172,119	7,405,743
43	Idaho	Boise	03/07/1890	214,045	1,716,943
44	Wyoming	Cheyenne	10/07/1890	251,470	585,501
45	Utah	Salt Lake City	04/01/1896	212,818	3,101,833
46	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	16/11/1907	177,660	3,923,561
47	New Mexico	Santa Fe	06/01/1912	314,161	2,081,015
48	Arizona	Phoenix	14/02/1912	294,207	6,931,071
49	Alaska	Juneau	03/01/1959	741,894	1,477,953
50	Hawaii	Honolulu	21/08/1959	16,635	1,428,557

US Presidents

	Years	No. of Terms	Name	Party	Notes
1	1789 – 1797	2	George Washington	Independent	
2	1797 – 1801	1	John Adams	Federalist	
3	1801 – 1809	2	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	
4	1809 – 1817	2	James Madison	Democratic-Republican	
5	1817 – 1825	2	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	
6	1825 – 1829	1	John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	
7	1829 – 1837	2	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	
8	1837 – 1841	1	Martin van Buren	Democrat	
9	1841	1	William Henry Harrison	Whig	Died in Office

10	1841 – 1845	1	John Tyler	Whig	
11	1845 – 1849	1	James Polk	Democrat	
12	1849 – 1850	1	Zachary Taylor	Whig	Died in Office
13	1850 – 1853	1	Millard Fillmore	Whig	
14	1853 – 1857	1	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	
15	1857 – 1861	1	James Buchanan	Democrat	
16	1861 – 1865	1	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Assassinated
17	1865 – 1869	1	Andrew Johnson	National Union	
18	1869 – 1877	2	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	
19	1877 – 1881	1	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	
20	1881	1	James Abram Garfield	Republican	Assassinated
21	1881 – 1885	1	Chester Alan Arthur	Republican	









22	1885 – 1889	2	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	
23	1889 – 1893	1	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	
24	1893 – 1897	2	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	
25	1897 – 1901	2	William McKinley	Republican	Assassinated
26	1901 – 1909	2	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	
27	1909 – 1913	1	William Howard Taft	Republican	
28	1913 – 1921	2	Woodrow (Thomas) Wilson	Democrat	
29	1921 – 1923	1	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Republican	Died in Office
30	1923 – 1929	1	Calvin (John) Coolidge	Republican	
31	1929 – 1933	1	Herbert Clark Hoover	Republican	
32	1933 – 1945	4	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Democrat	Died in Office
33	1945 – 1953	2	Harry S. Truman	Democrat	

34	1953 – 1961	2	Dwight (David) Eisenhower	Republican	
35	1961 – 1963	1	John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Democrat	Assassinated
36	1963 – 1969	1	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Democrat	
37	1969 – 1974	2	Richard Milhous Nixon	Republican	Resigned in Second term
38	1974 – 1977	1	Gerald Rudolph Ford	Republican	
39	1977 – 1981	1	Jimmy Carter	Democrat	
40	1981 – 1989	2	Ronald Wilson Reagan	Republican	
41	1989 – 1993	1	George Herbert Walker Bush	Republican	
42	1993 – 2001	2	William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton	Democrat	
43	2001 – 2009	2	George Walker Bush	Republican	











44	2009 – 2017	2	Barack Hussein Obama	Democrat	
45	2017 –		Donald Trump	Republican	












National Symbols

US Flags

Dates of Use	States Represented by New Stars	Designs	No. of Stars
December 3, 1775 – June 14, 1777	Red and white stripes to represent the 13 colonies		0
June 14, 1777 – May 1, 1795	Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia	   	13
May 1, 1795 – July 3, 1818	Vermont, Kentucky	 	15
July 4, 1818 – July	Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio,		20

3, 1819	Tennessee		
July 4, 1819 – July 3, 1820	Illinois		21
July 4, 1820 – July 3, 1822	Alabama, Maine		23
July 4, 1822 – July 3, 1836 1831 term "Old Glory" coined	Missouri		24
July 4, 1836 – July 3, 1837	Arkansas		25
July 4, 1837 – July 3, 1845	Michigan	 	26
July 4, 1845 – July 3, 1846	Florida		27

