

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Fifty-sixth Legislature - First Regular Session

HOUSE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ANTISEMITISM IN EDUCATION

Report of Interim Meeting  
Tuesday, December 12, 2023  
House Hearing Room 1 -- 9:00 A.M.

Convened 9:04 A.M.  
Recessed 11:43 A.M.  
Reconvened 12:16 P.M.  
Adjourned 2:18 P.M.

MINUTES RECEIVED  
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

1/2/24

Members Present

Representative Livingston, Chairman  
Representative Blattman  
Representative Carbone  
Representative Hernandez  
Representative Hernandez  
Representative Kolodin  
Representative Marshall  
Representative Martinez  
Representative Parker  
Representative Pawlik  
Representative Quiñonez  
Representative Willoughby

Members Absent

Agenda

Original Agenda – Attachment 1

Request to Speak

Report – Attachment 2

Committee Attendance

Report – Attachment 3

Presentations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Attachments (Handouts)</u>
Rabbi Shmuel Tiechtel		4
Jonathan Schanzer	Foundation for Defense of Democracies	5
Liz Berney	Zionist Organization of America	6
Tammi Rossman-Benjamin	AMCHA Initiative	7
Representative Barbara Parker		8
Douglas Sandoval	CAMERA on Campus	9

David Bedein

The Center for Near East Policy

Research

10

Emily Winkler

VALOP Group

11



Jackie O'Donnell, Committee Secretary

January 2, 2024

(Original attachments on file in the Office of the Chief Clerk; video archives available at <http://www.azleg.gov>)

Interim agendas can be obtained via the Internet at <http://www.azleg.gov/Interim-Committees>

CONVENED 9:04am  
RECESSED 11:43am  
RECONVENED 12:16pm  
ADJOURNED 2:18pm

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## INTERIM MEETING NOTICE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

### HOUSE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ANTISEMITISM IN EDUCATION

Date: Tuesday, December 12, 2023

Time: 9:00 A.M.

Place: HHR 1

Members of the public may access a livestream of the meeting here:  
<https://www.azleg.gov/videoplayer/?clientID=6361162879&eventID=2023121009>

### AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Speakers:
  - Michael Goldstein
  - Rabbi Shmuel Tiechtel, Ariel Feffer and Alexander Walter
  - Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Horne
  - Jonathan Schanzer, Senior Vice President for Research, Foundation for Defense of Democracies
  - Liz Berney, Zionist Organization of America
  - Rabbi Pinchas Allouche
  - Representative Barbara Parker
  - Tammi Rossman-Benjamin, Co-Founder and Director of AMCHA Initiative
  - Douglas Sandoval, Managing Director of CAMERA on Campus
  - Michael Goldstein, Counsel for Proclaiming Justice to the Nations
  - Emily Winkler, VALOP Group
  - Richard Kemp
  - David Bedein, Director of The Center for Near East Policy Research
3. Public Testimony
4. Adjournment

### Members:

Representative David Livingston, Chair  
 Representative Neal Carter, Chair  
 Representative Seth Blattman

Representative David Marshall  
 Representative Teresa Martinez  
 Representative Barbara Parker

Representative Michael Carbone  
Representative Alma Hernandez  
Representative Consuelo Hernandez  
Representative Alexander Kolodin

Representative Jennifer Pawlik  
Representative Marcelino Quiñonez  
Representative Julie Willoughby

12/08/2023  
12/11/2023  
VC

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Please PRINT Clearly

Committee on Antisemitism Bill Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 12/12/23  Support  Oppose  Neutral  
 Name Beverly Goldstein Need to Speak?  Yes  No  
 Representing myself Are you a registered lobbyist? NO  
 Complete Address 36270 N. Desert Tea DR. Queen Creek  
 E-mail Address beverlylovespinal@proton.me Phone Number 216.209.2444  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKING LIMIT\*\*\*

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Please PRINT Clearly

Committee on Antisemitism Bill Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 12 December 2023  Support  Oppose  Neutral  
 Name Aruta Gutteson Need to Speak?  Yes  No  
 Representing Self Are you a registered lobbyist? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Complete Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKING LIMIT\*\*\*

**PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD**



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Please PRINT Clearly

Committee on ANTISEMITISM Bill Number N/A  
Date 12/12/23  Support  Oppose  Neutral  
Name Jake Bennett Need to Speak?  Yes  No  
Representing IAC for Action Are you a registered lobbyist? \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete Address \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*\*FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKING LIMIT\*\*\***

**ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE**  
 Fifty-sixth Legislature - Second Regular Session

**COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE RECORD**

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ANTISEMITISM IN EDUCATION

DATE	12/12/23				
CONVENED	9:04a m	m	m	m	m
RECESSED	11:43am				
RECONVENED	12:11pm				
ADJOURNED	2:18pm				
MEMBERS					
David Livingston, Chair	✓				
Seth Blattman	✓				
Michael Carbone	✓				
Alma Hernandez	✓				
Consuelo Hernandez	✓				
Alexander Kolodin	✓				
David Marshall	✓				
Teresa Martinez	✓				
Barbara Parker	✓				
Jennifer Pawlik	✓				
Marcelino Quinonez	✓				
Julie Willoughby	✓				

√ Present      --- Absent      exc Excused

## SJP Student Code of Conduct Violations

1. Endangering, threatening, or causing physical harm to any member of the university community or to oneself, causing reasonable apprehension of such harm or engaging in conduct or communications that a reasonable person would interpret as a serious expression of intent to harm



sipasu We will not be silenced. We made it known to ASU today that they cannot unfairly target Palestinians and supporters of Palestine without facing resistance. The only Palestinian-American Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib told inspiring words virtually outside Neeb Hall after our protest. Thank you to everyone who attended today despite ASU's repression.

The slogan "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" is an example of incitement; it is a call for the removal of seven million Jewish people from their homes. This constitutes "genocidal speech," as genocide is defined by the United Nations ([Article II](#)).

The precedent set by the U.S. House of Representatives - Ms. Tlaib's embrace of the phrase "from the river to the sea," a pro-Palestinian rallying cry that many regard as calling for the eradication of Israel has been deemed antisemitic by the Anti-Defamation League. The resolution called the phrase "a genocidal call to violence to destroy the state of Israel and its people to replace it with a Palestinian state extending from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea." - [NYT](#).

An additional example of incitement that has gained traction during these demonstrations



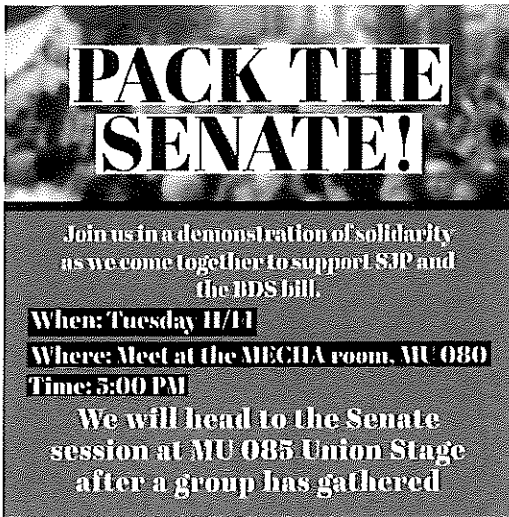
is the call for “intifada” or for students to “intifada until victory.” Merriam-Webster defines an intifada as an armed rebellion

2. Violation of, or attempt to violate, other rules that may be adopted by the board or by the university

BDS was introduced to Undergraduate Student Government on November 14, 2023 by SJP, MECHA, & YDSA

Not only is BDS inherently prejudiced, violating Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination based on nationality, but **BDS is not permitted in the state of Arizona**. According to Title 35, Article 9 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, public universities are prohibited from engaging in boycotts of Israel.

3. Interfering with or disrupting university or university-sponsored activities, including but not limited to classroom related activities, studying, teaching, research, intellectual or creative endeavor, administration, service or the provision of communication, computing or emergency services.



**PACK THE SENATE!**

Join us in a demonstration of solidarity as we come together to support SJP and the BDS bill.

**When: Tuesday 11/11**  
**Where: Meet at the MECHA room, MU 080**  
**Time: 5:00 PM**

We will head to the Senate session at MU 085 Union Stage after a group has gathered

The State Press

Politics Science and Tech Community Opinion

POLITICS, EDITOR'S PICKS

### USG ADJOURNS MEETING EARLY OVER PHYSICAL AND VERBAL DISRUPTIONS FROM OUTSIDE PROTEST

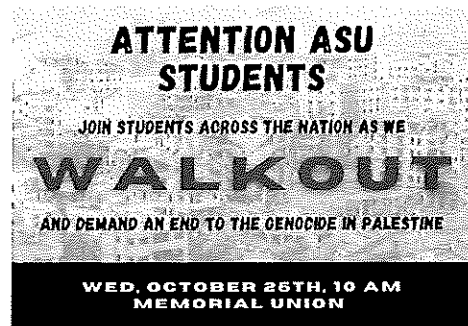
Students rallied inside and outside of a USG meeting over University and USG responses to the conflict in Gaza at the Memorial Union in Tempe



Michael Crow  
@michaelcrow · Follow



.@ASUPolice is investigating last night's disruption of a USG meeting on the Tempe campus. Let it be clear that ASU will not tolerate acts of intimidation or violence. We are committed to inclusion and respect, and to providing a safe environment for civil dialogue and learning.



**ATTENTION ASU STUDENTS**

JOIN STUDENTS ACROSS THE NATION AS WE

**WALKOUT**

AND DEMAND AN END TO THE GENOCIDE IN PALESTINE

**WED, OCTOBER 26TH, 10 AM**  
**MEMORIAL UNION**



This Wednesday, ASU students will walk out of their classes and meet outside the Memorial Union at 10 AM.

Our walkout is a part of a national movement of SJP chapters walking out of their classes this Wednesday to demand:

4. Misuse, theft, misappropriation, destruction, damage, or unauthorized use, access, or reproduction of property, data, records, equipment or services belonging to the university or belonging to another person or entity



### ASU police investigates disruption at student government meeting after rocks thrown

Nov 18, 2023 4:35AM | updated Nov 19, 2023 1:48pm



- ASU Police Chief Mike Thompson explained that while the rock did not shatter the glass, it did "chip" the glass

5. Engaging in discriminatory activities, including harassment and retaliation, as prohibited by applicable law or university policy
- o Numerous reports by Jewish students of physical and verbal harassment
    - i. Pushing two students who were holding the Israeli flag off their shoulders
    - ii. Punching a Jewish student holding an Israeli flag
    - iii. Calling an ASU student who was speaking a "murderer."
    - iv. Laughing at an ASU student who explained that she was afraid to show her Jewish pride

sjpasu We will not be silenced. We made it known to ASU today that they cannot unfairly target Palestinians and supporters of Palestine without facing resistance. The only Palestinian-American Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib told inspiring words virtually outside Neeb Hall after our protest. Thank you to everyone who attended today despite ASU's repression.



6. Commission of any offense prohibited by state or federal law or local ordinance.

13-1202. Threatening or intimidating; classification

A. A person commits threatening or intimidating if the person threatens or intimidates by word or conduct:

1. To cause physical injury to another person or serious damage to the property of another; or
2. To cause, or in reckless disregard to causing, serious public inconvenience including, but not limited to, evacuation of a building, place of assembly or transportation facility; or
3. To cause physical injury to another person or damage to the property of another in order to promote, further or assist in the interests of or to cause, induce or solicit another person to participate in a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise.

*\*violation of all underlined sections as stated and depicted in the above documentation*

# JONATHAN SCHANZER

Senior Vice President for Research

**EXPERTISE:** CHINA, HEZBOLLAH, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, IRAN, IRAN GLOBAL THREAT NETWORK, IRAN SANCTIONS, IRAN-BACKED TERRORISM, ISRAEL, ISRAEL AT WAR, JIHADISM, JORDAN, PALESTINIAN POLITICS, SANCTIONS AND ILLICIT FINANCE, SYRIA, TURKEY

**PROJECTS:** CENTER ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POWER, IRAN PROGRAM, TURKEY PROGRAM, CHINA PROGRAM, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROGRAM, ISRAEL PROGRAM



## BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Jonathan Schanzer is senior vice president for research at FDD, where he oversees the work of the organization's experts and scholars. He is also on the leadership team of FDD's Center on Economic and Financial Power, a project on the use of financial and economic power as a tool of statecraft.

Jonathan previously worked as a terrorism finance analyst at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, where he played an integral role in the designation of numerous terrorist financiers. He has held previous think tank research positions at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and the Middle East Forum.

Jonathan has written hundreds of articles on the Middle East, along with more than a dozen monographs and chapters for edited volumes. His new book, *Gaza Conflict 2021: Hamas, Israel and Eleven Days of War* (FDD Press 2021), challenges and corrects some of the wildly inaccurate news reported during the conflict. It is the first book published on the war. His three other books have made unique contributions to the field. *State of Failure: Yasser Arafat, Mahmoud Abbas, and the Unmaking of the Palestinian State* (Palgrave Macmillan 2013) argues the main roadblock to Palestinian statehood is the Palestinian Authority's political dysfunction and mismanagement. *Hamas vs. Fatah: The Struggle for Palestine* (Palgrave Macmillan 2008) is still the only book on the market that analyzes the ongoing Palestinian civil war. *Al-Qaeda's Armies: Middle East Affiliate Groups and the Next Generation of Terror* (Washington Institute for Near East Policy 2004) was the first to explore the al-Qaeda franchises of the Middle East.

Jonathan testifies often before Congress and publishes widely in the American and international media. He has appeared on American television channels such as *Fox News* and *CNN*, and Arabic language television channels such as *Al-Arabiya* and *Al-Jazeera*.

A sought-after public speaker, Jonathan has traveled widely throughout the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, Morocco, Kuwait, Qatar, Turkey, Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinian territories.

Jonathan has studied Middle East history in four countries. He earned his PhD from King's College London, where he wrote his dissertation on the U.S. Congress and its efforts to combat terrorism in the 20th century. He speaks Arabic and Hebrew.

Testimony Before the Arizona State Legislature

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# House Ad Hoc Committee on Antisemitism in Education

**DR. JONATHAN SCHANZER**

Senior Vice President for Research  
*Foundation for Defense of Democracies*

Phoenix, Arizona  
December 12, 2023

Chairman Carter, members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Antisemitism in Education, thank you for the opportunity to testify.

In the wake of the October 7 terrorist attack in Israel, the United States has seen a marked rise in rallies and protests, both on main street America and on college campus, expressing support for the Hamas terrorist organization. Much of this troubling activity, which has included calls for violence, the unabashed articulation of antisemitism, and even calls for genocide against Israel, can be attributed to a constellation of extremist groups.

Two groups stand out in particular: American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) and Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), a campus group that receives funding and training from AMP.<sup>1</sup>

Here in Arizona, it appears that SJP is quite active. The University of Arizona (UA) and Arizona State University (ASU) both appear to have SJP chapters. Both chapters have active social media accounts across multiple platforms. And student activists, consistent with their first amendment rights, have been outspoken on campus.

University of Arizona president Robert Robbins canceled one SJP rally on his campus, just days after the October 7 massacre, citing “statements endorsing the actions of Hamas in Israel, which are, of course, antithetical to our university’s values.”<sup>2</sup> SJP responded by saying that Robbins’ statement was “inflammatory” and that their activists no longer felt safe on campus.<sup>3</sup> Subsequent SJP rallies by UA students included the genocidal chant, “from the river, to the sea, Palestine will be free,” and attempts to block the entrance to Raytheon Corporation.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, October 11, 2023.

(<https://www.facebook.com/ampalastine/posts/pfbid0U5uyWJHkvjRyJdZVjpCrFmmJasqtf5AiksjeTx36p68g2baef2UXdkrnePH5jy71>); American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, November 2, 2023.

(<https://www.facebook.com/ampalastine/posts/pfbid0Fxp9UjHcNTdM2f8ZQd4Hk84D1AFxQoPM2hE8kuPqDewtFDkDMALU181uZRTgq5X3J1>); American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, accessed November 12, 2023.

(<https://www.facebook.com/reel/1050856772921803>); American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.facebook.com/reel/359782246478907>); Rick Sobey, “Tufts Students for Justice in Palestine group is ripped for ‘obscene’ comments about Hamas’ terrorist attacks on Israel,” *Boston Herald*, October 10, 2023. (<https://www.bostonherald.com/2023/10/10/tufts-students-for-justice-in-palestine-group-is-ripped-for-obscene-comments-about-hamas-terrorist-attacks-on-israel>); Haley Cohen, “Pro-Palestinian protesters assault several Jewish students at Tulane, witnesses say,” *Jewish Insider*, October 27, 2023.

(<https://jewishinsider.com/2023/10/pro-palestinian-protesters-assault-several-jewish-students-at-tulane-2>); Joyce E. Kim and Nia L. Orakwue, “Harvard Alumni Condemn University Leadership Following Viral Video of Confrontation at Pro-Palestine Protest,” *The Harvard Crimson*, November 9, 2023.

(<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/11/9/die-in-confrontation-video>); Gabby Deutsch, “Harvard ‘perfect example’ of pro-Palestinian activism, speakers argue at Arab Conference at Harvard,” *Jewish Insider*, March 6, 2023. (<https://jewishinsider.com/2023/03/harvard-arab-conference-students-linda-sarsour-palestinian-israel>); “2022 Annual Report,” *American Muslims for Palestine*, 2022, page 6.

(<https://www.ampalastine.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/AMP%20Annual%20Report%202022%20-%20compressed.pdf>)

<sup>2</sup> Ellie Wolfe, “Pro-Palestine Protest at U of A Canceled After Latest Robbins Statement,” *Arizona Daily Star*, October 12, 2023, ([https://ucson.com/news/local/education/college/university-arizona-president-robbins-propalestine-protest-israel-hamas-attack/article\\_7678c602-6935-11ee-8da8-1bbc83f8c561.html](https://ucson.com/news/local/education/college/university-arizona-president-robbins-propalestine-protest-israel-hamas-attack/article_7678c602-6935-11ee-8da8-1bbc83f8c561.html))

<sup>3</sup> Phyllis Braun, “Gaza War Tensions Reflected on University of Arizona Campus,” *Arizona Jewish Post*, December 7, 2023, (<https://azjewishpost.com/2023/gaza-war-tensions-reflected-on-university-of-arizona-campus/>)

<sup>4</sup> Hannah Cree, “UA Students Hold ‘Shut it Down for Palestine’ Rally,” *AZPM*, November 30, 2023.

(<https://news.azpm.org/s/97661-ua-students-hold-shut-it-down-for-palestine-rally/>)

At Arizona State University, the SJP chapter posted a lengthy statement condemning Israel and defending Hamas as “freedom fighters.” The statement said, “Palestinians are justified in using any means necessary to defend their existence.” The statement also called on ASU to boycott and divest from Israel, provide emotional support to pro-Hamas students, release a statement in solidarity with Palestinian students, and end study abroad programs in Israel. The group staged a “Day of Resistance Rally for Palestine” on October 12, adhering to a “toolkit” produced by the National SJP. About 200 ASU students, faculty members, and activists attended the rally. They chanted the genocidal slogan, “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free!” and marched with signs and Palestinian flags. ASU did not denounce this.<sup>5</sup>

Seven years ago, I testified before Congress in Washington on two separate occasions,<sup>6</sup> noting how SJP’s sponsoring corporate nonprofit AMP was spawned by individuals who previously worked for nonprofits that were shuttered by federal authorities or sued in civil court because they provided financial or material support to Hamas. I testified again a few weeks ago before the Ways and Means Committee on this topic.<sup>7</sup>

When I testified in 2016, legislators exhibited an interest. So did federal law enforcement. However, one official candidly told me that suspected Hamas activists in the United States were viewed then as protected sources in the fight against the Islamic State terrorist group.

Since then, AMP has established an active lobby on Capitol Hill, and its ability to mobilize at the grassroots level has grown. Equally disconcerting is the way in which campus groups (such as SJP) receive funding and training from AMP, and systematically threaten or intimidate Jewish and pro-Israel students at universities across the country.

This testimony presents an updated snapshot of this pro-Hamas network in America, drawing attention to its history, current activities, connections to foreign actors, and allegations about possible illicit activities. Only the federal government can answer the question of whether this network of former Hamas operatives is or is not breaking the law right now. But I believe this committee has the power to harness the necessary resources to find out.

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<sup>5</sup> “Students for Justice in Palestine’s Antisemitic Rallies At ASU Say They Are Part of Hamas Operations,” *Grand Canyon Times*, December 7, 2023. (<https://grandcanyontimes.com/stories/652868131-students-for-justice-in-palestine-s-antisemitic-rallies-at-asu-say-they-are-part-of-hamas-operations>)

<sup>6</sup> Jonathan Schanzer, “Israel Imperiled: Threats to the Jewish State,” *Testimony Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade and the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa*, April 19, 2016. (<https://docs.house.gov/meetings/FA/FA18/20160419/104817/HHRG-114-FA18-Wstate-SchanzerJ-20160419.pdf?ref=stanfordreview.org>); Jonathan Schanzer, “Examining Current Terrorist Financing Trends and the Threat to the Homeland,” *Testimony Before the House Homeland Security Committee Counterterrorism and Intelligence Subcommittee*, May 12, 2016. (<https://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM05/20160512/104904/HHRG-114-HM05-Wstate-SchanzerJ-20160512.pdf>)

<sup>7</sup> Jonathan Schanzer, “From Ivory Towers to Dark Corners: Investigating the Nexus Between Antisemitism, Tax-Exempt Universities and Terror Financing,” *Testimony Before the House Ways and Means Committee*, November 15, 2023. (<https://gop-waysandmeans.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Schanzer-Testimony.pdf>)

## HAMAS IN THE UNITED STATES

Historically, Hamas supporters have abused the U.S. financial system to send millions of dollars overseas. From 1989-2001, one such network raised millions of dollars for Hamas through a Texas-based charity known as the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development. In December 2001, U.S. authorities raided HLF and froze its assets. Ultimately, five individuals were convicted and sent to prison for providing material support to Hamas.<sup>8</sup>

This network was tenacious, however. Its members created a new entity in a different state and with a different name — but with the same goals, fundraising apparatus, and personnel. The new organization, Kindhearts for Charitable Development, did not evade U.S. government scrutiny. In fact, I was a terrorism finance analyst at the U.S. Treasury in 2006 when Kindhearts' access to the U.S. financial system was blocked pending investigation.<sup>9</sup>

But elements of this network remained. The Islamic Association for Palestine (IAP), which provided media, communications, and fundraising services to HLF, still operated. The family of a slain American teenager named David Boim ultimately sued the Islamic Association for Palestine for its Hamas support. IAP was found civilly liable, with the judge awarding damages of more than \$150 million.<sup>10</sup> The last of the Hamas front groups closed shop.

In the years that followed, however, the United States government endeavored to end its “Global War on Terror.” Terrorist groups such as Hamas were no longer scrutinized, particularly as “great power competition” began to inform our foreign policy.

More than seven years ago, FDD discovered a reconstituted network of former employees associated with the aforementioned Hamas charities. At least nine individuals who worked for or on behalf of these shuttered charities came together to run a new organization called American Muslims for Palestine.

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<sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Press Release, “Federal Judge Hands Downs Sentences in Holy Land Foundation Case,” May 27, 2009. (<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/federal-judge-hands-downs-sentences-holy-land-foundation-case>)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Press Release, “Treasury Freezes Assets of Organization Tied to Hamas,” February 19, 2006. (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304074929/https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js4058.aspx>)

<sup>10</sup> Laurie Cohen, “3 Islamic fundraisers held liable in terror death,” *Chicago Tribune*, November 11, 2004.

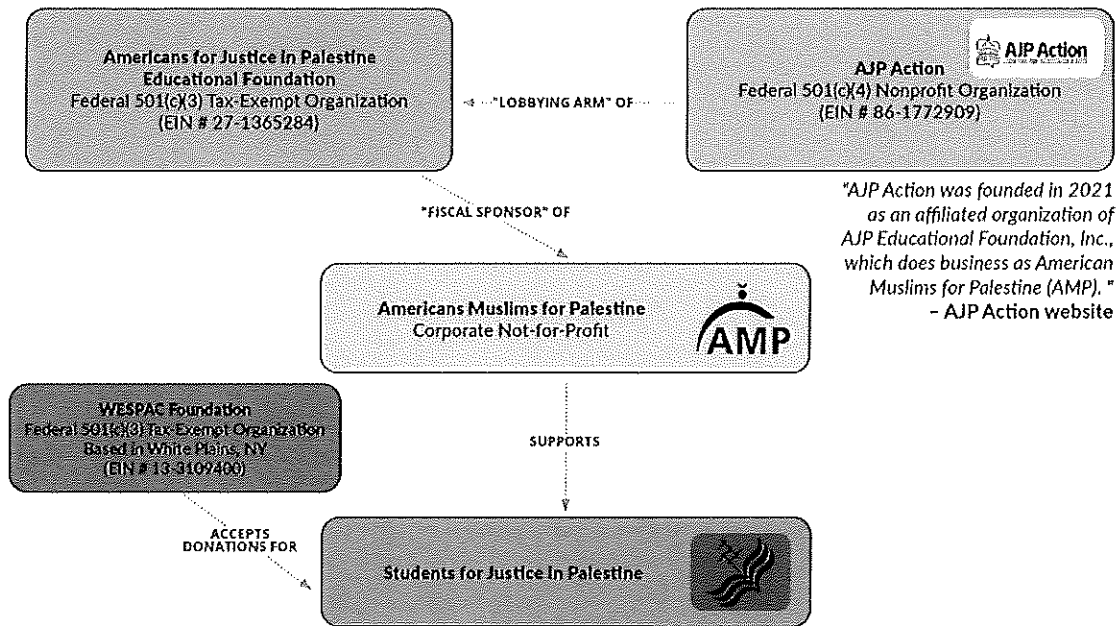
(Archived version available at [https://web.archive.org/web/20180709135600/https://articles.chicagotribune.com/2004-11-11/news/0411110231\\_1\\_david-boim-magistrate-judge-arlander-keys-joyce-boim](https://web.archive.org/web/20180709135600/https://articles.chicagotribune.com/2004-11-11/news/0411110231_1_david-boim-magistrate-judge-arlander-keys-joyce-boim))



### AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE

AMP is a not-for-profit corporation founded in Illinois with national headquarters in Falls Church, Virginia.<sup>11</sup> A 501c3 nonprofit called the AJP Educational Foundation is the group’s fiscal sponsor.<sup>12</sup> In 2021, AJP Educational Foundation launched an affiliated c4 lobby, AJP Action.<sup>13</sup>

#### AMP’S HYBRID CORPORATE STRUCTURE



Most of what can be gleaned about AMP’s donors derives from its annual fundraising conferences — which often feature family members of senior Hamas leadership as speakers. Although AMP’s official party line is that it does not discuss Hamas explicitly, it has also published fundraising appeals for the imprisoned leaders of the Holy Land Foundation.<sup>14</sup>

The mission, goals, donors, and fundraising infrastructure of AMP share a striking resemblance to the charities that were dismantled more than a decade ago. All four members of AMP’s most

<sup>11</sup> “Contact us,” *American Muslims for Palestine*, accessed November 10, 2023. (<https://www.ampalastine.org/contact-us>)

<sup>12</sup> “#GazaUnderAttack,” *SalsaLabs*, accessed November 11, 2023. (<https://palestine.salsalabs.org/ampdonate2023/index.html>)

<sup>13</sup> “Our Story,” *AJP Action*, accessed November 11, 2023. (<https://ajpaction.org/services/ourstory>)

<sup>14</sup> Noor Elashi, “My Father Will Not be Forgotten,” *American Muslims for Palestine*, December 12, 2011. (<https://www.ampalastine.org/advocate/action-alert/my-father-will-not-be-forgotten>)

senior leadership previously worked for these groups. Many of AMP's donors, board members, and corporate sponsors have also been active with entities proven to support Hamas.

This was not lost on the family of David Boim. One year after I delivered testimony that exposed the existence of this reconstituted network, the Boim family sued AMP. The 2017 complaint alleges that AMP is the "alter ego" of IAP. It argues that AMP is the same institution as IAP, fulfilling the same functions with the same goals, merely operating under a different name to avoid IAP's legal liabilities. The case is ongoing.<sup>15</sup>

AMP's influence has grown in recent years. AMP's lobbying arm, AJP Action, lobbied legislators here on Capitol Hill just two weeks ago.<sup>16</sup> Lawmakers such as Rashida Tlaib, Betty McCollum, Summer Lee, Andre Carson, Jan Schakowsky, Bill Pascrell, and Ilhan Omar have all met with the group.<sup>17</sup> These legislators may not have known the background of the lobby group they met.

Facilitating campus activism is a key part of AMP's work. Its student network is coordinated by an AMP employee named Taher Herzallah. Per the AMP website, Herzallah is the "Associate Director of Outreach and Community Organizing for American Muslims for Palestine." He is the "liaison between campus activism groups on campuses across the country," helping "groups procure grants, materials and speakers." He is also "instrumental in helping students set up programs and activities."<sup>18</sup>

AMP's founder, Hatem Bazian, also founded Students for Justice in Palestine, which is unquestionably one of the most vitriolic anti-Israel voices on campus.<sup>19</sup>

AMP has also become a leading grassroots organizer of the vehemently anti-Israel and sometimes violent protests that have swept the country and erupted on college campuses nationwide. Whether or not it is sanctioned by AMP, the rhetoric is often hateful, inciteful, and

<sup>15</sup> *Boim v. American Muslims for Palestine*, No. 17-03591 (N.D. Ill. May 17, 2022). (<https://casetext.com/case/boim-v-am-muslims-for-palestine-2>)

<sup>16</sup> "AJP Action," *AJP Action*, accessed November 11, 2023. (<https://ajpaction.org>); "A Day of Advocacy: 300 Voices That Stood Up for Gaza," *AJP Action*, October 30, 2023. (<https://ajpaction.org/a-day-of-advocacy-300-voices-that-stood-up-for-gaza>)

<sup>17</sup> American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, October 26, 2023.

(<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=735917465231307&set=a.478594564296933>); American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, October 27, 2023.

(<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=736391015183952&set=a.478594564296933>); "A Day of Advocacy: 300 Voices That Stood Up for Gaza," *AJP Action*, October 30, 2023. (<https://ajpaction.org/a-day-of-advocacy-300-voices-that-stood-up-for-gaza>); "AJP Action Successfully Organizes and Mobilizes for Palestine," *AJP Action*, September 29, 2021. (<https://ajpaction.org/ajp-action-successfully-organizes-and-mobilizes-for-palestine>); American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, November 24, 2020. (<https://www.facebook.com/550789245010379/posts/day-2-session-3-main-event-virtual-gala-against-all-odds-palestine-prevails-featur/3601967103225896>); Fosnalive, *Instagram*, October 25, 2023.

(<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cy1Fak4JncN>)

<sup>18</sup> "Our Team," *American Muslims for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.ampalestine.org/about-amp/our-team>)

<sup>19</sup> Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), "Anti-Defamation League," October 19, 2023.

(<https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounder/students-justice-palestine-sjp>)

antisemitic.<sup>20</sup> To the best of my knowledge, AMP has not denounced this hate-speech or taken steps to ensure that it won't take place at future rallies.

In short, individuals who previously worked for Hamas charities are now a driving force behind the large, pro-Hamas demonstrations taking place in major cities across America. This same network is also providing training, talking points, materials, and financial support to students intimidating and threatening Jewish and pro-Israel students on college campuses.<sup>21</sup>

Of course, every attendee of these rallies has a right to declare his or her political beliefs. But they also have the right to know who is behind this activity. The same goes for every state government, municipality, and university impacted by this recent surge in pro-Hamas activity.

### THE HOLY LAND FOUNDATION

AMP's staff and structure is deeply and intimately linked to the Holy Land Foundation. From 1995 to 2001, according to U.S. government estimates, "HLF sent approximately \$12.4 million outside of the United States with the intent to willfully contribute funds, goods, and services to Hamas."<sup>22</sup> This charity was founded by Hamas's current deputy director, Mousa Abu Marzook, who was at that time living in the United States. He seeded the Holy Land Foundation with \$210,000 in startup funds.<sup>23</sup>

After the Holy Land Foundation was shuttered, seven of its officers were indicted; two of them fled the country. Five were convicted and sent to prison for providing material support to Hamas.

At least four individuals who worked for or on behalf of the Holy Land Foundation went on to work for or on behalf of American Muslims for Palestine.

Jamal Said, a regular keynote speaker at AMP fundraisers,<sup>24</sup> raised money for HLF as the head of the Mosque Foundation, a 501c3 organization that donated money to the HLF.<sup>25</sup> The Mosque

<sup>20</sup> "Who are the Primary Groups Behind the U.S. Anti-Israel Rallies?" *Anti-Defamation League*, October 20, 2023. (<https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/who-are-primary-groups-behind-us-anti-israel-rallies>)

<sup>21</sup> "Campus Activism Resources," *American Muslims for Palestine*, September 8, 2016. (Archived version (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524225435/https://www.ampalestine.org/index.php/component/content/article/9-projects-a-events/595-campus-activism-resources>))

<sup>22</sup> *United States of America v. Mohammad El-Mezain*, Appeal No. 09-10560, (5th Cir. 2011). (<https://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/opinions%5Cpub%5C09/09-10560-CR0.wpd.pdf>)

<sup>23</sup> Eric Lichtblau with Judith Miller, "Threats and Responses: The Money Trail; 5 Brothers Charged With Aiding Hamas," *The New York Times*, December 19, 2002. (<https://www.nytimes.com/2002/12/19/us/threats-and-responses-the-money-trail-5-brothers-charged-with-aiding-hamas.html>)

<sup>24</sup> AMP-Chicago, *Facebook*, March 19, 2014. (<https://www.facebook.com/ampalestinechicago/photos/gm.1407041112890451/597477577008212>)

<sup>25</sup> Joel Mowbray, "Reign of the Radicals," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 27, 2006. (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB113832728441457779>)

Foundation, which he continues to run, now sponsors AMP conferences.<sup>26</sup> Said was an unindicted co-conspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial.<sup>27</sup>

Kifah Mustafa, another HLF fundraiser and unindicted co-conspirator, is now a speaker at AMP's conferences and events.<sup>28</sup> Mustafa is also the head of an Illinois foundation that shares a P.O. Box with AMP in Arlington, Texas.<sup>29</sup>

Hussein El-Khatib, who spent five years as a regional director of the Holy Land Foundation, served as an AMP board member until his death in 2018.<sup>30</sup>

Another AMP figure who previously raised funds for the Holy Land Foundation is AMP's National Board member Salah Sarsour.<sup>31</sup> He is also a director of AMP's 501c3 arm.<sup>32</sup> In the 1990s, Sarsour spent eight months in jail in Israel for Hamas activity.<sup>33</sup> According to court documents cited by my former Treasury colleague Matthew Levitt, Salah Sarsour used a bank account of his furniture store in Milwaukee to send money to Adel Awadallah,<sup>34</sup> a Hamas military leader.<sup>35</sup> Sarsour today owns a Wisconsin furniture store that advertises and fundraises at AMP's annual conferences.<sup>36</sup>

American Muslims for Palestine regularly features the family members of the Holy Land Foundation's convicted leadership at its conferences. AMP publishes fundraising appeals for

<sup>26</sup> "On The Road To Free Palestine," American Muslims For Palestine Conference Program, November 2021.

<sup>27</sup> Andrea Elliott, "White House Quietly Courts Muslims in U.S.," *The New York Times*, April 18, 2010. (<https://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/19/us/politics/19muslim.html>)

<sup>28</sup> "Meet our Speakers," *Palestine Convention*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.palestineconvention.org/speakers>); "State police revoke Muslim cleric's chaplaincy," *ABC7*, June 22, 2010. (<https://abc7chicago.com/archive/7514151>)

<sup>29</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, "2021 Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990): United Hands Relief, Inc." ([https://uhrelief.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/unit9508\\_21n\\_FC3.pdf](https://uhrelief.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/unit9508_21n_FC3.pdf))

<sup>30</sup> American Muslims for Palestine, *Facebook*, September 22, 2018. (<https://www.facebook.com/ampalestine/photos/on-the-passing-of-our-great-leader-hussein-el-khatibon-behalf-of-the-american-mu/10160926012205607>); Hussein Khatib, *LinkedIn*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.linkedin.com/in/hussein-khatib-42667029>)

<sup>31</sup> "Our Team," *American Muslims for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.ampalestine.org/about-amp/our-team>)

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, "2021 Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990): AJP Educational Foundation Inc." ([https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/271365284\\_201912\\_990\\_2021021717708319.pdf](https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/271365284_201912_990_2021021717708319.pdf))

<sup>33</sup> "Profile: American Muslims for Palestine," *Anti-Defamation League*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/documents/assets/pdf/israel-international/israel--middle-east/american-muslims-for-palestine-2013-03-29-v4.pdf>)

<sup>34</sup> Matthew Levitt, *Hamas: Politics, Charity, and Terrorism in the Service of Jihad*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2006), page 78.

<sup>35</sup> Barbara Demick, "Israeli Security Force Kills Two Top Hamas Terrorists," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 12, 1998. ([http://articles.philly.com/1998-09-12/news/25757281\\_1\\_imad-awadallah-adel-awadallah-dozens-ofisraeli-army](http://articles.philly.com/1998-09-12/news/25757281_1_imad-awadallah-adel-awadallah-dozens-ofisraeli-army))

<sup>36</sup> "On The Road To Free Palestine," American Muslims For Palestine Conference Program, November 2021.

HLF's jailed leaders, some even written by the niece of Mousa Abu Marzook, Noor Elashi.<sup>37</sup> In May of 2023, AMP sponsored an event featuring one of the Holy Land Foundation's leaders, Mohammed El-Mezain, as well as other family members of top Hamas leadership.<sup>38</sup>

AMP's admiration for the jailed leaders of the Holy Land Foundation mirrors that of Hamas itself. Just days after the October 7 Hamas terrorist assault, senior Hamas leader Ali Barakeh announced that Hamas was demanding the release of the Holy Land Foundation's leaders in any agreement to release the hundreds of hostages held in Gaza.<sup>39</sup>

## THE ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION FOR PALESTINE

The Holy Land Foundation did not operate alone. The Hamas fundraising organization enjoyed a close partnership with the Islamic Association for Palestine, which provided media, communications, and fundraising services. Like HLF, IAP was founded with startup money from Hamas leader Mousa Abu Marzook.<sup>40</sup>

Court documents assert that IAP raised money and collected donations on behalf of HLF. According to evidence presented at the HLF trial, "numerous donation checks...made payable to...IAP," were "deposited into HLF's bank account," in some cases with the memo line, "for Palestinian Mujahidden [martyrs] only."<sup>41</sup>

After American teenager David Boim was murdered by Hamas, his parents sued the Islamic Association for Palestine and its affiliate organizations in 2000, arguing that IAP's Hamas fundraising made IAP liable for Boim's death under the federal Anti-Terrorism Act. The lawsuit culminated in a \$156 million dollar judgement against IAP and its co-defendants.<sup>42</sup>

IAP never paid that judgement. According to court documents, IAP said it was "ceasing operations and had few assets left due to the burden of the Boim Judgment and associated litigation costs."<sup>43</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Noor Elashi, "My Father Will Not be Forgotten," *American Muslims for Palestine*, December 12, 2011. (<https://www.ampalestine.org/advocate/action-alert/my-father-will-not-be-forgotten>)

<sup>38</sup> "19 and 21 May, San Diego: Free the Holy Land Five! Documentary screenings and events," *Samidoun*, May 19, 2023. (<https://samidoun.net/2023/05/19-and-21-may-san-diego-free-the-holy-land-five-documentary-screenings-and-events>)

<sup>39</sup> @MarioNawfal, X, October 9, 2023. (<https://twitter.com/marionawfal/status/1711589703936290905>)

<sup>40</sup> *United States District Court Northern District of Texas, USA v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development*, "Payments from Marzook to the Islamic Association for Palestine," (Northern District of Texas, September 29, 2008), accessed April 15, 2016. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20170124224335/https://coop.txnd.uscourts.gov/judges/hlf2/09-29-08/Marzook%20IAP.pdf>)

<sup>41</sup> *United States of America v. Mohammad El-Mezain*, Appeal, 09-10560 (5th Cir. 2011), page 170. (<http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/opinions%5Cpub%5C09/09-10560-CR0.wpd.pdf>)

<sup>42</sup> *Stanley Boim v. American Muslims for Palestine*, Appeal, No. 20-3233 (7th Cir. 2021). (<https://cases.justia.com/federal/appellate-courts/ca7/20-3233/20-3233-2021-08-16.pdf?ts=1629151216>)

<sup>43</sup> *Boim v. American Muslims for Palestine*, No. 17-03591, Document No. 149 (N.D. Ill. May 17, 2022).

Starting in late 2005, activists from IAP and HLF launched what the Boims allege was an effort to continue IAP's work without IAP's legal liabilities. The new Boim lawsuit alleges, "Activists who had been involved with IAP and HLF recognized that these organizations could not continue to pursue their missions with the same names, in the same form, and saddled with the same civil and criminal liability... They therefore deliberately concealed their connection to IAP... emphasizing internally that 'we really need to distance ourselves from any well-known IAP figures.'"<sup>44</sup>

However, AMP's roster is strikingly similar to that of IAP.<sup>45</sup>

The former president of IAP, Rafeeq Jaber,<sup>46</sup> prepared the tax forms to help launch AMP's fiscal sponsor, the AJP Educational Foundation. Jaber has been identified in the Palestinian press as the "spiritual father" of AMP's coalition of like-minded organizations.<sup>47</sup> His financial services business was listed at the same office building as IAP before it shut down.

Abdelbaset Hamayel, IAP's secretary general, was never named as an officer or an executive, but his name appeared on the AJP Educational Foundation's IRS 990 form as the person, "who possesses the organization's books and records."<sup>48</sup> Hamayel was later featured on AMP's social media as the group's executive director.<sup>49</sup> Today, he is active in AMP's Chicago chapter.<sup>50</sup>

Sufian Nabhan was IAP's former Michigan representative.<sup>51</sup> He went on to serve on AMP's National Board.<sup>52</sup> AMP and SJP founder, Hatem Bazian, was a frequent speaker at IAP events.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>44</sup> First Amended Complaint, *Boim v. American Muslims for Palestine*, No. 17-03591 (N.D. Ill. Filed December 17, 2019). ([https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873.179.0\\_2.pdf](https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873.179.0_2.pdf))

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> "IAP Contact Information," *Islamic Association for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20030407164156/http://www.iap.org/contactus.htm>)

<sup>47</sup> "مئات الآلاف في شوارع المدن الأمريكية نصرته لغزة" [Hundreds of thousands in the streets of American cities supporting Gaza], *Maan* (Palestinian Authority), August 11, 2014. (<https://www.maannews.net/news/719809.html>)

<sup>48</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, "2014 Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990): AJP Educational Foundation Inc." (<https://pdf.guidestar.org/PDF/Images/2014/271/365/2014-271365284-0ba3397f-9.pdf>)

<sup>49</sup> AMP-Chicago, *Facebook*, August 29, 2014 (<https://www.facebook.com/ampalastinechicago/photos/pb.550789245010379.-2207520000.1459717920./681386211950681/?type=3&theater>)

<sup>50</sup> Khairi Obed, *Facebook*, November 26, 2021.

(<https://www.facebook.com/100000732467966/videos/pcb.4927141430653557/485633742749114>)

<sup>51</sup> "IAP Contact Information," *Islamic Association for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20030407164156/http://www.iap.org/contactus.htm>)

<sup>52</sup> "AMP National Board," *American Muslims for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20160211193901/http://www.ampalastine.org/index.php/about-amp/amp-national-board>)

<sup>53</sup> First Amended Complaint, *Boim v. American Muslims for Palestine*, No. 17-03591 (N.D. Ill. Filed December 17, 2019). ([https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873.179.0\\_2.pdf](https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873/gov.uscourts.ilnd.339873.179.0_2.pdf))

Osama Abuirshaid worked as the editor of IAP's newspaper, Al- Zaytounah.<sup>54</sup> He is now AMP's executive director.<sup>55</sup> Abuirshaid regularly publishes articles in English and Arabic promoting Hamas and has also published interviews that highlight his communications with Hamas leader Abu Marzook and other Hamas leaders in Gaza.<sup>56</sup> In fact, in 2014, Abuirshaid was featured on the website of Hamas's self-declared military wing, the al-Qassam Brigades.<sup>57</sup>

In addition to his work on Capitol Hill, Abuirshaid regularly travels to Turkey,<sup>58</sup> where he meets with and attends conferences run by Sami al-Arian,<sup>59</sup> who pled guilty to providing material support to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terrorist organization.<sup>60</sup> Abuirshaid also travels to Qatar, where he is a "non-resident scholar" for the Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies (ACRPS).<sup>61</sup> This organization, funded by the Qatari government, hosts Hamas's top leadership — including Hamas leaders Khaled Meshal and Osama Hamdan — at its events.<sup>62</sup>

In short, several AMP founders and leaders formerly worked for or on behalf of IAP.

