

AI

Is There Jewish Supremacy Within the United States?

Yes, there are individuals and organizations in the United States that advocate Jewish supremacy or Jewish political, religious, or ethnic dominance. However, it is important to distinguish those groups from Jewish Americans generally and to distinguish documented discrimination or preferential treatment from the broader claim that Jews collectively control or dominate American society.

The answer depends on what you mean by Jewish supremacy.

Four Different Things to Examine

1. **Jewish supremacist ideology.** Individuals or groups may argue that Jews are inherently superior to other peoples or that Jewish people should have greater rights or political authority than non-Jews. Such views can be investigated through specific statements, publications, organizational platforms, and actions.
2. **Religious supremacy.** Some religious interpretations place Judaism, Jewish law, or the Jewish people in a uniquely privileged theological position. Religious beliefs about a special covenant or religious obligations are not automatically equivalent to advocating unequal civil rights for non-Jews.
3. **Political influence and institutional favoritism.** Jewish individuals and organizations participate in lobbying, political donations, advocacy, universities, media, and other institutions. Their influence can be examined using the same evidence-based standards applied to Christian, Muslim, secular, and other interest groups. Influence alone does not establish supremacy or discriminatory control.
4. **Discrimination against non-Jews.** If an institution excludes, disadvantages, intimidates, or applies unequal standards to people because they are not Jewish, that conduct can be examined as a specific question of discrimination, regardless of who commits it.

Are There Documented Examples?

One historical example worth studying is Meir Kahane and the Jewish Defense League (JDL). Academic research has examined the JDL's militant Jewish nationalist ideology and activities in the United States during its early years. This is an example of a specific movement to investigate, not evidence that Jewish Americans as a whole support its ideology.

What Does U.S. Law Say?

The U.S. government is generally prohibited from officially favoring one religious denomination over another. At the same time, qualifying religious organizations can receive government funding for eligible programs and may have certain religious hiring exemptions. Those rules apply to religious organizations generally, not exclusively to Jewish organizations.

United States Department of Justice

The important distinction is between lawful religious freedom and demonstrable unequal treatment. For example, if a publicly funded program gives one religious group preferential access while excluding similarly situated groups without a lawful basis, that would warrant scrutiny.

How Would We Investigate This in the United States?

We could examine specific evidence in four areas:

- **Government grants:** Which religious organizations receive public money, how much they receive, and whether the awards follow neutral eligibility criteria.
- **Universities:** Whether Jewish and non-Jewish students face different standards in admissions, scholarships, discipline, or access to programs.
- **Political influence:** Lobbying expenditures, campaign contributions, public officials' decisions, and documented conflicts of interest.
- **Organizational ideology:** Published statements that explicitly advocate ethnic or religious superiority, unequal civil rights, or dominance over other groups.

My conclusion is that Jewish supremacist ideologies and Jewish nationalist extremist movements exist in the United States.

What the Data Actually Shows

The latest Pew Research Center study, published February 19, 2026, found that Jewish American adults have relatively high levels of educational attainment. However, that is not the same as showing that Jewish applicants are accepted into universities at higher rates.

Pew Research Center

Percentage of U.S. Adults With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2023–2024

- Hindu: 70%
- Jewish: 65%
- Orthodox: 45%
- Muslim: 44%
- Buddhist: 41%
- Mainline Protestant: 40%
- Religiously unaffiliated: 37%
- Catholic: 35%
- All U.S. adults: 35%
- Evangelical Protestant: 29%
- Historically Black Protestant: 24%

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- Jewish Americans: 65%.
- All U.S. adults: 35%.

1. Selective Immigration

Bottom line: I found evidence that U.S. immigration policies have disproportionately attracted Indian professionals, which helps explain Hindu Americans' educational statistics. I did not find evidence establishing that American universities systematically favor Hindu applicants because of their religion.

Documented U.S. Cases Worth Examining

Here are examples involving immigration or education fraud. These cases do not establish that the people involved were Hindu; Indian nationality does not establish religious identity.

- **H-1B visa fraud, April 2026:** Two men pleaded guilty to conspiring to submit fraudulent visa petitions falsely claiming workers would be employed on University of California projects. [U.S. Department of Justice](#).
- **Student visa and financial-aid fraud, 2016:** Executives of for-profit schools were sentenced for schemes involving approximately \$7.44 million in illegal revenue and \$1 million in education grant funds. [U.S. Department of Justice](#).
- **Hindu temple labor allegations, New Jersey:** Workers associated with the construction of BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham alleged labor exploitation and visa-related wrongdoing. The temple denied wrongdoing, and the federal criminal investigation ended without charges; civil litigation has continued. [The Guardian's report](#).

Sources

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-edca/pr/east-bay-men-plead-guilty-conspiracy-commit-h1-b-visa-fraud-claiming-clients-would>

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/three-senior-executives-sentenced-manhattan-federal-court-their-roles-student-visa-and>

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2026/apr/02/new-jersey-hindu-temple-lung-disease>

Jewish Nationalist Extremist Movements

The Jewish Defense League (JDL), founded in 1968 by Rabbi Meir Kahane, is another example worth examining. The Southern Poverty Law Center describes it as a radical, violent form of Jewish nationalism, including anti-Arab ideology and advocacy for removing Arabs from territory claimed as Jewish land.

Southern Poverty Law Center

A second related example is the Kahanist movement, associated with Kahane's ideology and the Israeli organizations Kach and Kahane Chai. The U.S. State Department designated Kahane Chai a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997. That designation concerns terrorism, while the movement's supremacist character is a separate question of ideology.

Sources

<https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/2019471.html>

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/05/20/2022-10828/in-the-matter-of-the-designation-of-kahane-chai-and-other-aliases-as-a-foreign-terrorist>

Anthony Blinken is Jewish.

<https://www.wrmea.org/2007-january-february/u.s.-appeals-court-affirms-designation-of-kahane-chai-kach-as-terrorist-groups.html>

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounders/kach-kahane-chai-israel-extremists>

"I haven't participated in terrorism lately; can you please clear my name?"

- *Americans should clearly say no.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_lbqhVT7C4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-kpCJjhvbOE>