July 4, 1846 – July 3, 1847	Texas		28
July 4, 1847 – July 3, 1848	Iowa	 	29
July 4, 1848 – July 3, 1851	Wisconsin		30
July 4, 1851 – July 3, 1858	California		31
July 4, 1858 – July 3, 1859	Minnesota		32
July 4, 1859 – July 3, 1861	Oregon	   	33

July 4, 1861 – July 3, 1863	Kansas	 	34
July 4, 1863 – July 3, 1865	West Virginia	 	35
July 4, 1865 – July 3, 1867	Nevada	 	36
July 4, 1867 – July 3, 1877	Nebraska	 	37
July 4, 1877 – July 3, 1890	Colorado	 	38
July 4, 1890 – July 3, 1890	Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South		43

3, 1891	Dakota, Washington		
July 4, 1891 – July 3, 1896	Wyoming		44
July 4, 1896 – July 3, 1908	Utah		45
July 4, 1908 – July 3, 1912	Oklahoma		46
July 4, 1912 – July 3, 1959	Arizona, New Mexico		48
July 4, 1959 – July 3, 1960	Alaska		49
July 4, 1960 – present	Hawaii		50

Cities We'll Visit

Washington DC



Federal District	District of Columbia – Joined with the federal capital of Washington
Mayor	Muriel Bowser
Established	July 16 th , 1790
Area (km ²)	177
Height (above sea level)	0–125 meters
Population	672,228 (2015)


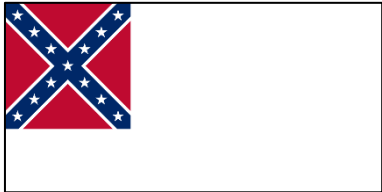
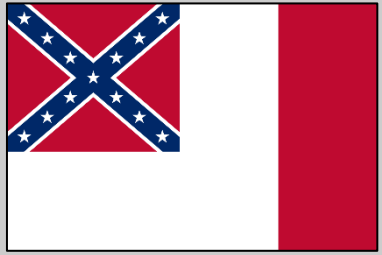



New York City



State	New York
Mayor	Bill de Blasio
Boroughs	Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx, Staten Island
Established	(New-Amsterdam) 1674, (New York) 1624
Area	789 kilometers
Height (above sea level)	10 meters
Population	8,537,673 (July 2016)

Flags of the Confederacy

Dates	Design
05/03/1861-01/05/1863	
01/05/1863-04/03/1865	
<p style="text-align: center;">04/03/1863</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The end of the rebellion</p>	
*military flag	

Great Seal of the United States



Armiger	United States of America
Adopted	1782; 237 years ago
Crest	A glory Or, breaking through a cloud proper, surrounding an azure field bearing a constellation of thirteen stars argent
Blazon	Paleways of 13 pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure
Supporter	A bald eagle proper displayed, bearing in its dexter talon an olive branch, in its sinister talon thirteen arrows, and in its beak a scroll bearing the motto of the United States
Motto	Obverse: E pluribus unum Reverse: Annuit cœptis and Novus ordo seclorum

Other elements	The reverse bears "A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, proper."
Use	On treaties, commissions, and more

Front side of the Seal

In addition to being the centerpiece of the Great Seal, the coat of arms is used as a national symbol on e.g. letterheads, license plates, embassies, agency seals and passports.

The design on the obverse (or front) of the seal is the coat of arms of the United States. The shield, though sometimes drawn incorrectly, has two main differences from the American flag. First, it has no stars on the blue chief (though other arms based on it do: the chief of the arms of the United States Senate may show 13 or 50, and the shield of the 9/11 Commission has, sometimes, 50 mullets on the chief). Second, unlike the American flag, the outermost stripes are white, not red; so as not to violate the heraldic rule of tincture.