<sup>54</sup> "Profile: American Muslims for Palestine," *Anti-Defamation League*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/documents/assets/pdf/israel-international/israel--middle-east/american-muslims-for-palestine-2013-03-29-v4.pdf>)

<sup>55</sup> "Dr. Osama Abuirshaid," *Palestine Convention*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://palestineconvention.org/amp2018/speaker/osama-abu-irshaid>), "Our Team," *American Muslims for Palestine*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.ampalestine.org/about-amp/our-team>)

<sup>56</sup> Osama Abuirshaid, "The dialectic of religion and politics in Hamas' thought and practice," *Loughboro University*, March 22, 2013. ([https://repository.lboro.ac.uk/articles/thesis/The\\_dialectic\\_of\\_religion\\_and\\_politics\\_in\\_Hamas\\_thought\\_and\\_practice/9466799/1](https://repository.lboro.ac.uk/articles/thesis/The_dialectic_of_religion_and_politics_in_Hamas_thought_and_practice/9466799/1))

<sup>57</sup> Osama Abuirshaid, "عرب يكرون بمقاومة غزة" [Arabs are plotting the Gaza resistance," *Al-Qassam* (Palestinian Authority), July 19, 2014. (Archived version available at <https://www.alqassam.ps/arabic/-عرب/4746/مقالات-القسام>)

<sup>58</sup> Osama Abuirshaid, *Facebook*, September 7, 2023. (<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=308535011860639&set=pb.100081124266537.-2207520000&type=3>)

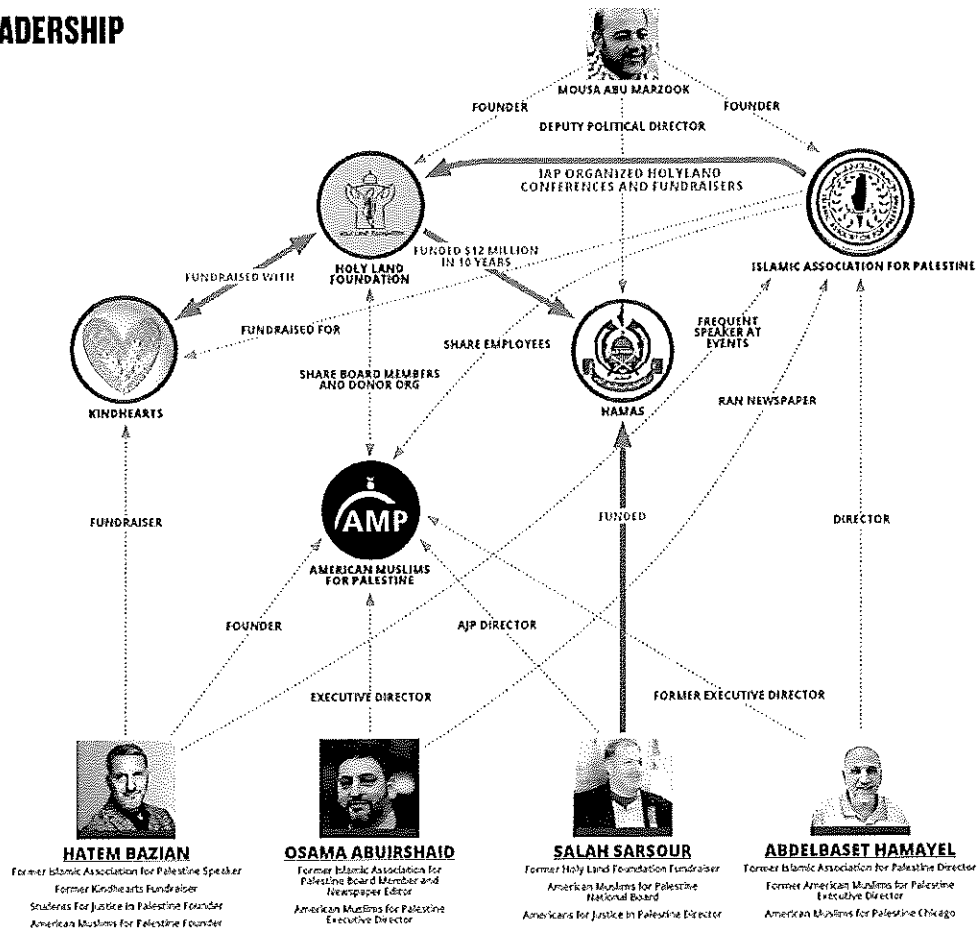
<sup>59</sup> Mohammed Mushanish, *Facebook*, February 2, 2020. (<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=2936284903120021&set=pb.100002156192208.-2207520000&type=3>)

<sup>60</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Press Release, "Sami Al-Arian Sentenced To 57 Months In Prison For Assisting Terrorist Group," May 1, 2006. ([https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2006/May/06\\_crm\\_260.html](https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2006/May/06_crm_260.html))

<sup>61</sup> "ACRPS Academic Symposium on the Legal Status and Political Significance of Jerusalem," *Arab Center for Research & Policy Studies*, February 24, 2018. (<https://www.dohainstitute.org/en/Events/Symposium-on-the-Legal-and-Political-Status-of-Jerusalem/Pages/index.aspx>)

<sup>62</sup> "In a Symposium Preceding Conference on the Palestinian Cause, Hamdan: 'The Resistance Continues'; Erekat: 'Negotiations Will Never Relinquish Palestinian Justice,'" *Arab Center for Research & Policy Studies*, December 7, 2013. ([https://www.dohainstitute.org/en/News/Pages/In\\_a\\_Symposium\\_Preceding\\_Conference\\_on\\_the\\_Palestinian\\_Cause\\_Hamdan\\_The\\_Resistance\\_Continues;\\_Erekat\\_Negotiations\\_Will\\_Nev.aspx](https://www.dohainstitute.org/en/News/Pages/In_a_Symposium_Preceding_Conference_on_the_Palestinian_Cause_Hamdan_The_Resistance_Continues;_Erekat_Negotiations_Will_Nev.aspx))

**AMP LEADERSHIP**



**KINDHEARTS**

In 2006, the Treasury Department froze the assets of Ohio-based KindHearts. Treasury called KindHearts the “progeny” of HLF.<sup>63</sup> Treasury stated that KindHearts coordinated fundraising with an official from the Holy Land Foundation even after HLF was named a terrorist entity. Treasury further asserted that KindHearts and the Holy Land Foundation deposited money into the same overseas bank account owned by HLF.<sup>64</sup> KindHearts also utilized IAP as a fundraiser and organizer, according to the group’s IRS 990 forms.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>63</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Press Release, “Treasury Freezes Assets of Organization Tied to Hamas,” February 19, 2006. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20150221125322/http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js4058.aspx>)

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, “2003 Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990): Kindhearts for Charitable Humanitarian Development, Inc.” ([https://990s.foundationcenter.org/990\\_pdf\\_archive/020/020534702/020534702\\_200312\\_990.pdf?\\_ga=1.209492948.777103848.1460262044](https://990s.foundationcenter.org/990_pdf_archive/020/020534702/020534702_200312_990.pdf?_ga=1.209492948.777103848.1460262044))



KindHearts was run by Khaled Smaili, a former employee of the Global Relief Foundation (GRF).<sup>66</sup> GRF was officially registered as a charity in Palos Hills, Illinois. In 2002, Treasury sanctioned it for funding al-Qaeda.<sup>67</sup>

Faced with this and other evidence, the organization agreed to disband.

KindHearts' Illinois representative was former IAP and current AMP leader Abdelbaset Hamayel.<sup>68</sup> AMP's current chairman (and SJP founder) Hatem Bazian also helped raise money for Kindhearts in 2004.<sup>69</sup>

## CONCLUSION

At one of its conferences, AMP featured a panel that invited attendees to learn how to “navigate the fine line between legal activism and material support for terrorism.”<sup>70</sup> I am not in a position to determine whether AMP is able to navigate that “fine line,” but it is clear some of its supporters have been part of organizations that failed to abide by the law in the past.

Mr. Chairman, what I have laid out here is cause for significant concern. At the very least, AMP is a hate group with its roots in Hamas fundraising organizations that were shuttered for a reason. It could be far worse. As such, it is my strong belief that AMP itself — and any groups that receive funding, training, and other support from AMP — should have no place on Capitol Hill or on campus. We all saw the fallout of what happened at University of Pennsylvania after failing to deal with the problem of extremism that festered on that campus.

Relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies have the resources to learn more about this network. So do state authorities. Florida and Virginia have acted against AMP and SJP. Florida has blocked SJP from operating on campus, citing its claim to be “part of” the same movement as Hamas.<sup>71</sup> Virginia's attorney general has opened an investigation into

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<sup>66</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Press Release, “Treasury Freezes Assets of Organization Tied to Hamas,” February 19, 2006. (Archived version available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20150221125322/http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js4058.aspx>)

<sup>67</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Press Release, “Treasury Department Statement Regarding the Designation of the Global Relief Foundation,” October 18, 2022. (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150221030642/https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/po3553.aspx>)

<sup>68</sup> “KindHearts Annual Fund Raising Dinner for Palestine & KindHearts' Annual Contest,” *KindHearts*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050515004402/http://www.kindhearts.org/upcoming%20event/set%204%20prinout.pdf>)

<sup>69</sup> “The MSA of Scripps Ranch Highschool & KindHearts Present: Palestinians in agony! Fundraising Dinner,” *Amcha Initiative*, accessed November 12, 2023. (<https://www.amchainitiative.org/vp-content/uploads/2013/05/Bazian-Kindhearts.pdf>)

<sup>70</sup> Shane Harris, “Pro-Palestinian Group LECTURED ON SKIRTING TERROR LAWS,” *The Daily Beast*, April 14, 2017. (<https://www.thedailybeast.com/pro-palestinian-group-lectured-on-skirting-terror-laws>)

<sup>71</sup> Andrew Hay, “Florida's DeSantis bans pro-Palestinian student group,” Reuters, October 26, 2023. (<https://www.reuters.com/world/us/floridas-desantis-bans-pro-palestinian-student-group-2023-10-25/>)

allegations that AMP was not properly registered there.<sup>72</sup> Other states are reportedly mulling similar actions.

Americans and Arizonans have a right to know how this network of pro-Hamas activists is still in business, and how hate-filled protestors continue to torment pro-Israel Americans on college campuses and beyond.









On behalf of the many Americans who are deeply concerned about the rise of pro-Hamas activism in the United States, I sincerely hope you harness Arizona government resources to investigate.


Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

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<sup>72</sup> “Attorney General’s Office Opens Investigation Into American Muslims for Palestine Nonprofit,” Virginia Office of the Attorney General, October 31, 2023. (<https://www.oag.state.va.us/media-center/news-releases/2630-october-31-2023-attorney-generals-office-opens-investigation-into-american-muslims-for-palestine-nonprofit>)

**AMP is the latest in a long history of Hamas-linked charities in America**


	<p><b>HOLY LAND FOUNDATION</b>          Founded 1988          Designated Terrorist Organization 2001</p>	
	<p><b>ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION FOR PALESTINE</b>          Founded 1993 • Liable for Hamas Finance 2004          Disbanded 2010</p>	
	<p><b>KINDHEARTS FOR CHARITABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>          Founded 2002 • Assets Frozen 2006          Shut Down 2011</p>	
	<p><b>AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE</b>          Founded in Chicago 2006 • DC office opens 2015          Sued as "Alter Ego" of IAP in 2017          Lobbying Arm "AJP Action" opens 2021          Virginia Attorney General Investigation 2023</p>	

 **AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE**


**AMP is led by these four former employees of Hamas front groups:**

	
<b>HATEM BAZIAN</b>	<b>OSAMA ABUIRSHAI.D</b>
	
<b>SALAH SARSOUR</b>	<b>ABDELBASET HAMAYEL</b>

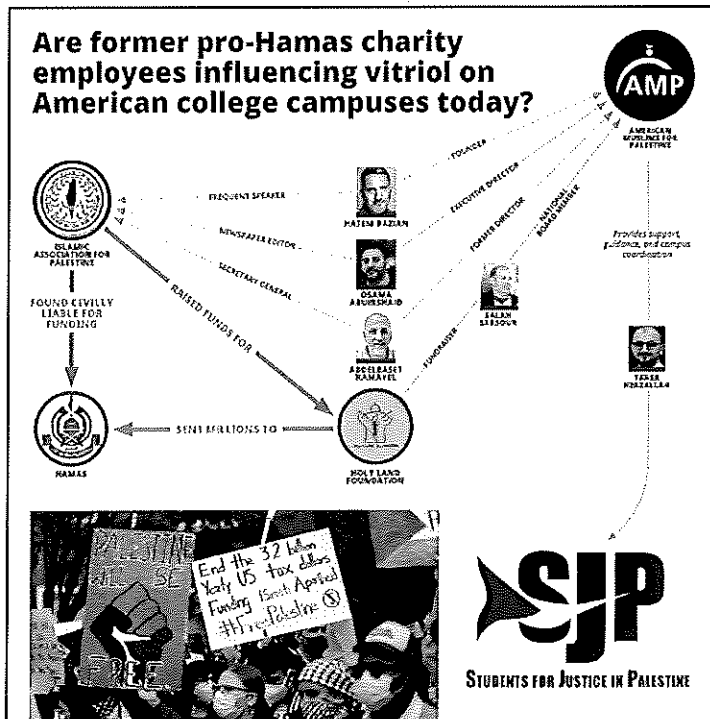


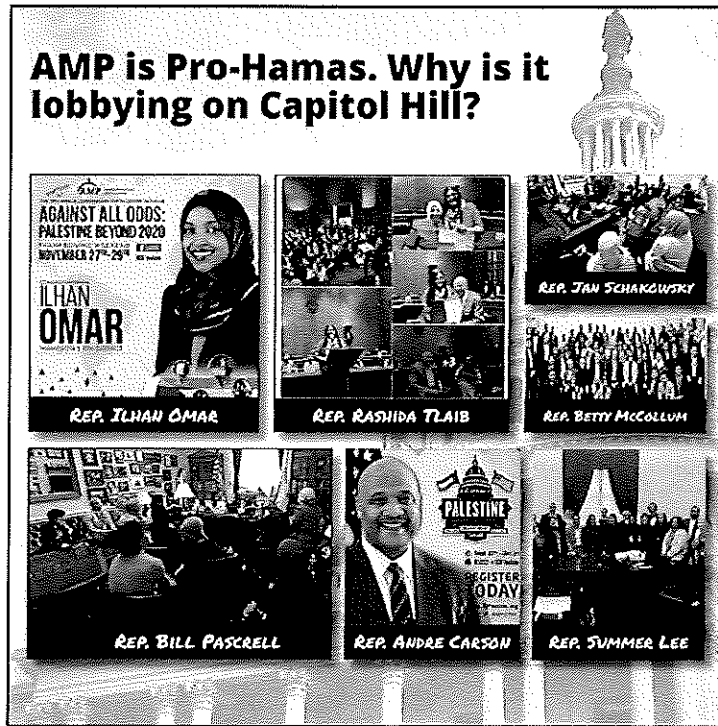


**Hamás Recommended Reading:  
AMP's Executive Director**



Hamás's military (the Al-Qassam Brigades) featured AMP Executive Director Osama Abuirshaid on its website in 2014.





### Elizabeth (Liz) Berney, Esq. – Bio

Elizabeth (Liz) Berney is an attorney and the National Director of Research and Special Projects for the non-partisan Zionist Organization of America (“ZOA”), the oldest pro-Israel organization in the United States. Ms. Berney assists ZOA’s defense of Israel and the Jewish people in legal, legislative, media and other fora. Her work includes: writing amicus (“friend of the court”) briefs to the United States Supreme Court; co-authoring articles and op-eds; testifying before public bodies; writing educational materials; speaking at educational programs for college students; representing ZOA in radio and television appearances, synagogue speeches, panels and debates; and hosting ZOA’s popular online book club.

Ms. Berney is a graduate of Cornell University and the University of Chicago Law School. She previously worked as a litigator at New York law firms.

Ms. Berney’s Board, etc. representations include: Sole representative of the United States at the European Conference on Countering Antisemitism (Dec. 2018); Board member of Ariel University in Samaria, Israel; ZOA’s alternate representative to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Nassau County (NY) Special Legislative Task Force on Combating Antisemitism member; ZOA Coalition delegate at the World Zionist Congress and Zionist General Council; Keren Kayemet L’Israel (KKL) Board member; Board and committee member of the American Zionist Movement; and ZOA Board parliamentarian.

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Ad Hoc Committee on Antisemitism in Education  
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1

UN Anti-Israel Actions Are  
Legally Invalid But Have  
Enormous Propaganda Impact

Every UN resolution or action that purports to remove the Jewish people's rights to settle, live in and exercise national sovereignty over Israel (including Judea-Samaria), or treat Israel unequally with other nations is legally invalid because it violates the UN's governing document – the **United Nations Charter**.

2



# United Nations

3

## UN Charter Article 80 (1945)

Unofficially called “the Jewish People’s clause”

**Preserves intact** all the rights granted to Jews under the Mandate for Palestine, even after the Mandate expired on May 14-15, 1948, and Israel declared her independence.

The UN cannot lawfully transfer the rights granted to the Jewish people to any other entity (such as a Palestinian state or authority).

What were those rights granted to the Jewish people?

4



• In 1945, the United Nations adopted UN Charter Article 80, which preserved intact all rights granted to the Jewish people under the British Mandate for Palestine – even after the Mandate would expire in 1948. This meant that the area of present-day Israel (including Judea/Samaria) continued to be a sacred trust for close Jewish settlement and reconstituting the Jewish homeland. As legal scholar Howard Grief has explained, Article 80 prevents the UN from transferring rights over any part of Israel to any non-Jewish entity, such as the Palestinian Authority or a “Palestinian state.”



5

## Balfour Declaration (1917)

“His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.”

Wording Seems Like Statement of Intention – BUT:

- ▶ Subsequent Documents Made Effectuating the Balfour Declaration Binding International Law.
  - ▶ Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 (Nov. 2, 2017) (bipartisan) sponsored by Senators Jim Lankford (R-OK) & Joe Manchin (D-WV): “Whereas this letter, known as the Balfour Declaration, was ratified into international law by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922.”
  - ▶ Pre-approvals by U.S. (Pres. Wilson) and France also gave Balfour international imprimatur & force.
  - ▶ “Best endeavors” commitment
  - ▶ Jewish assistance to British war effort (performance)

6

**The League of Nations Covenant**, Article 22 (1919), a binding international treaty, reaffirmed that the Ottoman Empire's 400-year sovereignty over the territory ceased; and made the well-being and development of the each mandate's beneficiary, until the beneficiary could stand alone as an independent nation, "a sacred trust of civilization." The Jewish people was the trust beneficiary of the British Mandate for Palestine. (Arabs were the beneficiaries of mandates in areas that became Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.)

7

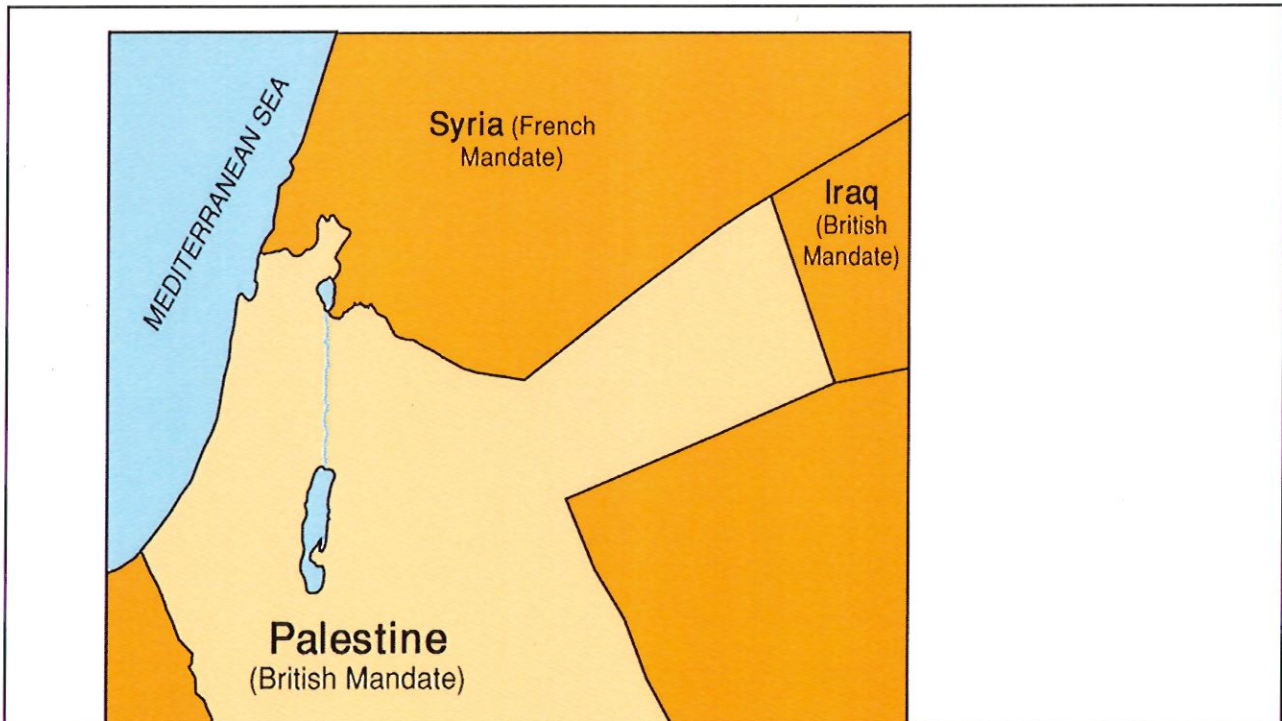
**The San Remo Resolution (1920):** A binding international agreement, made the Mandatory (Britain) a trustee legally obligated to put into effect the **Balfour Declaration** (1917) for "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

8

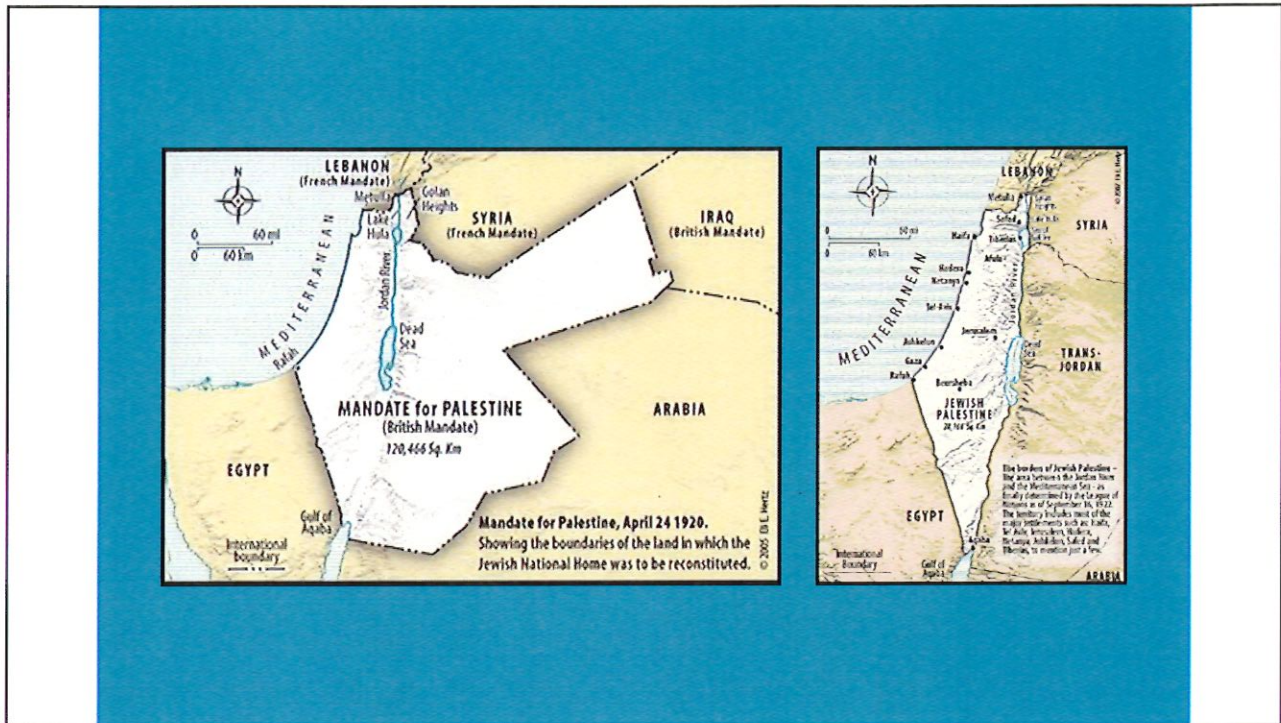
The **British Mandate for Palestine (1922)** made the Mandatory (Britain) a trustee responsible to “secure the establishment of the Jewish national home,” and “for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of, the Government of any foreign Power.”

The Mandate also reiterated that “recognition has [] been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home.” The Mandate territory included Israel within the green line, Judea-Samaria and the Jordan Valley, and originally included current-day Jordan and the Golan Heights (which were improperly removed and traded away by Britain).

9



10



11

**The Lodge-Fish Resolution (1922)** signed into law by U.S. President William Harding, approved the establishment of the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

**1924 Anglo-American Convention [Treaty]**, signed by U.S. President Calvin Coolidge and ratified by U.S. Senate in 1925 (making it a binding U.S. treaty obligation), recognized “the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine,” and designated the area including Judea/Samaria as a “sacred trust” for “reconstituting” the Jewish homeland.

This is a U.S. Treaty Obligations.

12

## Responses to Claims that Mandate Rights Are No Longer Valid

- ▶ UN Charter (1945) Continues Mandate Rights after Mandate's Expiration.
- ▶ Arab Nations' (Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, etc.) Birth Certificates Based on the Mandates
- ▶ UNGA Resolution 181 (Partition Resolution) (1947) merely *Recommended* Partition; Arabs Rejected It & went to war to destroy Israel; Partition Never went into legal effect. Res. did NOT negate Mandate Rights.
- ▶ UNGA Res. 194 (1948) did NOT create Palestinian "Right of Return." Dealt with ALL refugees (Jewish & Arab). Did not call for return until "practicable" and willing to live in peace with neighbors. Governments (plural) that were responsible must make good on compensation. UN Charter Art. 10-11: UNGA resolutions are only recommendations.
- ▶ 1949 Armistice Agreements specifically said armistice lines were "without prejudice to an ultimate political settlement between the parties." Pre-'67 lines are NOT international borders.
- ▶ Jordanian occupation of Judea-Samaria-eastern Jerusalem (1948-1967) was illegal, not recognized
- ▶ UNSC Resolution 242 (1967) Did NOT Require Israel to Withdraw from "All" Territories Recaptured in 1967; Entitles Israel to "Secure & Recognized" Borders; Israel Already Withdrew from over 90% of these areas
- ▶ Levy Commission report that Israel's recapture of Judea-Samaria-eastern Jerusalem restored the territory to its original status – land designated for Jewish national home; Jews had right of possession during Jordanian occupation.
- ▶ Jordan relinquished rights to Judea-Samaria-eastern Jerusalem in 1988 & Jordan-Israel peace treaty (1994)
- ▶ Oslo accords deal with Palestinian administrative authority. Did not speak of Palestinian state.
- ▶ UN Charter & Mandate rights (including Mandate right to not cede territory to any foreign entity) make contrary UN resolutions (e.g.: UNSC Res. 2334) invalid.

13

## The United Nations Foments Anti-Israel Big Lies / Myths at the Root of Today's Antisemitism:

1. Myth that Israel Occupies Arab Land
2. Myth that a Palestinian State will bring peace
3. Myth that Jerusalem is Holy to Muslims
4. Myth that Mahmoud Abbas is a Peace Partner
5. Myth that Israel Perpetrates Genocide Against Arabs
6. Myth that Israel is an Racist Apartheid State

College & street protestors screaming against Israeli

"Occupation," when this is lawful Jewish land.

Genocidal chants: "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free"

14



15

### **#1 - Israel Does Not Occupy Arab/Palestinian Land**

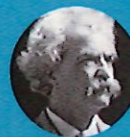
- Historically Jewish land for over 3,000 years
- There never was a country called Palestine
- Palestine is an area, not a country;
- After defeating the Jews, Romans re-named Judea/Israel "Palestina" after the Philistines
- Israel including Judea-Samaria is legally Jewish land designated for Jewish settlement an the Jewish homeland under international law
- Judea/Samaria did not lose its legal status as Jewish land during the 19 years when Joran illegally occupied Judea-Samaria, after 6 Arab nations invade Israel in 1948
- **Israel withdrew from all of Gaza in 2005 / Gaza is under Hamas rule since 2007**
- **Israel withdrew from 40% of Judea-Samaria / Under PA rule since 1994**

16

- For over 3,000 years, there was always a Jewish presence in Israel, even after conquests and dispersions of the Jewish people.

Some of the many notable events in Jewish history in Israel, include: Jewish patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac and Jacob) and matriarchs settle in Israel and are buried in Hebron, Israel – site of the world's oldest and virtually continuous Jewish community (17th century BCE) • Exodus from Egypt to Israel (13th century BCE) • First Temple period (c. 960-586 BCE) • Building of the Second Temple in Jerusalem after Jews exiled to Babylon in 586 BCE were permitted to return to Israel by Persian King Cyrus (538-515 BCE) • Second Temple period (538 BCE - 70 CE) • 25-year-long Maccabean revolt, from bases in Beit El, in Judea (167-142 BCE) • Maccabees rededicate the Second Temple in Jerusalem (164 BCE) • Age of the Tannaim (great teaching rabbis, including R. Akiva) (100-200 CE) • Bar Kochba revolt (132-135 CE) • Jewish oral law (Mishna) written down in the Galilee, Israel (170-200 CE) • Jerusalem Talmud is written in Tiberias, Israel (4th century CE) • After fleeing from Spain, famed Torah scholar Nachmanides (Ramban) builds synagogue and sets up yeshiva in Jerusalem, leads the synagogue in Akko, Israel, and dies in Israel (1267-1270 CE) • Ramban synagogue is moved to the Old City, Jerusalem (1270 CE) and actively used for hundreds of years afterwards • Jewish community in Safat, Israel thrives (14th century onwards) and becomes the cradle of Jewish mysticism, Kabbalah (beginning in the 16th century) • Still standing, active synagogues are constructed in Safat (beginning in the 15th century) • Rabbi Joseph Caro writes and publishes the influential Code of Jewish law (Shulchan Aruch) in Safat, Israel (16th century) • First Hurva Synagogue is built in Jerusalem (1700) and then destroyed by Muslims (1720) • Second Hurva synagogue is built (in 1864), becomes a center of Jerusalem's Jewish Quarter, and then is blown up by the Jordanians in 1948.

- There was never a Palestinian Arab state or kingdom in Israel, Jerusalem or Judea/Samaria. Ever.
- Palestine was a region, not a country. The Romans renamed the area "Palestina" after Israel's enemies, the Philistines, who were not Arabs.
- Israel fell into desolation under Ottoman rule (1517-1917), and was sparsely populated then. Mark Twain wrote in 1867 that Israel was a "desolate country. . . We never saw a human being on the whole route. . . There was hardly a tree or a shrub anywhere."



Famed American novelist Mark Twain.

17

Jews are the indigenous people of Israel, including Judea/Samaria and Jerusalem.

The word "Jew" comes from "Judea"—because this is where the Jewish people lived (Jordan renamed Judea/Samaria "the West Bank").

Jewish kings and kingdoms reigned in Jerusalem

Judea/Samaria for hundreds of years (c. 1020 BCE - 597 BCE).

18

**The Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995**, passed almost unanimously and signed by President Bill Clinton, stated:

“In 1996, the State of Israel will celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish presence in Jerusalem since King David’s entry.”

19

### **#2: A Palestinian State Will Not Bring Peace**

- **Arabs turned down numerous offers for a state in the past 80 years**, including in 1937 (Peel Commission); 1947 (Partition recommendation); 1968 (Allon plan); 2000 (Clinton peace plan); 2001 (Clinton parameters); 2008 (Olmert Peace offer), 2020 (Trump peace plan); and instead launched genocidal wars and Intifadas – because their goal is Israel’s destruction.
- A Palestinian Arab state would leave Israel indefensible, with a 9-mile wide waist.
- A Palestinian Arab state would be an Iranian proxy; and enable constant rocket and mortar attacks on Israel’s major population centers and airport.
- A Palestinian Arab state would not remain demilitarized, any more than Germany remained demilitarized after WW I.
- Israel would be impeded from rooting out terror cells and pursuing terrorists.
- A large Birzeit University poll found that 75% of Palestinians support the October 7 Hamas-led slaughter. Another 11% don’t have an opinion. **75% of Palestinian Arabs support Israel’s annihilation.** Only 17% support a 2-state solution.

20

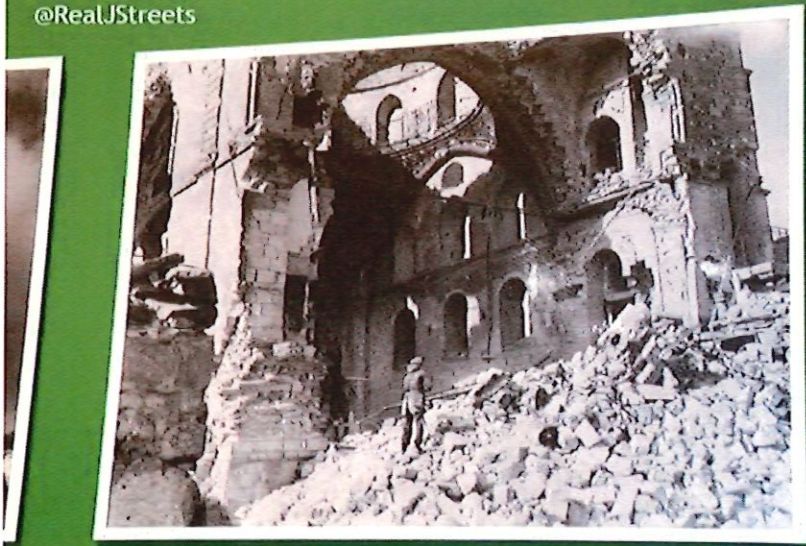


**After Jordan invaded and occupied eastern Jerusalem (1948-1967), Arab snipers shot at Jews & Jewish children in western Jerusalem**



21

@RealJStreets



**Jordanian demolition of Hurva Synagogue Jerusalem. (Jordan demolished 58 centuries-old synagogues in eastern Jerusalem - 1948-1967)**

22

During Jordan's 19-year illegal occupation of eastern Jerusalem and Judea/Samaria, Palestinian Arabs made no claim for a state. The 1964 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Charter said the PLO "does not exercise any territorial sovereignty over the West Bank or Gaza."

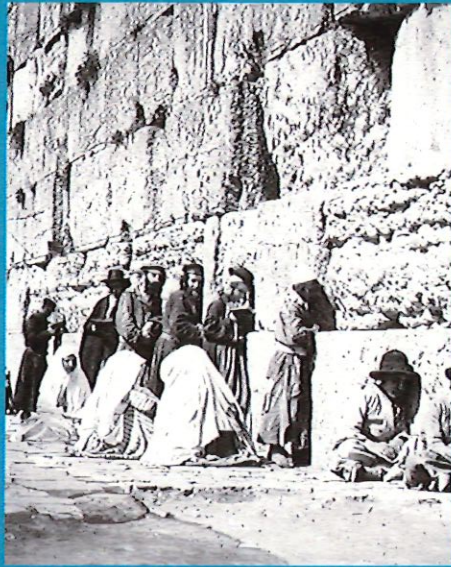


23

### **#3 Jerusalem is Holy to Jews; Not to Muslims**

- Jerusalem is mentioned 700 times in Jewish holy books
- The Koran never mentions Jerusalem
- Mohammed never visited Jerusalem. Mohammed's dream that he flew to heaven from the "farthest mosque" could not mean from Jerusalem: There were no mosques in Jerusalem during his lifetime.
- The Muslim holy cities are Mecca and Medina
- Jews pray towards the Temple Mount in Jerusalem; Muslims pray towards Mecca

24



*Jews at the Western Wall in 1870.*

- Jews were the largest religious group in Jerusalem since at least the first census in 1844.
- Jerusalem is mentioned almost 700 times in Judaism's holy books. Jerusalem is *never* mentioned in Islam's holy book, the Koran.
- For millennia, Jews pray for Jerusalem every day and pray facing Jerusalem. Muslims pray facing Mecca, and have no prayers for Jerusalem.

25

#### **#4 Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmoud Abbas is Not a Peace Partner**

- Abbas and the PA continue to pay terrorists large lifetime pensions to murder Jews, \$400 million per year
- Incitement: PA media repeatedly rebroadcasts Abbas' call to spill blood to prevent Jews and Christians from defiling the Al Aqsa mosque [the Jewish Temple Mount] and Church of the Holy Sepulcher and with their filthy feet.
- PA schools indoctrinate children to become martyrs.
- Glorifies terrorists as "martyrs" with posters, tv specials, naming streets, schools and sports teams after them.
- Abbas turned down generous peace offer in 2008; didn't negotiate after Netanyahu froze building in Judea-Samaria for 10 months; has refused to negotiate for years
- Abbas financed Munich Olympics massacre; Terrorists castrated Jewish athletes before murdering them

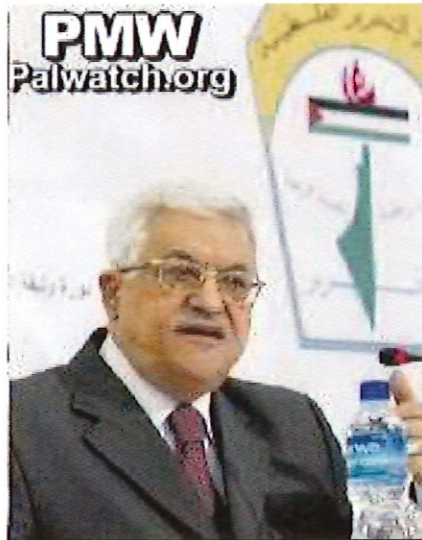
26

### PA Incitement:

Palestinian Authority Dictator & PLO Chariman Mahmoud Abbas speaks in his headquarters in front of map erasing Israel (Nov. 24, 2008)

Abbas was elected in January 2005 to a 4-year term.

Fatah party emblem: The Palestinian flag over map of "Palestine" that erases all of Israel



27

### #5 The Absurd False Genocide Charge Against Israel

Colonel Richard Kemp: The Israel Defense Force is “the world’s most moral army” and “does more to safeguard the rights of civilians in a combat zone than any other army in the history of warfare.”

Israel exceeds humanitarian requirements: gives multiple warnings for civilians to move to safety; curtails operations if too many civilians are present; etc.

Ten times as many Arabs live in Israel today than in 1949. (160,000 to 200,000 increased to 2 million today)

28

## The Real Genocides Have Been Against Jews. Unfortunately, the Hamas-led Atrocities Against Jews on October 7 is Not New

29

### Major Arab Massacres of Jews, prior to Israeli statehood:

**Mar. 1, 1920: Tel Hai Massacre**

**Apr. 4-7, 1920: Nebi Musa Massacre**

**May 1-2, 1921: Jaffa Massacre:** "a general hunting of the Jews began." Jews were assaulted — some fatally — in their homes and shops with blunt instruments, and afterward women, children and even the elderly came to loot. Two Arab policeman fired at the Jewish immigrant hostel, the gate was opened, and an Arab mob poured in, and beat to death Jews with sticks and wooden boards. An Arab policeman tried to rape several women. . . . The next day, an Arab mob brutally lynched writer Yosef Haim Brenner, and other boarders trying to flee, and brutally murdered them with rods, hatchets, and gunfire. Rumors that Jews were murdering Arab children incited the Arab attacks. Herbert Samuel reacted by unlawfully limiting Jewish immigration in the first White Paper; turning back boats of Jewish immigrants; and appointing Haj Amin al-Husseini Mufti of Jerusalem.

**Aug. 23-26, 1929: Hebron Massacre:** Arab mobs armed with knives and machetes brutally murdered 67 Jews, and destroyed Jewish homes and synagogues over a 3-day period. The few hundred survivors were relocated to Jerusalem; Hebron was barren of Jews for the first time in hundreds of years. Jews returned later, and then were massacred again in 1936. Jews returned to Hebron again in 1967.

30



31

## Pre-Statehood Arab Massacres of Jews, continued

**Aug. 1929: Safed Massacre:** David Hachohen, the first to return from outside Safed, reported that the Arabs "slaughtered the schoolteacher, Aphriat, together with his wife and mother, and cut the lawyer, Toledano, to pieces with their knives. Bursting into the orphanages, they smashed the children's heads and cut off their hands. I myself saw the victims." The total loss to Jewish life and property was 18 killed, about 40 wounded and 200 houses burned and looted.

Jews were also attacked in Jerusalem and throughout the country. A total of 133 Jews were murdered and over 300 injured. Haj Amin al-Husseini incited the massacres by claiming, when Jews prayed at the Western Wall, that Jews had placed Arab mosques and other holy Moslem sites in danger. Inflammatory sermons were preached in the mosques at the direction of the Supreme Muslim Council.

**1936-1939: Massacres, terrorism, ambushes, beatings of Jews and destruction of Jewish property in Jerusalem & throughout the country.** More than 500 Jews murdered. Led by Haj Amin al-Husseini & the Arab High Command. Britain appeased the Arabs with the 1939 White Paper.

David Ben Gurion: *"Let us not delude ourselves: We are facing not terror but war. This is a national war the Arabs have declared upon us. Terror is just one of its means."*

32

## 1938 Tiberias Massacre

### 21 SLAIN BY ARABS IN PALESTINE RAID

10 Children Among Victims as  
Band Attacks Jews' Homes  
in Suburb of Tiberias

#### FIRE AND STABBING USED

Six Killed as Bomb Blows Up  
House in Jaffa—Tel Aviv  
Youth Sentenced to Death

By JOSEPH M. LEVY  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES,  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 3.—Twenty-  
one Jews, including three women  
and ten children, ranging in age  
from 3 to 12 years, were killed and  
three persons wounded last night  
on the shores of Lake Galilee, in the  
old Jewish quarter of Tiberias, in  
a massacre by stabbing, shooting  
and burning perpetrated by Arabs.

New York Times headline

On Oct  
attack  
wome  
twelv  
Arabs  
York T

Not si  
Jewis  
stude  
ancie  
been  
last ni  
destr  
police  
fired c



Home where victims were  
burnt to death

33

## Major Palestinian Arab Terror Campaigns Against Israeli Jews, prior to October 7, 2023

**First Intifada (1987-1991):** Led by the PLO; Over 3,600 Molotov cocktail attacks, 100 hand grenade attacks and 600 assaults with guns or explosives; **200 Jews murdered; 3,100 injured.**

Started with false charges that Jews were perpetrating atrocities.

PLO also killed numerous Palestinians that they accused of collaborating with Israel.

**Second Intifada (2000-2005):** Led by the PA/PLO; Bombing, knifing and other attacks; **1,100 Jews murdered; 8,000 injured.**

Instigated by false PA claim that “thousands of Israeli soldiers” desecrated Al Aqsa mosque and “massacred” defenseless Palestinians

**Knife Intifada “Wave of Terror” (2015-present):** Hundreds of attacks every month; Nine major terror attacks against Jews in Israel and Judea-Samaria every day last year; **Over 1,000 Jews murdered or maimed.** Incited by Fatah/PA “pay to slay” payments and Abbas’ calls to spill blood to prevent Jews and Christians from defiling Al Aqsa mosque and Church of Holy Sepulcher

**1948-2022:** approximately 4,200 Jews were murdered by Arab terrorists in Israel.

34

## **#6. Arabs Have Equal Rights in Israel; Israel is Not an Apartheid State**

**Israel Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (1992)** grants fundamental rights to all persons, including protection of life, body and dignity; protection from property violation and entry into a person's private premises; Israeli nationals' rights of entry into the country; rights against imprisonment; rights against search and seizure; rights to privacy and intimacy; etc.

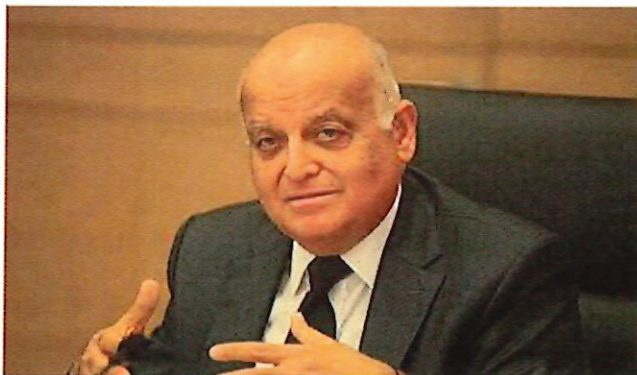
Israeli Arabs have equal rights and opportunities to form political parties; vote; stand for elections; become Knesset members; become judges (including on Israel's Supreme Court); serve as diplomats; serve as police officers, doctors, lawyers, teachers; receive medical treatment; attend Israeli universities; etc. The opposite is true in real apartheid states.

Israel's anti-terror measures, such as checkpoints, are lawful, reasonable and necessary security measures, and are not apartheid. The security terror-prevention fence was erected after thousands of Jews were murdered and maimed in attacks by Arabs from Judea-Samaria.

**The Palestinian Authority and many Muslim nations practice real apartheid:** Selling land to a Jew is a capital crime; Jews are not allowed to live in or visit PA areas; Sharia laws; etc.

35

Arab Israeli Supreme Court Justice Salim Joubran was one of the justices who decided criminal bribery and related cases against former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert



Supreme Court Justice Salim Joubran, December 16, 2014. (Isaac Harari/Flash90)

36



An Arab doctor and a Jewish doctor, both Israelis, who work at a hospital in Jerusalem, pray side by side as they take a short break from treating [#coronavirus](#) patients.

This is Israel.



37

**Rana Raslan**



Arab Muslim former  
Miss Israel

Raslan after being crowned national beauty queen in [Tel Aviv](#), 9 March 1999

38

## UN Perpetuation of and Refusal to Resettle Generations of “Palestinian Refugees” Claiming a Non-Existent “Right of Return” to Overrun Israel, via UNRWA



UNRWA is the largest agency of the United Nations, employing over 30,000 staff, 99% of which are locally recruited Palestinians (largely Hamas or Hamas sympathizers in Gaza).

39

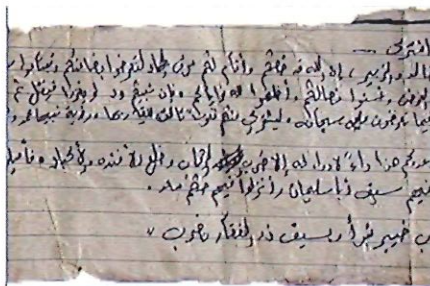
### UNRWA (United Nations Relief & Works Agency) & Hamas:

- UNRWA employs Hamas operatives & stores weapons, rocket launching sites for Hamas in UNRWA schools and facilities.
- UNRWA teachers praised October 7 as a “glorious morning,” celebrate rocket attacks on Israel
- UNRWA schools teach hatred of Jews and Israel; and encourage death through Martyrdom: “Our blood and souls are for you, Al-Aqsa Mosque” - UNRWA Elementary School A for Refugees – Gaza, Facebook, Oct 20, 2015



- Trump cut funding to UNRWA. Biden restored funding.
- Biden admin told head of UNRWA it will keep funding UNRWA.

40



Note found on body of Hamas terrorist

### UNRWA Textbook Teachings Reflected in October 7 Attack

A note found on an October 7 Hamas terrorist cites Khalid ibn bin-Walid, an Arab military commander and companion of Muhammed, associated with violent jihad. The note says: “assail them,” “sharpen the blades of your swords,” encouraging beheading and removing hearts and livers of Israelis. UNRWA schools teach that al-Walid is a hero of Jihad. Grade 5 Arabic reading exercise entitled “Hooray for the Heroes” glorifies al-Walid and Hamas’ military wing and other violent figures. Children are encouraged to “die with glory” and view jihadists (NOT doctors and scientists) as heroes



UNRWA textbooks praise Dalal al-Mughrabi, perpetrator of the Tel Aviv Coastal Road Massacre (murdered 38 Jews including 13 children; injured 71 more Jews). Ten-page Arabic reading comprehension text exalts her and the terror act as “heroism”; call the massacre is “immortal” in the “hearts and minds” of Palestinians; and invites fifth-graders to follow in her footsteps and view her as a role model.

Dalal al-Mughrabi  
Our Palestinian history is brimming with names of martyrs who have given their lives to the homeland, including the martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi. Her struggle portrays challenge and heroism, making her memory immortal in our hearts and minds. The text in our hands speaks about one side of her struggle.



### UNRWA Al-Zaytun Elementary School

Poster on blackboard venerating terrorist Dalal Al-Mughrabi as “the fighting leader.” Children stand in front of her poster speaking about her heroism.



Classroom photos from UNRWA's Al-Zaytun Elementary School in Gaza glorifying renowned terrorists Dalal Al-Mughrabi

Lessons ask children: “*Why do the Jews perpetrate massacres?*”

43

### [UNGA Resolution 194](#), paragraph 11 (Dec. 11, 1948):

“Resolves that **refugees** wishing to return to their homes **and live at peace with their neighbors should** be permitted to do so at the earliest **practicable** date, and that compensation should be paid for those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good **by the Governments or authorities responsible**.”

1. Applied to all refugees, including **850,000 Jewish refugees violently expelled from Arab nations**.
2. Only applied to refugees “willing to live in peace with their neighbors.” Does not apply to Arabs who want to murder Jews and destroy Israel.
3. Only applied when “practicable” - meaning when there is peace
4. Compensation should be made good “by Governments or Authorities responsible”: The responsible governments and authorities were the 6 Arab nations that invaded Israel in 1948, expelled Jews, and called on Arabs to leave their homes to go to safety. **Arab League created the Palestinian Arab refugees.**
5. Recommendation language. Also UNGA resolutions are not binding. (UN Charter Articles 10-11)

44

### **UNRWA website – Unique, Ever-Expanding Definition of "Palestine Refugees":**

- Less than 2 years residence in Israel versus permanent home in Israel
- Passed down through generations and to adoptees (There is no inheritance of refugee status for anyone else)
- No requirement of expulsion
- No resettlement. Kept in camps to be an army against Israel. By contrast, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), opened in 1950 to help all other refugees, says it has resettled 50 million refugees.
- Massive fraud to add to numbers from the outset

#### **WHO ARE PALESTINE REFUGEES?**

Palestine refugees are defined as "persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict."

