Now & Then: Being Jewish and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) in the UK

## **ANSWER SHEET**

## Part 1

Question 1: INTERVIEWEES	Elli: Rabbi Elli Sarah Tikvah. Born in 1955. Rabbi at Brighton and Hove
	Progressive Synagogue for 13 years; ordained 24 years ago; has a lovely
	wife/partner, married in 2006 called Jess. Involved via Jewish Lesbian and
	Gay group but before that to the Jewish lesbian community, back to the
	beginning of the 1980s; trying to making it more inclusive for LGBT people
	- what her Rabbinate has been about.
	Peter: lives in Brighton, a member of the synagogue where Elli is Rabbi;
	also chair of the synagogue; works in recruitment. Involvement with the
	LGBT community fairly limited; used to be a member of JGLG; involvement
	is mostly through the synagogue in Brighton.
	Peggy: Peggy Sherwood, president of the Jewish Gay and Lesbian Group
	(JGLG), was a children's nurse, now retired from the NHS, a member also of
	the Brighton and Hove Progressive synagogue; is civil-partner shipped with
	her female partner, JGLG mainly social, Chavurah: an opportunity to go to
	a synagogue service that is exclusively LGBT.
	Sacha: Holocaust survivor from Paris; lives in Camden Town, has two
	children and grandchildren from a previous marriage; a member of JGLG,
	retired and enjoying life. Involvement is non-religious: Jewish gay group
	and friends; belongs to the London gay men's chorus.
Question 2: ACRONYM HUNT	Chavurah: meaning is meeting a friend. Here: a service which is led by an
	out lesbian or gay Rabbi. it has a religious component but it has equally a
	social component as well
	Chuppah: portable canopy you stand under when you get married.
	Tallit: prayer shawl that people wear in synagogue.
Question 3: THE PAST	What do they say about their coming out experience? Elli: in 1978,
	discovered the women's liberation movement and radical feminism and
	became a lesbian separatist. Peter: gradual process, late, around '92/'93
	following a divorce from wife. Peggy: Rabbi Elli Sarah put her in touch with
	the Jewish Gay and Lesbian Group; like coming home and it's probably the
	best decision in my life that I ever made actually. Sacha: was nearly fifty

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	when I actually properly came out as a gay man.
	Was it ok to be Jewish and gay/lesbian back then? Elli: tried to avoid the pressure by getting married. Peter: being gay portrayed in the media being as a degenerate kind of existence and not something you could have a viable career and be a part of a family and religious group, being Jewish. Peggy: never thought could marry two parts of her life: being a lesbian and being Jewish. Sacha: realized was gay as teenager but couldn't really formulate it, never seemed a possibility to lead any kind of a gay life.
Question 4: THE PRESENT	Elli: 'I decided to put those two things together and want to include myself, for me being Jewish and being a lesbian, I cannot separate those and that has been a huge struggle because actually a many of people do not accept that twenty five years ago, thirty years ago when I started. So it's been quite a journey.'
	Peggy: It's definitely getting easier because twenty years ago you couldn't belong to a synagogue'.
	Peter: 'I didn't feel up to until about five years ago that I could go to a synagogue and be gay.'
	Sacha: 'I don't have the same conflict because, you know, religious services just don't mean anything for me.' 'I think it's quite remarkable the speed at which changes have happened.'
Question 5: MARRIAGE	'Covenant of Love' is a marriage-like same-sex commitment ceremony for Progressive Jews.
	Peggy wants to have a traditional Jewish wedding
Question 6: THE FUTURE	Elli: 'we need more campaigning: need to be doing something on behalf of our LGBT brothers and sisters across the globe.'
	'Challenge to be as inclusive (transgender, bisexual etc) as we want the wider society to be.'
	Peggy: 'I would like to see us welcome by the Orthodox community.'  All: Equal marriage.

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## <u>Part 2:</u>

## Answers may vary

Question 1: INTERSECTION	See transcript – answers may vary
Question 2: SIMILARITIES	Answers may vary
Question 3: THE PRESENT	Answers may vary
Question 4: THE FUTURE	Tim: 'incorporating gender identity issues into Jewish education can only have positive influences in terms of our progressiveness as a people.'  'No one necessarily bats an eyelash about us being there, it's just another form family.'