The supporter of the shield is a bald eagle with its wings outstretched (or "displayed", in heraldic terms). From the eagle's perspective, it holds a bundle of 13 arrows in its left talon (referring to the 13 original states), and an olive branch in its right talon, together symbolizing that the United States has "a strong desire for peace, but will always be ready for war." Although not specified by law, the olive branch is usually depicted with 13 leaves and 13 olives, again representing the 13 original states. The eagle has its head turned towards the olive branch, on its right side, said to symbolize a preference for peace. In its beak, the eagle clutches a scroll with the motto, 'E pluribus unum' ("Out of Many, One"). Over its head there appears a "glory" with 13 mullets (stars) on a blue field. In the current (and several previous) dies of the great seal, the 13 stars above the eagle are arranged in rows of 1-4-3-4-1, forming a six-pointed star.

The 1782 resolution of Congress adopting the arms, still in force, legally blazoned the shield as "Paleways of 13 pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure." As the designers recognized, this is a technically incorrect blazon under traditional English heraldic rules, since in English practice a vertically striped shield would be described as "paly", not "paleways", and it would not have had an odd number of stripes. A more technically proper blazon would have been argent, six pallets gules... (six red stripes on a white field), but the phrase used was chosen to preserve the reference to the 13 original states.

Back side of the Seal

The 1782 resolution adopting the seal blazons the image on the reverse as "A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, proper." The pyramid is conventionally shown as consisting of 13 layers to refer to the 13 original states. The adopting resolution provides that it is inscribed on its base with the date MDCCLXXVI (1776, the year of the United States Declaration of Independence) in Roman numerals. Where the top of the pyramid should be, the Eye of Providence watches over it. Two mottos appear: 'Annuit cœptis' signifies that Providence has "approved of (our) undertakings." 'Novus ordo seclorum', freely taken from Virgil, is Latin for "a new order of the ages." The reverse has never been cut (as a seal) but appears, for example, on the back of the one-dollar bill .

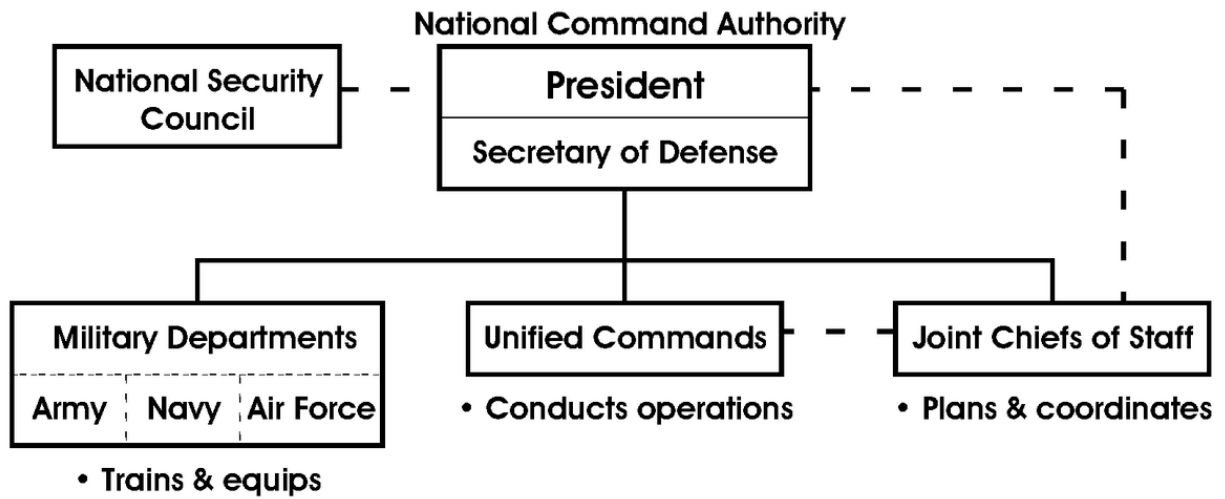
National Anthem

Oh, say! Can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous
fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:
Oh, say! Does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?