UNRWA services are available to all those living in its area of operations who meet this definition, who are registered with the Agency and who need assistance. The descendants of Palestine refugee males, including adopted children, are also eligible for registration. When the Agency began operations in 1950, it was responding to the needs of about 750,000 Palestine refugees. Today, some 5.9 million Palestine refugees are eligible for UNRWA services.

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### **Examples of How UN Attacks Israel and Promotes Anti-Israel Big Lies that Cause Antisemitism (p. 1):**

- 1975 UNGA "Zionism is Racism" Resolution 3379 (condemned by U.S. Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan – made the word "racism" meaningless; rescinded in 1991)
- 1975 UNGA Resolution 3376 established "Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People" (CEIRPP)

#### **Together with UN Division of Palestinian Rights, CEIRPP:**

- Organizes anti-Israel international meetings and conferences
- Conducts annual training program at UN Headquarters
- Cooperates with and spreads messages of anti-Israel NGOs worldwide
- Publishes anti-Israel reports and statements
- Holds an annual observance of the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" on the anniversary of the famous UN resolution to end the British Mandate, an important step in Israel's independence and reconstitution. (Marc Lamont Hill called for "Free Palestine from the river to the sea" – PLO slogan, in this solidarity event in 2018)
- Promotes anti-Israel resolutions

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### **More Examples of How UN Attacks Israel and Promotes Anti-Israel Big Lies that Cause Antisemitism (p. 2):**

- **1991 Infamous UN “Anti-Racism” Conference and Simultaneous UN conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Durban, South Africa**
  - Anti-Racism conference produced Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) UN’s blueprint for combating racism and intolerance, libelously promotes “plight of Palestinian people under foreign occupation” (regularly renewed).
  - NGO Conference final resolution called Israel “a racist apartheid state,” guilty of the “systematic perpetration of racist crimes including war crimes, acts of genocide and ethnic cleansing ... and state terror against the Palestinian people.”
  - Participants held up signs: “For the liberation of Quds [Jerusalem] machine-guns based upon FAITH and ISLAM must be used!” and “Down with Nazi-Israeli apartheid!”
- **UNHRC (UN Human Rights Council) passes multiple resolutions condemning Israel each year.** Iran’s ambassador chaired UNHRC’s November 2023 meetings.
- **UN falsely calls Israeli sovereign territory, and areas that Israel withdrew from “Occupied Palestine Territory”** (e.g., UNGA Agenda Item 5: “Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory”)

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### **More Examples of How UN Attacks Israel and Promotes Anti-Israel Big Lies that Antisemitism (p.3):**

- **Calling Ancient Jewish sites “Palestinian”:** UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.) declared “al-Ḥaram al-Ibrāhīmī/Tomb of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl/Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ Mosque/Rachel’s Tomb” to be “Palestinian sites” and an “integral part of Palestine” (2016)
- **UN Security Council Resolution 2334** (orchestrated by Pres. Obama in December 2016) falsely (and illegally) declared that Jerusalem’s Jewish quarter, Temple Mount, and Western wall, and Judea-Samaria are “occupied Arab land.” Res. 2334 was condemned by bipartisan U.S. Congressional resolution.
- **UNHRC resolution S-30/1** authorized an unprecedented, open-ended, permanent “Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory including East Jerusalem” (May 2021) with huge budget, chaired by antisemites to investigate on an ongoing basis, alleged Israeli “violations of international law,” “abuses,” “systematic discrimination and repression,” etc. 68 U.S. Senators wrote to Sec’y Blinken to quash this. In June, 27 countries called on UN to end its “long-standing disproportionate scrutiny” of Israel, including this permanent COI. Commission member Miloon Kothari said “as long as the occupation continues the UN needs to investigate the occupation...we would like to see the end of the occupation.

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### **More Examples of How UN Attacks Israel and Promotes Anti-Israel Big Lies (p.4):**

- **UNGA Resolution 77/400** (December 2022) requested an **advisory opinion** from so-called International Court of Justice (ICJ) to [illegally] declare Israel's presence over the armistice lines illegal and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally (without a peace agreement)
- **No UNGA or UNSC resolutions condemned Hamas' October 7 atrocities.**
  - Instead **UNSC 2712** called for days' long pauses and supplying Gaza [meaning Hamas] with fuel. (Did call for release of hostages - but Hamas doesn't listen to UN).
  - Palestinian Authority representative promoted pro-Hamas' positions.
  - US just vetoed UNSC resolution calling for ceasefire.
  - **UNGA resolution A/ES-10/L.25** (Oct. 27) called for immediate truce;
  - **UNGA rejected amendment condemning Hamas atrocities and hostage-taking**
- **UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres** stated at UN emergency meeting: "Attacks by Hamas did not happen in a vacuum. The Palestinian people have been subjected to 56 years of suffocating occupation," and proposed rewarding terror, by saying "the only realistic foundation for a true peace and stability [is] a two-state solution."

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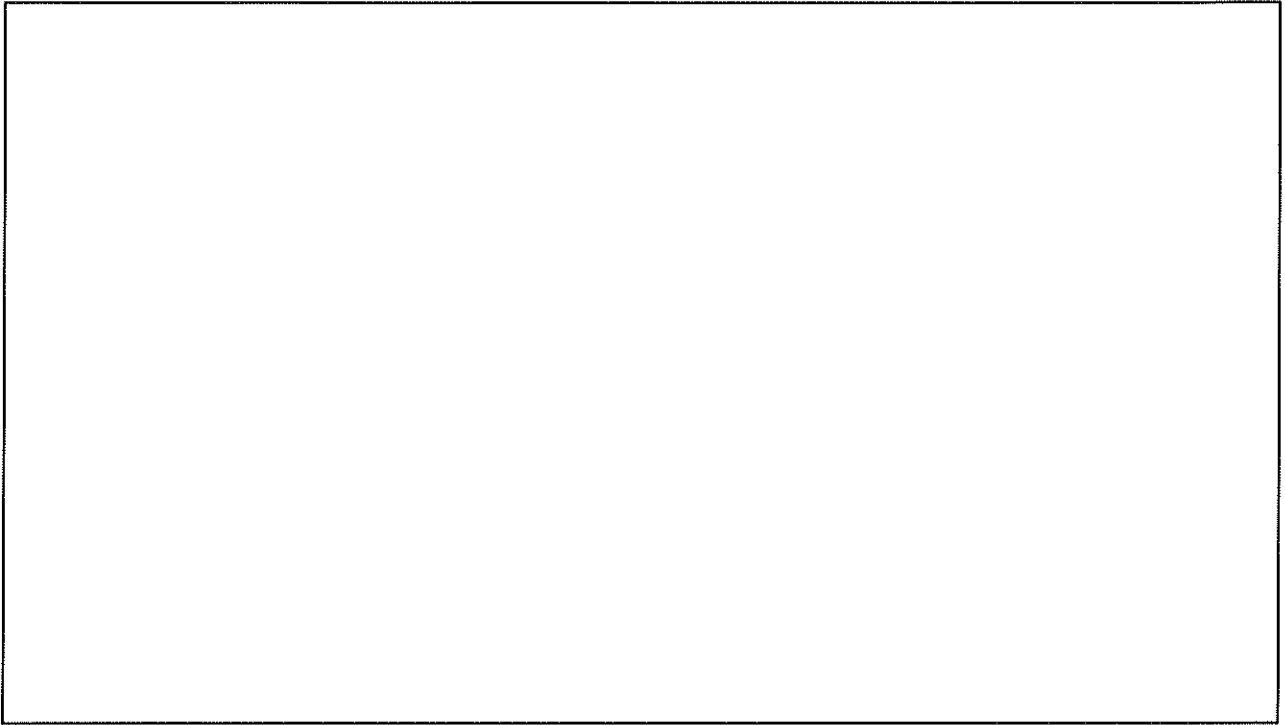
### **Another Problem: Deliberate Misinterpretation of Key UN Resolutions to Foment Antisemitic, Anti-Israel Hatred**

#### **UNSC 242 (1967):**

- After the 1967 Six Day War, UNSC 242 called for Israel to have "secure and recognized" borders, and did **not** call for Israel to surrender "all" the areas Israel captured or recaptured in 1967. UNSC 242 deliberately omitted the word "all."
- The 1949 Armistice lines a.k.a. the "green line" a.k.a. "pre-1967 lines" a.k.a. "Auschwitz lines" is where the fighting stopped after six Arab armies invaded Israel in 1948-1949). These are not internationally recognized borders. The 1949 Armistice agreements between Israel and Arab countries said these lines were without prejudice. Pres. Lyndon Johnson stated that returning to the 1949 Armistice lines "is not a prescription for peace but for renewed hostilities." Israel more than met UNSC by returning the Sinai to Egypt.

**UNSC 194:** Often falsely cited as creating a "right of return" for solely for "Palestinian refugees." Never mentions Palestinians. Res. applied to Jewish and Arab refugees; was conditional on living peacefully; and called for compensation by governments and authorities responsible – meaning Arab governments.

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**STATEMENT FROM SUSAN B. TUCHMAN ON BEHALF OF  
THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA,  
SUBMITTED TO THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL'S  
COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN CONNECTION WITH ITS  
HEARING ON "EXAMINING ANTISEMITISM ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES,"  
HELD ON JUNE 30, 2022**

**Submitted July 4, 2022**

## **Introduction**

The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) welcomes the opportunity to submit this statement to the New York City Council's Committee on Higher Education, in connection with the Committee's examination of campus antisemitism at the City University of New York (CUNY). As this statement will show, campus antisemitism at CUNY is a longstanding and serious problem. Jewish students have been threatened, harassed and intimidated, causing many of them to fear expressing their Jewish identity openly, including their support for their religious and ancestral homeland, Israel. Sometimes, it has caused Jewish students to fear for their physical safety.

CUNY officials have known about these problems for years, but they have failed to take the necessary steps to protect Jewish students and provide them with a learning environment that is not hostile to them as Jews and supporters of Israel. The ZOA respectfully urges the New York City Council to take whatever steps are within its power and authority to ensure that Jewish and pro-Israel students have the safe and welcoming learning environment at CUNY that every student deserves, including by implementing the recommendations set forth below.

## **About the ZOA**

Founded in 1897, the ZOA is the oldest pro-Israel organization in the United States, playing a key role in mobilizing American support for the establishment of the State of Israel. Under the leadership of such illustrious presidents as U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, and current National President Morton A. Klein, the ZOA has been on the front lines of Jewish activism, fighting for the rights of the Jewish people and for a safe and secure Israel. The ZOA carries out its work through its Government Relations Department; its campus department, ZOA Campus; its Center for Law and Justice; and its office

in Israel. The ZOA's regional offices provide educational programming and advocate for Israel in communities throughout the U.S.

**The ZOA's Role in Protecting Jewish Students from  
Antisemitic Harassment and Intimidation**

The ZOA has been a leader in fighting all forms of antisemitism in schools and on college campuses – including anti-Israel and anti-Zionist sentiment that crosses the line into antisemitism.<sup>1</sup>

In October 2004, the ZOA filed a groundbreaking complaint with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) on behalf of Jewish students at the University of California, Irvine. The complaint alleged that Jewish students had faced years of antisemitic harassment, intimidation and discrimination at UC Irvine, which the university administration knew about but failed to address, in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.<sup>2</sup> The ZOA's complaint was the first case of antisemitic harassment that OCR ever agreed to investigate under Title VI.

In 2005, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights – an independent, bipartisan fact-finding federal agency that investigates, reports on, and makes recommendations about civil rights issues – held its first-ever hearing on campus antisemitism. The ZOA's Susan Tuchman was one of three witnesses invited to brief the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on the nature and extent of

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<sup>1</sup> While of course not all criticism of Israel is antisemitic, the U.S. government has adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism, which recognizes that some anti-Israel and anti-Zionist sentiment crosses the line into antisemitism. See Exec. Order No. 13899, 84 Fed. Reg. 68779 (Dec. 11, 2019), at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/16/2019-27217/combating-anti-semitism>. U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken confirmed that the Biden administration "enthusiastically embraces" the IHRA definition, including the examples of antisemitism that relate to Israel. See Melissa Weiss, *Biden Admin 'Enthusiastically Embraces' Full IHRA Definition of Antisemitism*, Jewish Insider, Mar. 1, 2021, at <https://jewishinsider.com/2021/03/tony-blinken-biden-ihra-definition-antisemitism/>.

<sup>2</sup> Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.) prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. A violation of Title VI could result in a loss of federal funding.

campus antisemitism and potential remedies to effectively address the problem. The briefing led to landmark findings and recommendations by the Commission, which were included in a detailed report to the President and the U.S. Congress – including that anti-Zionism and anti-Israelism may be manifestations of antisemitism, that Jewish students should be protected from antisemitic harassment under Title VI, and that publicly-funded schools have the legal obligation to protect them. In addition, as a result of the briefing, the Commission undertook a nationwide public education campaign to end campus antisemitism.

Historically, OCR was not enforcing Title VI to protect Jewish students. Title VI prohibits discrimination based on “race, color, or national origin” in federally funded programs and activities. OCR considered Jews to be a religious group only – and not also an ethnic group – and thus outside the protections of the law. The ZOA led a six-year battle to ensure that Title VI would be enforced to protect Jewish students, in the same way that this law had protected other ethnic and racial groups for close to 50 years. In March 2010, 12 other Jewish organizations joined the ZOA in sending a letter to the Secretary of Education, urging the Department of Education to enforce Title VI to protect Jewish students from antisemitic harassment and intimidation. On October 26, 2010, OCR issued a “Dear Colleague” letter that finally made it clear that Jewish students would be protected under Title VI.<sup>3</sup>

In 2018, the ZOA again played a key role in inspiring more effective legal protections for Jewish students. Triggered by the ZOA’s Title VI action against Rutgers University, OCR declared that it would begin using the IHRA working definition of antisemitism when it assessed antisemitic bias in Title VI cases. With this declaration, OCR would have much needed

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<sup>3</sup> See <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201010.pdf>.

guidance on how antisemitism is expressed today, so that it could more effectively address the problem.<sup>4</sup>

The ZOA has a long history of working closely with Jewish students on campuses across the country, building their knowledge of and support for Israel, and giving them the tools they need to respond to the anti-Israel misconceptions and outright lies that are promoted by students, student groups, and even faculty on campus. We have advocated for and helped Jewish students facing a hostile antisemitic environment at many schools across the U.S., including but not limited to Brooklyn College and other CUNY schools; New York University; Rutgers University; the University of California, Irvine; the University of California, Berkeley; the University of Michigan; Northeastern University; Duke University; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Case Western University; and Florida State University.

#### **Longstanding Antisemitism at the CUNY Schools**

Jewish and pro-Israel students have faced antisemitism at the CUNY schools for many years. In 2013, the ZOA filed a Title VI action against Brooklyn College after four Jewish students were forcibly ejected from an anti-Israel BDS program at the college. They were allegedly removed because they had been disruptive; even a college spokesperson tarred their reputations with this accusation. But in fact, as Brooklyn College later publicly admitted, the four Jewish students were ousted without justification. Their expulsion was motivated by the fact that these four Jewish students did not support BDS; expelling them was a way to prevent them from expressing their anti-BDS, pro-Israel views. As a result of the ZOA's Title VI action,

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<sup>4</sup> These protections were affirmed in President Donald Trump's Executive Order on Combating Anti-Semitism, issued on December 11, 2019. The Executive Order requires that Title VI be enforced to protect Jews from discrimination in programs and activities that receive federal funding. It also requires that when federal agencies enforce Title VI, they must consider the IHRA working definition of antisemitism, without infringing on any rights protected under federal law or the First Amendment.

Brooklyn College publicly apologized to the four Jewish students by name and acknowledged the wrongdoing by college employees who stood by without intervening when these Jewish students were wrongly forced to leave the anti-Israel program simply because they opposed BDS and supported Israel.

In 2016, again backed by CUNY students, the ZOA sent a letter to CUNY's chancellor and board of trustees, describing in detail the antisemitic harassment and intimidation that Jewish students were enduring at four CUNY schools – Hunter College, Brooklyn College, the College of Staten Island and John Jay College – and urging CUNY to take several specific steps to remedy the problems.<sup>5</sup> Triggered by the ZOA's letter, CUNY's Chancellor commissioned an independent investigation into the antisemitism allegations. The investigation confirmed that CUNY had been plagued by many incidents of antisemitism, including but not limited to the following:

- At a rally at CUNY's Hunter College, organized by the anti-Israel and antisemitic student group that calls itself "Students for Justice in Palestine" (SJP), protestors chanted "Jews out of CUNY" and "Death to Jews," and repeatedly chanted "Long live the intifada!" and "There is only one solution: Intifada revolution!" Calling for an intifada is a call to murder Jews.
- Protestors cursed at and threatened Jews at the Hunter rally, with comments such as "Is that all you can do, come along, take for your people, Jewish people, come along, you racist sons of bitches"; "Go back home, and get the fuck out of my country"; and "We should drag the Zionists down the street."

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<sup>5</sup> See <https://zoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Letter-to-CUNY-Chancellor-and-Board-of-Trustees-2-22-16.pdf>.

- At CUNY's Brooklyn College, a student's mother was harassed by an SJP member simply because she was cleaning offensive anti-Israel chalking off the sidewalk which was illegally drawn there in the first place. A Jewish student who did not endorse SJP's positions was repeatedly harassed by an SJP member who sent her alarming messages, including, "I hope you don't walk alone on campus." Another Jewish student was threatened by an SJP student simply because she refused an anti-Israel flyer. Members of the Israel Club were called "dirty Jews" and similar expletives.
- In the classroom, a Brooklyn College professor called Israelis "assassins" and "baby killers," another made disparaging comments when Jewish students had to miss class for a religious holiday, and yet another skipped over the Holocaust in a history class, dismissively telling his students, "You all know this story."
- At CUNY's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, SJP threatened the Muslim Student Association (MSA) for co-hosting an event with Hillel, even though the event was about the New York Police Department and had nothing to do with Israel or the Middle East conflict. The threats worked; fearful, the MSA dropped its sponsorship, writing to the Hillel director, "We fear for your safety and ours." In addition, a student with an Israeli flag patch on his backpack was called a Zionist pig and had a water bottle thrown at his head.
- At CUNY's College of Staten Island, a Jewish student carrying a sign to promote harmony on campus was told by another student that "I wouldn't hug a Jew." When an anti-Israel student disrupted another student's class presentation on women in the Israel Defense Forces, shouting that Israeli soldiers were "killers," the professor did not

intervene. Both a Hillel student and the Executive Director of Hillel were bullied and harassed on Facebook.<sup>6</sup>

The investigators acknowledged that these and other antisemitic incidents caused Jewish students to feel harassed, threatened, and unsafe, and made some of them fearful of openly identifying as Jewish on campus. Nevertheless, the investigators justified the incidents as protected speech which they claimed CUNY could not punish – even though CUNY’s own written rules prohibit such conduct and authorize sanctions for it.

All CUNY students and student organizations are required to comply with the “Henderson Rules.”<sup>7</sup> The Henderson Rules provide, in relevant part:

- That no member of the academic community shall “intentionally obstruct and/or forcibly prevent others from the exercise of their rights” (Rule 1).
- That “[e]ach member of the academic community . . . has the right to advocate his position without having to fear abuse, physical, verbal, or otherwise, from others supporting conflicting points of view” (Rule 5).<sup>8</sup>

The penalties for violating these rules include suspension and expulsion. Yet CUNY failed to enforce the rules when Jewish students were harassed and threatened. And in their report, the investigators never discussed these rules or explained why they were not and should not have been enforced.

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<sup>6</sup> See Barbara Jones and Paul Shechtman, “Report to Chancellor Milliken on Allegations of Anti-Semitism,” Sept. 6, 2016, at <https://www.cuny.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/page-assets/news/newswire/assets/CUNYReport.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> See CUNY Board of Trustees By-Laws, Article XV, Section 15.1, at [https://policy.cuny.edu/bylaws/text/#Navigation\\_Location](https://policy.cuny.edu/bylaws/text/#Navigation_Location).

<sup>8</sup> See CUNY Rules for Maintenance of Public Order,” at <https://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/ovsa/policies/rules-for-maintenance-of-public-order/>.



Furthermore, the investigators failed to make any recommendations about how CUNY should more effectively protect Jewish students and ensure that they felt safe and welcome, as was their legal right. They did not address the recommendations the ZOA had made to CUNY, which included the following:

- (1) That CUNY require education and training about antisemitism in all its forms for students, administrators and faculty, so that there would be greater understanding of the breadth of the problem and how antisemitism may be expressed, including relating to Israel;
- (2) That administrators more forcefully condemn antisemitism in all its forms, whenever it occurs, including by specifically describing what the perpetrators said and did, and by condemning the perpetrators;
- (3) That administrators work harder to identify the violators of CUNY's rules and punish wrongdoers for their misconduct, so that the CUNY community will finally see that the administration takes antisemitism seriously and will do its best to combat it; and
- (4) That CUNY investigate SJP's conduct (including its sources of funding to confirm that funds were being obtained lawfully and that SJP was not receiving funds or other material support from groups and individuals with ties to terrorists or terrorist activities), and if the evidence warrants, then revoke the group's registered status in accordance with CUNY rules and policies. At a minimum, SJP should be placed on strict, supervised probation (as was the consequence for SJP at Northeastern University),<sup>9</sup> until this group

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<sup>9</sup> See "Northeastern U. Reinstates Students for Justice in Palestine Chapter," Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Apr. 24, 2014, at <https://www.jta.org/2014/04/24/united-states/northeastern-u-reinstates-students-for-justice-in-palestine-chapter>.

demonstrated that it would respect and abide by the rules and standards that apply to everyone else.

### **The Problems at CUNY Continue**

#### **Jewish Students Continue to Feel Threatened and Intimidated**

In May 2022, the New York Jewish Week reported that at John Jay College on Israel's Independence Day, a classmate charged toward a Jewish student and his group of friends while they were seated on the grass, wearing Israeli flags. The Jewish student said, "It was like he was intentionally invading our space. He was running, jumping over our heads, to intimidate us."<sup>10</sup>

This student also reported that students are afraid to wear "anything that would show that they're Jewish," such as a kippah or a Star of David. "They're afraid of the repercussions from people on campus. People on campus might actually hurt them."<sup>11</sup>

The executive director of the Hillel at Baruch College told the New York Jewish Week about another report this semester of a student's experience wearing a kippah at John Jay College. The Hillel director said, "A Jewish student is walking through the hallways wearing their kippah. People say to him, 'You are an oppressor.' No one asked him his opinion on Israel. It's complete and overt antisemitism."<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Jacob Henry, "Anti-Israel Commencement Speaker Sparks Another Antisemitism Debate at CUNY," May 20, 2022, at <https://www.jta.org/2022/05/20/ny/anti-israel-commencement-speaker-sparks-another-antisemitism-debate-at-cuny>.

<sup>11</sup> See n.10.

<sup>12</sup> See n.10. That criticism of Israel and Zionism is often masking Jew-hatred was also evident when a group of students disrupted a Faculty Council meeting at Brooklyn College in February 2016. When the chairperson told the disrupters that they were out of order, we were informed that the disrupters called him a "Zionist pig." According to the investigators commissioned by CUNY's Chancellor, a student shouted "Zionist Jew" or "Zionist" at the chairperson. In any event, whoever shouted at the chairperson could not know whether the chairperson – who was a computer science professor – was a Zionist. What the disrupters did know – because the chairperson wore a kippah – was that the chairperson was a Jew.

### Antisemitism at the CUNY School of Law

In 2020, a student at the CUNY School of Law posted a video on social media in which she threatens to light someone on fire because he is wearing a sweatshirt bearing the emblem of the Israel Defense Forces. The ZOA contacted the dean of the law school and identified several CUNY policies that this law student appeared to have violated. We urged the dean to investigate, discipline the student consistent with CUNY policies, and report this student to law enforcement to determine whether she may have violated New York's criminal laws.

To the ZOA's knowledge, CUNY Law took none of these steps and downplayed the seriousness and dangerousness of the law student's conduct. Without describing the conduct or condemning it, CUNY Law simply posted a statement on Twitter that "CUNY Law stands against hate and antisemitism." The message described the law student's conduct as "provocative and hurtful to many in our community and beyond who have seen it." But it was far more than that, possibly criminal and certainly frightening and threatening to every Jew at CUNY Law who supports Israel.

Then the Dean withdrew this weak statement and actually apologized for issuing it, calling it a "mistake." The Dean justified the law student's conduct as an exercise of her First Amendment right to express her opinion.<sup>13</sup> Threatening to light someone on fire for supporting Israel is not protected speech under the First Amendment.

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<sup>13</sup> CUNY Law legitimized this law student's threatening conduct again on June 30, 2021. In a statement issued by the interim dean, CUNY Law claimed that this law student was being "vilified" for her "pro-Palestinian student activism." See [https://www.law.cuny.edu/newsroom\\_post/statement-on-palestinian-activism/](https://www.law.cuny.edu/newsroom_post/statement-on-palestinian-activism/).

When our efforts to get CUNY Law to take effective and appropriate action proved fruitless, the ZOA filed a Title VI action against the school in October 2020. In January 2022, OCR notified the ZOA that it was investigating these allegations of the complaint.<sup>14</sup>

It would be reasonable to think that at a time when the law school is under federal investigation for failing to respond effectively to a hostile antisemitic environment, CUNY Law would be extra-vigilant in ensuring a safe and welcoming environment for Jewish and pro-Israel students. But that is not what occurred.

CUNY Law not only justified the conduct of a law student who threatened to light someone on fire because he was wearing an IDF sweatshirt. CUNY Law rewarded and gave a prominent platform to this law student – someone who also openly calls for the death of Zionists, calls for Israel’s destruction, and supports and promotes terrorism against Jews.<sup>15</sup> The student was a speaker at CUNY Law’s commencement ceremony on May 13, 2022.

This law student was treated like a celebrity at the CUNY Law commencement, posing for a photo on stage and greeted with resounding cheers and applause. She used the podium that CUNY Law gave her to continue to demonize Israel and to complain that she has been victimized – by a so-called “campaign of Zionist harassment by well-funded organizations with ties to the Israeli government and military.”<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> The ZOA’s Title VI complaint also included allegations about a Jewish student at CUNY Law who ultimately left the school after enduring what she described as a “campaign of harassment” by student groups, other students and even faculty, simply because she had expressed her Jewish identity by supporting Israel. These allegations are also the subject of another Title VI complaint that OCR is investigating separately.

<sup>15</sup> This law student’s horrific antisemitic record has been documented in detail by an organization called Canary Mission, which investigates and records hatred expressed against the U.S., Israel and Jews by individuals and groups across the political spectrum. See <http://canarymission.org/>.

<sup>16</sup> The video of the law student’s commencement speech can be viewed here: <https://twitter.com/SAFEUNY/status/1525697281328140290>.

CUNY may try to evade responsibility for featuring this law student at commencement, by claiming that it was the student government, not the CUNY administration, which selected her to speak. But it is impossible to imagine that if the student government had selected an anti-Black racist to speak, or someone with a record of threatening and intimidating women or the LGBTQ community, CUNY would have stood by and allowed a bigot to be featured at CUNY Law's commencement. In any of those situations, CUNY surely would have stepped in and prevented an open bigot against Blacks, women, or the LGBTQ community from speaking – and would have been right to do so.<sup>17</sup>

CUNY Law is the only publicly funded law school in New York City. Not a single penny of taxpayer money should be going to support a school that legitimizes, rewards, and gives a prominent platform to a student who openly promotes antisemitism or any other form of bigotry. In a recent article published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, a Jewish CUNY student (who feared retribution if he were publicly identified) described the hostile antisemitic environment that this law student is creating at CUNY Law: “It’s one thing to have a political

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<sup>17</sup> Contributing to the hostile antisemitic environment at CUNY Law is the faculty's recent endorsement of the CUNY Law student government's anti-Israel BDS resolution, which was also endorsed by numerous student groups at the school. See <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dm4Sv9QsbzgdYrOhpVABkEZuLskrkcWp9MgjiQRDsG4/edit>. The resolution falsely accuses Israel of “apartheid,” “genocide,” and “war crimes,” and accuses CUNY of being “complicit” in these alleged wrongs through its work with Israeli academic institutions. In addition, the resolution names and criticizes Hillel and other student groups for supporting Israel. Notably, this BDS resolution that faculty and student groups have all rallied behind does not target and condemn Russia or China or any other truly human-rights-abusing country. The resolution singles out, condemns and seeks to punish the one and only Jewish state in the world, Israel – as well as the Jewish students and student groups that support Israel. That is antisemitism, according to the IHRA working definition of antisemitism. By endorsing this resolution, faculty are actively participating in marginalizing Jewish and pro-Israel students and making them feel like pariahs at their school. CUNY Chancellor Matos Rodriguez rejected the resolution after the student government passed it. See Dion J. Pierre, “CUNY Chancellor Rejects Law Student Call to End Academic Ties with Israel,” *The Algemeiner*, Dec. 13, 2021, at <https://www.algemeiner.com/2021/12/13/cuny-chancellor-rejects-law-student-call-to-end-academic-ties-to-israel/>. To the ZOA's knowledge, the CUNY Law administration has not yet condemned the faculty or the resolution or made it clear that the resolution is antisemitic and against CUNY's values.

person who you don't agree with. But she calls for the actual murder of Jews. It's really setting a precedent that CUNY is OK with having people in their school who are out to hurt us.”<sup>18</sup>

It is not okay. It cannot be okay. The ZOA thanks Councilwoman Vernikov for her recent momentous decision to pull \$50,000 in funding that had been allocated to CUNY Law. The ZOA also thanks Councilman James F. Gennaro who stated: “Let the record show that my office is severing all ties with CUNY Law School effective immediately. I will no longer entertain any funding requests from CUNY Law School, nor will my office be partnering with this institution for any future events or initiatives. And I call upon all CUNY Law School alumni to withhold donations and support for this citadel of hate. My message is loud and clear: It is my obligation to challenge and defeat anti-Semitism wherever I see it.”<sup>19</sup>

### **The ZOA's Recommendations**

Councilmembers Vernikov and Gennaro have sent the much-needed message to CUNY that if you tolerate antisemitism, you will bear the negative consequences. The ZOA respectfully urges this Committee and the rest of the New York City Council to take every additional step it can to send the same message to CUNY, including but not limited to the following.

First, we ask you and the rest of the New York City Council to withhold financial and all other support to CUNY, until CUNY finally starts responding to antisemitism forcefully and effectively. That means withholding funds and refusing to support or partner with CUNY on programs, events, and other initiatives.

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<sup>18</sup> Jacob Henry, “Anti-Israel Commencement Speaker Sparks Another Antisemitism Debate at CUNY,” Jewish Telegraphic Agency, May 20, 2022, at <https://www.jta.org/2022/05/20/ny/anti-israel-commencement-speaker-sparks-another-antisemitism-debate-at-cuny>.

<sup>19</sup> Queens Jewish Link, May 25, 2022, at <https://www.queensjewishlink.com/index.php/opinion/76-your-say-readers-write/6631-your-say-readers-write-108>.

Second, urge CUNY to adopt the IHRA working definition of antisemitism and to use this definition when CUNY enforces its rules and policies and considers whether actions are motivated by antisemitic bias. The definition is excellent, reflecting the experiences of Jews today, including on our college campuses. The definition includes contemporary examples of antisemitism, including antisemitism related to Israel.

The IHRA definition is widely accepted. It has been adopted by the U.S. government, by more than 30 other countries around the world, and by more than half the states in the U.S. On June 12, 2022, New York Governor Kathy Hochul issued a proclamation embracing the IHRA working definition, correctly noting that it “is a vital resource in the struggle against antisemitism, and that will facilitate constructive discourse, further understanding and enable a more thoughtful response to this harmful behavior that impacts us all.”<sup>20</sup>

Some universities have already adopted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism.<sup>21</sup> Given that CUNY Law has interpreted and justified open calls for the murder of Zionists, open calls for Israel’s destruction, and open support for terrorism and violence against Jews as “activism,” and does not see all this for exactly what it is – Jew-hatred – CUNY sorely needs this definition. CUNY cannot possibly effectively address antisemitism if it does not understand the problem in all its forms, including when antisemites try to camouflage their Jew-hatred as legitimate criticism of Israel.

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<sup>20</sup> See Aaron Bandler, “NY Gov Issues Proclamation Embracing IHRA Definition of Antisemitism,” *Jewish Journal*, June 14, 2022, at <https://jewishjournal.com/news/united-states/349287/ny-gov-issues-proclamation-embracing-ihra-definition-of-antisemitism/>.

<sup>21</sup> For example, Florida State University has adopted the IHRA definition. In a statement to the FSU university about FSU’s efforts to combat antisemitism, President John Thrasher noted that “[w]hile freedom of speech is of paramount importance on a college campus, so is creating a climate of acceptance and appreciation for the value and richness of the many cultures and ideas that make Florida State University such an excellent academic experience.” See <https://news.fsu.edu/news/university-news/2020/08/12/a-message-from-president-john-thrasher-an-update-on-antisemitism-and-religious-discrimination/>.

Third, we ask that you urge CUNY to institute mandatory training for staff, students and faculty on antisemitism, using the IHRA definition as a guide. The CUNY community must understand the full breadth of the problem of antisemitism and how it is expressed today, including antisemitism relating to Israel.

Fourth, we recommend that you urge CUNY to publicly and forcefully condemn campus antisemitism whenever and however it is expressed at CUNY. All too often, we have seen weak condemnations of antisemitism, and they are linked to condemnations of other forms of bigotry. If an antisemitic incident occurs at CUNY, then the CUNY administration should clearly and forcefully condemn it and the perpetrators. In addition, the condemnation should give antisemitism the singular focus it deserves.

Fifth, we urge CUNY to finally start vigorously enforcing CUNY policies when they are violated, using the IHRA working definition of antisemitism as a guide. As described above, CUNY already has policies in place that protect Jewish students from being harassed and threatened because they are Jews and support Israel. If CUNY maintains these policies, then CUNY must stand behind them and finally strongly enforce them. Wrongdoers who threaten, harass and create a hostile environment for Jewish and pro-Israel students must be disciplined so that the CUNY community will finally see that the administration takes antisemitism seriously and is taking concrete, forceful steps to combat it.

Finally, we urge you to contact the Office for Civil Rights and let OCR know that you are deeply concerned about the hostile environment for Jewish and pro-Israel students at CUNY Law and the school's continuing failure to effectively address the problem. Let OCR know that you expect a prompt and thorough investigation of the ZOA's Title VI complaint, and that you



and your constituents are depending on OCR to ensure that Jewish students' civil rights are fully protected under the law.

All of these recommendations are reasonable and doable. If implemented, CUNY Law will be more effectively responding to campus antisemitism. And Jewish and pro-Israel students will feel safer and freer to express their Jewish identity openly and proudly, including their support for their religious and ancestral homeland, Israel.

### **Conclusion**

Thank you again for holding this important hearing and considering the serious issue of campus antisemitism. Jewish students at CUNY and at every college and university in New York City and in this country should be afforded a safe and welcoming learning environment. That is what every student deserves. We urge the New York City Council to implement the foregoing recommendations and to take all other steps within its power and authority to help achieve that goal.

Respectfully submitted,

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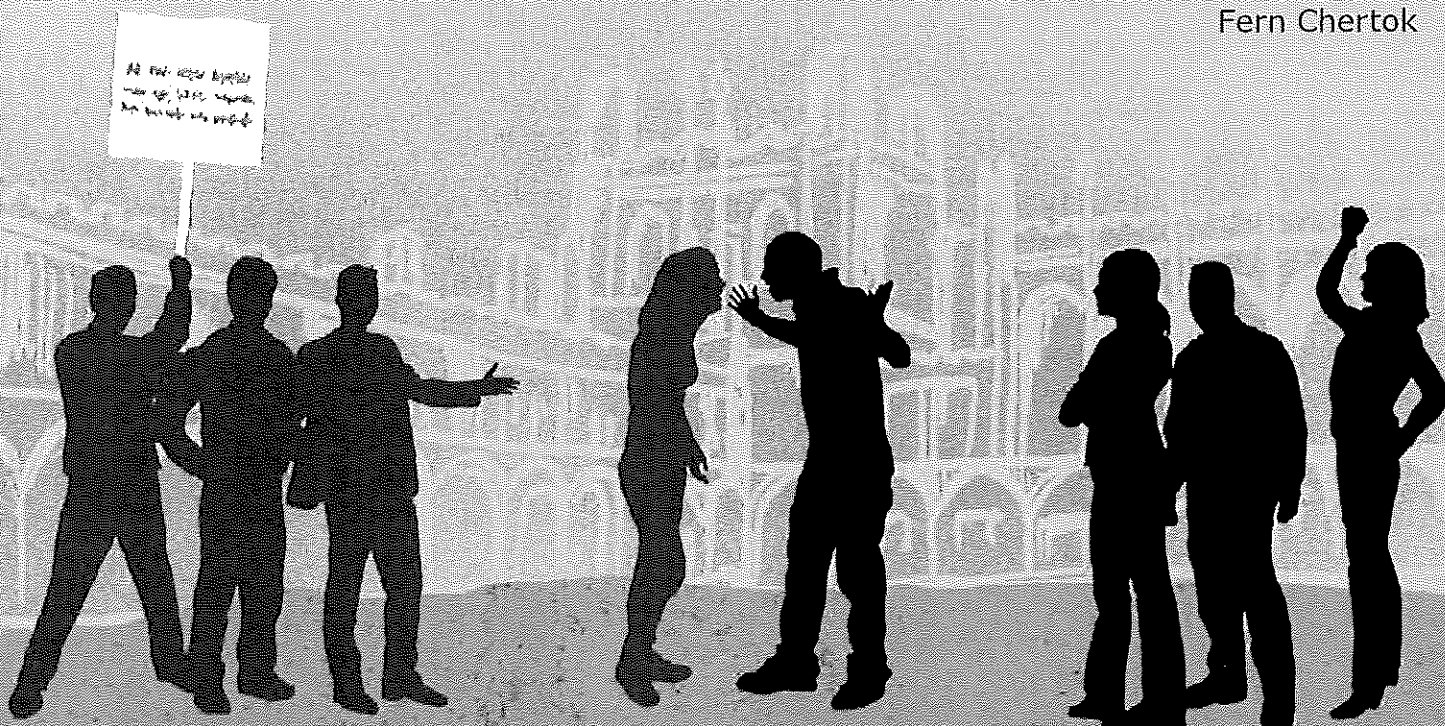
**Brandeis University**

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# Hotspots of Antisemitism and Anti-Israel Sentiment on US Campuses

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Established in 2005 and housed at the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, the Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) uses innovative research methods to collect and analyze sociodemographic data on the Jewish community.

The Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies (CMJS), founded in 1980, is dedicated to providing independent, high-quality research on issues related to contemporary Jewish life.

## Acknowledgments

This study is part of a larger program of research on ethnic and religious identity among US college students. We are very pleased to acknowledge support for this research provided by Birthright Israel; the Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel Foundation; The Maimonides Fund; and the Steinhardt Foundation for Jewish Life.

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Our gratitude to our funders and colleagues notwithstanding, the authors take full responsibility for the design, conduct, analysis, and interpretation of the study.



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## Executive Summary

There has been recent widespread concern about antisemitism and anti-Israel sentiment on US college campuses. Attributed to the rise of the anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement, reports of antisemitic incidents on campus have increased. The impact of these incidents, particularly on Jewish students, but also on the overall campus climate, is unclear. In 2015, we found that a substantial portion of Jewish students reported having been exposed to antisemitism and hostility toward Israel, but that the extent of the problem varied considerably across campuses. The present study aims to assess the current situation and identify “hotspots”—campuses where antisemitism and anti-Israel sentiment are especially acute. The study also aims to understand the relative prevalence and particular manifestations of hostility at different campuses, and the ways in which hostile climates influence the lives of Jewish students. This report is based on findings from a spring 2016 survey of Jewish undergraduate students at 50 US campuses.

One key finding of the present study is that in terms of hostility to Israel and antisemitism, university campuses are quite different from one another. In addition, hostility to Israel experienced by students at some campuses does not appear to diminish their emotional connections to Israel.

Specifically in terms of the variation in antisemitism and anti-Israel hostility across campuses:

- CUNY-Brooklyn, Northwestern, and many of the schools in the University of California system, are “hotspots” where the majority of Jewish students perceive a hostile environment toward Israel, and

over one quarter perceive a general environment of hostility toward Jews on their campus. On these campuses it appears that the high rates of antisemitic harassment and hostility are largely driven by hostility toward Israel.

- At Wisconsin, Rutgers, and Illinois, hostility toward Jews and antisemitic harassment are relatively high but do not seem to be highly connected to criticism of Israel. At these schools, more traditional antisemitic stereotypes and tropes, rather than criticism of Israel’s politics, seem to be driving the perceived hostility toward Jews.
- There are many schools where antisemitism and hostility to Israel are negligible. Respondents at several large private universities, including U of Miami, Wash U, and Syracuse perceive very little hostility toward Israel, and virtually all of these respondents disagree that there is a hostile environment toward Jews.
- One of the strongest predictors of perceiving a hostile climate toward Israel and Jews is the presence of an active Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) group on campus.

In terms of the relationship between hostile environments and students’ connections to Israel, the study found that:

- Even when they experience antisemitism and hostility toward Israel, Jewish young adults’ connection to Israel remain strong. Neither the presence of an SJP group on campus nor being on a campus which is generally perceived as having a hostile environment to Israel are related to the strength of students’ connection to Israel.



- The most Jewishly engaged students, including those who are more closely connected to Israel, are the most likely to perceive hostility to Jews and Israel on their campus.
- Connection to Israel notwithstanding, students often feel silenced in debates about this topic. On many campuses more than one third of Jewish students feel at least a little uncomfortable expressing their opinions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- Discomfort due to the hostility of the discourse occurs more frequently on campuses that are notable for pervasive perceptions of anti-Israel sentiment, including CUNY-Brooklyn, NYU, and the UC campuses.
- Regardless of which school students attend, and how much anti-Israel sentiment they perceive, a significant minority of Jewish undergraduates are uncomfortable expressing their opinions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict because they feel they do not know enough to enter the conversation.

Public discussion has focused on legislative remedies for tempering antisemitism and anti-Israel hostility on college campuses. Based on the present research, our view is that more emphasis needs to be placed on educational strategies. The complex picture painted by this study not only suggests a different policy emphasis, but also reinforces the importance of systematic research to assess the prevalence of antisemitic and anti-Israel environments on campuses, and their impact on Jewish students. Future research should focus on understanding the dynamics of hostility as they are reflected on different campuses and how they are experienced by both Jewish and non-Jewish students. Although there may be some general best practices for developing policy responses across campuses, efforts to address these issues will need to take into account each campus' particular manifestation of antisemitic and/or anti-Israel hostility in the context of that school's unique blend of students, cultural and political climates, and local concerns.

## Introduction

Marking the start of the 2016-17 academic year, Mollie Harris and Benjamin Gladstone, undergraduates at McGill and Brown Universities respectively, warned Jewish students across North America to prepare for virulent anti-Israel and antisemitic hostility in the classroom and on the quad (Gladstone, 2016; Harris, 2016). The depressing portrait that these students paint for their Jewish peers is characteristic of the broader Jewish community's widespread concern about increased antisemitism and anti-Zionism on US campuses related to the rise of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement (Summers, 2016). Since the beginning of the 2015-16 academic year, student groups aligned with BDS have increasingly relied on more public types of disruptive activism (rallies, interruptions, and "die-ins"). In some cases, these activities have led to the harassment and intimidation of Jewish students (Israel Campus Coalition, 2016).

In the first half of 2016, AMCHA reported that 57% of the 113 US schools with the largest proportions of Jewish undergraduates had incidents involving the targeting of Jewish students for harm, antisemitic expression, or BDS activity. Although this represents a marked increase in the number of incidents compared to 2015 (see, also, ADL, 2015), the impact of these incidents on the overall climate of the campus and, in particular on Jewish students, is unclear. How often do Jewish students personally experience specific instances of antisemitic harassment? To what extent do they feel uncomfortable simply being Jewish or expressing their views about Israel on their campus? To what extent does a hostile campus climate affect Jewish students' connections with Israel? How large a role does hostility toward Israel or Jews play in their day-to-day lives?

In 2015, in an effort to address the lack of systematic data about the intensity and impact of anti-Israel and antisemitic activity, we initiated a program of research on colleges and universities in the United States and Canada (Saxe, Sasson, Wright, & Hecht, 2015). Our research followed a study conducted by Kosmin and Keysar (2015) which found that, in 2014, more than half of Jewish students in their sample had experienced or witnessed antisemitism on their campuses. Our study found that, in the preceding year, about one third of Jewish students reported being verbally harassed because they were Jewish, slightly less than half were told that "Israelis behave like Nazis toward the Palestinians," and about one quarter were blamed for the actions of the Israeli government because they were Jewish. However, the prevalence of these reports varied considerably across campuses. In particular, the study found that schools in the California state system and, to a lesser extent, large land-grant universities in the Midwest, had the highest levels of perceived antisemitism and hostility toward Israel. Our finding that these issues varied dramatically by campus was echoed by Maltz (2016) who, after visiting several campuses in California in 2016, noted that, "It's hard to generalize about Jewish student life in California, because no two campuses are alike."

In response to these findings, we first expanded our research program to conduct comprehensive studies of undergraduates at select campuses on which we surveyed both Jewish and non-Jewish students. In studies of both Brandeis University and the University of Pennsylvania we found that issues related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict ranked low on the list of students' concerns, below issues such as racial inequality and diversity, stress and academic pressure, and the cost of

education (Saxe et al., 2016; Shain et al., 2016). Only a minority of Jewish students perceived hostility toward Israel or antisemitism to be substantial problems on their campuses. At both Brandeis and the University of Pennsylvania only a small proportion of non-Jewish students expressed any support for BDS.

The second element of our expanded research program, and the focus of the current report, looks at 50 US campuses and aims to understand the dramatic variability across schools that surfaced in our earlier studies. In

contrast to our 2015 study, which investigated general trends in perceptions of anti-Israel and antisemitic activity, the present study attempts to identify specific campuses—“hotspots”—where perceptions of antisemitism and anti-Israel activity are particularly high. We also identify the campuses where antisemitism and anti-Israel sentiment are rare. As we examine the particular manifestation of these activities on select campuses, we also attempt to uncover how those environments influence the lives of Jewish students in terms of their connection to Israel and their comfort level for discussing related topics.

## About this Report

The present report is based on findings from a survey of Jewish undergraduates at 50 colleges and universities across the United States. The sample for this study consisted of US applicants to Birthright Israel<sup>1</sup> who were undergraduates at one of the 50 schools selected for this study in the 2015-16 academic year. The sample includes individuals who went on Birthright Israel and individuals who applied but did not participate. Birthright Israel applicants represent a broad spectrum of the Jewish student population, although they likely differ from Jewish students who did not apply to the program on some dimensions. Their perceptions, when carefully compared across schools, can contribute to a better understanding of how the climate of different campuses vary in relation to Israel and antisemitism.

The campuses selected for this study are not a random sample of US universities but were purposely sampled based on the estimated size of the campus Jewish population, geographic diversity, public/private status, selectivity, and prior evidence of high levels of anti-Israel hostility or antisemitism. In addition, some key schools were omitted from this study because they are potential subjects for future in-depth research on their entire undergraduate student bodies. Respondents to this survey are treated as informants with regards to the views of their fellow Jewish students and the climate on their respective campuses.

Sampled respondents were sent a link to an online survey. Respondents were given a \$5 Amazon.com gift card upon completion of the survey. Data were collected between March 14 and April 25, 2016. Overall, surveys were sent to 19,516 Birthright Israel

applicants. The overall response rate (AAPOR RR2) was 22.5% with a total of 4,010 completed and 350 partial responses. See Technical Appendix A for more details on the study's methodology.

To ensure that our estimates were not influenced by small sample sizes at certain schools, school-level estimates presented in this report were limited to schools where there were 65 or more respondents. In two instances, individual schools were combined into larger groupings: all four schools in the California State system (Chico, Fullerton, Long Beach, and Northridge) were treated as a single institution ("Cal State"). Similarly, while there were a sufficient number of respondents at the University of California—Los Angeles, and the University of California—Santa Barbara to permit those schools to be analyzed individually, four schools (Berkeley, Davis, San Diego, and Santa Cruz) were aggregated and analyzed together as "other UC schools." In both the UC and Cal State situations, grouping respondents together was possible because students' responses at the different schools within each of these two systems were similar (see page 22). One campus that was part of our sample but not included in the analyses below is Columbia University. There were not enough respondents from Columbia to permit robust estimates, but due to the considerable evidence of anti-Israel hostility on campus, we discuss it in more detail on page 23.

The tables and figures that follow include the 31 schools and two grouped "systems." Other analyses that employ multi-level statistical models include all 50 schools.<sup>2</sup>

## School Characteristics

The 50 schools included in this study vary on a number of dimensions. They include 14 private and 36 public colleges and universities. Sixteen schools are in the Northeast, 11 in the South, 10 in the Midwest, and 13 in the West. The schools vary significantly in terms of the size of their student bodies: seven are small (less than 10,000 students), 14 are medium (10,000-20,000 students), and 29 are large (with more than 20,000 students). Schools also vary in their selectivity. Seven are ranked among the 20 “Best Colleges/Universities” according to *US News & World Report* (2015).

The 50 schools included in this study are home to an estimated 150,000 Jewish students. The schools vary in the estimated size of their Jewish populations and the share of those populations relative to their student bodies (Hillel International, n.d.). The majority of the schools (34) have an active SJP chapter.<sup>3</sup> Only three schools reported no antisemitic incidents in 2015 (as measured by the AMCHA Initiative, n.d.). For complete details see Table 1 in the Appendix.

## Respondent Characteristics

Sixty percent of respondents participated in a Birthright Israel trip, while 40% applied but did not participate. Thirty-three percent identified their Jewish denomination as Reform, 22% as Conservative, 5% as Orthodox, 35% as either “secular/culturally Jewish” or “just Jewish,” and the remaining 5% as some other denomination. Seventy-two percent of respondents had two Jewish parents. Twenty percent of respondents had no formal childhood Jewish education, 11% attended Jewish supplementary school at most once a week, 46% attended Jewish supplementary school more than once a week, and 23% attended Jewish day school.

Fifty-nine percent of respondents identified as female and 40% as male, while 1% expressed some other gender identity. At the time they were surveyed, around 10% of respondents were in their first year at college, 24% were sophomores, 29% were juniors, and 35% were seniors, with an additional 2% considering themselves some other class designation. As is common among both American college students (Eagan et al., 2015) and young adult Jews (Pew Research Center, 2013), the majority of respondents (61%) identified as politically liberal, with 22% identifying as moderate and 17% as conservative.

## Anti-Israel Sentiment on Campus

Our examination of the campus climate for Jewish students begins by looking at the different ways anti-Israel sentiment is experienced. Our 2015 survey found that more than one quarter (27%) of Jewish undergraduates felt that hostility toward Israel was a “fairly” or “very” big problem on their campus. The overall rate, however, masks the substantial differences among campuses in perceptions of hostility toward Israel. These variations are the focus of the present study.

### Hostile Environment Toward Israel

To understand differences in perception across campuses, Jewish students were asked to what extent they agreed that there was a hostile environment toward Israel at their school. Overall, 34% of respondents agreed at least “somewhat” that there was a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus. But the range was extremely large, with as few as 3% to over 70% of students at a given campus agreeing that there was a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus (Figure 1, page 8). At one extreme are schools including Northwestern, Texas, CUNY-Brooklyn, the other UC campuses, and BU, where at least 60% of respondents agreed at least “somewhat” that there was a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus. At the other extreme, fewer than 10% of respondents at Tulane, Syracuse, or Miami expressed any agreement that there was a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus.

### Exposure to Hostile Remarks Toward Israel

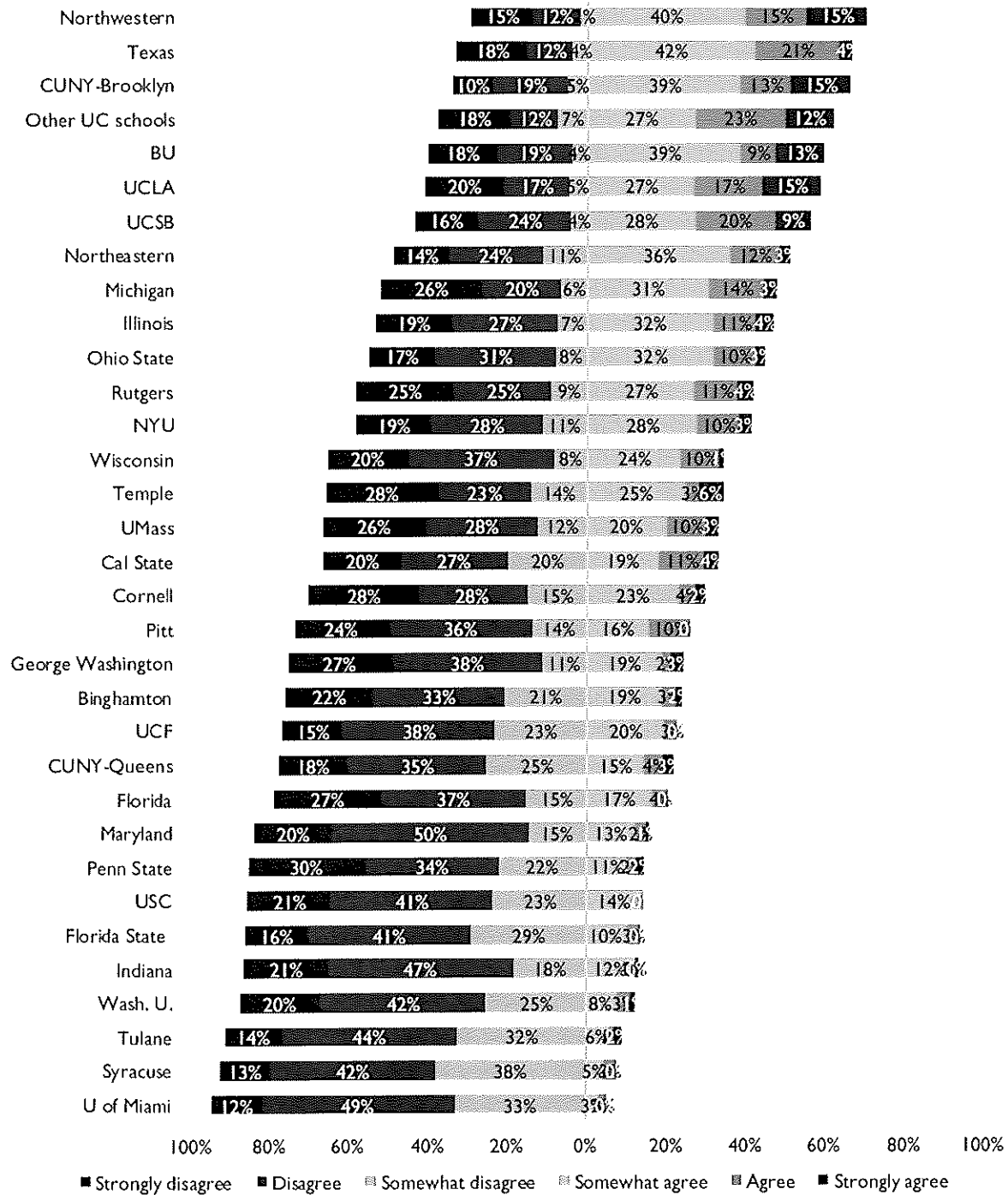
To understand the prevalence of exposure to anti-Israel sentiment on campus, students were asked whether, during their time at their school, they had ever heard hostile remarks toward Israel either from students, faculty, or their school’s administration. Most of the hostile remarks toward Israel originated with

fellow students—overall, 43% reported hearing hostile remarks about Israel from fellow students and 15% reported hearing such remarks from professors or the administration at their school. As was the case with general perceptions of hostility, there are significant differences between schools in the degree to which respondents have heard hostile remarks about Israel, and these differences are especially large with respect to remarks from faculty and the administration (Figure 2, page 9). In particular, at CUNY-Brooklyn, Illinois, UCSB, other UC schools, Northwestern, UMass, UCLA, and Texas more than one in five Jewish students reported having heard hostile remarks toward Israel from faculty or the administration at their school. In contrast, at UCF, Syracuse, and U of Miami, fewer than 5% of respondents reported hearing such remarks from faculty or administrators.

### Being Blamed for the Actions of the Israeli Government

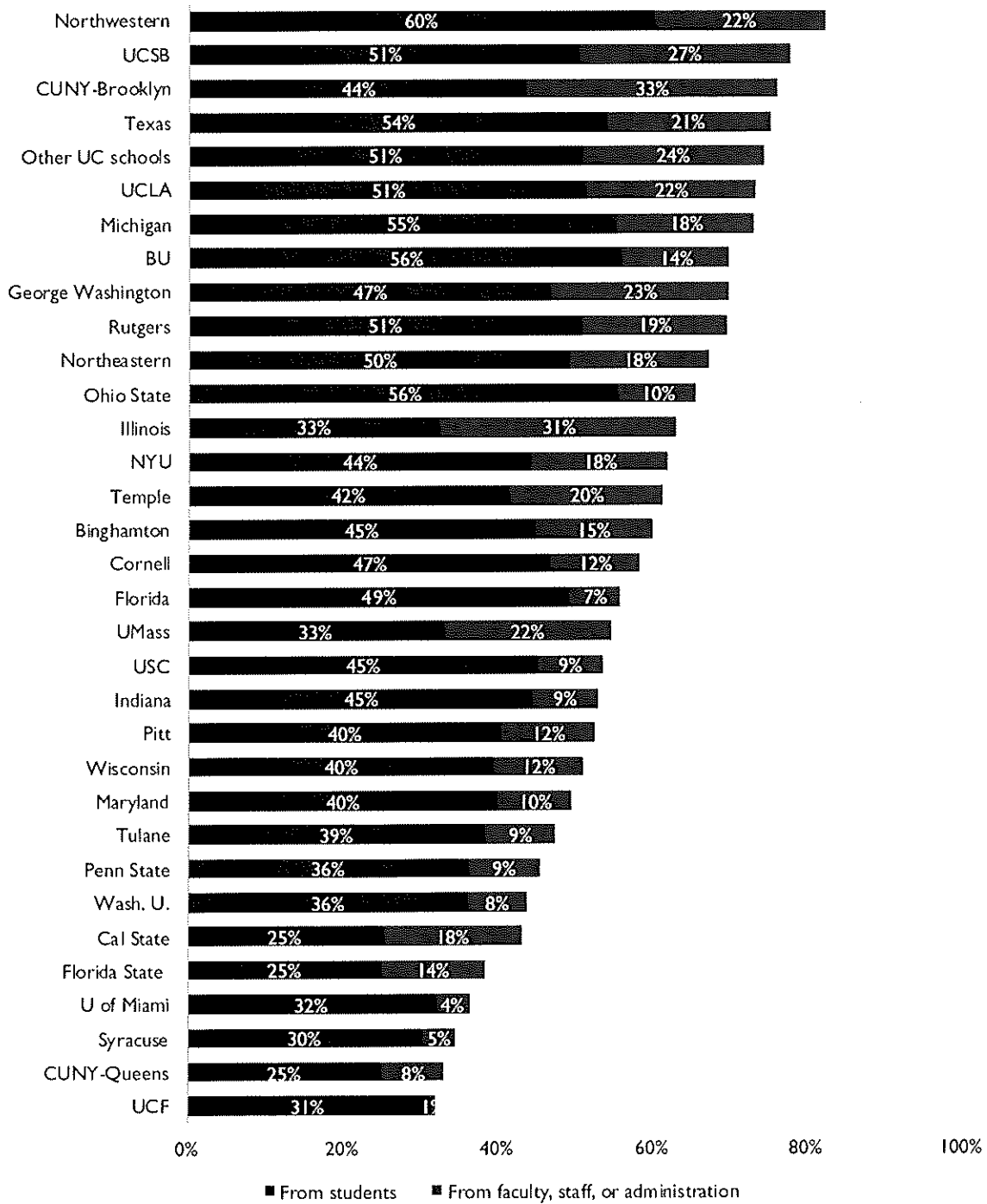
The line between anti-Israel sentiment and antisemitism can be blurred, at times, when criticism of Israel is directed at Jewish students. To understand the extent to which Jewish students are directly targeted on issues related to Israel, respondents were asked how often, if at all, they have ever been blamed for Israel’s actions because they are Jewish (Figure 3, page 10). Overall, 12% of respondents reported that they were blamed for the actions of the Israeli government at least “occasionally.” There were significant differences between schools both in terms of prevalence of ever being blamed and in the frequency of the occurrences. Many of the schools perceived as having a hostile environment towards Israel—such as Northwestern, Texas, CUNY-Brooklyn, and schools in the UC system—also had high percentages of students report being blamed for Israel’s actions because they were Jewish.

Figure I: Perceptions of hostile environment toward Israel



Note: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about {school}...? There is a hostile environment toward Israel"

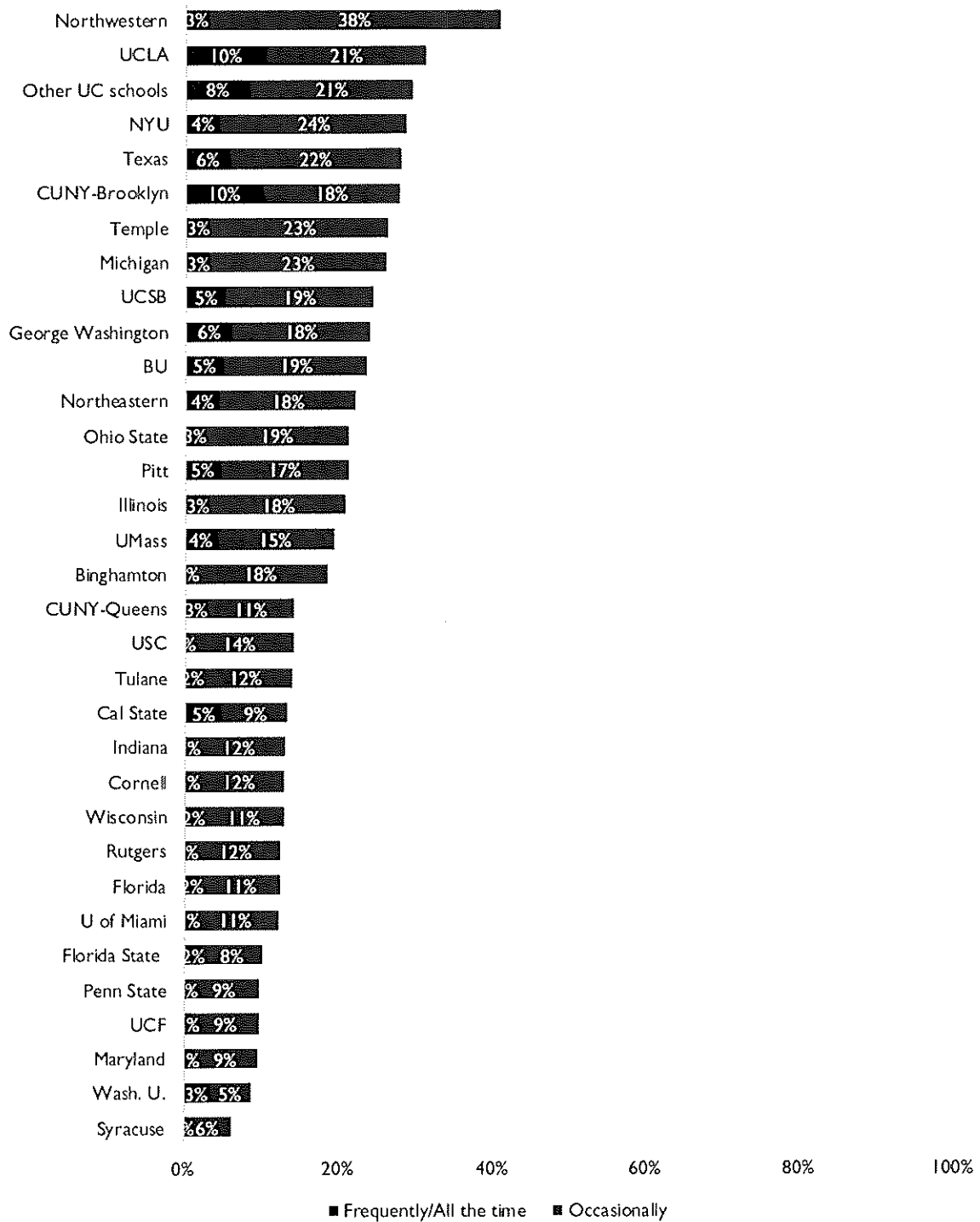
Figure 2. Hearing hostile remarks toward Israel



Note: "Since coming to (school), have you heard any of the following on campus by students, professors, or the administration? Hostile remarks toward Israel"



Figure 3: Blamed for the actions of the Israeli government because of Jewish identity



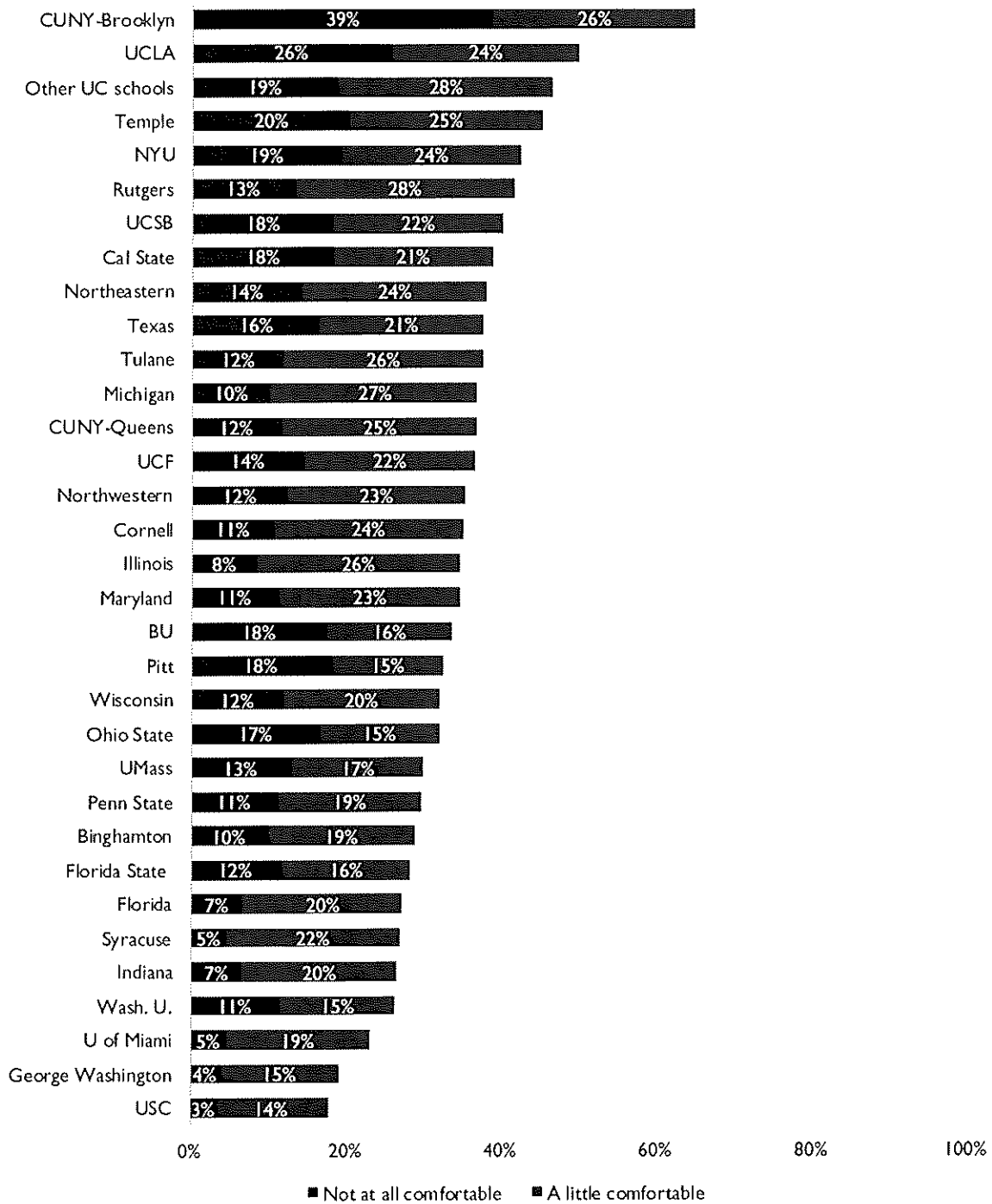
Note: All respondents. "Which of the following affect your comfort level in discussing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with your peers?"

### Comfort Discussing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Finally, we looked at the relationship between perceptions of a hostile environment toward Israel on campus and Jewish students' willingness to engage in discussions about Israel. Respondents were asked how comfortable they were expressing their opinions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict when discussing the topic with their campus peers. Overall, 31% of all respondents reported being "very much" comfortable expressing their opinion about the conflict, 34% said they were "somewhat" comfortable, 22% "a little" comfortable, and 13% said they were "not at all" comfortable. Figure 4 shows that the proportion of students who felt either "a little" or "not at all" comfortable varied widely across schools, from over than 60% at CUNY-Brooklyn, to less than 20% at George Washington and USC. Although comfort was particularly low on some campuses with high reported rates of hostility to Israel (such as CUNY-Brooklyn and other UC schools), there were also other schools, like BU, where high levels of hostility did not necessarily translate into difficulty discussing this issue.

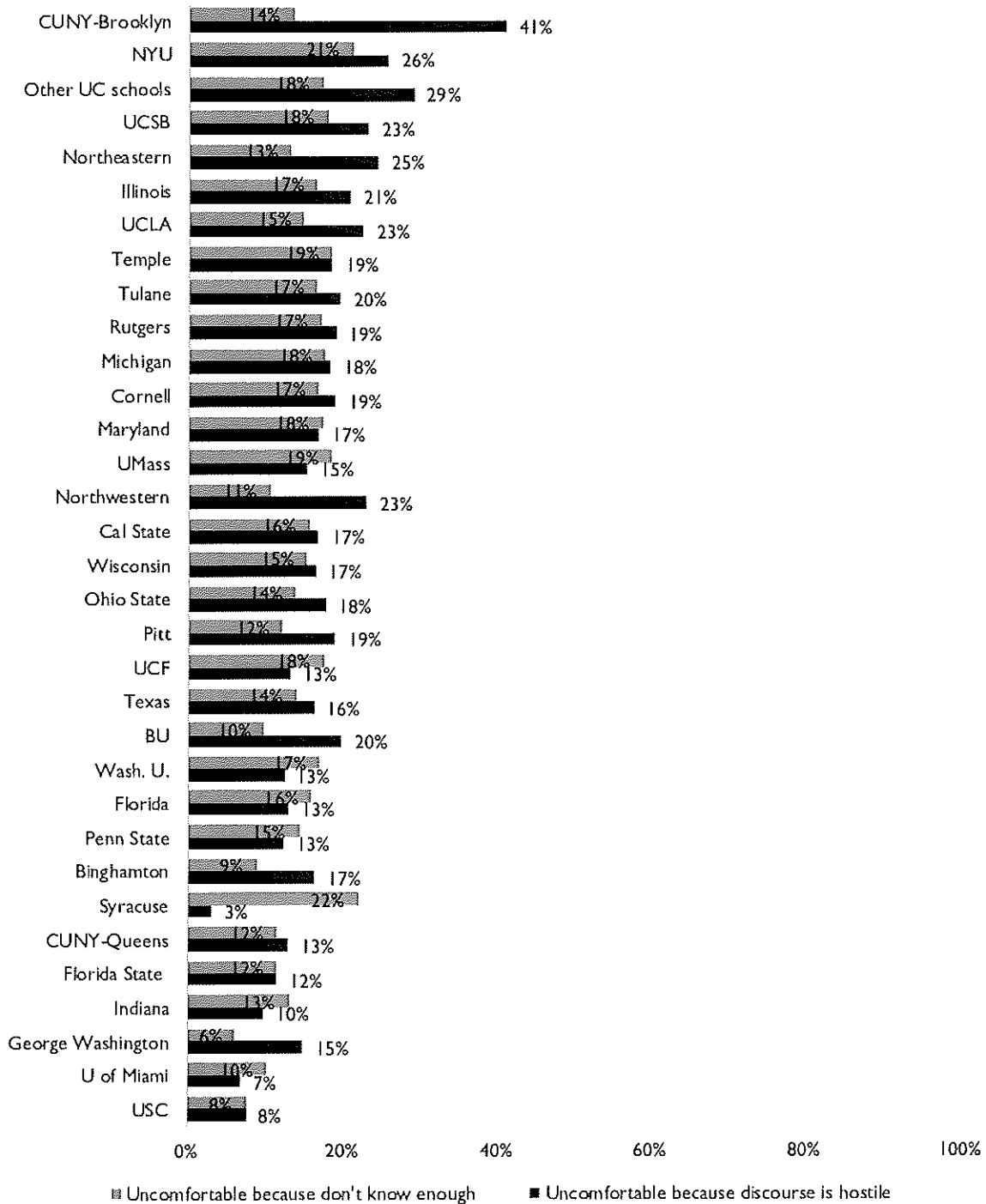
Not only did the findings highlight variation across schools with respect to how comfortable students were discussing the conflict, but also in why they felt discomfort. Students who said that they were only "a little" or "not at all" comfortable expressing their views on the conflict were asked what specific factors hindered their level of comfort. Two largely independent factors appear to be driving lack of comfort discussing the conflict. First, some students perceived an environment on campus that was hostile to open discussion about Israel. Second, a number of students attributed their discomfort to their lack of knowledge on the topic. Figure 5 shows the proportion of all respondents at each school who listed the hostility of the discourse and lack of knowledge as reasons they felt uncomfortable discussing the conflict (respondents who listed both are included in both estimates). While there was relatively little variation across schools in the proportion of students who were uncomfortable due to lack of knowledge, there were some schools—CUNY-Brooklyn, NYU, all the UC campuses, Northeastern, and Northwestern—where lack of comfort due to perceived hostility of the discourse was particularly high, and others, such as Miami, and the University of Southern California, where it was particularly low.

Figure 4: Discomfort expressing opinion about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict



Note: "At {school}, when talking with your peers, how comfortable do you feel expressing your opinion about...? The Israeli-Palestinian conflict"

Figure 5: Discomfort discussing Israeli-Palestinian conflict due to lack of knowledge or hostility of discourse



Note: All respondents. "Which of the following affect your comfort level in discussing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with your peers?"

## Jewish students and Anti-Zionism

One controversial element in the discussion about hostility toward Israel on college campuses is the extent to which criticism of Israel and anti-Zionism are inherently antisemitic (Johnson, 2016). The current survey asked respondents to what extent they would consider criticism of Israel or denial of Israel's right to exist to be antisemitic. The majority of students we surveyed were fairly tolerant of criticism of Israel. Overall, only 4% of respondents said criticism of Israel was "definitely" antisemitic and 20% said that it was "probably" antisemitic, 52% thought it was "probably not," and 23% thought it was "definitely not" antisemitic. In contrast, only a minority felt the same about Israel's delegitimization. Overall, 40% of respondents said that opposition to Israel's existence as a Jewish state was "definitely" antisemitic and 37% said it was "probably" antisemitic. Nineteen percent of respondents thought delegitimization of Israel was "probably not" antisemitic and only 4% thought it was "definitely not." These data mirror earlier findings (Saxe et al., 2015).

Support for BDS, specifically in the academic context, is very rare among Jewish students. Only 2% agreed, even "somewhat," that universities should boycott Israeli academic institutions and scholars. There was no significant variation in support for BDS among Jewish students across schools.

## Hostility toward Jews and Antisemitism on Campus

We continue our examination of the campus climate for Jewish students by looking at their experiences of antisemitism on campus. In our 2015 survey, 13% of Jewish undergraduates felt that hostility to Jews was a “fairly” or “very” big problem on their campus. However, students considered this problem to be less pervasive than the issue of the hostile environment toward Israel on campus (Saxe et al., 2015). In the present study, we examined variations across campuses to identify which schools were more likely to have Jewish students report a hostile environment toward Jews and experience and/or witness antisemitic acts. In addition, we looked at the nature of those incidents.

### Hostile Climate Toward Jews

To understand the extent to which antisemitism is experienced on campus, in the current study, students were asked about the presence of a hostile environment toward Jews on their campus. Overall 15% of respondents agreed that there was a hostile environment toward Jews on their campus (12% “somewhat agreed,” 3% “agreed,” and only 1% “strongly agreed”), compared to over a third who agreed that there was a hostile environment toward Israel. There is substantial variation in perceptions across the schools examined in this study, with as few as 1% or as many as 40% at a given campus agreeing that their school has a hostile environment toward Jews, although this variation is less dramatic than with respect to perceiving hostility toward Israel.

At UCLA, CUNY-Brooklyn, Illinois, and the other UC campuses (Berkeley, Davis, Santa Cruz, and San Diego), over a third of respondents agreed that there was a hostile

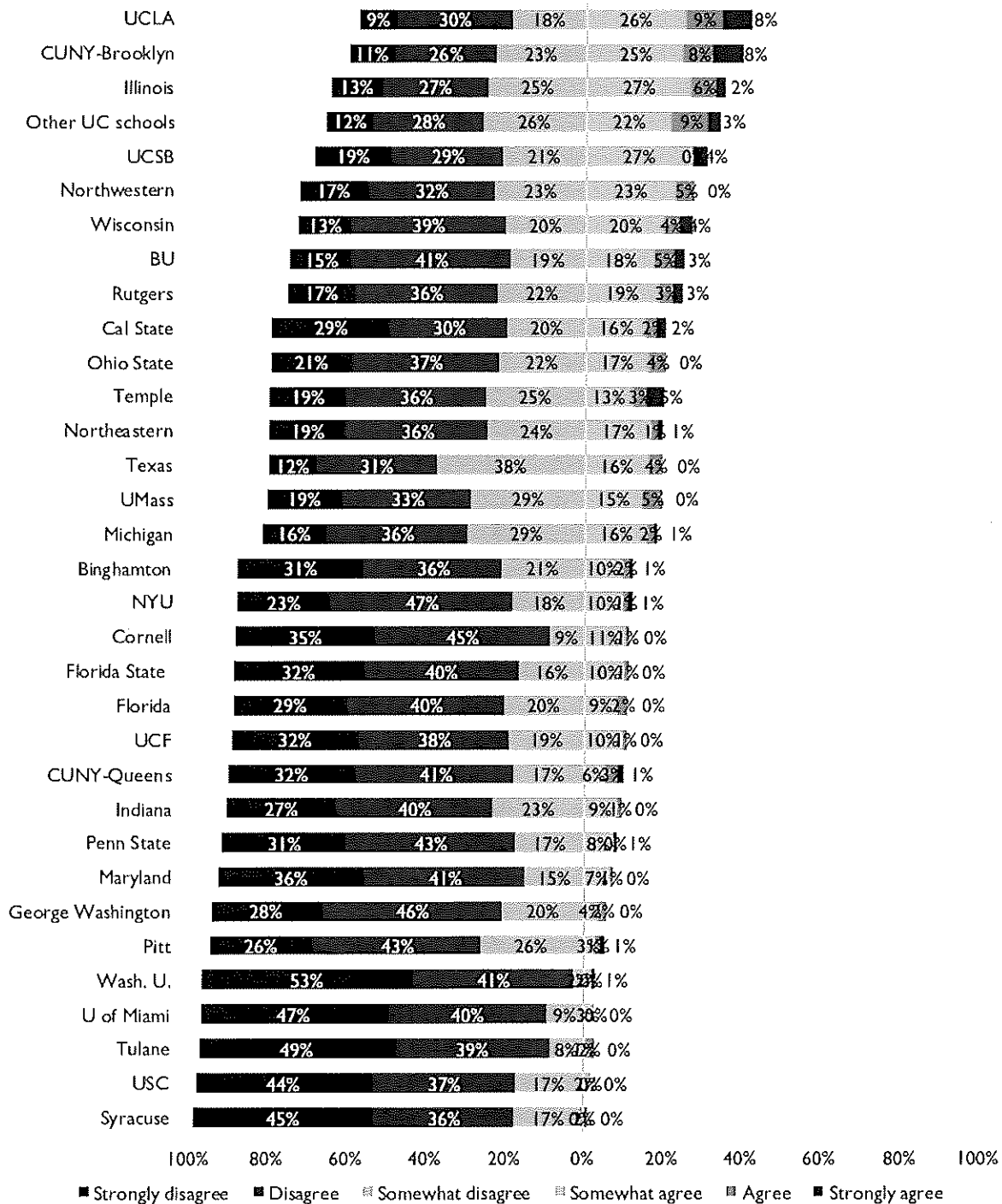
environment toward Jews, whereas at schools like Syracuse, USC, Tulane, Miami and Washington U., almost no Jewish students agreed even “somewhat” that there was a hostile environment toward Jews, and around half of Jewish students strongly disagreed.

A comparison with Figure 1 (page 8), suggests that hostility to Jews and Israel coexist on some campuses, but not on others. A high proportion of students at schools in the UC system and at CUNY-Brooklyn perceived their campuses to be hostile to both Israel and Jews. In contrast, although Illinois was perceived to have one of the most hostile environments toward Jews among the schools we studied, it was not perceived to have a particularly hostile environment toward Israel. Similarly, although over two thirds of respondents at Texas considered their campus to have a hostile environment toward Israel, only 20% thought of it as having a hostile environment toward Jews. The analyses below will further explore the extent to which perceptions of antisemitism are driven by hostility to Israel, as compared to other factors, and how this relationship manifests itself on different campuses.

### Exposure to Antisemitic Rhetoric

To understand how perceptions of hostility toward Jews related to exposure to antisemitic rhetoric, the survey asked students how often, if at all, they had heard any of a number of antisemitic statements on their campus since coming to their school. At the vast majority of the schools, less than 10% of students reported that they had “frequently” or “all the time” heard someone on their campus suggest that “Jews have too much power in America,” that “Jews exploit the Holocaust,” or that “Jews are more loyal to Israel.” On about two

Figure 6: Perceived hostile environment toward Jews



Note: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about {school}...? There is a hostile environment toward Jews"

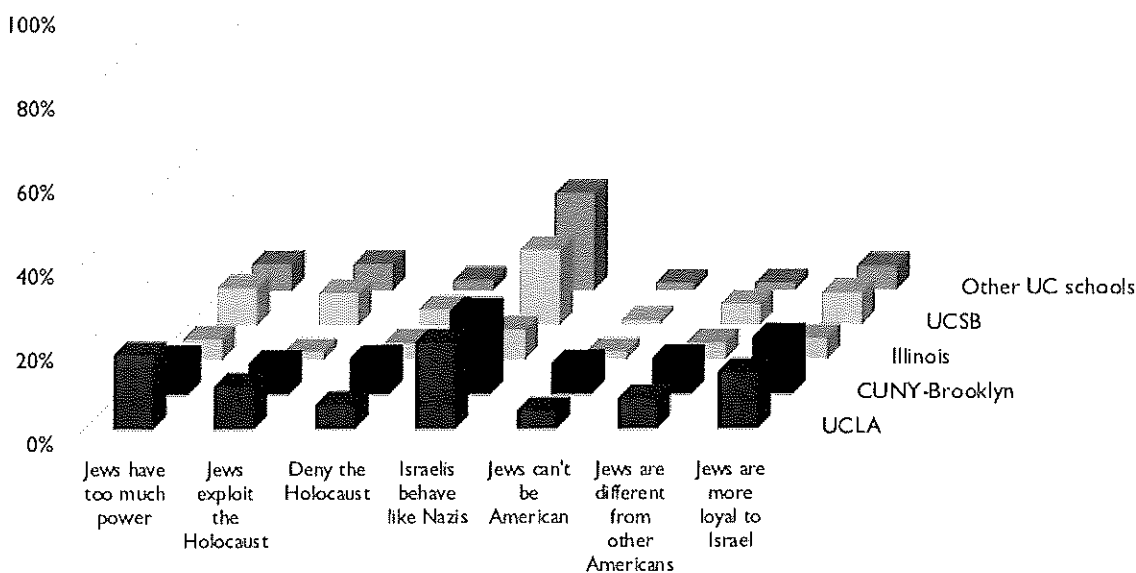
thirds of the schools less than 10% heard “frequently” or “all the time” that “Israelis behave like Nazis.” This was the statement that students were the most likely to report hearing at all schools. A small number of schools emerge as being the settings for students’ frequent exposure to these antisemitic statements: UCLA, BU, Rutgers, NYU, CUNY-Brooklyn, and the Cal State schools.<sup>4</sup> This set of schools has a significant overlap with the schools identified as having a high level of perceived hostility to Jews. The highest levels of perceived hostility toward Jews were at UCLA, CUNY-Brooklyn, Illinois, UCSB, and the other UC schools.

Figure 7 presents the proportion of students at each of these campuses who reported having heard one or more of seven antisemitic

statements on their campus. It is clear that the content of antisemitic rhetoric students are exposed to differs by school.

At CUNY-Brooklyn, and the various UC campuses, where respondents tended to perceive a hostile environment toward both Jews and Israel, close to 20% reported having heard that “Israelis behave like Nazis.” At Illinois, where perceived hostility to Israel was much lower, only 7% reported hearing this statement. Almost 20% of respondents at UCLA reported having heard that Jews have too much power, but this statement was only rarely heard elsewhere. Fewer than 10% of respondents at any of these schools reported hearing others deny the Holocaust or claim that Jews can’t be American.

Figure 7: Exposure to antisemitic remarks on campus



Note: “Since coming to {school}, how often, if at all, have you PERSONALLY heard anyone on campus suggest that...?”



## Antisemitic Harassment

To assess the extent to which Jewish students at particular schools were the targets of antisemitic harassment, the survey asked respondents if they had personally experienced any of the following on campus because they were Jewish: insult or harassment in person, feeling unwelcome in a campus organization, insult or harassment on social media, and/or physical attack. Reported rates of physical attack were almost nonexistent at the schools in the sample. Figure 8 shows the percent of students who experienced any of the other types of harassment by school.

Overall, these types of harassment were relatively uncommon at the schools examined in this study. Insult or harassment on social media was reported by less than 10% of respondents at most of the schools examined. Although rates were higher for in-person harassment and feeling unwelcome in a campus organization, less than 20% of respondents in nearly all of the schools reported these experiences. There are, however, a number of campuses at which experiences of discrimination were more prevalent, including the other UC campuses, Illinois, UCSB, and Texas.

Students were also asked if they had witnessed others being harassed because they were Jewish, with the results presented in Figure 9. There appears to be wider variation across schools with respect to the prevalence of witnessing antisemitic insults compared to

personally experiencing them, and, overall rates of witnessing harassment are also higher than rates of personally experiencing it.

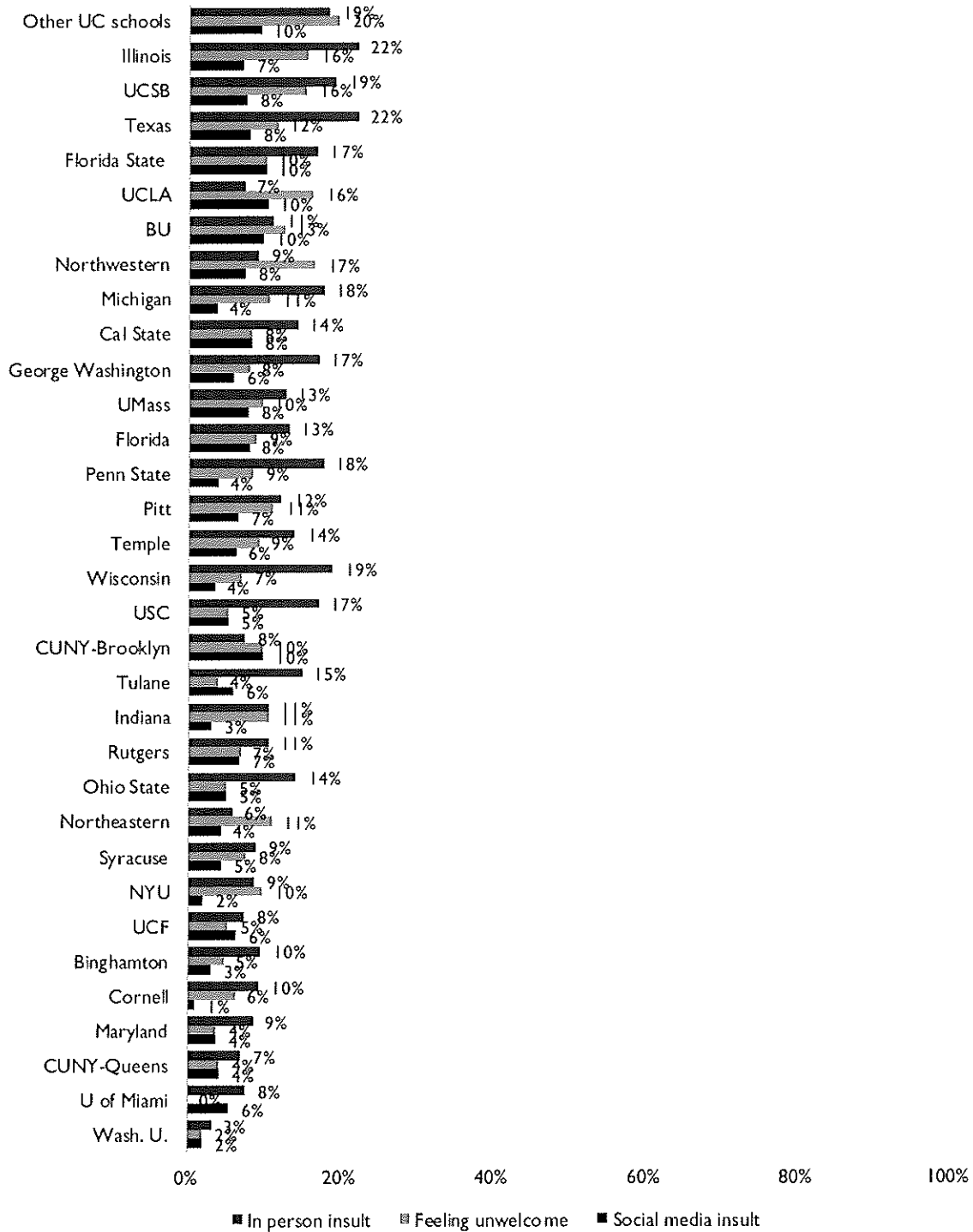
In many cases the schools with the highest reported rates of personal experiences of discrimination, including the other UC schools, Northwestern, Wisconsin, UCSB, and UCLA, were also schools where a high proportion of students perceived a hostile environment toward Jews. Thus, the hostile environment respondents perceive at these schools does appear to be translating in the specific instances of harassment.

To better understand the specific nature of the antisemitic harassment experienced or witnessed by students, we looked at respondents' open-ended descriptions of these incidents. Codes were used to categorize incidents in the following four ways:

- *Israel-related: pertaining to the modern state of Israel in some way (e.g., delegitimization or demonization of Israel)*
- *Jewish: pertaining to being Jewish but not specifically to Israel*
- *"Classic": involving specific symbols, images, or tropes associated with historical antisemitism (e.g., Jews controlling the media or economy, blood libel)*
- *Holocaust: specifically related to Holocaust imagery or denial*

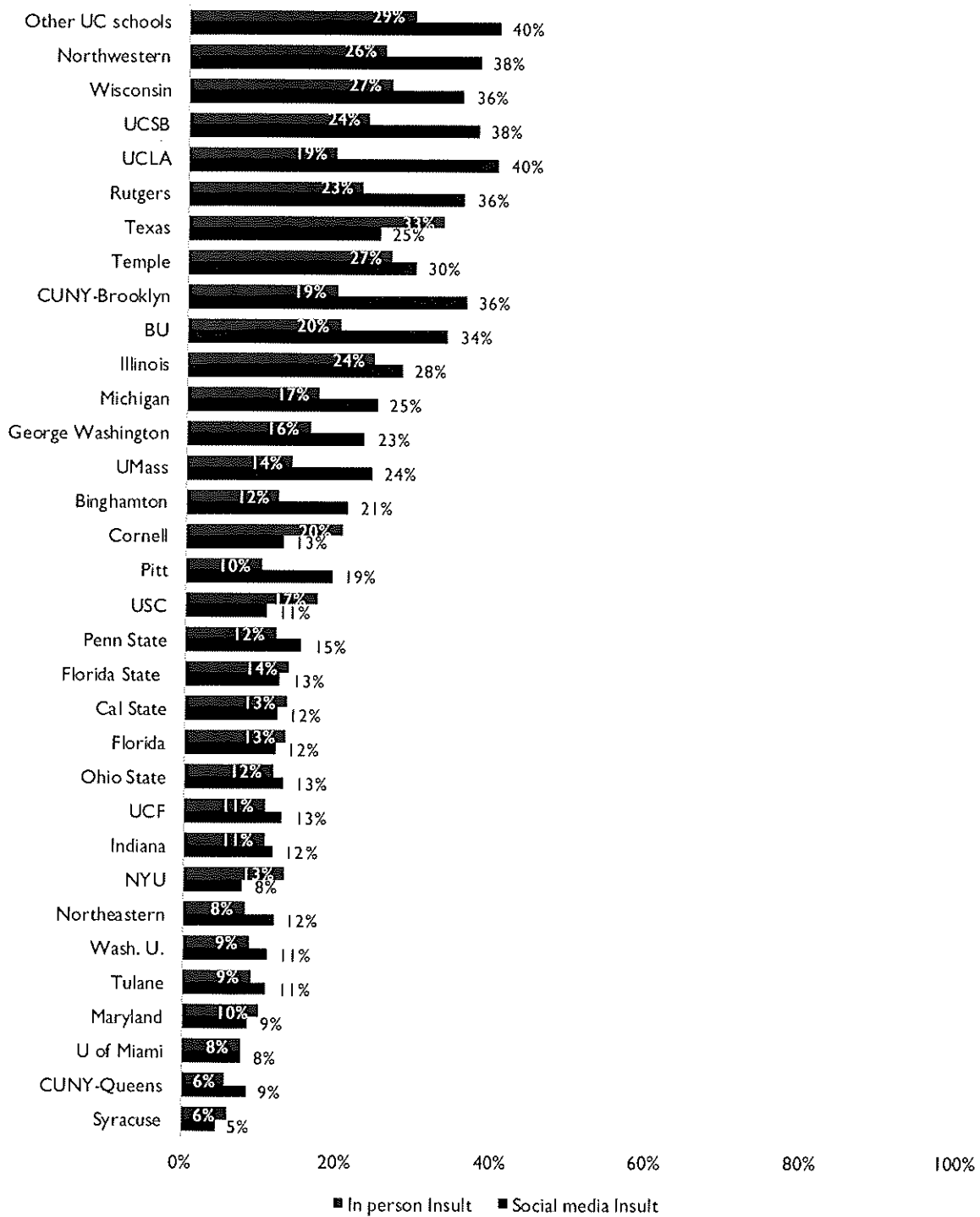
Table 1 (page 21) gives examples of the types of incidents that fall into each category.