Us Armed Forces

Structure of Command



US Military - Data

Head of the military	President of the USA Defense Secretary Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Available for military service from total population	Ages 18-49 (2008) Men: 72,715,332 Women: 71,638,785
Fit for military service from total population	Ages 18-49 (2008) Men: 59,413,358 Women: 59,187,183
Annual size of people reaching the age of recruitment	Men: 2,186,440 Women: 2,079,688
Active personnel	1,356,929
Reserve personnel	811,000
Budget	706 billion dollars
Percent of GDP	4.04%

USA Major Wars

Name	Years	Results	American Casualties
Civil War	1861-1864	Victory for the Union (north), Restoration Era, end of slavery	360,000
World War One	1914-1918	Allied victory, dissolution of the German, Russian, Ottoman, and Austria-Hungary Empires. Creation of smaller new countries throughout Europe	116,708
World War Two	1939-1945	Allied victory, the rise of the USA and USSR as global superpowers. The Cold War.	418,500
Korean War	1950-1953	Western recognition of South Korea, Eastern recognition of North Korea. The 38th Parallel was set as the border.	40,000
Vietnam War	1959-1975	USA Retreat, victory for North Vietnam and the unification of North and South under communist rule	58,318.
Gulf War	1990-1991	Victory for the coalition of 34 countries, Kuwait freed	300-5
Afghanistan War	2001-ongoing	ongoing	2,419

Historical Documents

Declaration of Independence 04/07/1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -- That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The Gettysburg Address – Abraham Lincoln 19/11/1863

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Thomas Jefferson's Last Public Letter - 24/06/1826

Respected Sir,

The kind invitation I receive from you on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the 50th. Anniversary of American independence; as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the sufferings of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day. But acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there congratulations personally with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission or the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact, that our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the Signal of arousing men to burst the chains, under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings & security of self-government. That form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view. The palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of god. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the City of Washington and of its vicinities, with whom I passed

so many years of a pleasing social intercourse; an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbids me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself, and those for whom you write, the assurance of my highest respect and friendly attachments.

Th. Jefferson

I Have a Dream – Martin Luther King Jr. 28/07/1963

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's Capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check- a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism.

Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?"

We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.

Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.

Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that; let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee.

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of

the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Baseball

Rules and gameplay

A baseball game is played between two teams, each composed of nine players, that take turns playing offense (batting and baserunning) and defense (pitching and fielding). A pair of turns, one at bat and one in the field, by each team constitutes an inning. A game consists of nine innings (seven innings at the high school level and in doubleheaders in college and minor leagues, and six innings at the Little League level).^[3] One team—customarily the visiting team—bats in the top, or first half, of every inning. The other team—customarily the home team—bats in the bottom, or second half, of every inning. The goal of the game is to score more points (runs) than the other team. The players on the team at bat attempt to score runs by circling or completing a tour of the four bases set at the corners of the square-shaped baseball diamond. A player bats at home plate and must proceed counter-clockwise to first base, second base, third base, and back home to score a run. The team in the field attempts to prevent runs from scoring and record outs, which remove opposing players from offensive action until their turn in their team's batting order comes up again. When three outs are recorded, the teams switch roles for the next half-inning. If the score of the game is tied after nine innings, extra innings are played to resolve the contest. Many amateur games, particularly unorganized ones, involve different numbers of players and innings.

The game is played on a field whose primary boundaries, the foul lines, extend forward from home plate at 45-degree angles. The 90-degree area within the foul lines is referred to as fair territory; the 270-degree area outside them is foul territory. The part of the field enclosed by the bases and several yards beyond them is the infield; the area farther beyond the infield is the outfield. In the middle of the infield is a raised pitcher's mound, with a rectangular rubber plate (the rubber) at its center. The outer boundary of the outfield is typically demarcated by a raised fence, which may be of any material and height. The fair territory between home plate and the outfield boundary is baseball's field of play, though significant events can take place in foul territory, as well.

There are three basic tools of baseball: the ball, the bat, and the glove or mitt:

- The baseball is about the size of an adult's fist, around 9 inches (23 centimeters) in circumference. It has a rubber or cork center, wound in yarn and covered in white cowhide, with red stitching.
- The bat is a hitting tool, traditionally made of a single, solid piece of wood. Other materials are now commonly used for nonprofessional games. It is a hard round stick, about 2.5 inches (6.4 centimeters) in diameter at the hitting end, tapering to a narrower handle and culminating in a knob. Bats used by adults are typically around 34 inches (86 centimeters) long, and not longer than 42 inches (106 centimeters).
- The glove or mitt is a fielding tool, made of padded leather with webbing between the fingers. As an aid in catching and holding onto the ball, it takes various shapes to meet the specific needs of different fielding positions.

Protective helmets are also standard equipment for all batters.

At the beginning of each half-inning, the nine players on the fielding team arrange themselves around the field. One of them, the pitcher, stands on the pitcher's mound. The pitcher begins the pitching delivery with one foot on the rubber, pushing off it to gain velocity when throwing toward home plate. Another player, the catcher, squats on the far side of home plate, facing the pitcher. The rest of the team faces home plate, typically arranged as four infielders—who set up along or within a few yards outside the imaginary lines (basepaths) between first, second, and third base—and three outfielders. In the standard arrangement, there is a first baseman positioned several steps to the left of first base, a second baseman to the right of second base, a shortstop to the left of second base, and a third baseman to the right of third base. The basic outfield positions are left fielder, center fielder, and right fielder. With the exception of the catcher, all fielders are required to be in fair territory when the pitch is delivered. A neutral umpire sets up behind the catcher. Other umpires will be distributed around the field as well.



David Ortiz, the batter, awaiting a pitch, with the catcher and umpire

Play starts with a batter standing at home plate, holding a bat. The batter waits for the pitcher to throw a pitch (the ball) toward home plate, and attempts to hit the ball with the bat. The catcher catches pitches that the batter does not hit—as a result of either electing not to swing or failing to connect—and returns them to the pitcher. A batter who hits the ball into the field of play must drop the bat and begin running toward first base, at which point the player is referred to as a *runner* (or, until the play is over, a *batter-runner*). A batter-runner who reaches first base without being put out is said to be *safe* and is on base. A batter-runner may choose to remain at first base or attempt to advance to second base or even beyond—however far the player believes can be reached safely. A player who reaches base despite proper play by the fielders has recorded a hit. A player who reaches first base safely on a hit is credited with a single. If a player makes it to second base safely as a direct result of a hit, it is a double; third base, a triple. If the ball is hit in the air within the foul lines over the entire outfield (and outfield fence, if there is one), or otherwise safely circles all the bases, it is a home run: the batter and any runners on base may all freely circle the bases, each scoring a run. This is the most desirable result for the batter. A player who reaches base due to a fielding mistake is not credited with a hit—instead, the responsible fielder is charged with an error.

Any runners already on base may attempt to advance on batted balls that land, or contact the ground, in fair territory, before or after the ball lands. A runner on first base *must* attempt to advance if a ball lands in play. If a ball hit into play rolls foul before passing through the infield, it becomes dead and any runners must return to the base they occupied when the play began. If the ball is hit in the air and caught before it lands, the batter has flied out and any runners on base may attempt to

advance only if they tag up (contact the base they occupied when the play began, as or after the ball is caught). Runners may also attempt to advance to the next base while the pitcher is in the process of delivering the ball to home plate; a successful effort is a stolen base.

A pitch that is not hit into the field of play is called either a strike or a ball. A batter against whom three strikes are recorded strikes out. A batter against whom four balls are recorded is awarded a base on balls or walk, a free advance to first base. (A batter may also freely advance to first base if the batter's body or uniform is struck by a pitch outside the strike zone, provided the batter does not swing and attempts to avoid being hit). Crucial to determining balls and strikes is the umpire's judgment as to whether a pitch has passed through the strike zone, a conceptual area above home plate extending from the midpoint between the batter's shoulders and belt down to the hollow of the knee.



A shortstop tries to tag out a runner who is sliding headfirst, attempting to reach second base.