Figure 8: Personally experienced any antisemitic insult or harassment



Note: "Since coming to {school}, have you PERSONALLY experienced any of the following on campus BECAUSE you are Jewish?"

Figure 9: Personally witnessed any antisemitic insult or harassment



Note: "Since coming to {school}, have you personally WITNESSED any of the following on campus happening to Jewish students on campus BECAUSE they are Jewish?"

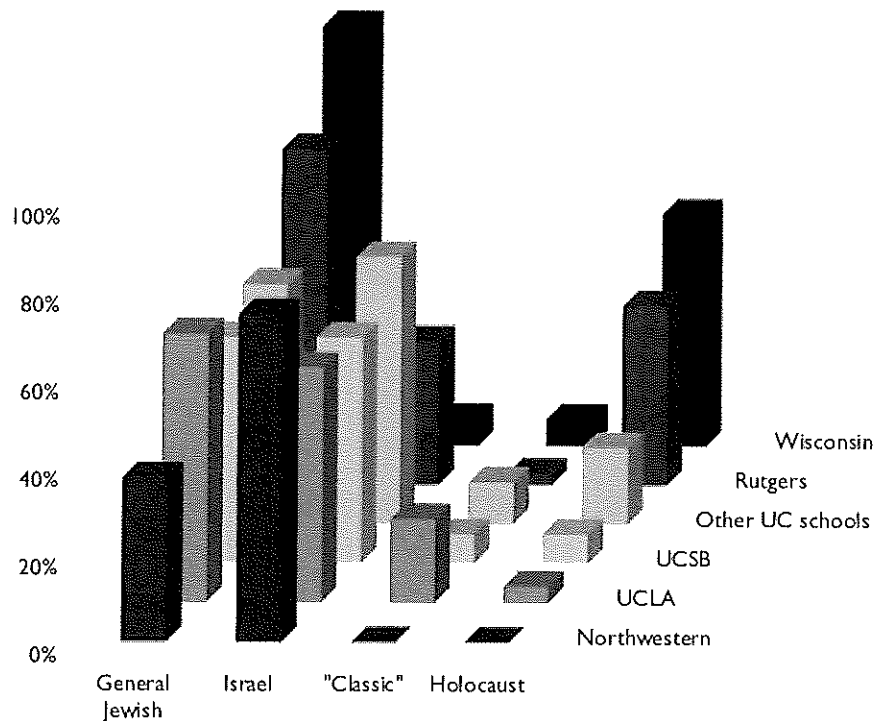
Table 1. Examples of antisemitic incidents

Type	Examples
<b>Jewish</b>	<p><i>A group on campus put eviction notices on the dorm room doors of Jewish people. It made me feel unsafe.</i> (Junior, Northeastern)</p> <p><i>I had rushed two sororities on campus and I was rejected along with the three other Jews who rushed. We were not sure why only the Jews didn't get accepted.</i> (Sophomore, CUNY-Queens)</p>
<b>Israel-Related</b>	<p><i>One of my teachers at CSUN asked me how it was to live in an Apartheid state. The moment she found out I am Jewish, my grade was affected.</i> (Junior, California State University - Northridge)</p> <p><i>During apartheid week the SJP club stood in front of the dining hall wearing white shirts with red 'blood' spatter across from them. They had signs saying 'this is what the Jews did to us.' I felt extremely harassed; even though it was not personally to me when I stood there I saw complete hatred that they had to all of the Jews walking by. There were even some people a part of SJP shouting profanities and giving the middle finger to the Jews that were just standing next to them.</i> (Junior, Rutgers)</p>
<b>"Classic"</b>	<p><i>We were tabling for the Jewish Business Students Association and someone made an insulting 'joke' about being cheap/ stingy.</i> (Senior, Texas)</p> <p><i>In my dorm freshman year, I was asked where my horns were and was told I was going to hell because I did not believe in Jesus.</i> (Senior, Illinois)</p>
<b>Holocaust</b>	<p><i>My freshman year I lived in a dorm. I once opened my door to my next-door neighbor drawing a swastika on my door.</i> (Junior, Ohio State)</p> <p><i>On Simchat Torah we were parading with the Torah outside and singing songs and people started to write things on Yik Yak telling us to go back to Auschwitz.</i> (Junior, Binghamton)</p>

There is considerable variation in the form that antisemitic harassment takes, even at schools where overall hostility is high. Figure 10 shows the relative prevalence of each of these types of antisemitic harassment at the six schools with the highest overall rates of witnessing antisemitic harassment (see Figure 9). At Northwestern and campuses in the UC system, where many respondents perceived hostility to both Jews and Israel, insults and

harassment related to Israel were among the most common. Conversely, at Wisconsin and Rutgers, where a majority of respondents disagreed that there was a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus (see Figure 1), antisemitic harassment was less likely to involve Israel and more likely to reference the Holocaust or Jews in general. "Classic" antisemitic tropes were rare at these schools, with the possible exception of UCLA.

Figure 10: Type of antisemitic incident(s) experienced or witnessed



Note: Coded responses to "Please describe the incident(s)." Codes not mutually exclusive.

### Cal State and other UC Campuses

Students at the Cal State campuses were grouped together because of the relatively small number of respondents at each of these campuses (<65), and because there were substantial similarities in how students on the campuses within each group answered many of the questions in the survey. The same is true for the four smaller UC campuses (Davis, Berkeley, San Diego, and Santa Cruz).

We did not find any significant difference between respondents at the various Cal State campuses in their perceptions of hostility to Jews or Israel on their campus, once connection to Israel and Birthright Israel participation were controlled for.<sup>5</sup> In contrast, differences did appear between respondents at schools within the UC group. In particular, students at UC Davis were significantly more likely than students at any of the other three schools to perceive hostility to Jews on their campus. Students at both UC Davis and UC Berkeley were significantly more likely to perceive hostility to Israel on their campus compared to students at UC San Diego or UC Santa Cruz.<sup>6</sup> However, because of the small number of respondents at each of these campuses, it is impossible to reliably determine how each of these schools individually would compare to the other schools discussed in this report.

## Columbia University

This study obtained 52 responses for students at Columbia University—not enough to allow for robust, quantitative comparisons between Columbia and other schools in this study. Yet an examination of the responses of these students strongly suggests that many Jewish students at Columbia perceived it to have particularly high levels of hostility toward Israel. Thirty-six out of the 52 respondents at Columbia (70%) at least somewhat agreed that there is a hostile environment toward Israel on their campus. Although these estimates are not particularly stable, and would be noticeably different if even a single respondent changed his or her answer, they still place Columbia at or near the top of all the schools studied in terms of hostility toward Israel.

Fifteen out of 52 respondents (28%) at Columbia agreed at least somewhat that there is a hostile environment toward Jews. This would place Columbia in the top ten schools with the highest rates of hostility toward Jews but considerably lower than the rates reported at UCLA and CUNY-Brooklyn. The percentage of respondents at Columbia experiencing and witnessing antisemitic harassment was similar to the rates seen at the schools with the highest levels of harassment (e.g., Northwestern, Wisconsin, and schools in the UC system).

Additional analyses suggest that hostility perceived by Jewish students at Columbia is closely connected to criticism of Israel and the BDS movement in particular. Sixteen out of 52 respondents (32%) at Columbia reported hearing that “Israelis behaved like Nazis toward the Palestinians,” a number substantially higher than the 23% reported at Northwestern and the other UC campuses. Respondents’ open-ended responses in the survey further highlighted criticism of Israel as a source of perceived hostility. Several Columbia students explicitly mentioned “Israeli apartheid week” in their discussion of antisemitic incidents on campus.



## Hostility Toward Israel and Jews: Campus- and Individual-Level Dynamics

The analyses presented above indicate that there is considerable variation in the extent to which Jewish students at different schools perceive hostility toward Israel and Jews on their campus. These analyses have highlighted a number of specific campuses, including schools in the UC system, Northwestern, CUNY-Brooklyn, and Illinois, where hostility appears to be particularly high, and other schools, including Washington University, CUNY-Queens, and Syracuse, where hostility is extremely low. While the findings about particular schools are notable, it is also important to understand whether there are general trends underlying the differences between specific schools. Are there certain types of schools where hostility tends to be higher or lower, or certain school-level factors that predict perceptions of hostility?

Multilevel modeling was used to explore some of the individual- and school-level factors that might be associated with perceiving a hostile environment toward Jews or Israel on campus. These analyses control for 1) the tendency of certain types of students to be more or less likely to perceive or experience different forms of hostility and 2) the relative prevalence of these students across schools.

The analyses indicate that respondents at public universities were more likely to report a hostile environment toward Jews than those at private universities, but there were no differences between public and private schools with respect to perceived hostility toward Israel. Respondents at schools in the southeastern US were somewhat less likely to report hostility to Jews or Israel compared to those at schools in other regions.

Respondents at schools with a larger number of Birthright Israel applicants on their campus

were less likely to report a hostile environment toward Jews or Israel. In contrast, the total number of Jewish students on campus or their relative proportion in the student population did not seem to have a significant effect on respondent's perceptions of hostility, although this could be due to inaccuracies of the estimates of the Jewish population on these campuses. Respondents at more selective schools, as measured by the *US News & World Report* (2015) rankings, were more likely to report that their schools had a hostile environment toward Israel, but not toward Jews.

One other school-level factor found to be significantly associated with perceiving greater hostility to both Jews and Israel was the presence of an active SJP group on campus. In other words, all else being equal, students at schools with an active SJP group were more likely to perceive a hostile environment toward both Jews and Israel.

At the individual level, regardless of which school they attended, respondents with unmarried parents and those who had gone on a Birthright Israel trip were more likely to report a hostile environment toward Israel and Jews on their campus. Thus, although having a large number of Birthright Israel applicants on campus is associated with reduced perceptions of hostility, actually participating in Birthright Israel is associated with increased perceptions of hostility. The analysis of the relationship between connection to Israel and perceptions of hostility below will help shed some light on this somewhat surprising result.





## Jewish Students' Relationship to Israel

To understand whether a campus climate that is hostile to Israel and/or to Jews is affecting Jewish students' relationship to Israel, we examined Jewish students' connection to Israel. Among all respondents, the vast majority felt connected to Israel: 43% of respondents reported that they were "very much" connected to Israel, and an additional 32% reported that they were "somewhat" connected. Figure 11 also shows that there is relatively little variation in the levels of connection to Israel across schools. This suggests that the dramatic differences in levels of hostility and harassment across campuses do not seem to be translating into dramatic differences in the extent to which students at these campuses are connected to Israel. For example, CUNY-Brooklyn, which had some of the highest reported rates of hostility toward Jews, also had the second highest average connection to Israel, whereas the school with the lowest level of connection, UMass, was average with respect to measures of hostility toward Jews and Israel.

### **Connection to Israel and Comfort Discussing Israel: School and Individual- Level Dynamics**

This section outlines the characteristics of schools and of Jewish students that impact the way they think and talk about Israel.

**Connection to Israel.** Although there was little campus-level variation in connection to Israel, there was substantial individual-level variation in students' feelings of connection to Israel. To determine the factors associated with an individual student feeling more connected to Israel, a multi-level regression model was run on the entire sample.<sup>7</sup> As implied by Figure 11 (page 29), school-level factors had little or no relationship with the

degree to which a respondent felt connected to Israel. In particular, respondents at schools with an active SJP group, or at schools where other respondents tended to perceive a hostile environment toward Israel, were not any more or less likely to be connected to Israel compared to their peers at other schools. The number of total Birthright Israel applicants at a respondent's school likewise had no impact on a respondent's level of connection to Israel.

Individual-level factors, including participation in a Birthright Israel trip and having two Jewish parents, did appear to be associated with a stronger connection to Israel. In addition, students who perceived more hostility toward Israel on their campus than their peers also tended to be more connected to Israel. This result mirrors the finding discussed earlier, that those respondents who were more connected to Israel than their peers were more likely to perceive hostility. In sum, these results suggest that while there is no campus-level relationship between the overall level of hostility to Israel on campus and the overall level of connection to Israel among students on campus, the individual students on campus who are most connected to Israel are most likely to perceive hostility to Israel.

Although the finding that perceptions of hostility is related to greater connection to Israel may seem counter-intuitive, it echoes our earlier findings that the Jewish students most connected to Israel and those from more engaged Jewish backgrounds were the most likely to report that hostility toward Jews was a big problem on their campus (Saxe et al., 2015). This same dynamic (that those who perceive more hostility tend to be the most engaged with Jewish life) also explains the

finding reported here that those with inmarried parents and those who had gone on a Birthright Israel trip were more likely to perceive a hostile environment toward Jews and Israel at their school.

The positive relationship between perceptions of hostility and connection to Israel could mean that individuals who are more connected are more likely to be the target of antisemitic hostility. It could also mean that individuals who are more connected are more sensitive to anti-Israel or antisemitic hostility, or even that anti-Israel harassment actually leads to increased feelings of solidarity with Israel. In fact, all of these dynamics could be at work simultaneously, but the current study is unable to untangle the causal contribution of these three phenomena.

#### **Comfort expressing opinions about Israel.**

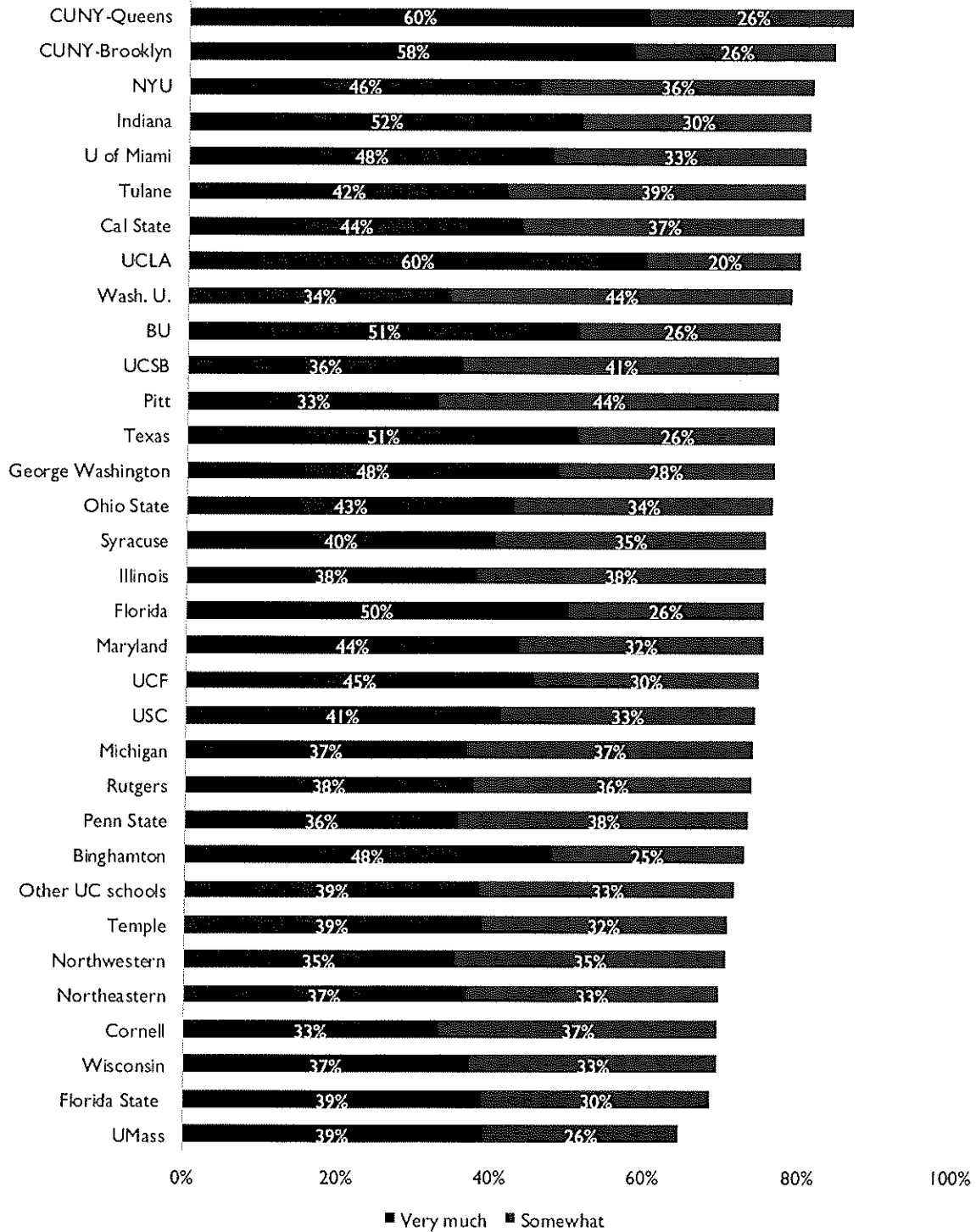
Although the perception of a hostile environment does not appear to lower Jewish students' levels of connection to Israel, students' comfort level in engaging in discourse about Israel might be affected. As discussed above, some respondents felt uncomfortable voicing their opinions about the situation in Israel because they felt they did not know enough, whereas others felt uncomfortable because they perceived the debate to be overly hostile. Multilevel statistical models suggest that it is primarily features of the schools that respondents attend that drive a lack of comfort due to a hostile discourse. In contrast, it is

characteristics of the respondents themselves, not the schools they attend, that are most associated with their feeling uncomfortable due to a lack of knowledge.<sup>8</sup>

In particular, factors associated with discomfort related to the hostility of the discourse included the presence of an active SJP group on campus and the location of the campus outside the Southeastern United States. In contrast, the respondents' individual characteristics—whether they participated in Birthright Israel, had taken a Jewish studies course, or had in- or intermarried parents—had no association with feeling uncomfortable because of a hostile discourse.

At the same time, discomfort due to lack of knowledge was less of an issue for those respondents who had participated in a Birthright Israel trip, who had inmarried parents, or who had taken an Israel studies course. In contrast to these individual-level characteristics, neither the presence of an SJP group on campus, the campus' geographic location, nor the number of Birthright Israel applicants on campus had any impact on whether respondents at a given school felt less comfortable because they felt they did not know enough.

Figure 11: Connection to Israel



Note: "To what extent do you feel a connection to Israel?"



## Anti-Israel Hostility and Antisemitism in Context

The analyses presented above demonstrate the extent to which Jewish students experience harassment and perceive hostility toward Israel and Jews on their respective campuses. But it is important to put these issues in context in terms of other contentious issues on campus (e.g., race/diversity, sexual assault, costs of attendance).

Respondents were asked to list what they felt were the three most “pressing” issues on their campus. These results were coded and classified into a number of different general categories, which included issues related to “Jews” or “Israel” (these categories were not mutually exclusive and a given issue could be categorized as concerning both “Israel” and “Jews”).

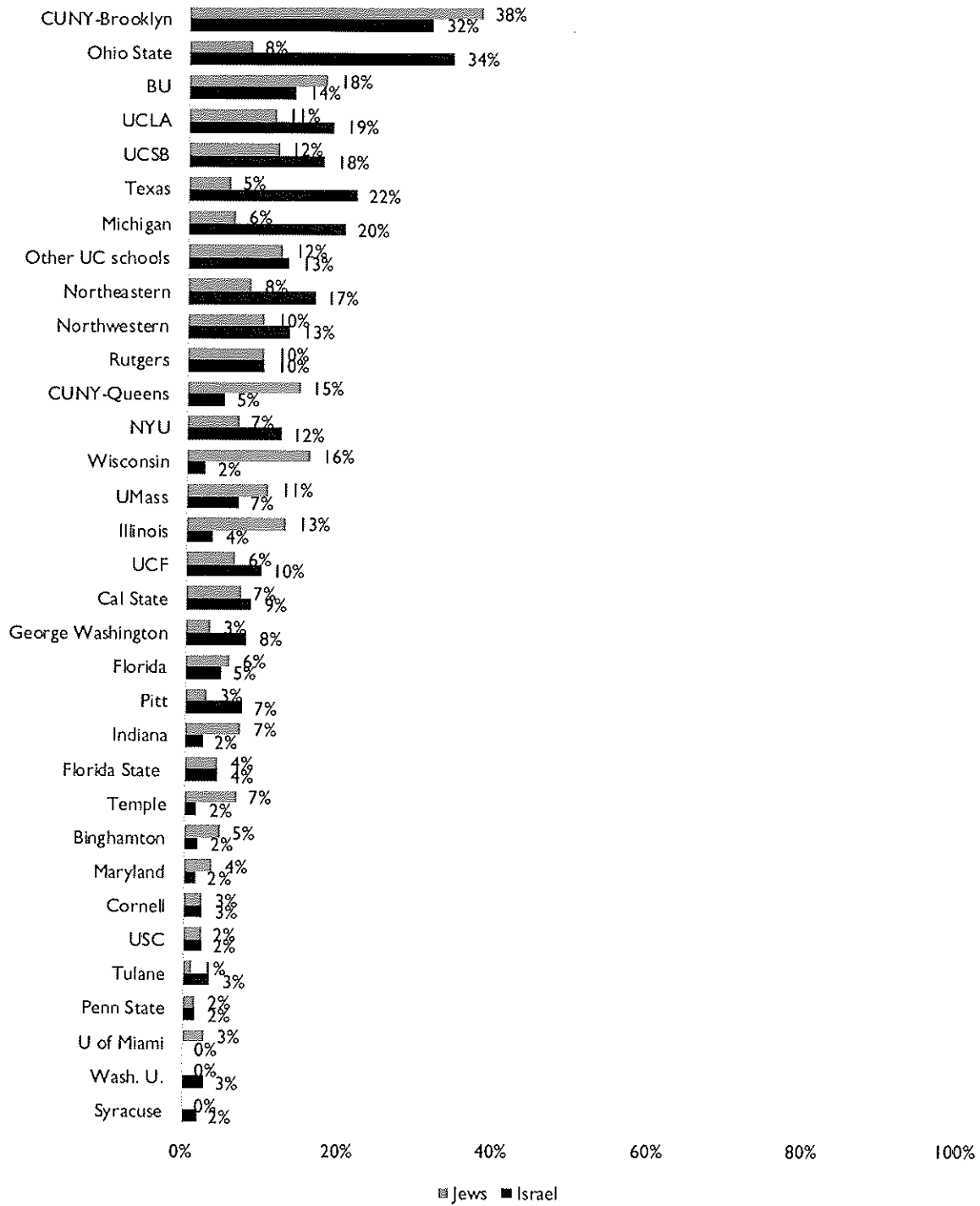
Some examples of pressing issues coded as related to Jews include: specific concerns such as “swastikas being painted on campus property,” “not having one centralized Jewish home for students,” or general mentions of “antisemitism.” Examples of pressing issues that were coded as relating to Israel include: “BDS,” “SJP,” “dialogue about the Israel/Palestinian conflict,” or simply mentions of “Israel” or “Palestine.” Figure 12 illustrates that, at most schools, fewer than 10% of Jewish students listed issues pertaining to either Jews or Israel as among the most pressing on campus. Many of campuses where

Jews and Israel were mentioned as pressing issues by a significant portion of respondents have been discussed in this report in terms of their level of hostility toward Jews or Israel: CUNY-Brooklyn, Texas, BU, UCLA, and UCSB. Jews and Israel were also pressing issues on other campuses where perceived hostility to Jews and Israel were lower, such as Ohio State.

Figure 13 shows the proportion of students who listed a number of pressing issues at their school. The figure is limited to the four schools where the largest proportion of students listed either Jews or Israel as a pressing issue.

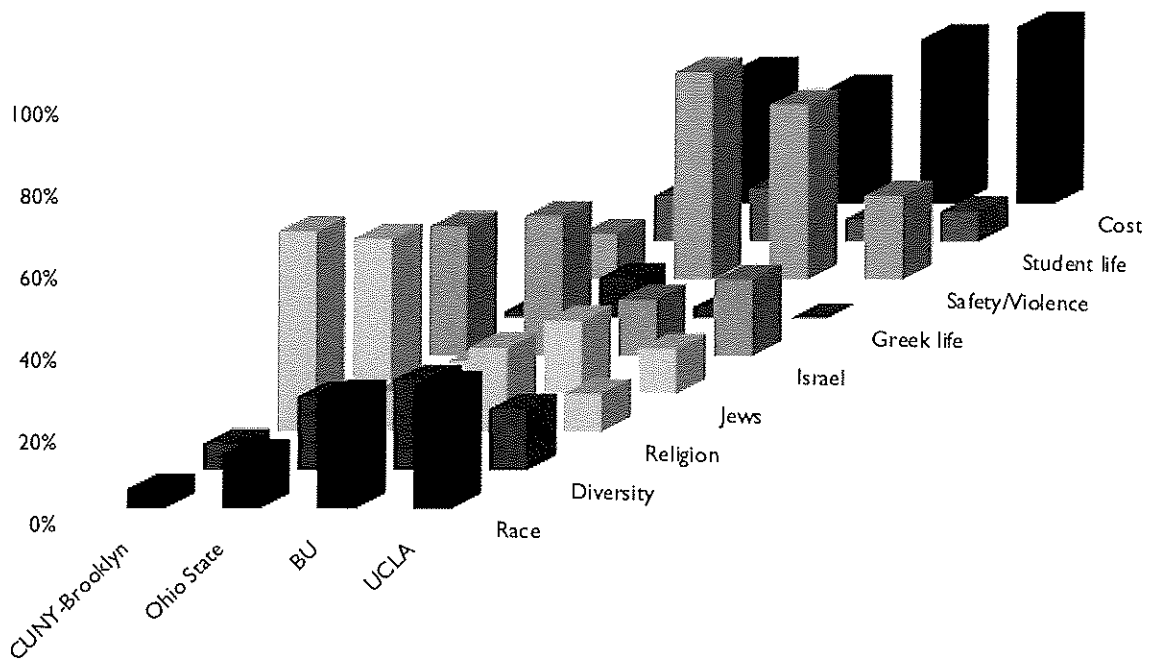
Cost is a pressing issue at all four schools. Safety, health, and violence (including sexual assault) were commonly mentioned issues at Ohio State and BU, but less so at CUNY-Brooklyn and UCLA. In contrast, race and diversity were frequently mentioned issues at BU and UCLA, but less so at Ohio State, and hardly mentioned at all at CUNY-Brooklyn (the only school where issues of Jews and religion were more pressing than issues of cost or safety). Greek life was rarely mentioned as a pressing issue at any of these four schools, with the exception of Ohio State. Logistical aspects of student life (including parking, food, housing, and traffic) were only occasionally mentioned.

Figure 12: Percent who indicated that Israel or Jewish-related topics were a pressing issue



Note: "In your opinion, what are the three most pressing issues at {school} right now?" Coded responses.

Figure 13: Most pressing issues (selected schools)



Note: "In your opinion, what are the three most pressing issues at {school} right now?" Coded responses.





## Discussion

In a speech at the Righteous Among the Nations awards ceremony in January 2016, President Obama told the audience “Here, tonight, we must confront the reality that around the world, anti-Semitism is on the rise. We cannot deny it. ...when Jewish centers are targeted from Mumbai to Overland Park, Kansas; when swastikas appear on college campuses—when we see all that and more, we must not be silent” (The White House, 2016). The results of the present study suggest that the reality described by the President is a fact of life for Jewish students on campuses in the United States, but it is far from universal. Furthermore, the current situation is considerably more complex than current public discourse suggests, not only with respect to the prevalence, but also the nature of the problem and its impact.

The key finding of the present study is that, in terms of hostility to Israel and antisemitism, university campuses are quite different from one another. Some campuses, such as CUNY-Brooklyn, Northwestern, and many of the schools in the University of California system, are “hotspots” where the majority of Jewish students perceive a hostile environment toward Israel, and over one quarter perceive a general environment of hostility toward Jews on their campus. On these campuses about three in four students report hearing hostile remarks toward Israel and over 20% of students report being blamed for Israel’s actions because they are Jewish. In addition, around one third of students report witnessing some form of antisemitic harassment, often Israel related. On these campuses, it appears that the high rates of antisemitic harassment

and hostility are largely driven by hostility toward Israel. In fact, one of the strongest predictors of perceiving a hostile climate toward both Israel and Jews is the presence of an active Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) group on campus.

At the same time, hostility toward Israel does not inevitably translate to hostility toward Jews. At NYU, for example, perceptions of hostility to Israel are relatively high, but unlike at the schools discussed above, Jewish students do not perceive this campus to have a hostile environment toward Jews, and reports of antisemitic harassment are rare. More generally, Jewish students at highly selective schools tend to see their campuses as having a hostile environment toward Israel but not necessarily as hostile toward Jews.

There are also other campuses, including Wisconsin, Rutgers, and Illinois, where hostility toward Jews and antisemitic harassment are relatively high, but do not seem to be highly connected to criticism of Israel. At these schools a quarter or more of Jewish students perceived a hostile environment toward Jews, and as many as one third have witnessed antisemitic harassment. Yet, perceived hostility to Israel is closer to the average level of all the schools included in the study. Less than a quarter of students report being blamed for Israel’s actions, and the antisemitic incidents witnessed or experienced by students are less likely to involve Israel. At these schools, more traditional antisemitic stereotypes and tropes, rather than criticism of Israel’s politics, seem to be driving the perceived hostility toward Jews.

Finally, there are many schools where antisemitism and hostility to Israel are negligible. Respondents at several large private universities, including U of Miami, Wash U, and Syracuse perceive very little hostility toward Israel, and virtually all of these respondents disagree that there is a hostile environment toward Jews. Antisemitic harassment on these campuses is likewise rare. Overall, the relative ordering of schools with respect to perceived hostility (e.g., the finding that a greater portion of students perceive a hostile climate at CUNY-Brooklyn than at CUNY-Queens) is consistent with data reported by other sources (AMCHA Initiative, n.d.). Yet, it is important to note that even at schools where hostility toward Jews and Israel are high, this does not necessarily dominate the lives of Jewish students. Even on campuses with the highest levels of hostility toward Jews, Jewish respondents still tend to consider concerns over race and diversity, cost, student life, and safety and violence more “pressing” campus issues than Israel or Jews.

The findings of this study indicate that, even when Jewish students experience antisemitism and hostility toward Israel, their connection to Israel remains strong. Neither the presence of anti-Israel groups on campus, nor being on a campus which is generally perceived as having a hostile environment to Israel, are related to the strength of students’ connection to Israel. In addition, as we found in our 2015 study (Saxe et al., 2015), analyses indicate that more Jewishly engaged students, including those who are more closely connected to Israel, are the most likely to perceive hostility toward Jews and Israel on their campus.

Connection to Israel notwithstanding, students often feel silenced in debates about this topic. This study found that a significant proportion of Jewish students feel uncomfortable expressing their opinions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Discomfort discussing Israel because of the hostility of the discourse occurs more frequently at schools that are notable for pervasive perceptions of anti-Israel sentiment, including CUNY-Brooklyn, NYU, and the UC campuses. Discomfort talking about Israel is also closely related to the presence of an SJP group on campus—suggesting that the rhetoric deployed by such groups often causes students to withdraw from discussions.

Not all “silencing” is driven by the hostility of the discourse about Israel. Regardless of which school they attend and how much anti-Israel sentiment they perceive, a significant minority of Jewish undergraduates are uncomfortable expressing their opinions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict due to their lack of knowledge. Thus, the key to drawing these students back into a dialogue may not be efforts aimed at combatting antisemitism or anti-Israel hostility on campus directly, but rather educational experiences, such as Jewish and Israel studies courses or authentic experiences of Israel.

Unlike anti-Israel hostility and antisemitism, which vary dramatically across campuses, lack of knowledge about Israel is a more consistent issue, present to some extent on all of the schools we studied. Since colleges and universities are, at their core, educational institutions, tapping into the core mission of the college experience presents an opportunity

for “top-down” interventions that have potential for making a difference. There is already a vibrant discussion among Jewish educators about how to enhance the understanding of Israel (see Horowitz, 2012; Kopelowitz & Grant, 2012; Zakai, 2014). Many of these efforts aim to create a balance between building factual knowledge, helping students engage with the complexity of the issues, and fostering students’ emotional attachment to Israel. Although educational programming will not obviate difficult discussions or hostile interactions, it can nevertheless bolster students’ understanding of the issues and provide a sense of collective solidarity.

In our view, educational strategies have not gotten the attention they deserve, as public discussion has focused on legislative remedies and ways to respond to incidents of antisemitic and anti-Israel hostility. Both California and New York have recently enacted laws with respect to BDS (NY State Assembly, A09036, California State Assembly, AB-2844). Although both sets of laws make important statements, they do not address the

need for more robust education about Israel. Particularly because campuses have become a focal point for anti-Israel and antisemitic activity, it is essential to provide an academic response.

The complex picture painted by this study not only suggests a different policy emphasis, but also reinforces the importance of systematic research to assess the prevalence of antisemitic and anti-Israel environments on campuses and their impact on Jewish students. Future research exploring antisemitism and anti-Israel hostility on US campuses should focus on understanding the dynamics of hostility as they are reflected on different campuses and experienced by both Jewish and non-Jewish students. Although there may be some general best practices for developing policy responses across campuses, efforts to address these issues will need to examine each campus’ particular manifestation of antisemitic and/or anti-Israel hostility in the context of the school’s unique blend of students, cultural and political climates, and local concerns.



## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Birthright Israel is a free, 10-day trip to Israel for Jewish young adults ages 18 to 26 that aims to strengthen Jewish identity, Jewish peoplehood, and connection to Israel among Jews around the world (Saxe & Chazan, 2008). The program was launched in 1999 and is funded by a coalition of private donors, Jewish organizations, and the Israeli government. As of summer 2016, more than 500,000 Jewish young adults from around the world have participated (<http://www.birthrightisrael.com/about-us>).

<sup>2</sup>There is a notable exception to the restrictions discussed above. In this report multi-level, random-effects regression models are used to explore the relationship between individual- and school-level factors on individual perceptions of hostility to Israel or Jews, comfort expressing views on Israel, connection to Israel, and involvement with Hillel. Because these models are able to correctly account for the clustering of respondents within schools, and the varying sample sizes of different schools, respondents from all 50 schools are included in these models, and schools in the Cal state and University of California system are not grouped together but considered as separate schools.

<sup>3</sup>A CMJS researcher looked for online presence of SJP chapters at each of the universities included in this study. This included, but was not limited to, Facebook pages and Twitter accounts.

<sup>4</sup>See Tables 2-5 in the Appendix.

<sup>5</sup>See Table B4 in Technical Appendix B for full results of random effects ordered logistic regression models on perceiving a hostile environment toward Jews and Israel among students in the Cal State system, as a function of school.

<sup>6</sup>See Table B5 in Technical Appendix B for full results of random effects ordered logistic regression models on perceiving a hostile environment toward Jews and Israel among students in the “Other UC” schools, as a function of school.

<sup>7</sup>See Table B6 in Technical Appendix B for full results of a random effects ordered logistic regression model of connection to Israel.

<sup>8</sup>See Table B7 in Technical Appendix B for full results of random effects ordered logistic regression models of feeling uncomfortable expression an opinion about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict due to lack of knowledge or perceived hostility of the discourse.



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## Appendix

Table I: Characteristics of schools

	State	Status <sup>1</sup>	Total Undergrad Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Num. Jewish Undergrads <sup>2</sup>	% Jewish Undergrads	Active SJP Group	Anti-semitism Tracker <sup>3</sup>	Num. Resps
University of Southern California (USC)	CA	Private	18,740	2,000	11%	No	6	93
University of California - Los Angeles (UCLA)	CA	Public	19,574	2,500	13%	Yes	18	68
University of California - Santa Barbara (UCSB)	CA	Public	20,283	2,750	14%	Yes	8	77
Other University of California Schools (Other UC schools)	CA					--	--	157
<i>Berkeley</i>	CA	Public	27,126	2,500	9%	Yes	16	47
<i>Davis</i>	CA	Public	27,728	2,500	9%	Yes	12	39
<i>San Diego</i>	CA	Public	24,810	550	2%	Yes	4	44
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	CA	Public	16,277	1,600	10%	Yes	16	27
California State University (Cal State)	CA					--	--	83
<i>California State University - Chico</i>	CA	Public	16,127	500	3%	No	--	15
<i>California State University - Fullerton</i>	CA	Public	33,144	1,000	3%	Yes	3	14
<i>California State University - Long Beach</i>	CA	Public	31,523	1,000	3%	Yes	1	13
<i>California State University - Northridge</i>	CA	Public	35,616	3,500	10%	No	1	41
University of Miami (U of Miami)	FL	Private	27,056	5,800	21%	No	0	90
Florida State University	FL	Public	32,948	3,220	10%	Yes	3	88
University of Florida	FL	Public	32,008	6,000	19%	Yes	10	211
University of Central Florida	FL	Public	52,532	6,000	11%	Yes	4	93
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Illinois)	IL	Public	32,959	3,000	9%	Yes	12	95
Northwestern University (Northwestern)	IL	Private	9,177	1,400	15%	Yes	25	68
Indiana University Bloomington (Indiana)	IN	Public	36,419	4,200	12%	No	2	94
Tulane University (Tulane)	LA	Private	8,353	2,250	27%	No	0	101
Northeastern University (Northeastern)	MA	Private	17,400	1,000	6%	Yes	15	135
University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMass)	MA	Public	22,252	2,500	11%	Yes	15	124
Boston University (BU)	MA	Private	18,017	5,000	28%	Yes	14	80
University of Maryland, College Park (Maryland)	MD	Public	27,056	5,800	21%	Yes	7	209
University of Michigan (Michigan)	MI	Public	28,395	15,230	54%	Yes	12	157
Washington University in St. Louis (Wash. U.)	MO	Private	7,401	1,700	23%	No	2	91

Table I: Characteristics of schools (con't)

	State	Status <sup>1</sup>	Total Undergrad Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Num. Jewish Undergrads <sup>2</sup>	% Jewish Undergrads	Active SJP Group	Anti-semitism Tracker <sup>3</sup>	Num. Resps
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (Rutgers)	NJ	Public	34,544	6,400	19%	Yes	11	159
Binghamton University (Binghamton)	NY	Public	13,412	3,500	26%	Yes	3	123
Cornell University (Cornell)	NY	Private	14,453	3,000	21%	Yes	8	94
New York University (NYU)	NY	Private	24,985	6,000	24%	Yes	14	90
Syracuse University (Syracuse)	NY	Private	15,224	2,500	16%	No	1	66
City University of New York - Brooklyn College (CUNY - Brooklyn)	NY	Public	14,115	3,275	23%	Yes	6	80
City University of New York - Queens College (CUNY - Queens)	NY	Public	15,773	4,000	25%	No	0	72
Ohio State University (Ohio State)	OH	Public	44,741	2,500	6%	Yes	9	79
Pennsylvania State University (Penn State)	PA	Public	40,541	4,000	10%	Yes	1	151
University of Pittsburgh (Pitt)	PA	Public	18,757	1,700	9%	No	1	89
Temple University (Temple)	PA	Public	28,408	1,750	6%	No	6	65
University of Texas at Austin (Texas)	TX	Public	39,523	3,500	9%	Yes	8	85
George Washington University (George Washington)	DC	Private	10,740	3,000	28%	Yes	3	100
University of Wisconsin-Madison (Wisconsin)	WI	Public	31,289	4,200	13%	Yes	9	86
Not Reported in Figures								
University of Arizona	AZ	Public	32,987	3,000	9%	Yes	4	49
University of Colorado – Boulder	CO	Public	26,426	2,000	8%	No	2	50
University of Delaware	DE	Public	18,141	2,000	11%	Yes	5	64
Florida Atlantic University	FL	Public	25,209	2,400	10%	No	2	40
Florida Gulf Coast University	FL	Public	8,100	80	1%	No	--	11
University of Iowa	IA	Public	23,357	600	3%	No	1	32
Purdue University	IN	Public	29,497	525	2%	Yes	1	25
Michigan State University	MI	Public	38,786	3,500	9%	Yes	--	52
Princeton University	NJ	Private	5,402	2,736	51%	Yes	9	24
Columbia University*	NY	Private	8,860	1,800	20%	Yes	29	52
Brown University	RI	Private	6,548	1,000	15%	Yes	14	52

1 US World News and Report; 2 Hillel International (n.d.); 3 AMCHA Initiative (n.d.)

\* Columbia University is discussed in a box on page 25

Table 2. Percent of students hearing “Jews have too much power” frequently or all the time

	# of schools	Schools
20% and higher	0	
15 to less than 20%	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYU</li> <li>• UCLA</li> </ul>
10 to less than 15%	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cornell</li> <li>• George Washington</li> <li>• Rutgers</li> <li>• BU</li> </ul>
5 to less than 10%	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binghamton</li> <li>• Illinois</li> <li>• UCF</li> <li>• USC</li> <li>• Pitt</li> <li>• Wisconsin</li> <li>• Tulane</li> <li>• Cal State</li> <li>• Florida</li> <li>• Other UC</li> <li>• Penn State</li> <li>• Florida State</li> <li>• CUNY – Queens</li> <li>• Northwestern</li> <li>• Indiana</li> <li>• Ohio State</li> <li>• Michigan</li> <li>• Texas</li> <li>• CUNY – Brooklyn</li> <li>• UCSB</li> </ul>
Less than 5%	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miami</li> <li>• UMass</li> <li>• Syracuse</li> <li>• Maryland</li> <li>• Washington University</li> <li>• Northeastern</li> </ul>

Table 3. Percent of students hearing “Jews exploit the Holocaust” frequently or all the time

	# of schools	Schools
20% and higher	0	
15 to less than 20%	0	
10 to less than 15%	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UCLA</li> <li>• BU</li> </ul>
5 to less than 10%	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida State</li> <li>• Texas</li> <li>• Wisconsin</li> <li>• Michigan</li> <li>• Pittsburgh</li> <li>• Northwestern</li> <li>• Cal State</li> <li>• George Washington</li> <li>• Other US</li> <li>• NYU</li> <li>• CUNY-Brooklyn</li> <li>• UCSB</li> <li>• Rutgers</li> </ul>
Less than 5%	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syracuse</li> <li>• Binghamton</li> <li>• Cornell</li> <li>• UCF</li> <li>• Washington University</li> <li>• Ohio State</li> <li>• Illinois</li> <li>• Indiana</li> <li>• Miami</li> <li>• Maryland</li> <li>• UMass Amherst</li> <li>• Florida</li> <li>• Tulane</li> <li>• Temple</li> <li>• USC</li> <li>• Penn State</li> <li>• Northeastern</li> <li>• CUNY-Queens</li> </ul>

Table 4. Percent of students hearing "Israel behaves like Nazis" frequently or all the time

	# of schools	Schools
20% and higher	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CUNY-Brooklyn</li> <li>• BU</li> <li>• UCLA</li> <li>• Northwestern</li> <li>• Other UC</li> </ul>
15 to less than 20%	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rutgers</li> <li>• Cal State</li> <li>• Texas</li> <li>• UCSB</li> </ul>
10 to less than 15%	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UMass Amherst</li> <li>• NYU</li> <li>• Penn State</li> <li>• Ohio State</li> <li>• Michigan</li> </ul>
5 to less than 10%	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida</li> <li>• UCF</li> <li>• Cornell</li> <li>• Indiana</li> <li>• USC</li> <li>• Binghamton</li> <li>• Washington University</li> <li>• Pittsburgh</li> <li>• Illinois</li> <li>• Maryland</li> <li>• Temple</li> <li>• Florida State</li> <li>• Wisconsin</li> <li>• Northeastern</li> <li>• George Washington</li> </ul>
Less than 5%	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syracuse</li> <li>• Tulane</li> <li>• CUNY - Queens</li> <li>• Miami</li> </ul>

Table 5. Percent of students hearing "Jews are more loyal to Israel" frequently or all the time

	# of schools	Schools
20% and higher	0	
15 to less than 20%	0	
10 to less than 15%	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BU</li> <li>• Cal State</li> <li>• UCLA</li> <li>• CUNY-Brooklyn</li> </ul>
5 to less than 10%	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temple</li> <li>• Northeastern</li> <li>• Illinois</li> <li>• USC</li> <li>• Florida State</li> <li>• Other UC</li> <li>• Tulane</li> <li>• George Washington</li> <li>• CUNY-Queens</li> <li>• NYU</li> <li>• UCSB</li> <li>• Binghamton</li> <li>• Rutgers</li> </ul>
Less than 5%	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington University</li> <li>• UMass Amherst</li> <li>• Indiana</li> <li>• Miami</li> <li>• Northwestern</li> <li>• Syracuse</li> <li>• Maryland</li> <li>• Cornell</li> <li>• Wisconsin</li> <li>• Florida</li> <li>• Penn State</li> <li>• Pittsburgh</li> <li>• Texas</li> <li>• Michigan</li> <li>• Ohio State</li> <li>• UCF</li> </ul>

The Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) develops and conducts quantitative studies of ethnicity and religion in the United States, with a particular focus on Jewish life. SSRI is a component of the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University.

The Cohen Center is a multi-disciplinary research institute dedicated to the study of American Jewry and issues related to contemporary Jewish life.

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Brandeis University



Maurice and Marilyn Cohen  
Center for Modern Jewish Studies

# NSJ

# NATIONAL STUDENTS FOR JUSTICE IN PALESTINE

## Antisemitism, Violent Extremism and the Threat to North American Universities

*Three Words A day To Live By*  
**BLAME THE JEWS**  
*#Hitler*

SJP member, University of Texas at Dallas

*I hope all of you have sweet dreams*  
of **SLAUGHTERING** Zionists

SJP member, San Diego State University

**ISRAEL the next NAZI GERMANY,**  
*established 1948*

SJP chapter, Florida Atlantic University

*May Allah not help them*  
*and burn them in the hell fire..*  
**LET THE JEWS BURN SILENTLY**

SJP member, New York University

**CHARLES ASHER SMALL  
DAVID PATTERSON  
GLEN FEDER**

**2019**

Antisemitism, Violent Extremism  
and the Threat to North American Universities:

# The Contextualization of the National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP)

October 2019

**Charles Asher Small**

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# Foreword

Justice is an end for which all people strive, and the Palestinian people deserves it no less than any other. Yet no understanding of justice is worth the name if, in advancing the aims of one group, it disallows the legitimate cause of another. Thus, when an organization denies Israel's right to exist as a Jewish and democratic state; when it demonizes Israel by comparing the Jewish state to Nazi Germany or South African apartheid; and when in making demands of Israel it applies double-standards that are not applied to any other country in the world, this organization is not seeking justice. Rather, it is promoting antisemitism, plain and simple.

The reason for this is that demonization, delegitimization, and double standards against Jews were the main tools of antisemites for thousands of years. Now, they are being applied to the Jewish collective in the State of Israel.

Indeed, after ongoing debates, the international community has agreed upon a set of criteria for determining when criticism of Israel is antisemitic. Applying these criteria, the following report analyzes the officially proclaimed aims of Students for Justice in Palestine, and the views of its central figures, and unmasks them as fundamentally antisemitic – in nature. The findings herein can certainly be used by those on campuses seeking to combat the pernicious influence of this group. More than that, I hope they will open the eyes of everyone who sincerely wants to better the world. The way to justice is, clearly, not through this organization.

Natan Sharansky, Jerusalem, Chair of ISGAP

# Main Findings

- National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP) was founded in 2010 at the US Social Forum's Palestine Program. The Forum was sponsored in part by the BDS National Committee (BNC), a coalition with multiple US-designated terror organizations, including Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP, founded in 1967 by George Habash as part of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement), the Popular Front – General Command, and the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).
- Since its first convention, NSJP featured lectures, via live video, from convicted terrorists including Khader Adnan and Rasmia Odeh, and expressed support for terrorists on social media.
- NSJP, under its “Points of Unity” statement adopted in 2011, calls for “ending Israel’s occupation and colonization of all Arab lands,” by which it means ending Israel’s existence on any land, under any conditions. The “Points of Unity” statement also calls for millions of Palestinians to be allowed to move to Green Line Israel, again putting an end to Israel’s existence.
- NSJP leaders and official university chapters espouse blatant forms of antisemitism on social media and use the national conferences as a platform to propagate their discriminatory ideas.
- NSJP influences discourse on US and Canadian university campuses through 200 local affiliate chapters of Students for Justice for Palestine.

# The Context for the Study

## A Brief Introduction

This report is being released on the eve of the National Students for Justice in Palestine annual conference to be held at the University of Minnesota on November 1 to 3, 2019, steeped in antisemitic hate. NSJP poses a challenge to institutions of higher education to take a stand against hatred and prejudice. Would institutions of higher education endorse a conference by white supremacists on campus by using the claim of “academic freedom?” If not, why permit this sort of racist and antisemitic abuse? This report examines the ideology of Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) and its antisemitic roots, as defined by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA): “Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.” The report will also show the SJP’s connections to violence and terror.

Contemporary antisemitism is on the rise globally. There are three main forms, or manifestations, of contemporary antisemitism(s); the radical Left, the radical racist and nationalist Right, and extreme political Islamism. Antisemitism comprises a core element of the ideological foundations of these three social movements. Universities in Western Europe and North America have become a frontline in the struggle against antisemitism, as campus politics and academic discourse becomes more problematic in the dominant gaze of Jewish people, Zionism, and the State of Israel. It is in this vital institution at this historical juncture, in which future citizens are formed and democratic principles safeguarded, that a nefarious ideological and political alliance is being forged. Universities, with a tradition of liberal thought, are now being challenged by a radicalism that presents itself as “progressive,” based on notions of a postmodern anticolonial philosophical moment. Political Islam has adopted the rhetoric of progressivism on Western university campuses – opposed to colonialism and its legacy – and is meeting with success in creating a “red-green” alliance with often unsuspecting “academic progressives.” Few students and faculty who espouse sympathy for the red-green alliance with its rhetoric of human rights are well read in the real agenda of political Islam. Of these, even fewer have an understanding of the student organizations or intellectuals that espouse the delegitimization of Israel, Zionism, and Jewish peoplehood.

This report uncovers aspects of the political and ideological warfare that is taking place at universities and examines a key source of antisemitism and anti-democratic politics. This report comes at a time when there is a growing pressure to silence not only students and faculty who are “openly identifiable” as Israelis and Zionists – but also those identifiable as

Jewish members of the university and their allies. Open and blatant antisemitism is becoming normalized at universities through the United States and Canada. Those who simply research or speak out against antisemitism, within the university context, are becoming a target of a campaign to marginalize and silence them.<sup>1</sup>

On April 4, 2019, the New York University chapter of Students for Justice in Palestine was selected to receive NYU's President's Service Award, an annual award given out "to recognize students and student organizations that have positively impacted the NYU community..." NYU announced in an email to SJP.<sup>2</sup>

Did SJP achieve this distinction by staging an annual Israel Apartheid Week or by denouncing the "Zionist entity" and its supporters as racist, colonialist, imperialist, and illegitimate? Just as the existence of the Jewish people was once deemed illegal by racists, so now is the existence of the Jewish State considered illegal – within the acceptable discourse on campus and in the classroom. Where will this lead? To a peaceful solution in the Middle East or to the importation of hatred?

A week after NYU bestowed this "honor," Omar Barghouti, the co-founder of the Boycott, Divest and Sanctions (BDS) Movement, a movement that has the endorsement of National SJP and all of its chapters across the US and Canada, was barred from entering the United States as he tried to board a flight to New York. The reason Barghouti was denied entry to the US was not because he advocates for BDS or for Israel's destruction. This was not an issue of freedom of expression. He was barred due to the fact that the group Barghouti founded and directs includes five US-designated terrorist organizations in its membership, including Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.<sup>3</sup> Barghouti, who consistently incites antisemitism and supports Jihadist terrorism, was intending to speak at several venues, including NYU as a guest of SJP, the recipient of NYU's President's Service Award.

It is apparent in this report that SJP is steeped in an ideology that has roots in racist and antisemitic extremism. It has in recent years become tolerated and overlooked by university administrations as part of the landscape across the US and Canada. In fact, in 2005 the NSJP developed guidelines, entitled the "Points of Unity" which is the basis for the BDS movement led by the Student for Justice in Palestine. The statement was adopted by NSJP at its conference in 2011 at Columbia University.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://forward.com/opinion/433082/i-was-protested-at-bard-college-for-being-a-jew/>

<sup>2</sup> Lachlan Hyatt, "NYU Students for Justice in Palestine Receives Service Award from President Hamilton," *Washington Square News*, April 10, 2019, <https://nyunews.com/news/2019/04/10/president-service-award-palestine-israel-divest/>.

<sup>3</sup> Noah Pollak, in "Support for Terrorism, Not Ideas, Kept Omar Barghouti Out of the U.S.," *Mosaic*, April 18, 2019, <https://mosaicmagazine.com/picks/israel-zionism/2019/04/support-for-terrorism-not-ideas-kept-omar-barghouti-out-of-the-u-s/>.

The guidelines form the principles that all SJP chapters must adhere to.<sup>4</sup>

It calls for:

1. “ending Israel’s occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the Wall;”
2. “recognizing the fundamental rights of the Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality;” and
3. “respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties as stipulated in UN Resolution 194.”<sup>5</sup>

In other words the NSJP advocates the elimination of the State of Israel, and the ending of any form of Jewish self-determination in any part of the ancient Jewish homeland. This report examines how this mission is justified politically and ideologically, that uses antisemitism and other forms of insidious anti-democratic ideologies for the basis of this eliminationist and hate-filled project, which now takes place on university campuses throughout the United States and Canada.

In a study by Shiri Moshe, she writes:

*The Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs published a report asserting that SJP seeks ‘to isolate, demonize, and ultimately destroy’ Israel with the help of terror-linked financial and ideological supporters. The report also listed multiple instances of American Jewish students being targeted for ‘anti-Semitic vandalism, verbal attacks, and outright violence’ by SJP members, and pointed to studies conducted by Brandeis University and the monitoring group AMCHA Initiative, which ‘found a correlation between the presence of SJP and a rise in campus anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism.’<sup>6</sup>*

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<sup>4</sup> National SJP, “Points of Unity,” <https://www.nationalsjp.org/>, accessed 08/19

<sup>5</sup> National SJP, “Points of Unity,” accessed 08/19.

<sup>6</sup> Shiri Moshe, “News Report Shows National SJP Leaders Advocating Violence, Expressing Support for Palestinian Terrorism,” *Algemeiner*, January 4, 2018, <https://www.algemeiner.com/2018/01/04/watchdog-national-sjp-leaders-advocate-violence-express-support-for-palestinian-terrorism/>, accessed 10/19.

**The context**, therefore, for this study is changing and encompasses a process of the legitimization of NSJP, which now includes more than 200 SJP chapters throughout North American universities. While antisemitism that has found violent expression over the past year in Pittsburgh and in a San Diego suburb has not only become respectable on university campuses, it has been tacitly excused, its presence rationalized and even awarded, as at NYU. As this antisemitism becomes increasingly fashionable, even morally mandatory, we become increasingly blind to its evil. The growing acceptance of antisemitic positions taken by figures on the “so-called” Left such as Ilhan Omar, Rashida Tlaib, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Keith Ellison, Tamika Mallory, and others make the situation alarming. This form of antisemitism on the part of those claiming to be on the Left and progressive – and being aligned with radical Islamist antisemitism, in the red-green alliance – is rising.

It is also vital to note that nationalist and white racist antisemitism from the radical Right is also on the rise. It is becoming apparent that progressive and “intellectual” antisemitism is providing cover for the violent forms of nationalist antisemitism that is also increasing and possess a significant threat of violence. Therefore, we proceed in this study with a sense of urgency.

# The Historical Background for the Emergence of NSJP

To better understand the acceptance of National Students for Justice in Palestine and the nature of the organization, we must examine the historical development of its formation and its origins, as well as the fundamental principles and premise of its ideological worldview. Understanding who influenced the ideology of this student organization, and contextualizing its work and mission is central. For whom do they seek “justice?” And what is the nature of this “justice?”

NSJP seeks “justice” for the Palestinians. The Palestinian national movement is a political entity conceived originally by Yasser Arafat (1929 – 2004) with the formation of Fatah in 1959, then with the creation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964. With the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, PLO leaders Yasser Arafat and Marwan Barghouti founded the Palestinian National and Islamic Forces (PNIF), a consortium of Jihadist terrorist organizations, including Hamas.

Yasser Arafat, leader of Fatah and the PLO, obtained his ideological indoctrination from the Nazi collaborator and war criminal Haj Amin al-Husseini, who played a leading role in the formation of the Muslim SS killing units that operated in the Balkans during World War II.<sup>7</sup> Under the tutelage of al-Husseini, Arafat joined the Muslim Brotherhood in 1946 and received military training from other Nazi war criminals who found haven in Egypt after World War II and the Holocaust.<sup>8</sup> The Muslim Brotherhood’s agenda, as detailed by the most influential ideologue of the Muslim Brotherhood, Sayyid Qutb, includes the destruction of Israel.<sup>9</sup> The PLO’s defining mission also includes “the annihilation of the Zionist entity in all of its economic, political, military, and cultural manifestations.”<sup>10</sup>

In 1953, Arafat became Chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS) at the University of Cairo.<sup>11</sup> GUPS was a precursor to NSJP; in fact in 2001, Hatem Bazian renamed the GUPS chapter at the University of California, Berkeley, as SJP Berkeley. Bazian

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<sup>7</sup> For a full account of Haj Amin al-Husseini and his ties to the PLO, see David Patterson, *A Genealogy of Evil: Anti-Semitism from Nazism to Islamic Jihad* (Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 2010), Chapters 2 and 7.

<sup>8</sup> Matthias Küntzel, *Jihad and Jew-Hatred: Islamism, Nazism and the Roots of 9/11*, trans. Colin Meade (New York: Telos Press, 2007), p. 114.

<sup>9</sup> Sayyid Qutb, “Our Struggle with the Jews” in Nettler, Ronald L. *Past Trials and Present Tribulations: A Muslim Fundamentalist’s View of the Jews, Studies in Antisemitism* (Oxford, Eng.: Pergamon, 1987), pp. 86–87.

<sup>10</sup> Barry Rubin, *Revolution Until Victory?: The Politics and History of the PLO* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1994), p. 22.

<sup>11</sup> Said K. Aburish, *Arafat: From Defender to Dictator* (London: Bloomsbury, 1999), pp. 23-24.



understood that GUPS's open Muslim Brotherhood support and identification with it prevented large-scale student recruitment and impeded its development. Bazian branded SJP as a human rights organization defending Palestinians.

Currently, SJP has a partnership with the Muslim Students Association (MSA), and organizes events such as "Israel Apartheid Week" – a week of often virulent anti-Israel and antisemitic events. These activities have spread to at least fifty-five cities worldwide and universities and college campuses. While MSA advocates an Islamist agenda in keeping with that of the Muslim Brotherhood,<sup>12</sup> SJP appeals to a larger network of so-called "leftist" individuals and organizations to push its political agenda under the guise of progressivism and human rights. Both organizations use classic Muslim Brotherhood methods of mastering the art of "coalitions from within" and temporary alliances. Working with the Muslim Brotherhood and its offshoots, such as Hamas, the SJP share common goals, namely the destruction of the Jewish State. The NSJP supports this ultimate aim: one cannot endorse a movement without endorsing the aim of the movement.

According to an investigative study by Shiri Moshe (2018), Mohammed Nabulsi, an organizer for NSJP 2017 (featured below in the report) "wrote in August 2015 that activists with the boycott, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) movement should 'support Palestinian resistance groups ... such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Hamas and Palestine Islamic Jihad.'"<sup>13</sup> In an article posted on the website *Campus Unmasked*, Rob Shimshock writes that Samer Alhato, a student at Saint Xavier University and workshop leader at the 2017 NSJP (also featured below), tweeted, "'Barack Obama, shut up about gay marriage and go kill all the Jews.' He's also made no secret that he's a fan of terrorist group Hamas, saying 'YES I SUPPORT HAMAS!' and 'Hamas promotes peace.'"<sup>14</sup>

Hamas, a militant Palestinian wing of the Muslim Brotherhood, shares the ideology of political Islamism and the goal of Israel's destruction. In a Palestinian television broadcast in 2000, for example, in keeping with the ideology of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, which Hamas adopted as a proof text,<sup>15</sup> Ahmed Yassin, founder of Hamas, stated: "None of the Jews refrain from committing any possible evil.... They are the ones who must be butchered and

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<sup>12</sup> For a thorough account of the origins and essence of the Muslim Brotherhood, see Patterson, *A Genealogy of Evil*, Chapter 4.

<sup>13</sup> Shiri Moshe, "News Report Shows National SJP Leaders Advocating Violence, Expressing Support for Palestinian Terrorism," *Algemeiner*, January 4, 2018, <https://www.algemeiner.com/2018/01/04/watchdog-national-sjp-leaders-advocate-violence-express-support-for-palestinian-terrorism/>, accessed 10/19

<sup>14</sup> Rob Shimshock, "Pro-Palestinian Students Support Hamas," January 12, 2018, <https://campusunmasked.com/2018/01/12/pro-palestinian-students-support-terrorism/>, accessed 10/19

<sup>15</sup> Bassam Tibi, 2015, "From Sayyid Qutb to Hamas: The Middle East Conflict and the Islamization of Antisemitism," *Yale Papers: Antisemitism in Comparative Perspective*, ISGAP, New York.

killed, as Allah the Almighty said.”<sup>16</sup> Yassin espoused the invidious view that the Jews are “The dirtiest and meanest of all races, defiling the most sanctified and honored spot on earth,” making “no distinctions between Jews, Zionists, and Israelis.”<sup>17</sup>

NSJP echoes Hamas in its use of antisemitism and anti-Zionism. However, this is taking place on university campuses throughout North America. NSJP members engage in propaganda campaigns calculated to incite hatred against Jewish people in general, and Jewish students in particular. This antisemitism runs throughout NSJP materials, including its social media such as YouTube videos from SJP chapters in universities. NSJP’s activity on college campuses focuses on students and even faculty to spread influence. As its Charter states: “It is necessary that scientists, educators and teachers, information and media people, as well as the educated masses, especially the youth and sheikhs of the Islamic movements, take part in the operation of awakening.” NSJP’s antisemitic activism, promoted not by under-educated individuals, but rather by some of society’s most educated elites, is what makes NSJP a threat to university life and basic notions of a social contract.

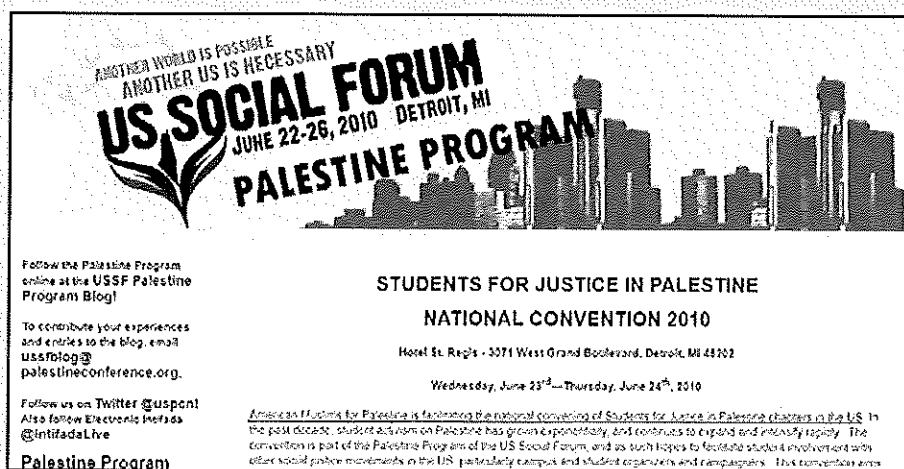
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<sup>16</sup> “PA TV Broadcasts Call for Killing Jews and Americans,” October 13, 2000, MEMRI, <http://www.memri.org/bin/articles.cgi?Area=sd&ID=SP13800>.

<sup>17</sup> Ziad Abu-Amr, *Islamic Fundamentalism in the West Bank and Gaza: Muslim Brotherhood and Islamic Jihad* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994), p. 26.

# The Founding of National Students for Justice in Palestine

In June 2010, the US Palestinian Community Network (USPCN), a grassroots organization created to promote the demonization and delegitimization of the Jewish State, organized the Palestine Program at the US Social Forum.<sup>18</sup> The Forum provided the backdrop and venue for the American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) to found the NSJP.<sup>19</sup> The US Social Forum Palestine Program included an AMP call to establish SJP National and provided AMP's phone number as the contact.



Another world is possible  
Another US is necessary

## US SOCIAL FORUM

JUNE 22-26, 2010 DETROIT, MI

### PALESTINE PROGRAM

Follow the Palestine Program online at the USSF Palestine Program Blog!

To contribute your experiences and entries to the blog, email [ussfblog@palestineconference.org](mailto:ussfblog@palestineconference.org).

Follow us on Twitter @uspcn! Also follow Electronic Intifada @intifadalive

**Students for Justice in Palestine  
National Convention 2010**

Hotel St. Regis - 3071 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, MI 48202

Wednesday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>—Thursday, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2010

*American Muslims for Palestine is facilitating the national convention of Students for Justice in Palestine chapters in the US. In the past decade, student activism on Palestine has grown exponentially and continues to expand and intensify rapidly. The convention is part of the Palestine Program of the US Social Forum, and as such hopes to facilitate student involvement with other social justice movements in the US, particularly campus and student organizers and campaigns. The convention aims*

**Palestine Program**

US Social Forum  
“SJP National Convention”

AMP calls on Students for Justice in Palestine chapters to come together as

# SJP NATIONAL

SJP National seeks to . . .

1. Unite the work for Palestine on campuses throughout the United States
2. Offer support to your SJP
3. Share resources, experience and knowledge
4. Help you organize events and find speakers
5. Help facilitate divestment campaigns on your campus

For more information, email [info@sjpgnational.org](mailto:info@sjpgnational.org) or call 708.598.4267 ext. 21

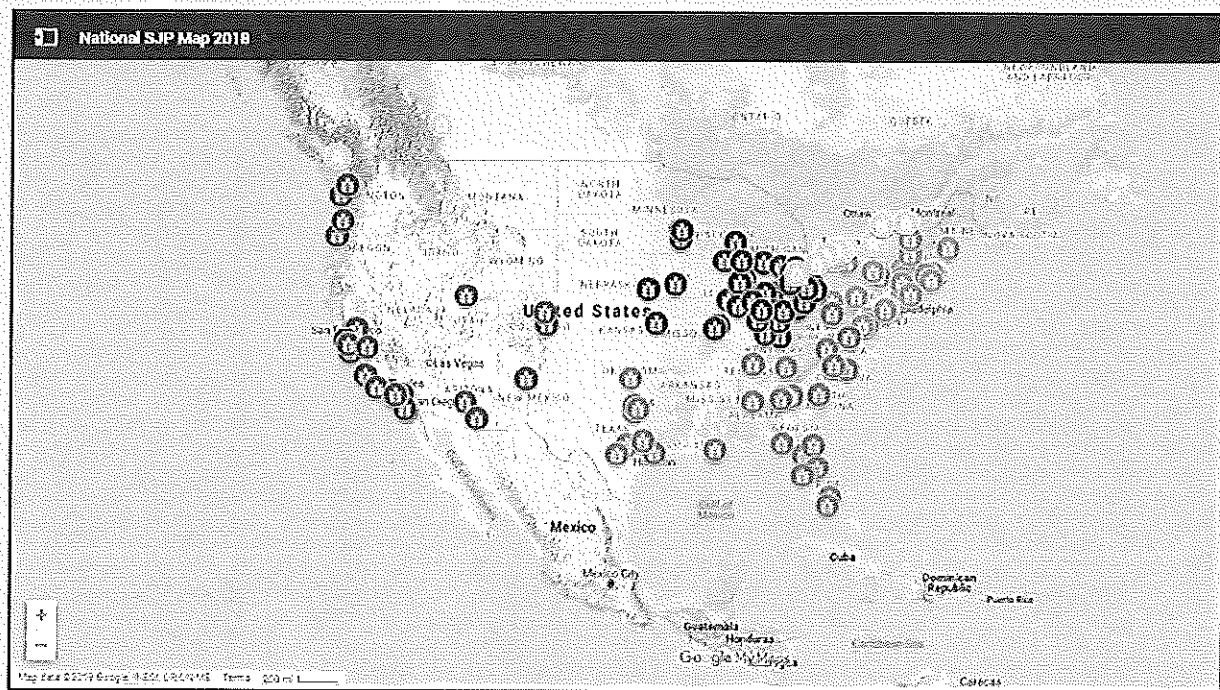
Palestine at the US Social  
Forum 2010  
Full Program

<sup>18</sup> US Social Forum, “Welcome to Palestine at the US Social Forum!” published 10/10/11, accessed 07/19.

<sup>19</sup> US Social Forum, “SJP National Convention,” published 12/21/11, <https://www.ussocialforum.net/>, accessed 06/19.

# NSJP and Palestinian Student Organizations on Campus

NSJP serves as a unifying umbrella organization for numerous Palestinian student organizations across the US and Canada, including most prominently Students for Justice in Palestine.<sup>20</sup> Composed of students, a national steering committee and recent graduates, it provides support and resources to more than 200 chapters.<sup>21</sup>



National SJP  
About-Interactive SJP Map

While individual chapters are autonomous, and some student organizations choose their own names, such as Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA), Students for Peace and Justice in Palestine (SPJP), Students For Palestine (SFP), Students United for Palestinian Equal Rights (SUPER), Students Allied for Freedom and Equality (SAFE), Palestine Solidarity Alliance (PSA), Palestine Solidarity Committee (PSC), Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR) and more, they all follow the “Points of Unity.”

<sup>20</sup> National SJP, “About,” <https://www.nationalsjp.org/>, accessed 08/19.

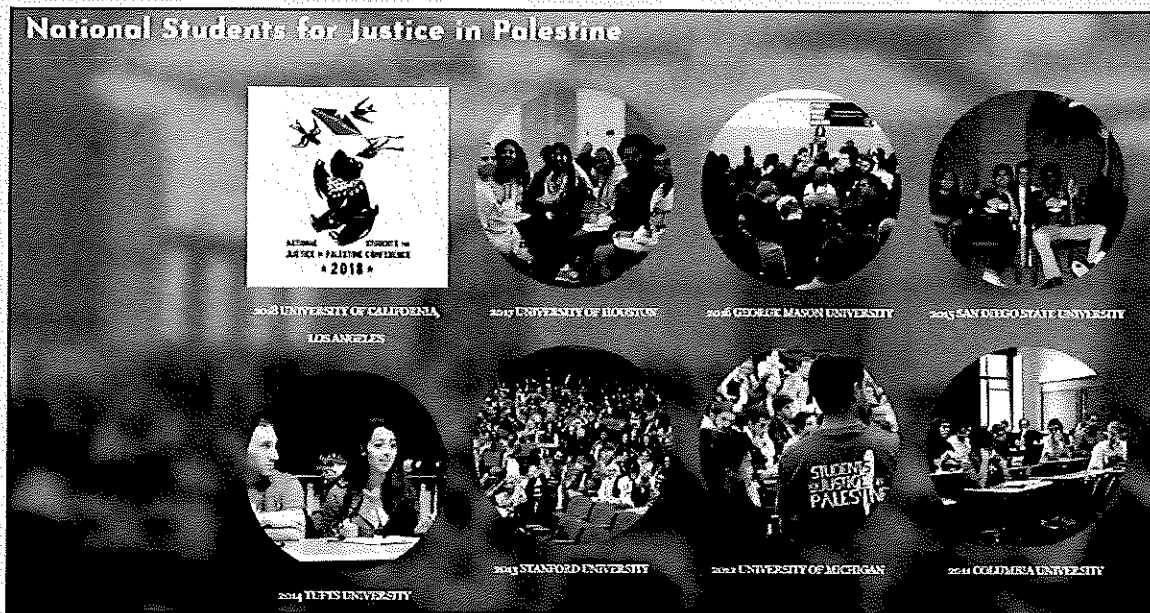
<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

The Points of Unity stems from the 2005 BDS call for guidelines that make up the BDS movement; the statement was adopted by NSJP at its conference in 2011 at Columbia University.<sup>22</sup>

It calls for:

4. “ending Israel’s occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the Wall;”
5. “recognizing the fundamental rights of the Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality;”  
and
6. “respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties as stipulated in UN Resolution 194.”<sup>23</sup>

NSJP leads the student groups’ agendas and actions by coordinating inter-campus events, planning national campaigns such as the “Right to Education Tour,” curating a national newsletter, assisting chapters with boycott and divestment resolutions, organizing media and press, connecting chapters and individuals with legal aid and, most important, planning the annual NSJP Conference.<sup>24</sup> The NSJP conference has taken place eight times, each year on a different campus, with the 2019 conference scheduled to take place on November 1-3 at the University of Minnesota.



## NSJP Conferences

<sup>22</sup> National SJP, “Points of Unity,” <https://www.nationalsjp.org/>, accessed 08/19

<sup>23</sup> National SJP, “Points of Unity,” accessed 08/19.

<sup>24</sup> National SJP, “About,” accessed 08/19.

The national conference encourages student organizers to attend skill-building and political development workshops and meet with fellow organizers; it also provides a platform through which the leaders of NSJP, prominent pro-Palestinian activists, and convicted terrorists can direct and influence students in the US from coast to coast. By providing a space for the promotion and dissemination of antisemitic ideas and tropes, as well as violent extremism, the conference allows the NSJP steering committee and NSJP's founders, AMP specifically, to control and radicalize the discourse on numerous college campuses.

This discourse often illustrates what Natan Sharansky refers to as the "3D Test of Anti-Semitism: Demonization, Double Standards, Delegitimization."<sup>25</sup> Often compared to Nazi Germany, the Jewish state is typically tagged with evil, from colonialism to racism, from apartheid to human rights violation. It is attacked for defending itself (a double standard), and its very existence is deemed illegal.

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<sup>25</sup> See Natan Sharansky, "3D Test of Anti-Semitism: Demonization, Double Standards, Delegitimization," *Jewish Political Studies Review*, 16:3-4 (Fall 2004).

# NSJP's Involvement with and Support for Terrorism

The Forum at which NSJP was founded was in part sponsored by the Boycott-Divestment-Sanction Movement's National Committee (BNC). The primary constituent of the BNC is the Palestinian National and Islamic Forces. PNIF was founded by Yasser Arafat and Marwan Barghouti and is composed of five US-designated terrorist organizations: Hamas, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front – General Command (PFLP-GC), the Palestine Liberation Front, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ).<sup>26</sup> The BNC sponsored a plenary called "The Way Forward: Strategy, Tactics and Seeding Boycott Divestment and Sanctions in the US," and Jamal Juma, a co-founder of the BNC,<sup>27</sup> spoke live via video from Ramallah.<sup>28</sup>

THE WAY FORWARD: STRATEGY, TACTICS AND SEEDING BOYCOTT DIVESTMENT AND SANCTIONS IN THE US

*People's Movement Assemblies*

The Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement is the most effective form of solidarity in support of Palestinians. Palestinian civil society organizations from within Palestine and its diaspora, issued the BDS call in 2005 demanding that Israel comply with international law and human rights by 1) Ending its occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the wall; 2) recognizing the fundamental rights of the Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality; and 3) respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties as stipulated in UN Resolution 194. Since the Israeli war on Gaza, BDS has grown exponentially in the United States. Countless campaigns across the country have called for churches, campuses, municipalities, as well as corporations, to divest from Israel so long as it continues to violate Palestinian rights. This session seeks to bring together all these campaigns, as well as social justice organizations across all issues, to strategize on how best to expand the BDS movement across the US. One of the first of its kind, this plenary session will showcase the broad spectrum of BDS work in the US today including, but not limited to, academic and cultural boycott; university endowment divestment; faith-based divestment; pension fund divestment; and boycott and divestment campaigns aimed at corporations complicit in Israel's oppression. In addition to laying out the basis for the BDS call and introducing allies to the strength of this global grassroots movement, this interactive session will explore lessons learned, share the most effective tactics of seeding BDS into different social movements, and serve as an anchor of BDS activities at the US Social Forum.

*Sponsoring Organizations*

Boycott, Divestment & Sanctions Campaign National Committee (BNC)

## Palestine at the US Social Forum 2010

### Full Program

<sup>26</sup>Jerusalem Media & Communications Centre, "Statement issued by the National and Islamic Forces February 10, 2001," <https://web.archive.org/web/20060403190602/http://www.jmcc.org/banner/banner1/bayan/aqs bayan14.htm>, published 02/01, accessed 05/18; International Solidarity Movement, "Statement by the Palestinian National and Islamic Forces in Hebron on the CPT Hostages in Iraq," <https://palsolidarity.org/2005/12/statement-by-the-palestinian-national-and-islamic-forces-in-hebron-on-the-cpt-hostages-in-iraq/>, published 12/05, accessed 05/18.

<sup>27</sup> US Social Forum, "SJP National Convention," op. cit.

<sup>28</sup> US Social Forum, "Jamal Juma' at the Thursday evening plenary," <https://web.archive.org/web/20120119075751/http://ussf.palestineconference.org/2010/06/jamal-juma-at-thursday-evening-plenary/>, published 06/25/10, accessed 07/18; see also: [http://original.livestream.com/freespeectv/video?clipId=flv\\_707ed134-f6d1-4a30-8782-b4595d0f31c0](http://original.livestream.com/freespeectv/video?clipId=flv_707ed134-f6d1-4a30-8782-b4595d0f31c0).

All SJP National Convention attendees should attend the Thursday, June 24th, 2010 evening plenary, 6:30-9pm at Cobo Hall, featuring Jamel Juma, BNC co-founder and Palestinian grassroots anti-apartheid wall leader, live from Palestine.

## US Social Forum SJP National Convention

NSJP's association with terror did not end at the 2010 convention. Almost every subsequent conference featured either BNC representatives or convicted terrorists, and/or highlighted campaigns connected to the BNC and terror organizations. At NSJP's 2012 conference, for example, there was a session devoted to the We Divest campaign, a boycott effort endorsed by the BNC,<sup>29</sup> and a speech from Khader Adnan, a known leader of PIJ,<sup>30</sup> a US-designated terrorist organization.<sup>31</sup> PIJ traces its origins to 1979 and carried out its first terrorist attacks against the Jewish State in 1984. Its slogans include "Jihad is the way of liberation" and "Victory or martyrdom are the way of jihad."<sup>32</sup> NSJP also showed support for Adnan on its social media.<sup>33</sup>

*Jim Crow: From Detroit to Palestine. The system of mass incarceration in the United States can be described as a "stunningly comprehensive and well-disguised system of racialized social control that functions in a manner strikingly similar to Jim Crow." This workshop will explore the stories of mass incarceration and torture experienced by Palestinian political prisoners and Black American prisoners. Both prison industries function as a means to control racialized communities.*

*Khader Adnan, one of the leaders in the prisoner's rights movements in Palestine, will hopefully be speaking live from Palestine about the conditions leading up the Palestinian Hunger Strikes. Similarities will be drawn between the conditions of prisoners in Palestine and Michigan. Students will have the opportunity to discuss how to make connections between prisoners in the US and Palestine through BDS initiatives targeting corporations that benefit from occupation and mass*

## SJP National 2012 Program

<sup>29</sup> SJP National, 2012 Program; WeDivest, Campaign Endorsers

<sup>30</sup> Ed Payne and Kareem Khadder, "Israel releases Islamic Jihad member famous for hunger strikes," CNN, <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/07/11/world/israel-palestinian-detainee-released/index.html>, published 07/12/15, accessed 07/18; Isabel Kershner, "Palestinian on Hunger Strike to Be Freed Without Court Ruling," New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/22/world/middleeast/palestinian-on-hunger-strike-to-be-freed-without-court-ruling.html?action=click&contentCollection=Opinion&module=RelatedCoverage&region=Marginalia&pgtype=article>, published 02/21/12, accessed 07/18.

<sup>31</sup> Department of State, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, <https://www.state.gov/foreign-terrorist-organizations/>, accessed 08/18.

<sup>32</sup> Meir Hatina, *Islam and Salvation in Palestine: The Islamic Jihad Movement* (Tel Aviv: The Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, 2001), p. 163.

<sup>33</sup> National SJP, Facebook



## SJP Khader Adnan Solidarity Statement - CALL TO ACTION!

February 22, 2012 at 9:28 PM

Students for Justice in Palestine

KHADER ADNAN SOLIDARITY STATEMENT - CALL TO ACTION!

National SJP  
Facebook

At its 2014 conference, NSJP hosted a member of the terror-affiliated BNC. The closing plenary featured Hind Awwad, the national coordinator of the BNC in Ramallah.<sup>34</sup> In 2015, Rasmae Odeh was the keynote speaker at the NSJP conference. Odeh was convicted for her participation in two terrorist bombings and for having been a member of the PFLP.<sup>35</sup> NSJP also praised Odeh on social media.



### Closing Plenary: Transnational BDS - Challenges and Dreams Forward \*PUBLIC\*

3:45 PM – 5:30 PM

This will be a panel discussion on how BDS has developed in the US, Palestine, and South Africa from the various positionalities and perspectives of our panelists. The panelists will critically engage the ways in which our various movements- whether in Palestine, the US student movement, US Cultural/Academic Boycott, South African BDS movement- can learn from each other, challenge each other's models/frameworks, dream of new strategies, and work towards a stronger transnational BDS movement, all in an effort to aid the Palestinian-led liberation struggle to smash Israeli apartheid, end the occupation, and ensure the Palestinian right of return.

Featuring **Hind Awwad (BDS National Committee, BNC)**, Dr. Kehaulani Kauanui (Academic, Advisory Board Member US Campaign for the Academic/Cultural Boycott of Israel), Muhammad Desai (National Coordinator, BDS South Africa), and Kristian Davis Bailey (Palestine solidarity student activist, Journalist)

SJP National  
2014 Program

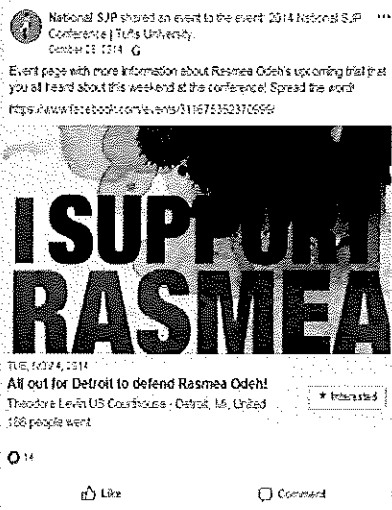
<sup>34</sup> Adri Nieuwhof, "Palestinian boycott coordinator: "The movement has a huge impact,"" The Electronic Intifada, <https://electronicintifada.net/content/palestinian-boycott-coordinator-movement-has-huge-impact/8874>, published 06/14/10, accessed 07/18; Kim Bullimore, "Palestinians speak on growing boycott of Israel," BDS movement, <https://bdsmovement.net/news/palestinians-speak-growing-boycott-israel>, published 02/05/11, accessed 07/18.

<sup>35</sup> US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, "Convicted terrorist stripped of citizenship, ordered deported for failing to disclose ties to deadly bombing," <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/convicted-terrorist-stripped-citizenship-ordered-deported-failing-disclose-ties-deadly>, published 08/18/17, accessed 07/18.



National SJP  
Facebook

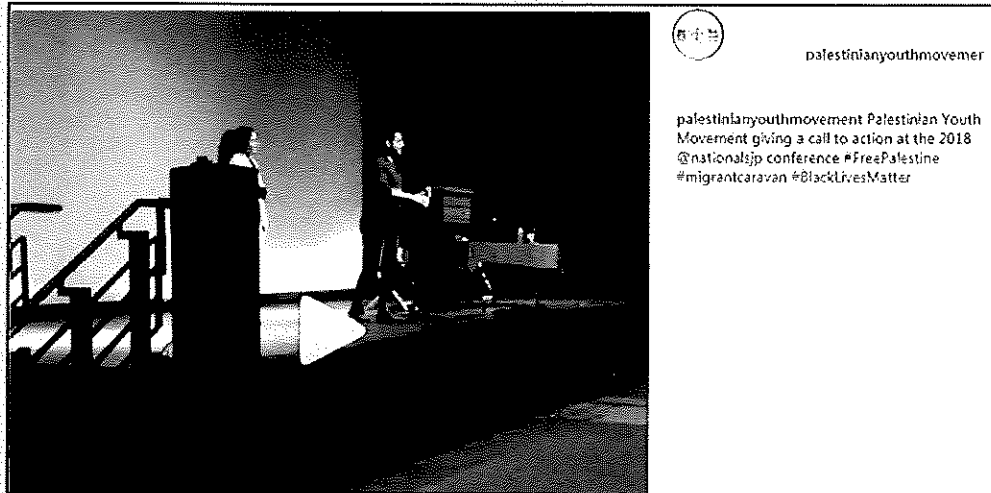
At the 2018 Conference, Mohammad Nabulsi, NSJP leader, led the hundreds of student attendees in a chant that called for violence: “Intifada, Intifada, long live the Intifada.” The video has since been removed from social media.



National SJP  
Facebook



National SJP  
Facebook



NSJP has shown support for Palestinians convicted of violent crimes and terrorism, including in a post in 2016 supporting PFLP terrorist Bilal Kayed,<sup>36</sup> in 2017 in a retweet supporting Marwan Barghouti,<sup>37</sup> and in 2018 in a post glorifying PFLP terrorist Ghassan Kanafani.<sup>38</sup> Kanafani was a leading member of the Political Bureau of the PFLP. In the post, NSJP praised “his voice” as “one of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people”<sup>39</sup> and posted a link that directed followers to a PFLP article about Kanafani that included images in support of violent “resistance.”



### PFLP Website

43 years on the assassination of Comrade Ghassan Kanafani,  
revolutionary leader and writer

<sup>36</sup> National SJP, Facebook; PFLP, “PFLP salutes the victory of Comrade Bilal Kayed,” published 08/24/16, accessed 07/18.

<sup>37</sup> National SJP, Twitter

<sup>38</sup> NSJP, Facebook; PFLP, Twitter

<sup>39</sup> NSJP also posted it on Twitter. See: National SJP, Twitter, published 07/08/18, accessed 07/18.

# NSJP and SJP Chapters Espousing Antisemitism

For the purpose of this report, it is important to refer to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) definition of antisemitism which is recognized internationally. Many countries have adopted this definition independently. In 2018 the European Union recognized the IHRA definition of antisemitism. The Canadian, British, and Australian Governments, the US State Department and countless other counties, state, provisional and local governments, NGOs, universities and other institutions around the world has adopted this definition. IHRA was established in 1998 at the behest of former Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson to promote Holocaust education and research to counter the growing phenomenon of Holocaust denial and antisemitism. Since its foundation, IHRA has grown to have more than 33 member states.<sup>40</sup> We have already referred briefly to the IHRA definition; the following is its complete Working Definition of Antisemitism.<sup>41</sup>

## Working Definition of Antisemitism

In the spirit of the Stockholm Declaration that states: “With humanity still scarred by ...antisemitism and xenophobia the international community shares a solemn responsibility to fight those evils,” the committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial called the IHRA Plenary in Budapest 2015 to adopt the following the Working Definition of Antisemitism.

On 26 May 2016, the Plenary in Bucharest decided to:

Adopt the following non-legally binding Working Definition of Antisemitism:

“Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews.

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<sup>40</sup> The Holocaust and United Nations Outreach Programme, Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research Becomes the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance , <https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/>, accessed 05/19; The Australian Jewish News, Australia becomes 33<sup>rd</sup> member of IHRA, published 06/05/19, <https://ajn.timesofisrael.com/>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>41</sup> IHRA, Working Definition of Antisemitism, published 06/26/16, <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/>, accessed 08/19.

Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations:

Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for “why things go wrong.” It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.

- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries).


Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property – such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries – are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews.

Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others and is illegal.

SJP chapters and individual representatives throughout the US and Canada have expressed antisemitism as defined by the IHRA via social media, protests, violence, and hate speech, thereby, implicating the university as a whole, since official clubs on campus require approval by the university administration. Indeed, even NSJP's "Points of Unity," as detailed above, include antisemitism, according to the IHRA. Point 1 states: "ending Israel's occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the Wall." Inasmuch as the word "colonization" is laden with connotations of some evil, Point 1 is an example of a "rhetorical manifestation" of antisemitism, as defined by IHRA.

Below is a list, geographically structured, demonstrating antisemitic rhetoric that NSJP has spread throughout North America. This report shows a systematic problem being supported and spread at the NSJP conference with individuals and chapters spreading the roots of Jew hatred, which never ends with the Jews. Given the alarming rise of antisemitism, xenophobia, and other forms of hatred sweeping our society, this especially needs to be condemned in the strongest possible terms and with appropriate action.

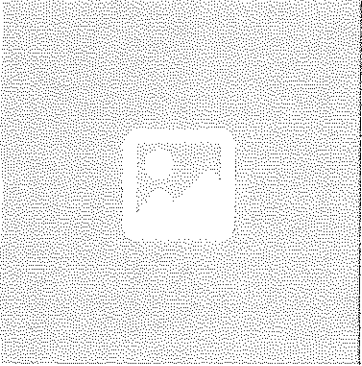
# East Coast



**Harvard College Palestine Solidarity Committee** ...  
December 10, 2012 ·

**Zionism is racism.**

"Women who immigrated from Ethiopia eight years ago say they were told they would not be allowed into Israel unless they agreed to be injected with the long-acting birth control drug Depo Provera, according to an investigative report aired yesterday on Israel Educational Television... The birth rate among Israel's Ethiopian immigrant population has dropped nearly 20 percent in 10 years."



HAARETZ.COM i

**Why is the birth rate in Israel's Ethiopian community declining?**

Women say that while waiting in transit camps in Ethiopia they were coaxed into agreeing to injections of long-acting birth control drugs.

3 3 Comments

**Harvard College SJP**  
Facebook  
Harvard College Palestine Solidarity Committee

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Students Supporting Israel at City College New York updated their status. ...

May 12, 2017 · 🌐

Today the Consul General of Israel in NY, Dani Dayan came to talk with us about Israeli international relations. Over 100 people attended, and that's fantastic.

But to say that we were disappointed by the behavior of students during today's event would be putting it lightly. We must apologize to Ambassador Dayan for the blatant lack of hospitality. Today was shocking.

Despite our multiple appeals for respect, Students for Justice in Palestine at City College continued to interrupt the ambassador- screaming and shouting him down in order to deny him the right to answer their questions.

Comparisons to Hitler and the Nazis were hurled by students, one of whom included our very own Student Government president. Rather than listening to what the speaker had to say, they put their anti-Semitic hate on blast, demonizing the Jewish State of Israel and all who would support it; and effectively rattling the students present- some to the point of tears.

We will be releasing photos and footage of the event shortly, only after going through the appropriate channels, so stay tuned.

That being said, we have to thank everyone who came to respectfully listen, to ask questions, or simply to show support. Of course, thank you Ambassador Dayan for being such an eloquent voice of truth in the face of such hostilities, and for all the work you do on behalf of Israel and the Jewish People.

Remember, Jewish voices will not be silenced. This is only the beginning. The right to self-determination in our homeland, the land of Israel, is one that can never be abrogated. #AmYisraelChai

#ProIsrael #Grassroots #Movement  
#StudentsSupportingIsrael



46

29 Comments 10 Shares

City College  
Facebook  
SSI at City College  
New York

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis, a move that Matthias Küntzel describes as “a specific form of Holocaust denial,” which also falls under the IHRA’s Working Definition of Antisemitism.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Küntzel, *Jihad and Jew-Hatred*, p. 118.





Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College



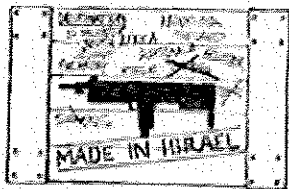
October 11, 2014 · 🌐

**Zionism is Racism**" Since the founding of the state, Israel has collaborated with many of the most repressive regimes and forces on all continents. Israel played and/or plays a role in arming and training the apartheid regimes of Southern Africa, colonial and neo-colonial regimes in the Middle East, dictators in Central and South America and police forces in the United States.

Our movements across the globe— in solidarity with Palestine, against war, poverty, colonialism, imperialism, repression and an unjust globalized economy, and for more equitable societies – need to be aware of and increasingly take into account the very real ways the state of Israel contributes to the violence and repression targeting us."

<http://israelglobalrepression.wordpress.com/>

Israel's Worldwide Role in Repression



ISRAELGLOBALREPRESSION.WORDPRESS.COM

**Israel's Worldwide Role in Repression**

Researched, written, and edited by members of the International Jewish Anti-Zionist Network




Brooklyn College SJP

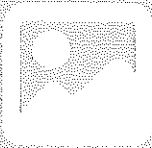
Facebook

Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.


 **Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College** October 12, 2014 · 🌐 ⋮




Zionism is racism - Israel is a white-Jewish supremacist Apartheid state. Palestinians are not the only ones who are discriminated in israel. Watch - Learn - Share! #boycottisrael <http://www.addictinginfo.org/.../video-israelis-chant-nggers.../>



ADDICTINGINFO.ORG i

**VIDEO: Israelis Chant "N\*ggers Go Home" Carrying ISIS-Style Flags At Anti-African Rally**



 21 26 Comments 7 Shares

 Like  Comment  Share


### Facebook


Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor. This is also an example of the demonization and delegitimization of the Jewish State.


 **Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College** \*\*\*  
September 2, 2013 · Brooklyn, New York · 

**Zionism is Racism** - Imagine if a politician in another country had bragged about lowering a minority group's birthrate – like Netanyahu and his new ambassador to the U.S. did.  
<http://972mag.com/when-zionism-is-racism-bibi-netanyahu-.../.../>



972MAG.COM 

**When Zionism is racism: Ron Dermer and Bibi Netanyahu, on the record | +972 Magazine**

 2 8 Shares

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Students for Justice in Palestine at Brooklyn College

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.

Stony Brook University: Students for Justice in Palestine  
May 2, 2018

May 2nd 2018

Students for Justice in Palestine at Stony Brook University, standing for the freedom and liberation of Palestinian people, expresses its response to a statement released by the Interfaith Center on April 25th, 2018 concerning one of our member's statements in a Statesman article.