While the team at bat is trying to score runs, the team in the field is attempting to record outs. In addition to the strikeout, common ways a member of the batting team may be put out include the flyout, ground out, force out, and tag out. It is possible to record two outs in the course of the same play. This is called a double play. Three outs in one play, a triple play, is possible, though rare. Players put out or retired must leave the field, returning to their team's dugout or bench. A runner may be stranded on base when a third out is recorded against another player on the team. Stranded runners do not benefit the team in its next turn at bat as every half-inning begins with the bases empty.^[17]

An individual player's turn batting or plate appearance is complete when the player reaches base, hits a home run, makes an out, or hits a ball that results in the team's

third out, even if it is recorded against a teammate. On rare occasions, a batter may be at the plate when, without the batter's hitting the ball, a third out is recorded against a teammate—for instance, a runner getting caught stealing (tagged out attempting to steal a base). A batter with this sort of incomplete plate appearance starts off the team's next turn batting; any balls or strikes recorded against the batter the previous inning are erased. A runner may circle the bases only once per plate appearance and thus can score at most a single run per batting turn. Once a player has completed a plate appearance, that player may not bat again until the eight other members of the player's team have all taken their turn at bat. The batting order is set before the game begins, and may not be altered except for substitutions. Once a player has been removed for a substitute, that player may not reenter the game. Children's games often have more liberal substitution rules.

If the designated hitter (DH) rule is in effect, each team has a tenth player whose sole responsibility is to bat (and run). The DH takes the place of another player—almost invariably the pitcher—in the batting order, but does not field. Thus, even with the DH, each team still has a batting order of nine players and a fielding arrangement of nine players.

Personnel

Players



Defensive positions on a baseball field, with abbreviations and scorekeeper's position numbers (not uniform numbers)

The number of players on a baseball roster, or *squad*, varies by league and by the level of organized play. A Major League Baseball (MLB) team has a roster of 25 players with specific roles. A typical roster features the following players:

- Eight position players: the catcher, four infielders, and three outfielders—all of whom play on a regular basis
- Five starting pitchers who constitute the team's pitching rotation or starting rotation
- Six relief pitchers, including one closer, who constitute the team's bullpen (named for the off-field area where pitchers warm up)
- One backup, or substitute, catcher
- Two backup infielders
- Two backup outfielders
- One pinch hitter, or a second backup catcher, or a seventh reliever

Most baseball leagues worldwide have the DH rule, including MLB's American League, Japan's Pacific League, and Caribbean professional leagues, along with major American amateur organizations. The Central League in Japan and the National League do not have the rule, and high-level minor league clubs connected to National League teams are not required to field a DH. In leagues that apply the designated hitter rule, a typical team has nine offensive regulars (including the DH), five starting pitchers, seven or eight relievers, a backup catcher, and two or three other reserve players.

Other

The manager, or head coach, oversees the team's major strategic decisions, such as establishing the starting rotation, setting the lineup, or batting order, before each game, and making substitutions during games—in particular, bringing in relief pitchers. Managers are typically assisted by two or more coaches; they may have specialized responsibilities, such as working with players on hitting, fielding, pitching, or strength and conditioning. At most levels of organized play, two coaches are stationed on the field when the team is at bat: the first base coach and third base coach, occupying designated coaches' boxes just outside the foul lines, assist in the direction of baserunners when the ball is in play, and relay tactical signals from the manager to batters and runners during pauses in play. In contrast to many other team sports, baseball managers and coaches generally wear their team's uniforms; coaches must be in uniform to be allowed on the field to confer with players during a game.

Any baseball game involves one or more umpires, who make rulings on the outcome of each play. At a minimum, one umpire will stand behind the catcher, to have a good view of the strike zone, and call balls and strikes. Additional umpires may be stationed near the other bases, thus making it easier to judge plays such as attempted force outs and tag outs. In MLB, four umpires are used for each game, one near each base. In the playoffs, six umpires are used: one at each base and two in the outfield along the foul lines.

Appendix 1 - The Tour Plan

The following presentation shows the planning basis for the preparation phase and for the United States tour.

The presentation is updated as of May 10, 2019, and many more updates are expected to come.