First and foremost, Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), is and will always be against Zionism. We are attacking neither the religion of Judaism nor its practice, but the political ideology of Zionism. Zionism is the creation of a Jewish state on top of the pre-existing Palestinian state, and maintaining such a state. Zionism started in Europe and was a political ideology created by European Jews to "come back" to land which they have no physical claim to for over 2,000 years. This ideology is no different from White Man's Burden or Manifest Destiny, which are all the justifications of colonialism and imperialism. Zionism has led to the destruction of 500 Palestinian villages, the creation of over 7 million Palestinian refugees, and every day, homes are being demolished. In the past two weeks, the Israeli Defense Force has killed over 30 Palestinians.

We, as members of SJP, know the difference between Zionism and Judaism. Judaism is a beautiful religion, and we value our Jewish allies, like Jewish Voice for Peace. It is an injustice to Jews who believe Zionism is a misinterpretation of their faith, and for Jewish students on this campus for a Jewish organization to conflate a disgusting political ideology and a beautiful religion. We state this because there are not only Zionist members of Hillel, but Hillel itself is a Zionist organization. From Hillel's own website, they write:

"Israel is at the heart of Hillel's work. Our goal is to inspire every Jewish college student to develop a meaningful and enduring relationship to Israel and to Israelis."

This quote further supports the point that Hillel is an organization that attempts to equate Zionism and Judaism, and thus, any critique of Israel is deemed anti-Semitic. Hillel's own leader, Rabbi Joseph Topek stated in the aforementioned Statesman article, "I'm a Jew, and I'm a Zionist". Hillel at Stony Brook University has Israel fellowship programs and conducts birthright services, with the expressive purpose to propagandize young Jews into supporting the state. Birthright trips are tactics of strategic immigration which encourage future state donors, and creates more settlements. It is important to mention that no other faith group on campus has any

nationalistic endorsement. We will always stand against any Zionist group, and to eradicate this practice, just like any other form of racism, we will fight against it. If MSA held programs in favor of ISIS, we would be the first ones to protest them. If MSA held programs in favor of Saudi Arabia, we would be the first to protest them. Would we then be Islamophobic? Israel is no

different from apartheid South Africa, and the world came together to condemn apartheid and denominations of racism, ethnic cleansing, colonialism, and imperialism. Thus, why should Stony Brook University allow Israeli programs to be under the guise of interfaith?

In response to the quote mentioned from the community pledge to accept and respect the identity of students, we ask the university: if there were Nazis, white nationalists, and KKK members on campus, would their identity have to be accepted and respected? Absolutely not. Then why would we respect the views of Zionists? Regarding our statement about wanting a proper Jewish organization, any proper organization regardless of religion, should not prescribe to any denomination of racism, colonialism, or imperialism, including Zionism.

It is disheartening to see both Islamic Society and MSA cosigning on this message, and we want to send a message to Chaplain Sanaa Nadim. You have reached a heinous level of betrayal to the Palestinian people by working with and aiding Zionists on their endeavors. For 3 years we have been on this campus, you have not only helped Hillel normalize their Zionist agenda, but also suppressed your own Muslim students from speaking out against the state which has killed our Palestinian brothers and sisters. You have continually harassed our members and slandered our organization with claims of terrorism. We will work tirelessly to ensure that Stony Brook University's MSA has a chaplain that properly represents the Palestinian liberation movement.

## Stony Brook University SJP

Facebook

Stony Brook University Students for  
Justice in Palestine

Now, to the student body, we implore you to rise up and take part in demonstrations with us, express your qualms for states that are killing our people, and always fight for the right of the indigenous against these oppressive regimes. Together, we can create a domino effect to ensure Zionism is an extinct ideology.

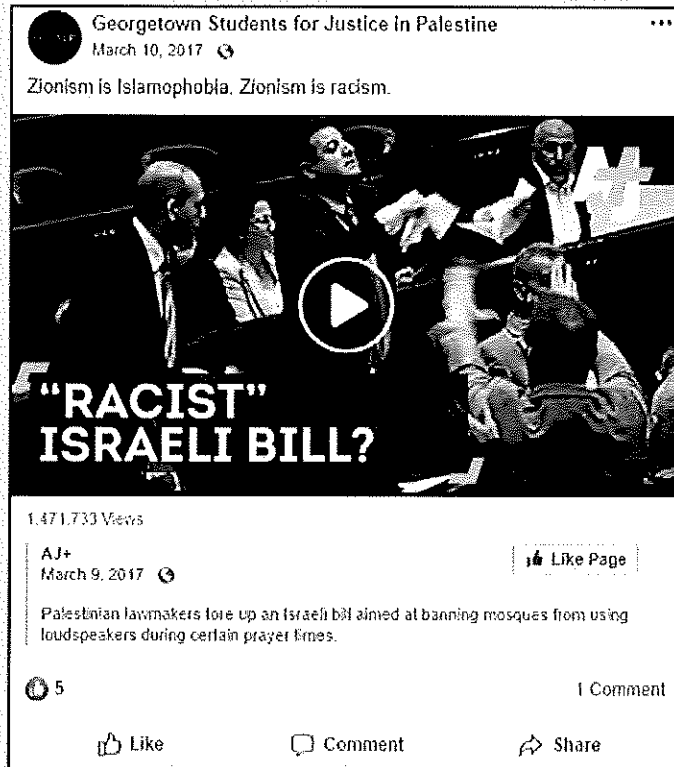
Subsequently, SJP will never stop fighting for the freedom of Palestinians, regardless of the obstacles in our way.

Free Palestine,  
Stony Brook Students for Justice in Palestine

61

2 Comments 27 Shares

Once again, this is consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Georgetown University SJP  
Facebook  
Georgetown Students for Justice  
in Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition on Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



**Columbia Students for Justice in Palestine**

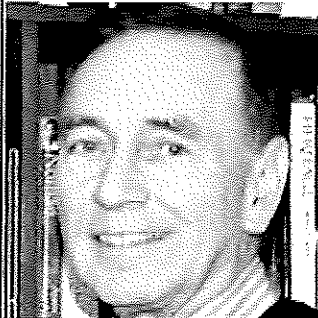
December 1, 2014 · New York, NY · 🌐

A shameful, naked appeal to zionism and white supremacy.

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search...>

9 parallels between Palestine and Ferguson, some of which being their rage, anger, blood thirst, and victim complex.

This is yet further evidence that zionism and white supremacy are brothers. Learn more tomorrow about the connections between Palestinians and Black Americans (that don't involve myopic and racist views) and the possibilities for solidarity between these two peoples. Tomorrow 7:30 pm in the Diana Event Oval. Race Violence Resistance: From Gaza to Ferguson [bit.do/gaza2ferguson](http://bit.do/gaza2ferguson)



BLOGS.TIMESOFISRAEL.COM

### **Nine Parallels between Palestine and Ferguson**

The rioters in Ferguson, Missouri, have much in common with the Palestinians. I have found nine parallels. Can you.....

👍 3

1 Comment 3 Shares

👍 Like

💬 Comment


➦ Share

## **Columbia University SJP**

Facebook

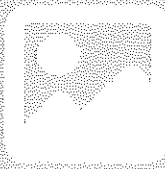
Columbia Students for Justice in Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor. Also, consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



**Columbia Students for Justice in Palestine**
...  
 October 21, 2015 · 🌐

Answer : "Because Netanyahu is the delusional leader of a military colony trying to push millions of Israeli Jews to hate, kill and displace Palestinians. Manipulating and distorting the history of the Holocaust to whip up a jingoist frenzy among the population is an effective way of accomplishing this awful task." Via DB

<https://electronicintifada.net/.../why-benjamin-netanyahu-try...>



ELECTRONICINTIFADA.NET i  
**Why is Benjamin Netanyahu trying to whitewash Hitler?**  
 The Israeli prime minister tries to blame Palestinians for the Holocaust and

 13

**Facebook**  
 Columbia Students for Justice in Palestine  
 published 10/21/15, accessed 08/19

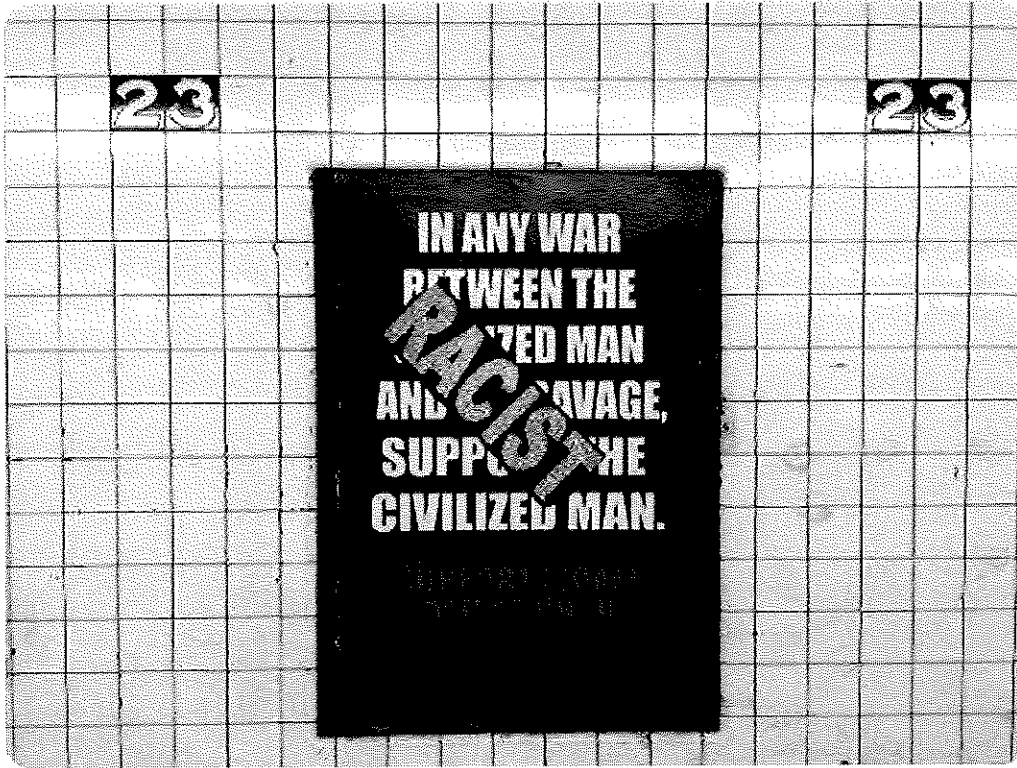
Consistent with example five of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.



Columbia SJP  
@ColumbiaSJP



Zionism is racism



9:24 PM · Sep 25, 2012 · Twitter for iPhone

Twitter  
Columbia SJP

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor, with the moral implication that its existence must come to an end.



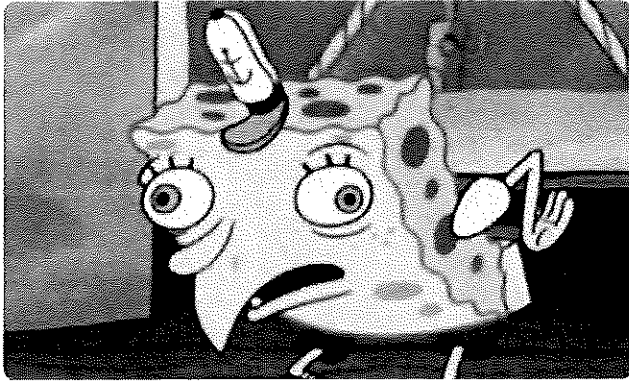


Columbia SJP  
@ColumbiaSJP

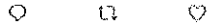
Suivre

En réponse à @AndreaPecsa @jstreetdberg @jstreetu

jStReEtErS sHoUID aT IEaSt PaY aTtEnTIOn  
To EvidEnCe ThAt FoR mAnY oN tHe OtHeR  
sIdE, iT's NoT aBoUt ThE "oCcUpAtIoN" bUt  
AIL oF iSrAeL



09 29 - 6 août 2018



Twitter  
Columbia SJP

Consistent with example seven of the working definition of antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination.



Brandeis Students for Justice in Palestine

March 25, 2015

In this map, we see the distribution of "Palestinian" and "Jewish-Israeli" populations. As you can see, there are areas certainly in which one group or the other primarily inhabits a particular area, but there are far more areas of the country in which both populations inhabit a shared space.

However, this is how most countries look, with ethnic, religious, racial, and socio-economic particularism leading to certain areas being inhabited by one group and most areas populated by all groups. To suggest that people be (artificially) separated by the color of their skin is racist (in the US we called attempts like this 'segregation', in South Africa they called this 'apartheid'). In Israel/Palestine there is a similar project called Zionism which attempts to construct legal and physical barriers to integration and equality. Meanwhile in the US there are advocates of separating populations (through a less racist sounding concept, the "two state solution"). In Israel/Palestine the distinction is not racial, instead it is according to an ethno-religious difference - as though this is more noble or reasonable.

At present we exist in a one state reality. Although a "green line" (the armistice border from 1949) exists which divides "Israel" from ambiguous territory that some call "occupied", "Palestinian", "disputed", or "Judea and Samaria", or "the West Bank" and "Gaza", these territories are de facto Israeli territory. Although a Palestinian leadership governs these territories, in practice Israel rules these territories by force. Israel holds the monopoly on violence, and is governing sovereign over the currency, entry, and movement of all in the land including the Palestinian government.

The concept of a two state solution presupposes that all these realities could be thrown out in exchange for an Israeli state with significantly limited power compared to the present, and Palestinians in turn being given sovereignty, power, and monopoly over the use of force. In discussing change in Israel/Palestine, SJP seeks to bring to light the above reality, and challenge the conventional understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which obscures these realities (and the maps below) and instead offers up a situation in which Palestinians are engaging Israel on equal power dynamics.

Last night, Professor Sa'ed Adel Atshan illuminated this reality. He challenged those in the audience to conceive not of separation on the basis of difference, but rather inclusion and equality for those that are different. He challenged us to conceive of a future in which all who inhabit this land could live as neighbors with equal rights, as opposed to neighbors with rights depending on if you are Jewish or not.

Imagine the world we could all live in if the money, resources, energies and time that is currently being invested into propping up an idea with no possibility of being implemented, and no bearing on the current reality (i.e. the two state solution) were invested into improving the lives of all the inhabitants of Israel/Palestine regardless of their identity. Imagine what investing in the Israel-Palestinian conflict could look like if care and concern was not dependent on trying to separate and divide people but rather to create a democracy for all in Israel/Palestine.

Join us tonight in Olin Sang 201 to discuss visions for such a reality.

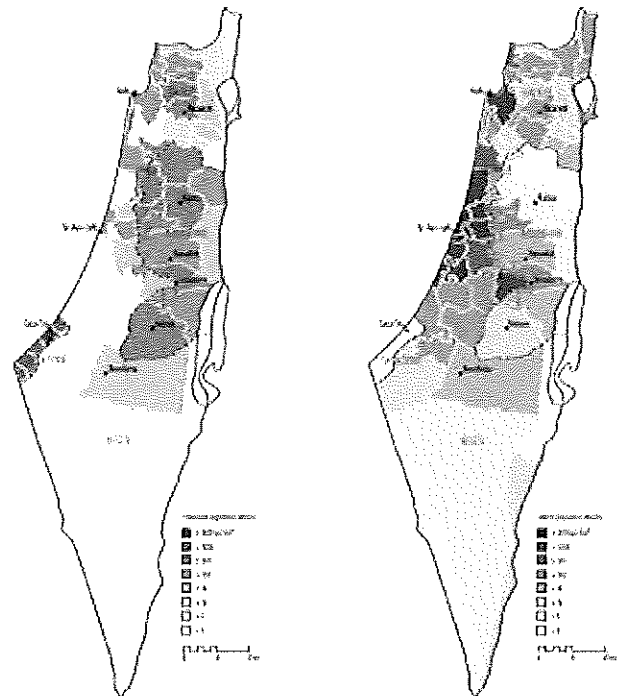


Fig. 6 - Approximate distributions of Jewish and Palestinian populations in Israel/Palestine in 2009 (Author)

Brandeis University SJP

Facebook

Brandeis Students for Justice in Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Boston Students For Justice In Palestine · Follow

### Boston Students for Justice in Palestine Protest Discrimination

On Sunday, April 17th, 2016, a group of 35-40 students from Boston-wide Students for Justi... See More

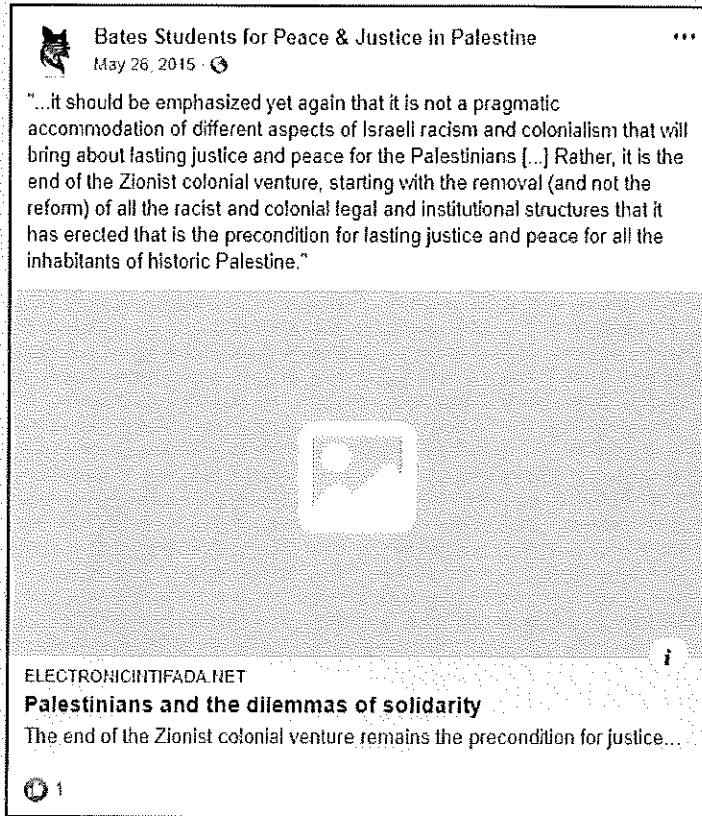


### Boston Students for Justice in Palestine "Zionism = racism"

Facebook

Boston Students for Justice in Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



**Bates College SPJP**  
 Facebook  
 Bates Students for Peace & Justice in  
 Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor, which in turn amounts to a demonization and delegitimization of the Jewish state.



**Binghamton University**  
 SJP  
 Twitter  
 Binghamton SJP

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.


**Students for Justice in Palestine, The New School**
...  
 March 31, 2017 · 🌐

Zionism is, and always will be, incompatible with intersectional feminism and human rights. Racism cannot be "reformed." Watch this short clip highlighting testimonies of Palestinian children detained by Israeli forces. Support the campaign to help provide them with legal aid: <https://www.globalgiving.org/.../legal-aid-for-palestinian-k.../>



M.YOUTUBE.COM  
**Detaining Dreams - Arrest & Transfer**  
 Israel has the dubious distinction of being the only country in the world that

👍 Like      💬 Comment      ➦ Share

**The New School SJP**  
 Facebook  
 Students for Justice in Palestine The New School

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Penn Students for Justice in Palestine

January 7, 2016



**It is evident that racism is the corner stone of Zionism in Israel.** Racism is rooted within Israel's religious and ideological foundations, institutionalized through acts of the Israeli parliament and practices of the State, and performed by its citizens.

Israeli society extols a national culture that does not place a high value on human life.

"This past Monday, a number of Israelis returning from a vacation in Greece with Aegean Airlines on Monday caused a scene when two Arab-Israeli men boarded the same aircraft and drew their attention.

This did not fare well with the Israelis on board who turned to the flight attendants and said they would not allow the plane to embark with the two men on board.

The argument carried on for an hour, after which the crew realized that there was no end in sight. They approached the two Arab-Israeli men and offered them a hotel for the night and flight for the following day. They took up the offer to return to Israel Tuesday morning."



JPOST.COM

**Two Arab-Israeli passengers deplane following demands of Israelis on-board**

2

1 Share

Like

Comment

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Penn State SJP  
Facebook  
Penn Students for Justice in  
Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Rutgers SJP  
@RutgersSJP

Yes! "@GazaTVNews: The world has stopped Nazism,  
It has stopped Apartheid,  
Now it must stop Zionism.

Play your part, and BDS..."

4:30 AM · Apr 9, 2013 · Twitter for iPhone

Rutgers University SJP  
Twitter  
Rutgers SJP

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



Rutgers SJP  
@RutgersSJP

Reminder: Zionism is NOT Judaism! Judaism is a holy  
religion. Zionism is often equated with Nazism! #racism

9:19 PM · Apr 15, 2013 · Twitter for iPhone

Twitter  
Rutgers SJP

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



Within Our Lifetime  
(formerly known as NYC Students  
for Justice)  
Facebook  
Within our Lifetime United for  
Palestine

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination.





Hunter College – Nerdeen Mohsen Kiswani, President of NYC’s SJP  
Twitter  
Nerdeen Mohsen Kiswani

The accusation of Jewish deicide, i.e. the claim that Jews killed Jesus and therefore were a cursed people, hated by God himself,<sup>43</sup> aims to demonize the Jewish people, in one of the oldest blood libels.<sup>44</sup> This antisemitic canard that was rejected officially by the Vatican in 1965,<sup>45</sup> however, is being repackaged, painting Israel as the murderer of Christ the Palestinian. This messaging is consistent with two types of antisemitism as defined IHRA: example nine, “using the symbol and images associated with classic antisemitism (i.e. claims of Jews killing Jesus) to characterize Israel or Israelis,” and example seven, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that Jesus was Palestinian,<sup>46</sup> as opposed to the historical fact that Jesus was a Jew, and further discounting the Jewish people’s historical connection to the Land of Israel.

<sup>43</sup> The Louis D. Brandeis Center, Fact Sheet on the Elements of Antisemitic Discourse, <https://brandeiscenter.com/>, accessed 07/19.

<sup>44</sup> Yad Vashem, Antisemitism, <https://www.yadvashem.org/>, accessed 07/19; JSTOR, Antisemitism, Christianity, and the Catholic Church: Origins, Consequences, and Responses, published 2007, accessed 07/19.

<sup>45</sup> Vatican, DECLARATION ON THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS, published 10/28/65, <https://www.vaticanstate.va/it/>, [http://www.documenta-catholica.eu/d\\_1965-10-28-%20Concilium%20Vaticanum%20II%20-%20Declaratio%20Nostra%20Aetate%20-%20EN.pdf](http://www.documenta-catholica.eu/d_1965-10-28-%20Concilium%20Vaticanum%20II%20-%20Declaratio%20Nostra%20Aetate%20-%20EN.pdf), accessed 07/19.

<sup>46</sup> See also Défense des Droits Imprescriptibles ET Inaliénables du Peuple Palestinien, Facebook, published 12/23/17, accessed 07/19.



**Fugazi Retweeter**  
@Mr\_Max\_Geller

A garbage take. This sukkah is placed on by Lubavitchers—a sect that enshrines racism & is rotten to its core. It was painted that way to invoke the Israeli flag which is a symbol of white Supremacy. How do you know Free Gaza wasn't painted by antiZionist Jews? Delete this tweet.

**Esor** @esorfasal · Sep 30, 2018

This makes me really sad. A sukkah in upper Manhattan was vandalized with "free Gaza" graffiti last night. If the first thing you think of when you see something Jewish is "how can I make this about Zionism and make Jewish people feel uncomfortable?" you're probably anti-semitic

Show this thread

**Northeastern University – Max Geller, spokesman for SJP**

Twitter

Max Geller

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

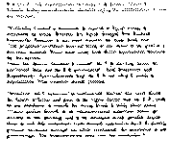


Fugazi Retweeter  
@Mr\_Max\_Geller

Suivre



"Since the days of Zionism is Racism"



Chuck Schumer @SenSchumer

Please see my statement urging the Administration to veto the resolution being voted on today by the @UN.

10:37 - 23 déc. 2016

3 J'aime



3

Twitter  
Max Geller

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Fugazi Retweeter  
@Mr\_Max\_Geller

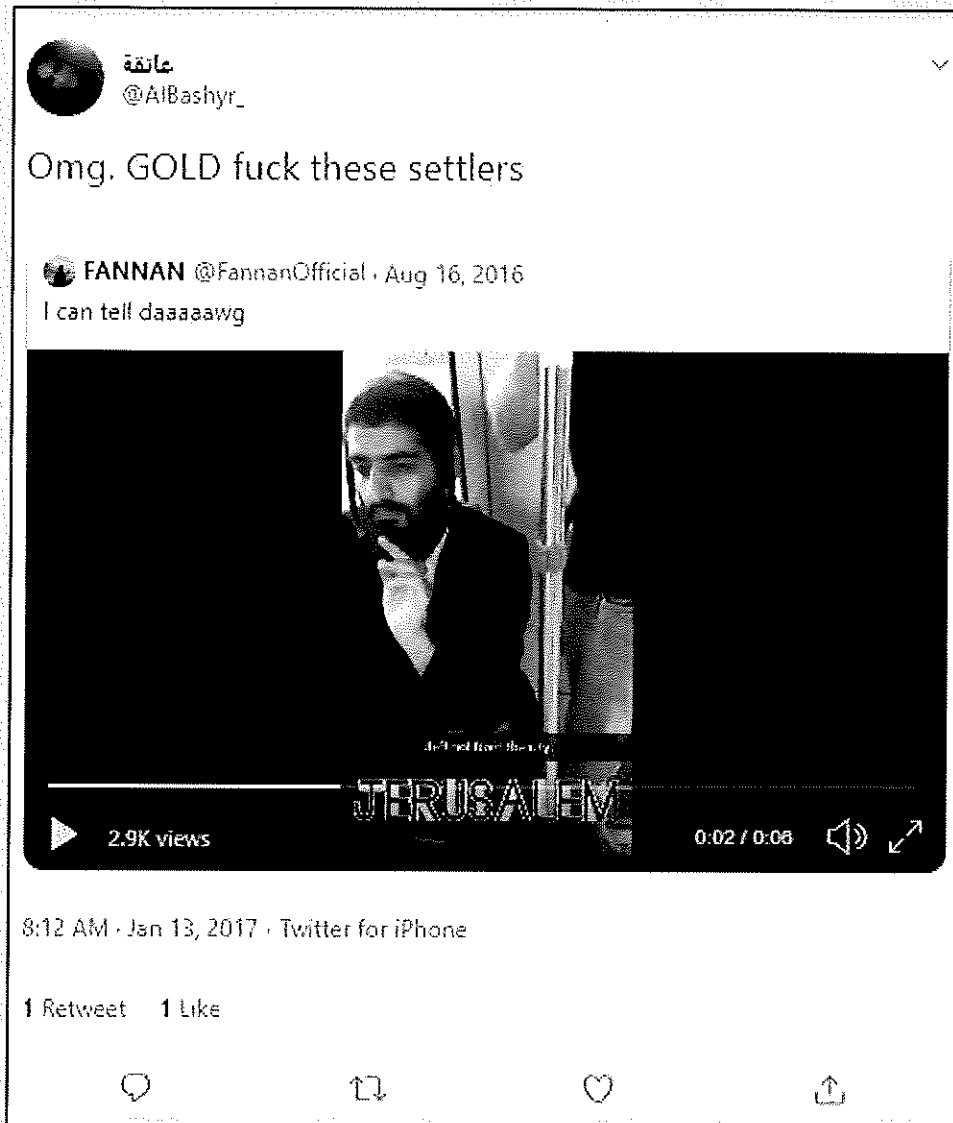


And then let's ask: what do we gain by thinking about genocidal violence in silos, especially because Hitler didn't do anything in the Shoah that hadn't previously been done to colonized people abroad (to crudely paraphrase Cesaire)?

11:37 PM · Jan 30, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone

Twitter  
Max Geller

Consistent with example four of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the fact, scope, mechanism (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).

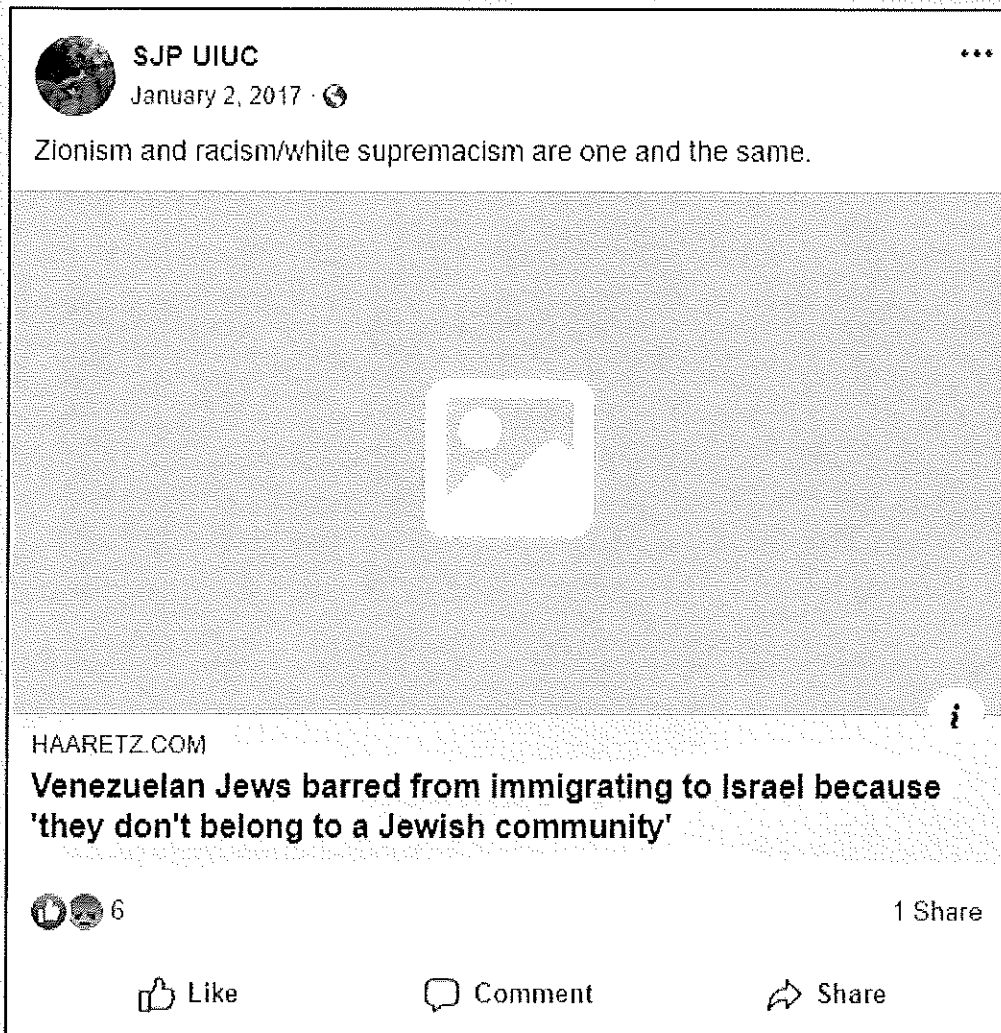


College of Staten Island  
Atika Al-Bashir,  
member of SJP  
Twitter  
Atika Al-Bashir

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions.



# Midwest



University of  
Illinois at Urbana  
Champaign SJP  
Facebook  
SJP UIUC

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.

Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP UMN) ...

December 3, 2014 · 🌐

"I can write up an endless list of similarities between Nazi Germany and Israel. The capturing of land and property, denying people access to educational opportunities and restricting access to earn a living to destroy their hope, all with the aim to chase people away from their land"

This article isn't new, but it is definitely worth the read. May you rest in peace, Hajo.

<http://electronicintifada.net/.../auschwitz-survivor-i-c.../8268>

ELECTRONICINTIFADA.NET

**Auschwitz survivor: "I can identify with Palestinian youth"**

[media\_filter]tag=eyJ0eXBlljoibWVkaWEiLCJ2aWV3X21vZGUlOUJZWRp...

University of Minnesota SJP


Facebook

Students for Justice in Palestine  
(SJP UMN)

published 12/03/12

accessed 08/19

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.


**Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP UMN)**
...  
 September 24, 2011

**READ IT & SHARE IT**

I am Israel. I came to a land without a people for a people without a land. Those people who happened to be here, had no right to be here, and my people showed them they had to leave or die, razing 480 Palestinian villages to the ground, erasing their history.

I am Israel. Some of my people committed massacres and later became Prime Ministers to represent me. In 1948, Menachem Begin was in charge of the unit that slaughtered the inhabitants of Deir Yassin, including 100 men, women, and children. In 1953, Ariel Sharon led the slaughter of the inhabitants of Qibya, and in 1982 arranged for our allies to butcher around 2,000 in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

I am Israel. Carved in 1948 out of 78% of the land of Palestine, dispossessing its inhabitants and replacing them with Jews from Europe and other parts of the world. While the natives whose families lived on this land for thousands of years are not allowed to return, Jews from all over the world are welcome to instant citizenship.

I am Israel. In 1967, I swallowed the remaining lands of Palestine -the West Bank and Gaza -and placed their inhabitants under an oppressive military rule, controlling and humiliating every aspect of their daily lives. Eventually, they should get the message that they are not welcome to stay, and join the millions of Palestinian refugees in the shanty camps of Lebanon and Jordan.

I am Israel. I have the power to control American policy. My American Israel Public Affairs Committee can make or break any politician of its choosing, and as you see, they all compete to please me. All the forces of the world are powerless against me, including the UN as I have the American veto to block any condemnation of my war crimes. As Sharon so eloquently phrased it, "We control America".

I am Israel. I influence American mainstream media too, and you will always find the news tailored to my favor. I have invested millions of dollars into PR representation, and CNN, New York Times, and others have been doing an excellent job of promoting my propaganda. Look at other international news sources and you will see the difference.

I am Israel. You Palestinians want to negotiate "peace?" But you are not as smart as me: I will negotiate, but will only let you have your municipalities while I control your borders, your water, your airspace and anything else of importance. While we "negotiate," I will swallow your hilltops and fill them with settlements, populated by the most extremist of my extremists, armed to the teeth. These settlements will be connected with roads you cannot use, and you will be imprisoned in your little Bartustans between them, surrounded by checkpoints in every direction.

I am Israel. I have the fourth strongest army in the world, possessing nuclear weapons. How dare your children confront my oppression with stones, don't you know my soldiers won't hesitate to blow their heads off? In 17 months, I have killed 900 of you and injured 17,000, mostly civilians, and have the mandate to continue since the international community remains silent. Ignore, as I do, the hundreds of Israeli reserve officers who are now refusing to carry out my control over your lands and people: their voices of conscience will not protect you.

I am Israel. You want freedom? I have bullets, tanks, missiles, Apaches and F-16s to obliterate you. I have placed your towns under siege, confiscated your lands, uprooted your trees, demolished your homes, and you still demand freedom? Don't you get the message? You will never have peace or freedom, because I am Israel.

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective such as, but not exclusively the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.

Facebook

Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP UMN)





SJP UM Dearborn – Ismail  
Abu Hayyeh  
posts were written when he  
was in high school  
Twitter  
Ismail Abu Hayyeh

Consistent with example three of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews. Example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis. Also consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.



Twitter  
Ismail Abu Hayyeh

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

**Samer/سامر** @SamerAlhato

The best part of my day was the young boys from the highly militarized ghetto zones all swarmed me at once to ask me about my life. They ended up adding me on Facebook and called me that night to ask me how I enjoyed my first time in Hebron. I love our youth so much... ❤️



15:13 - 15 Jul, 2018

35 Retweets 318 Likes

**Saint Xavier University SJP**

**Samer Alhato**

Twitter

Samer Alhato

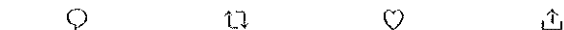
**Katie Huerter**  
@KatieHuerter

#Zionism is #Racism - Latest article on #Israel and #Palestine

shar.es/hcWZD via @sharethis

6:36 AM · Dec 20, 2012 · ShareThis.com

1 Retweet



**University of Nebraska at Omaha SJP**

**Katie Huerter**

Twitter

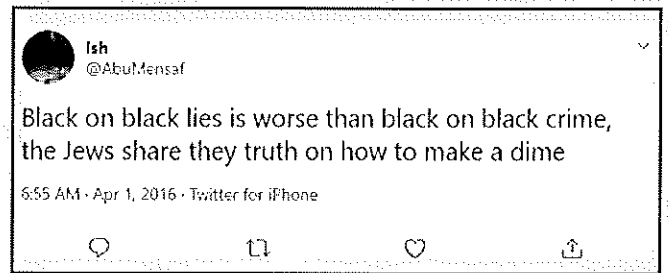
Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



**University of Nebraska at Omaha SJP**  
**Katie Huerter**  
Twitter  
Katie Huerter

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions.



**University of Chicago SJP**  
**Ismaeel Jarad**  
Twitter  
Ismaeel Jarad

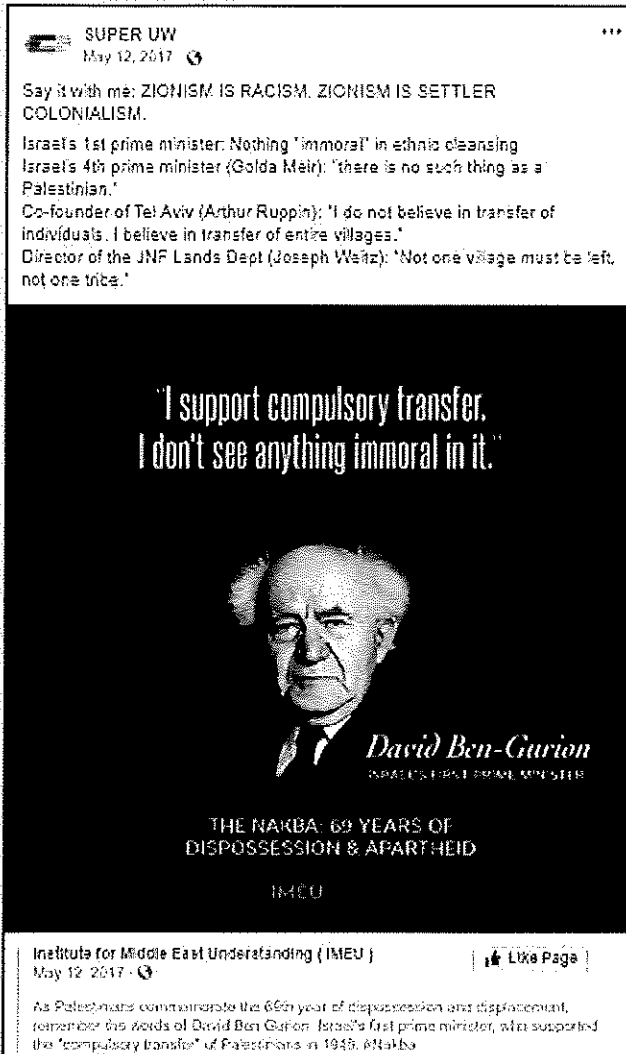


**Marquette University SJP –**  
**Ahmad Ewis**  
Deleted Twitter Post

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

# West

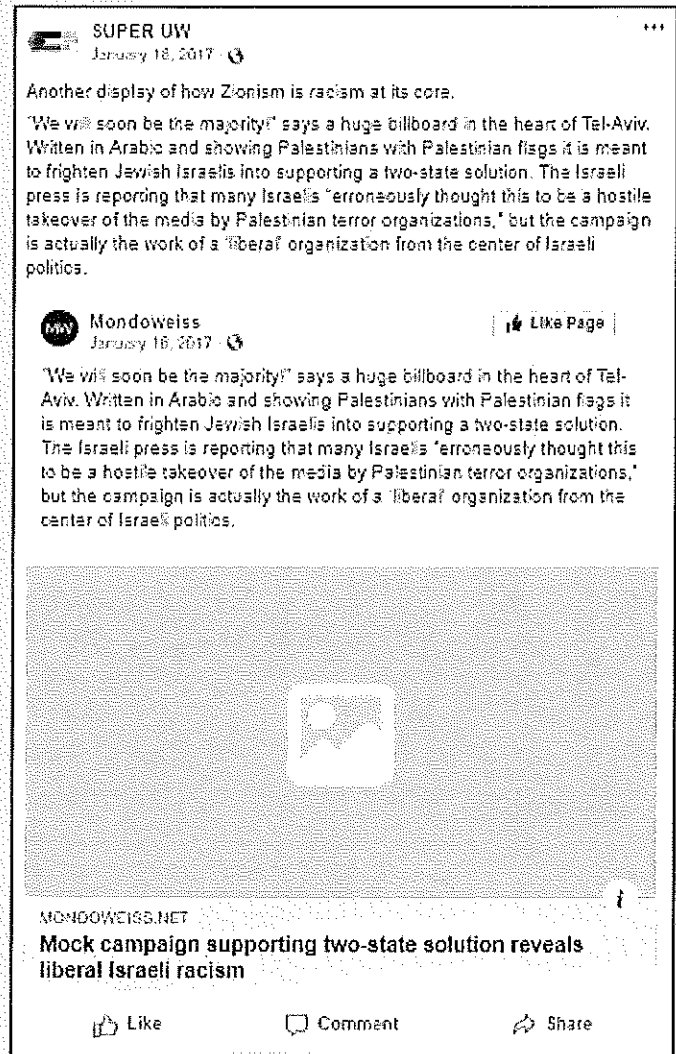
Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



University of Washington SUPER

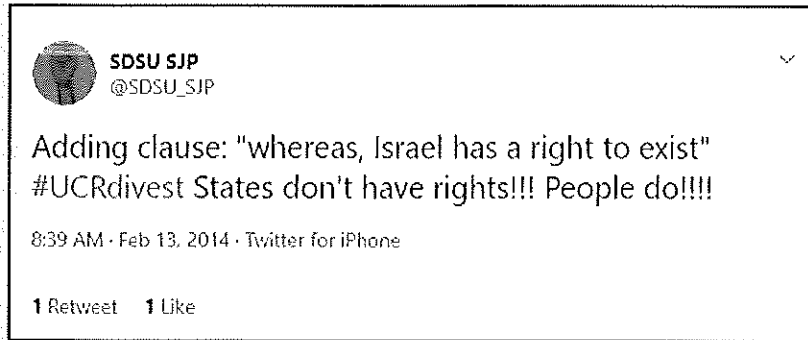
Facebook

SUPER UW



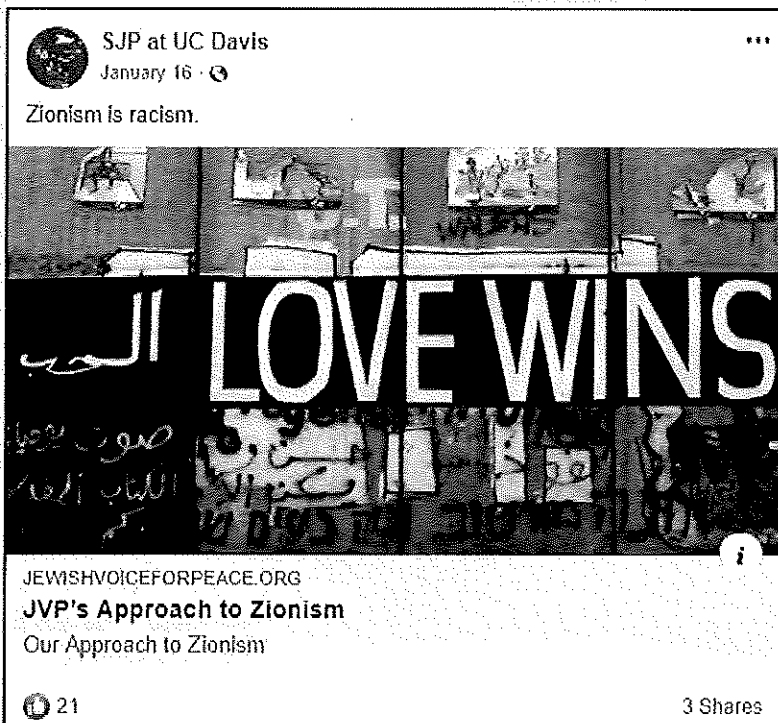
Facebook, SUPER UW

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



San Diego State  
University SJP  
Twitter  
SDSU SJP

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



University of California  
Davis SJP  
Facebook  
SJP at UC Davis

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



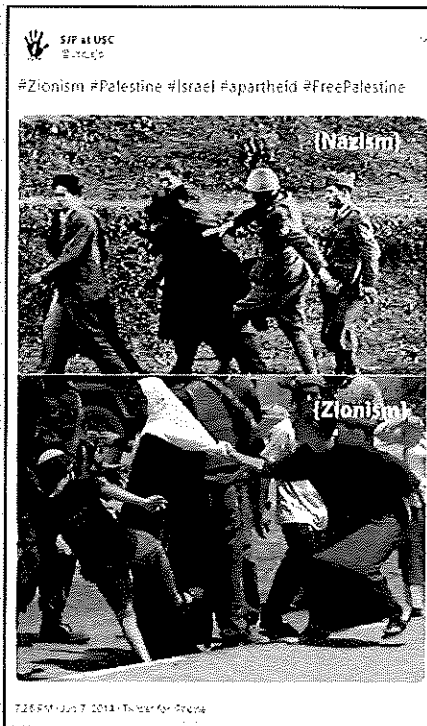
University of California  
Riverside SJP  
Twitter  
SJP Riverdale

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



University of Southern  
California SJP  
Twitter  
SJP at USC

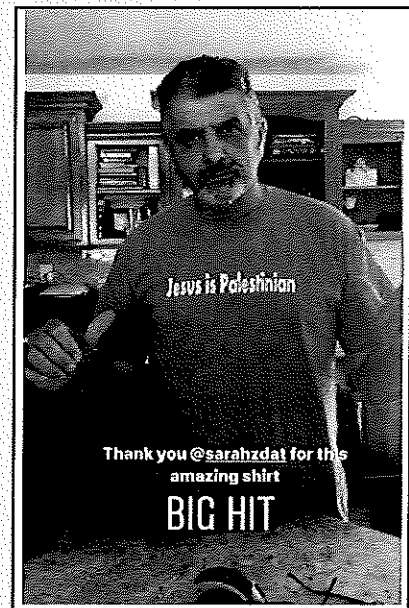
Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



Twitter  
SJP at USC

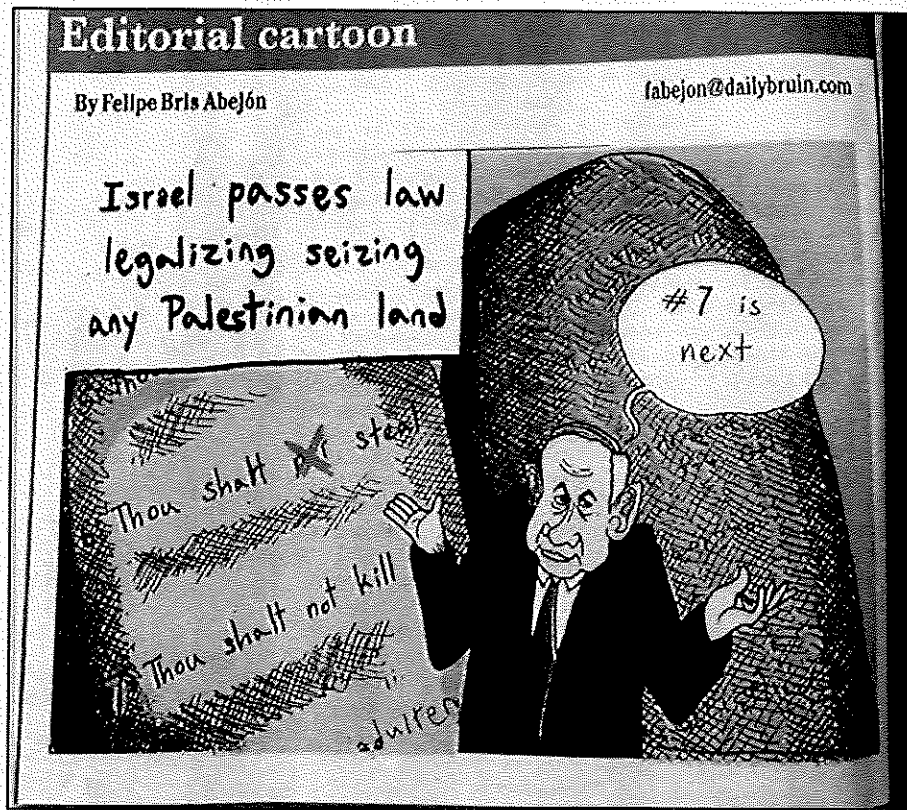
Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

Bitar posted a photo to her Instagram story<sup>47</sup> and tagged Sarah Zeidat, a member of the NSJP Steering Committee. Zeidat had sent a t-shirt with “Jesus is Palestinian” written across it. Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor. Also consistent with example nine of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, using symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g. claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.