However, the skeleton (dates of arrival and return, the United States, Washington, New York, and visits to institutions such as Congress, the UN, the State Department, etc.) is closed.

This presentation will be displayed during the first preparation session - during the tour presentation (22/5).

During the week before the flight, all participants will receive an updated schedule for the tour.

Have an enjoyable and insightful read.



General - Tour of the United States

June 16 th , (Sunday)	Tour begins in Washington
June 19 th , (Wednesday)	Transition from Washington to New York
June 24 th , (Monday)	End of tour in New York
Most participants and staff will remain in America for a follow-up trip (Thursday, June 27 th or Sunday, June 30 th)	
16 preparation sessions before the tour	
At the end of the tour there will be team work for submission in early July	

General Work Guidelines

The final chord of the year (we will not use the term ASAC)

The tour is not part of the individual curriculum (less focused)

Most of the conversations will take place in English

Jet-lag that could last until the end of the Washington tour

At the margins of learning is also tourism (25% -75%)

America has a lot to offer, we can not take in everything

Emphases for Planning the Schedule

- Learning time frame 08:00-17:00**
- Monumental importance to visit significant institutions**
- Change of locations - at least two stations a day**
- Free evenings except for Tuesday (baseball evening) and Friday (reform synagogue)**
- Geographical logic and consideration of traffic in the planning of the tour**

Preparation Schedule

Speaker	Subject	Sessions/Subject	Date		
Mr. Rafi Shutz / Alon Madanes (hour)	Presentation of the tour	2	Wednesday 22/5		
Prof. Avi Ben-Zvi (two hours)	Israel - US relations	Introduction - General	08:30-12:00		
Mr. Yosh Zarqa	The activity of the Foreign Ministry vis-à-vis the Congress (without international cooperation)	3	Thursday 30/5		
Friedman (current)	US Ambassador (current / former)	Foreign and diplomatic	08:30-14:30		
	The United Nations				
Professor Eitan Gilboa	Structure and governance	3	Tuesday 4/6		
Nadav Tamir	A different perspective of America	Governance and characteristics	08:30-14:15		
Security	Social	Economic	Political	General	Convocation

Preparation Schedule

Lecturer	Subject	Sessions/ Subject	Date		
Dr. Gill Bapman	American economy	4 Society and economy	Monday 10/6 08:30-16:15		
Dr. Israel Weissmell	American Society and Media				
Mr. Shmuel Rosner	A look at American Judaism				
Seth MacCutcheon	Baseball - Rules & Culture (option at the field)	4 Security and communications	08:00-08:30		
Mr. Izhar Hess	Branches in American Judaism		Wednesday 12/6 8:30-16:15		
Seth MacCutcheon	The structure of the American army				
Amir Oren / former intelligence attaché	The intelligence system and the defense strategy of the United States				
Team Commanders	Processing teams				
Security	Social	Economic	Political	General	Convocation

Sunday, 16/6



23:30-10:30

A flight to Washington with a connection, arrival by noon

12:00-13:00

Arrival at the hotel, check-in and a short preparation before leaving

13:30-14:00

Lunch at the Hotel (arrange a place to deploy)

Tour in Mall 14:00-17:00

(Can be extended slightly if necessary)
The tour will be in teams and a local guide should be organized for each team. The tour will include visits to 5 monuments: Korea, Vietnam, Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt. If there is enough time, one can add Martin L. King

Monday, 17/6



Visit the Washington Institute 08:30-13:00 including lunch

Meetings at the institute - Dennis Ross and David Mukabsky.

Visiting from outside Aaron David Miller and / or Eliot Cohen

A panel can be done at the Washington Institute
A conversation by Lebanese researcher Hanin (Ghaddar)

A visit to the embassy 13:30-16:30

A talk with media - with Thomas Friedman 13:30

A talk with the ambassador

A talk with Victoria Coates

Tuesday, 18/6



08: 00-12: 00 Army

A talk with the attaché (hotel)

A talk with J5 (hotel)

A visit to the Marine Monument and observing the Pentagon

12: 00-14: 00 Lunch

At the Pentagon City Mall (kosher catering)

14:00-16:30 Visit to the State Department

A talk with two speakers: Strefield, Brian Hawk (on Iran), James Jeffrey (Strefield last priority)

18: 00-21:00 Baseball game

More options

Kennedy's grave, Air Force monument

Wednesday, 19/6



08:00-09:00

The critical voice of American Judaism After check out

09:30-12:00 A visit to AIPAC

A lecture on AIPAC and its role, the interface between AIPAC and the Congress and other challenges that the organization faces (such as the campus challenge)

Visit to Congress 12:30-15:00

A monumental tour

Short talks from congressmen from both sides of the house

Hearing a review by a professional assistant at one of the congressional committees

(Members of the Congress participating will close only shortly before the date of the meeting, with expectation of interferences)

Wednesday, 19/6



15:30-16:00

Moving to the train and check in

16:00-19:30

Train ride

19:30-20:30

Arriving at the hotel and receiving rooms (bus / vans for the suitcases)

Thursday, 20/6



A visit to the UN 08:30-15:00

- 7:30 - Departure from hotel (recommended by foot)
- 08:00 - Entry to the UN (bypassing the traffic)
- 08:30 - Opening talk and orientation Deputy / Ambassador
- 09:30 - Break
- 09:45 - Spokesperson of UN Secretary-General Stephen
- 10:30 - Break
- 10:45 - Jehangir A Khan's conversation about terrorism
- 11:45 - Break
- 12:00 - Conversation with the Head of the Peacekeeping Forces Division
- 13:00 - Lunch
- 13:45 - UN tour and pictures
- 15:00 - Departure to the AJC

Thursday, 20/6



15: 30-17: 30 Visiting the AJC

- 15:30 - A conversation with Consul General
Danny Dayan
- 16:15 - Break
- 16:30 - Conversation with David Harris
(American Jewish Committee leader)
- 17:30 - Return to hotel or release after consulate



Gaps and issues for decision

- Walking to the UN and the AJC (15 minute walk).
- Coordinating hosting with AJC

Friday, 21/6



Conservative synagogue / hotel 08:00-10:30
A panel of the branches in Judaism
Various political worldviews of American Jews

A visit to Ground-zero 11:00-14:00
A visit to the monument and to the tower to view
Manhattan
9/11 tribute museum (anyone who wishes to
return to the hotel will return independently)
(lunch is packed) requires the expensive ticket

17:15-21:00
Travel and hospitality in the reform synagogue
(only one-way by vehicle)
Dress Code - Uniform

Shabbat 22/6 (“RTS”) *Rest, tours and shopping*



Sunday 23/6



"Tour Outside the Walls" (New York City)

08:00-14:00

Visit to the Black Church
A visit to Brooklyn and into the Orthodox Jewish world
(Including lunch in a kosher restaurant)

Shopping (optional) 14:00-20:00

A trip to Out-Latt outside New York

Monday 24/6



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At the hotel 09:00-11:30

A conversation with a Hispanic representative on social matters; Media review (Eli Wolshi); Lecture by Jonathan Levine, Chairman of the Investment Bank, and a review of the Hudson Yards project

Sightseeing 11:30-15:30

A visit to Hudson Yards (including a packed lunch) and an option to tour the High Line

Team processing, commander's hour and a celebratory dinner 15:30-19:30

On the 16th floor of the hotel and drive to the airport / scattering

Complimentary Activity



Reviews

The 9/11 Memorial, the Marines' Memorial and the Battle of Iwo-Jima, the Pentagon, every other monument we visit

Medals

Routes in Washington and New York (Gilad)

Enrichment programs (to order tickets for participants)

A play on Broadway (Thursday evening),
Trip to the Statue of Liberty (Saturday);
A visit to an aircraft carrier (Saturday)

Final Assignments – US Tour



Team 1

Israel's challenges in front of American Judaism

Team 2

American society and economy in the Trump era

Team 3

The American interest in the Middle East and its perception of Israel

Team 4

Trump's strategy in the international arena as a whole