University of California Santa  
Barabara Divest  
Clarissa Bitar & Sarah Zeidat  
Instagram Stories  
Clarissa Bitar

<sup>47</sup> Clarissa Bitar, Instagram, published 11/06/18, accessed 08/19.



University of California  
Los Angeles SJP  
Felipe Bris Abejon  
Jewish Journal  
Cartoon in UCLA student  
paper denounced as  
antisemitic

Felipe Bris Abejon posted a political cartoon in the UCLA daily student newspaper, the *Daily Bruin*, showing Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in front of the Ten Commandments with a caption at the top stating "Israel passes law seizing any Palestinian land." Below that, it read "#6 Thou shalt not steal" with the "not" crossed out with a red "x." Underneath, it shows "#7 Thou shalt not kill" with a thought bubble coming from Netanyahu reading "#7 is next." Since its publication the *Daily Bruin* has issued an apology; SJP has also condemned the cartoon, along with California State Assembly Member Richard Bloom and the Anti-Defamation League. Consistent with example three of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews. Also consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.





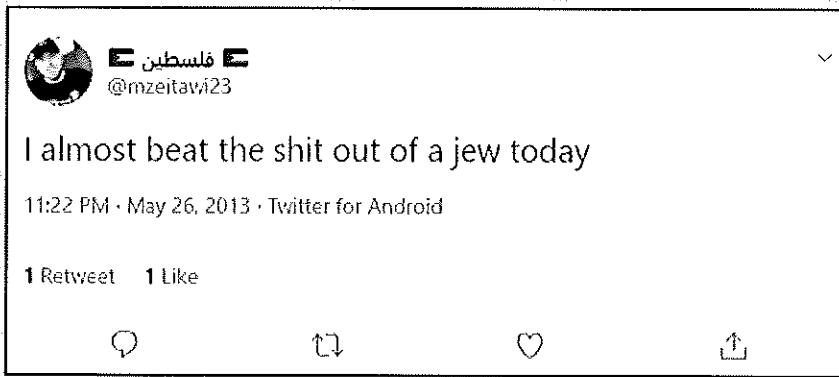
Coloradans for Justice in  
Palestine – Moe Zeitawi  
Twitter  
Moe Zeitawi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



Twitter  
Moe Zeitawi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



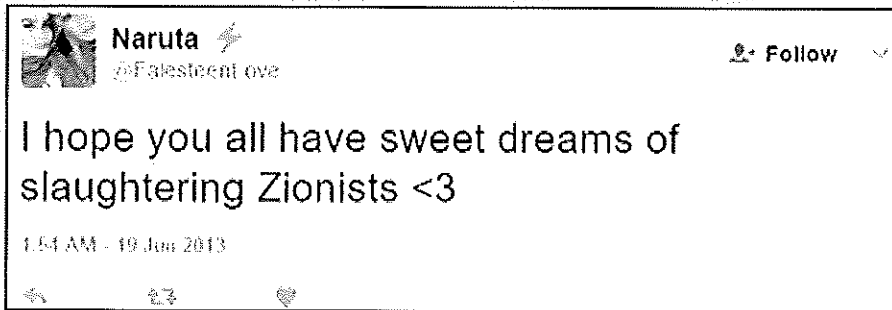
Twitter  
Moe Zeitawi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



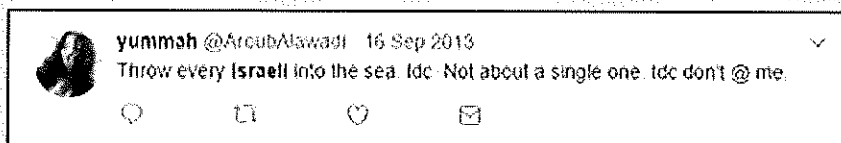
Twitter  
Moe Zeitawi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



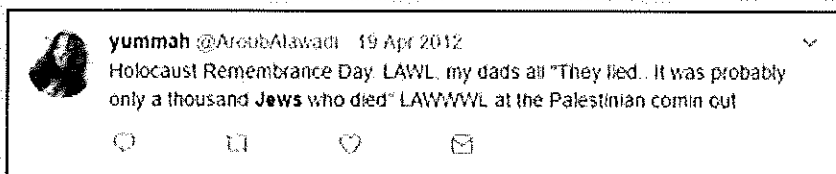
San Diego State University  
SJP  
Halima Eid  
Deleted Twitter  
Halima Eid

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



San Jose State University  
SJP – Aroub Alawadi  
Now Private Instagram  
Aroub Alawadi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



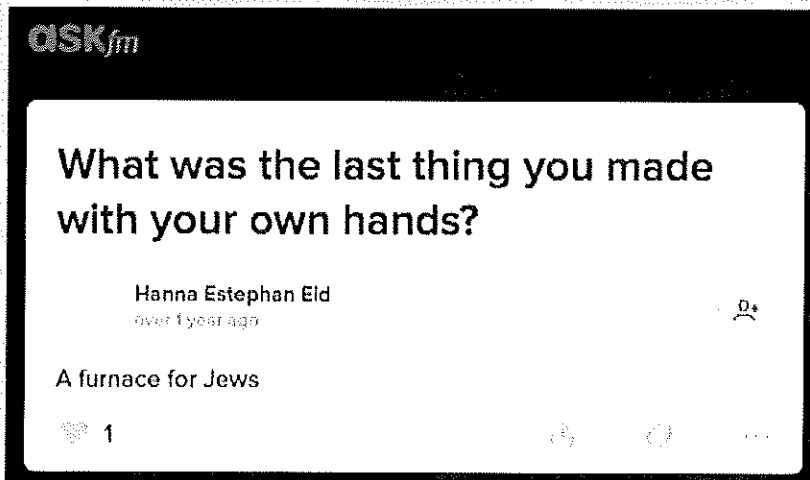
Now Private Instagram  
Aroub Alawadi

Antisemitism, accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.



Portland State University SUPER  
Hanna Eid  
Deleted Twitter Post  
Hanna Eid

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



Deleted AskFM  
Hanna Eid

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



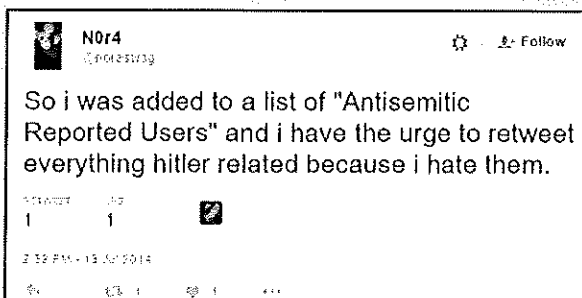
Twitter  
Hanna Eid

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal. Also consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



Twitter  
Hanna Eid

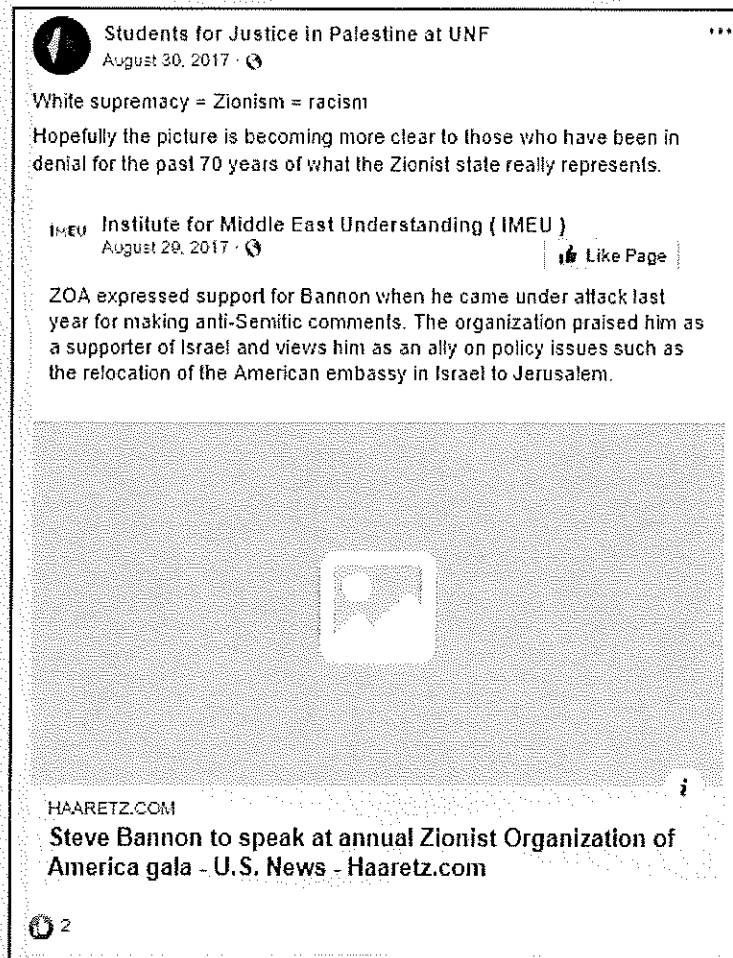
Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



University of California Berkeley SJP  
Nora Abushaaban  
Deleted Twitter

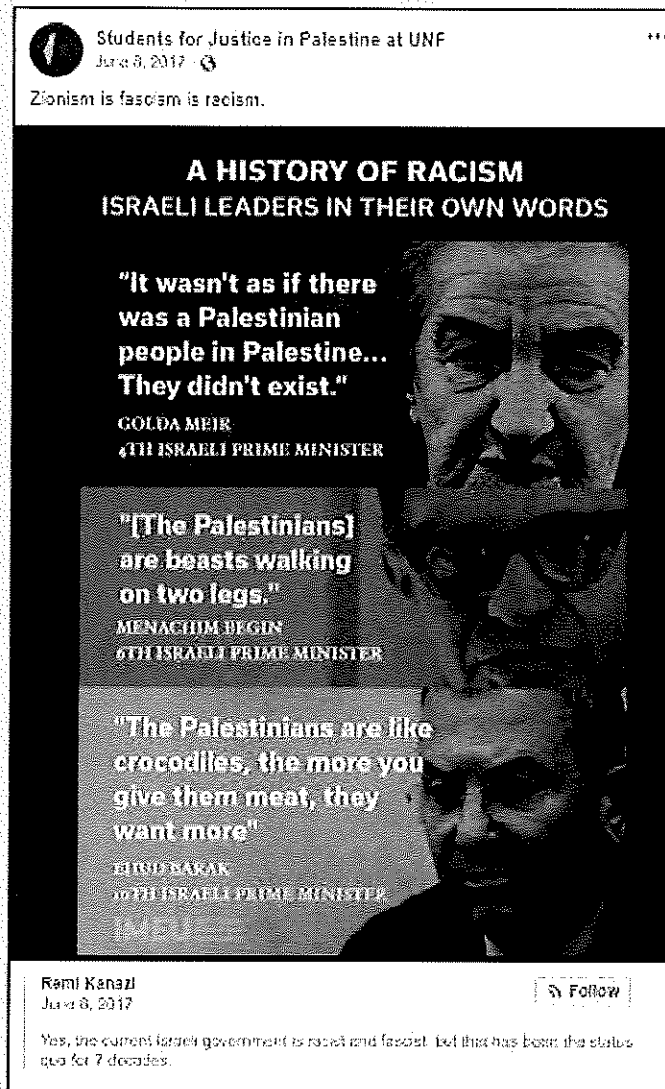
Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

# South



University of North Florida SJP  
Facebook  
Students for Justice in Palestine UNF

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Facebook

Students for Justice in Palestine at UNF

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



**FSU Students for Justice in Palestine**

April 30, 2014

...

Food for thought- "But in Israel things are backwards. Instead of cries to end the injustice against the Palestinians as Israel prepares to unite in mourning the Holocaust victims, the Palestinians are being depicted as if they were a continuation of the evil.

The world has learned the lessons of the Holocaust; today the world is more humane — things are changing. Though the gates of European nations were closed to Jews fleeing the Nazis back then, today Turkey has given shelter to a million Syrian refugees. Jordan and Lebanon have also taken them in.

Only in Israel are the lessons lost. Not only is an entire people held behind fences and checkpoints, but 50,000 migrants — not even Arabs, heaven forbid — are stuck like a bone in the national throat. A great deal of effort is being exerted to one end: getting rid of them."

**Florida State University SJP**

Facebook

FSU Students for Justice in Palestine



**SJP @ USF**

July 30, 2014

...

Justifications



Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

**University of South Florida SJP**

Facebook

SJP at USF





Florida International  
University SJP  
Twitter  
SJP at FIU



Twitter  
SJP at FIU

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



University of  
Houston SJP  
Twitter  
SJP Houston

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Florida Atlantic University  
SJP  
Twitter  
SJP at FAU

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



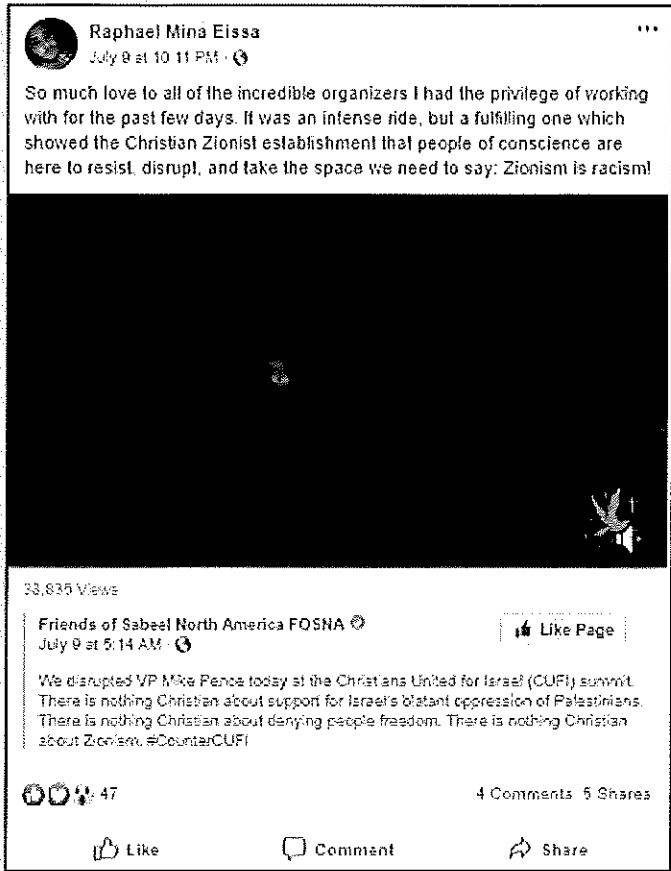
University of North  
Carolina SJP  
Twitter  
UNC SJP

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy of Jews controlling the media, in this case, the Guardian.



Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

Georgia State University SJP  
Twitter  
SJP GSU

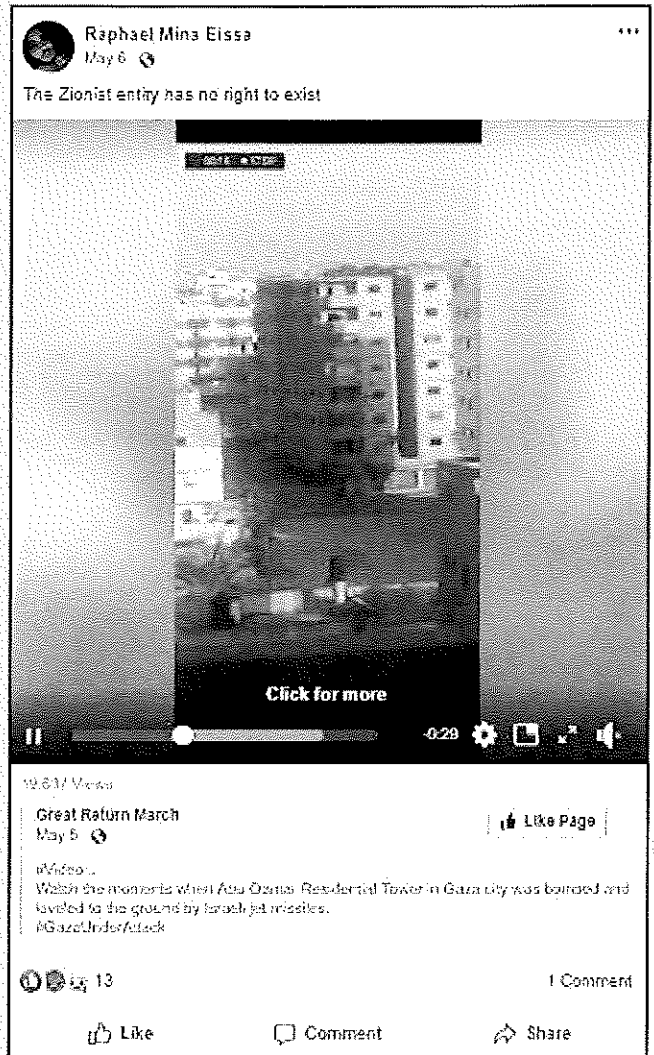


University of Georgia AJP  
(Athens for Justice in Palestine)

Raphael Mina Eissa

Facebook

Raphael Mina Eissa



Facebook, Raphael Mina Eissa

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



**Reem**  
@ReemOlive

What does it mean when Zionists, who advertently support the settler-colonial nature of the Israeli state (& the Gaza ghetto) show up to ICE camps & demand their closure? The Jews we've seen at ICE protests have consistently & openly been anti-Zionist & pro-Palestine

(((Oli Hoffman))) @oliviahoffman · Aug 4

Replying to @ReemOlive

I really don't get how Jews have to be anti-Zionist to protest the camps, my friends and I are doing so and we were all raised Zionist. I don't know about your community but in mine barely any Jews aren't Zionist, plenty of them are protesting the inhumane treatment at the border

7:27 PM · Aug 4, 2019 · Twitter Web App

Florida State University  
SJP  
Reem Zaitoon  
Twitter  
Reem Zaitoon

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions. Also consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.



Florida State University SJP  
Betty Kishek  
Facebook  
Betty Kishek



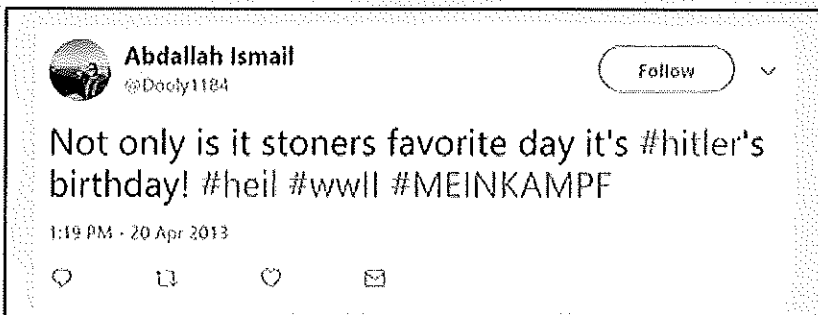
Facebook, Betty

Shared a video on her Facebook by antisemitic activist Robert Martin demonizing Israel and Zionists, claiming that Israel kidnaps and butchers people and kills children on a regular basis, stating that Zionists are the sickest cult he's ever seen. Consistent with example nine of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, using symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g. claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.



University of Texas Dallas  
SJP – Abdallah Ismail  
Deleted Twitter  
Abdallah Ismail

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion. Also consistent with example three of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.



Twitter  
Abdallah Ismail

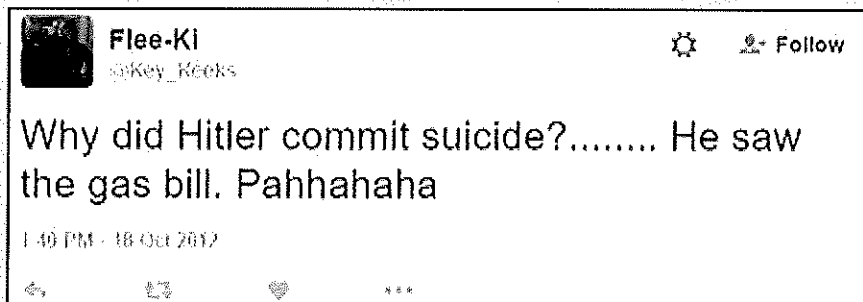
Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



**“Palestine is our county  
and the Jews are our dogs”**

**Twitter  
Abdallah Ismail**

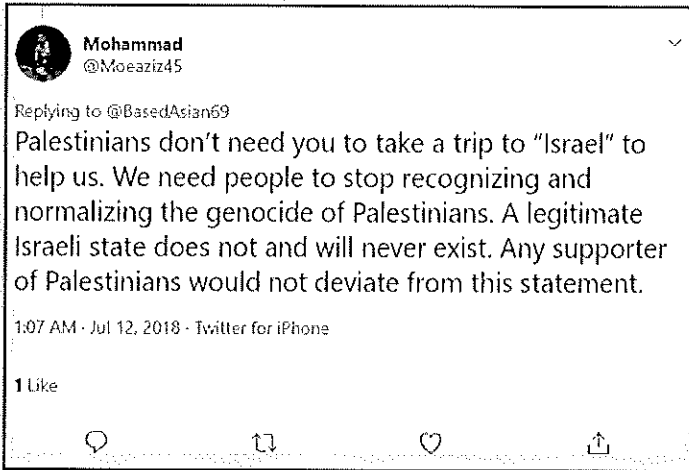
Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.



**School of Art Institute of  
Chicago SJP – Ala’a Salem  
Deleted Twitter  
Ala’a Salem**

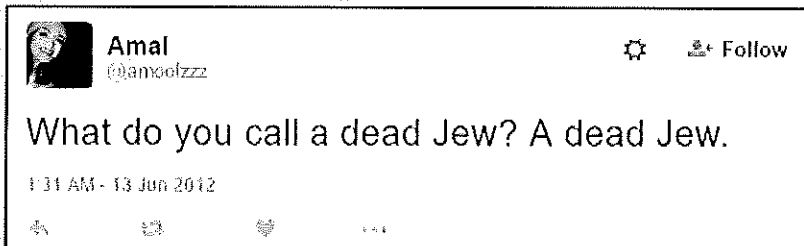
Consistent with example four of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during the World War II (the Holocaust).





**University of Houston SJP**  
**Mohammad Abdel-Aziz**  
Twitter  
Mohammad Abdel-Aziz

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



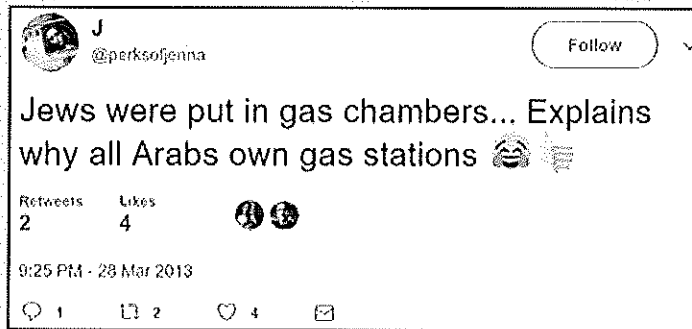
**University of Houston SJP**  
**Amal Tabel**  
Deleted Twitter Post

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



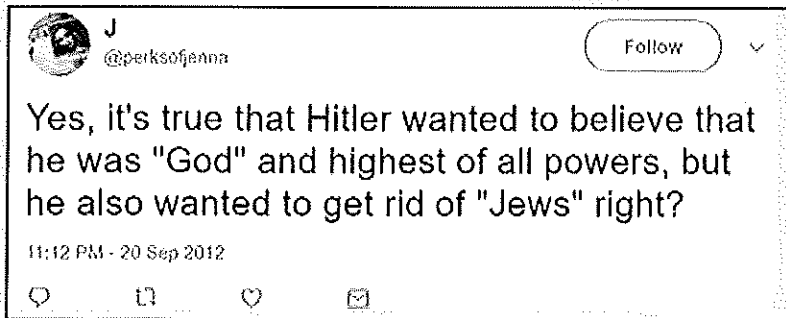
Moraine Valley Community  
College SJP  
Jenna Abed  
Deleted Twitter  
Jenna Abed

Consistent with example four of the working definition of antisemitism, denying the fact, scope, mechanisms or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices and during World War II.



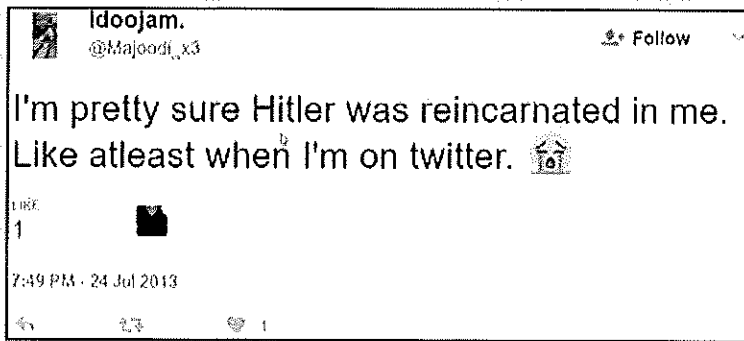
Deleted Twitter  
Jenna Abed

Consistent with example one of the working definition of antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



Deleted Twitter  
Jenna Abed

Consistent with example one of the working definition of antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



Moraine Valley Community College  
 SJP  
 Majd Shaker  
 Twitter  
 Majd Shaker

Consistent with example one of the working definition of antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



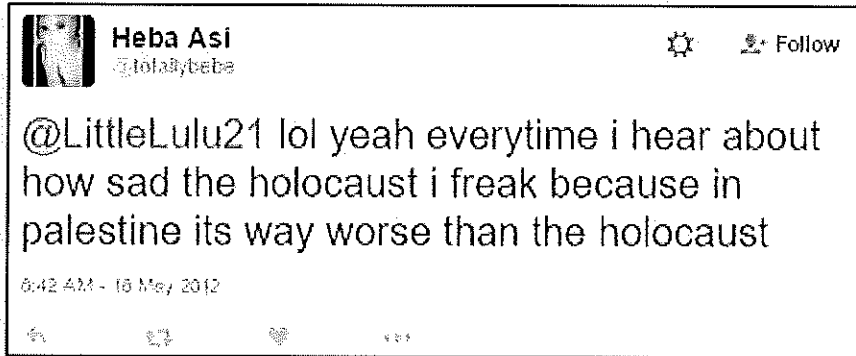
University of Texas  
 Arlington SJP  
 Heba Asl  
 Twitter  
 Heba Asi

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



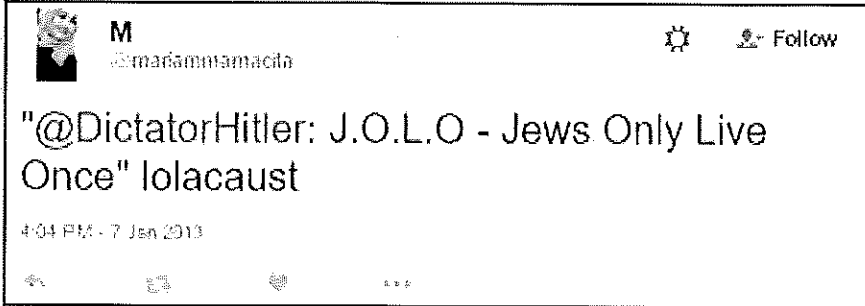
Twitter  
Heba Asi

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



Deleted Twitter Post  
Heba Asi

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis. Also consistent with example eleven of the working definition of antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsibly for actions of the State of Israel.



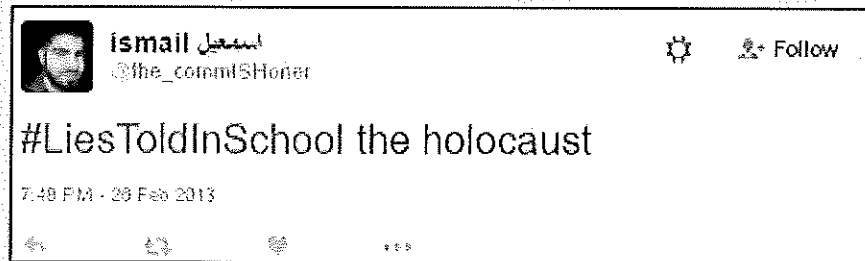
University of Texas Arlington  
SJP  
Mariam Ghanem  
Deleted Twitter  
Mariam Ghanem

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



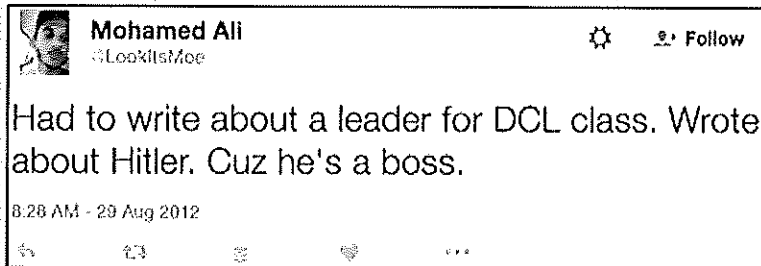
University of Texas Arlington  
SJP – Ismail Said Aboukar  
Deleted Twitter Post  
Ismail Said Aboukar

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy government or other societal institutions.



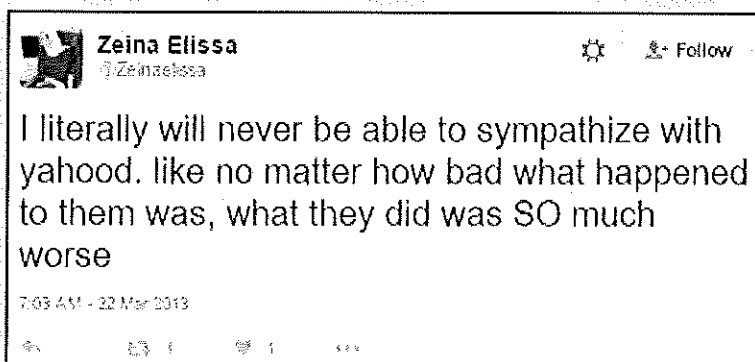
Deleted Twitter Post  
Ismail Said Aboukar

Consistent with example four of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the fact, scope, mechanism (e.g. chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).



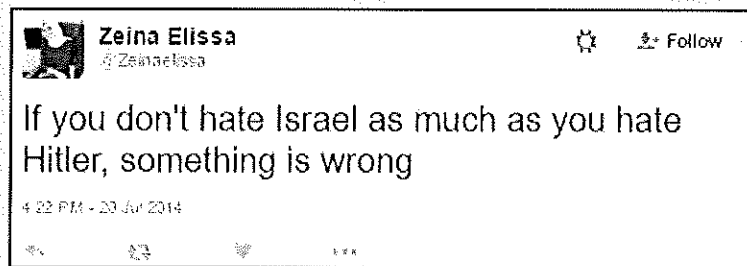
University of Tennessee Knoxville  
SJP  
Mohamed Ali  
Deleted Twitter Post  
Mohamed Ali

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



University of Houston SJP  
Zeina Elissa  
Deleted Twitter  
Zeina Elissa

Consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.



Deleted Twitter  
Zeina Elissa

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparison of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

# Canada



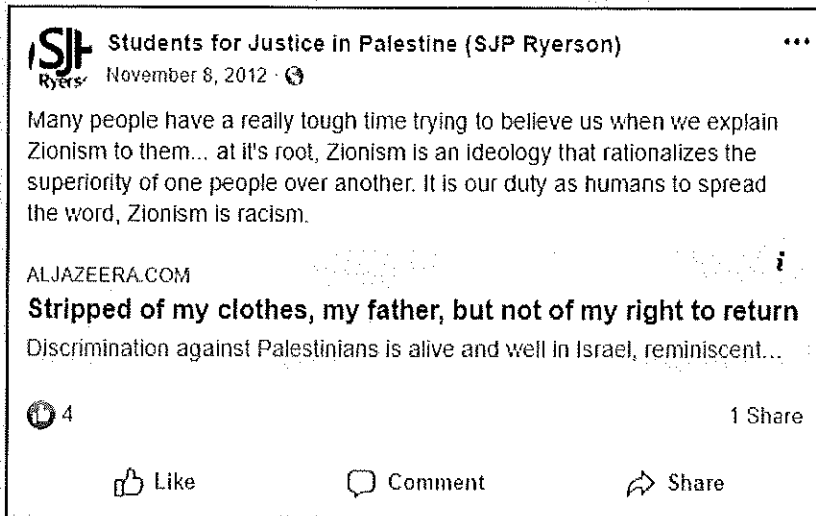
University of Windsor Palestinian  
Solidarity Group  
Facebook  
University of Windsor Palestinian  
Solidarity Group

Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



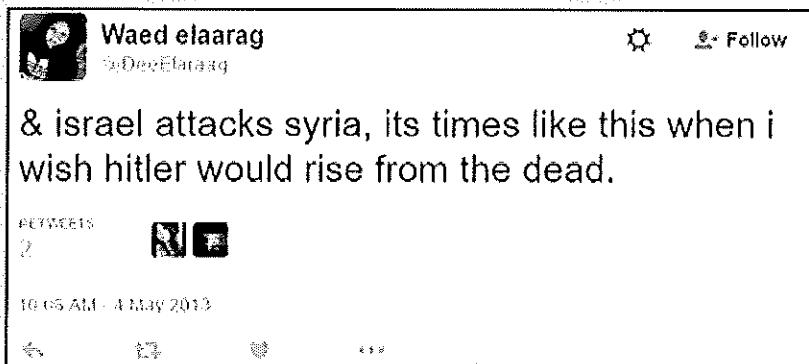
University of Toronto  
Scarborough SJP  
Facebook  
Students for Justice in Palestine – UTS

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Ryerson University SJP  
Facebook  
Students for Justice in Palestine  
(SJP Ryerson)

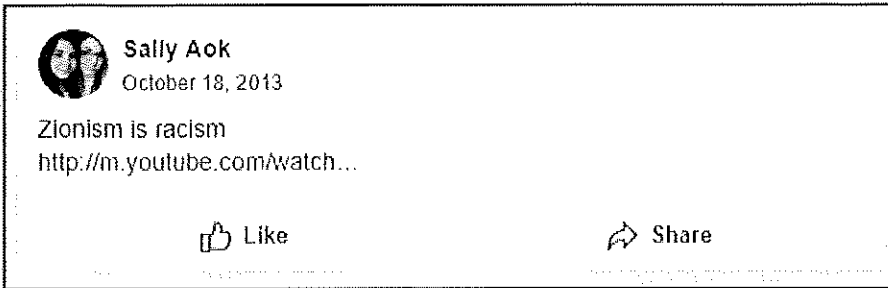
Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



Concordia University SPHR  
(Students in Solidarity for  
Palestinian Rights)  
Waed Elaarag  
Deleted Twitter  
Waed Elaarag

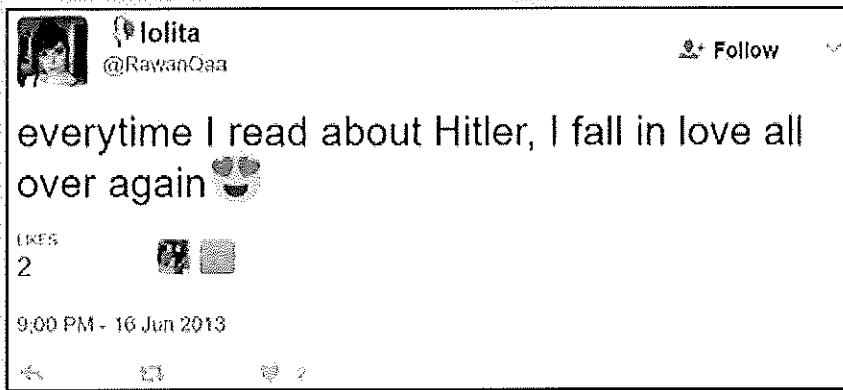
Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.





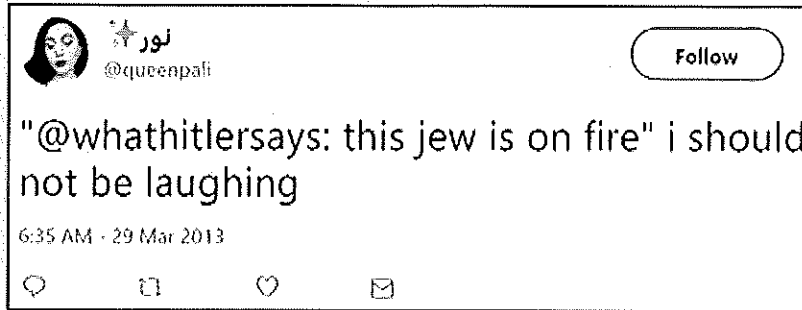
Calgary University SPHR  
Sally Aok  
Facebook  
SPHR Calgary

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.



McMaster University SPHR  
Rawan Qaddoura  
Deleted Twitter  
Rawan Qaddoura

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



McMaster University SPHR  
Nour Hani Ali  
Twitter Suspended  
Nour Hani Ali

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



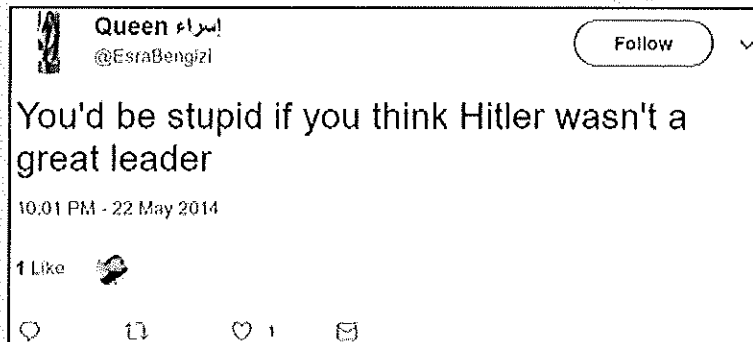
McMaster University SPHR  
Esra Bengizi  
Deleted Twitter  
Esra Bengizi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



Deleted Twitter  
Esra Bengizi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



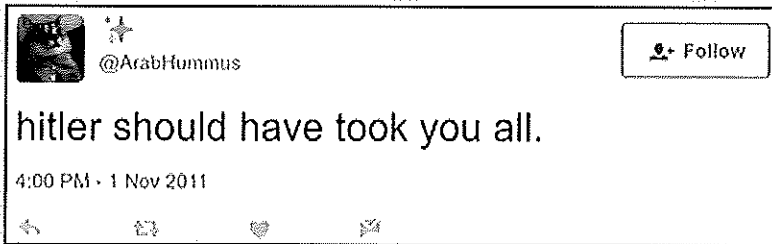
Deleted Twitter  
Esra Bengizi

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



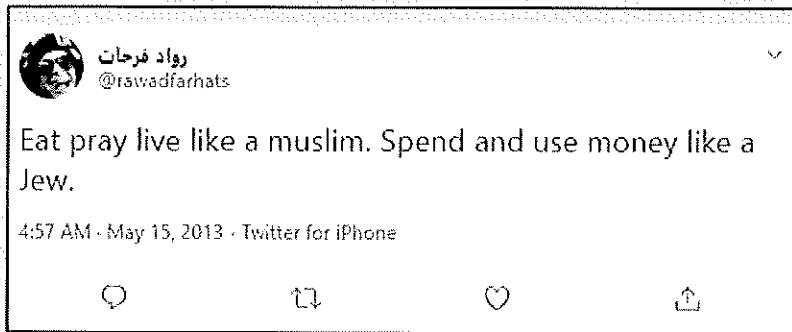
McMaster University SPHR  
Nadera Masad  
Suspended Twitter  
Nadera Masad

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



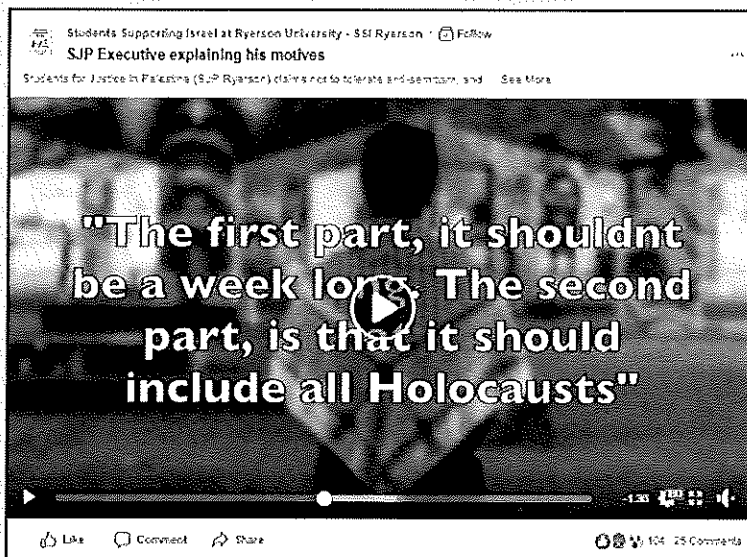
Suspended Twitter  
Nadera Masad

Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.



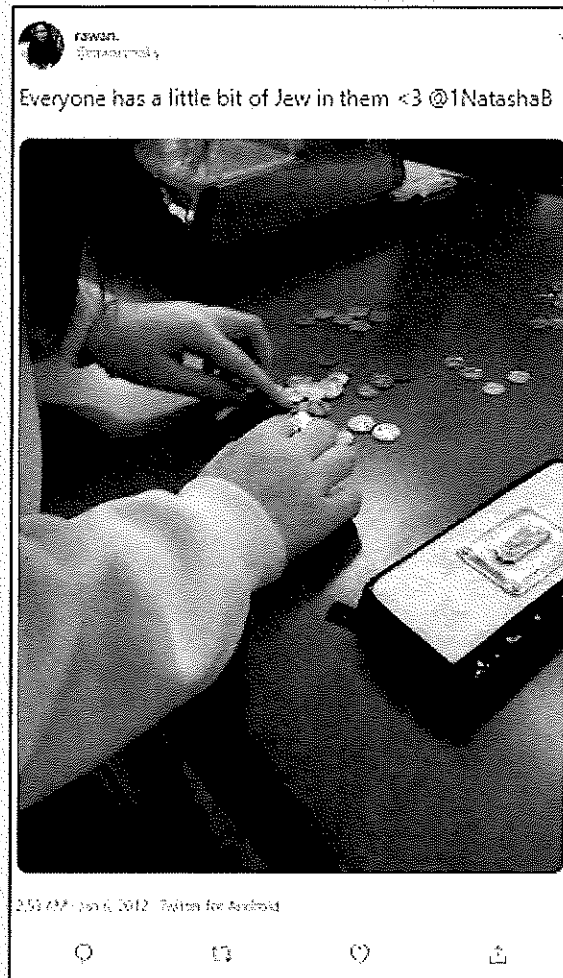
Calgary SPHR  
 Farhat Rawad  
 Twitter  
 Farhat Rawad

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions.



Ryerson University SJP  
 Omer Said  
 Facebook  
 Students Supporting Israel at Ryerson University

Former SJP Ryerson Vice President Omar Said, when asked why there should not be a Holocaust Education Week on campus, stated, “It shouldn’t be a week long... this week should include the Palestinian Holocaust and shouldn’t just be toward the Jewish Holocaust.” Consistent with example ten of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, comparing Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.



**Ryerson University SJP**  
**Rawan Makhlouf**  
Twitter  
Rawan Makhlouf

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions.

# Antisemitism and NSJP Speakers

Speaker at 2014 Conference<sup>48</sup>



Speaker at 2014 Conference  
Mira Nabulsi  
Twitter  
Mira Nabulsi

Consistent with example nine of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, using symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.

Speaker at 2014 Conference<sup>49</sup>



Speaker at 2014 Conference – Reverend  
Osagyefo Sekou  
Twitter  
Reverend Osagyefo Sekou  
published 08/04/14, accessed 08/19

Consistent with example seven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, denying the Jewish people its right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor. Also consistent with example nine of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, using the symbols and images associated with classic anti-Semitism (e.g. claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.

<sup>48</sup> National SJP, 4<sup>th</sup> National SJP Conference, published 2014, accessed 08/19.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.



Speaker at 2018 Conference  
Hatem Abudayyeh  
USPCN  
Facebook

Abudayyeh stated, “Israel, just like white supremacists here [in the US], has been further emboldened by Trump and that pig son-in-law of his,” referring to Jared Kushner, who is Jewish.

Consistent with example two of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government of other societal institutions.



# SJP Chapters and Altercations



Loyola University-  
Chicago SJP  
The College Fix  
SJP Students Hurl  
Insults at Jewish Peers,  
Protest Their Israel  
Display

SJP Loyola University – Chicago members verbally assaulted their Jewish peers stating things such as “How does it feel to be an occupier?” and, “How does it feel to be guilty of ethnic cleansing?”<sup>50</sup> before creating a human wall to block their attempt to advertise trips to Israel. Nashiha Alam, an executive board member of the Loyola chapter, originally wrote a post on Instagram with the caption “What happens when you try to table for a racist manifest destiny trip to Israel at my school.”<sup>51</sup> Consistent with example three of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even acts committed by non-Jews. Also consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.

<sup>50</sup> The College Fix, “SJP Students Hurl Insults at Jewish Peers, Protest Their Israel Display,” published 09/15/14, <https://www.thecollegefix.com/sjp-students-hurl-insults-at-jewish-peers-protest-their-israel-display-video/>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

## Temple University SJP – Aziz Jalil

In 2014, Daniel Vessal, a Jewish student, was physically assaulted and called “kike,” “baby killer,” “stupid Jew,” and “Zionist pig”<sup>52</sup> by SJP member Aziz Jalil. Vessal approached the SJP table at “Templefest,” the university’s welcome week for students, to get information about clubs on campus. A conversation ensued and Jalil punched Vessal in the face. While SJP denies that Jalil is a member of SJP and says he is merely an “acquaintance” of the group,<sup>53</sup> he was one of the students sitting at the SJP table.<sup>54</sup> Aziz was later charged with simple assault and recklessly endangering another person.<sup>55</sup> Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion. Also consistent with example three of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews. Also consistent with example eleven of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.

## University of California Berkeley SJP – Husam Zakharia

In 2010, Husam Zakharia, the head of Berkeley’s Students for Justice in Palestine, allegedly rammed Jessica Felber, a Jewish former student, with a shopping cart filled with toys. At the time she was holding a sign stating “Israel Wants Peace,” as part of an event for Israel Peace Week. The event was meant to counteract rallies that were taking place for Israel Apartheid Week. Zakharia was arrested on suspicion of battery and Felber was granted a restraining order against him.<sup>56</sup> This is an example of physical antisemitism; physical manifestations of antisemitism directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Truth Revolt, “Temple Univ. Jewish Student Punched In Face and Called ‘Kike’ in Antisemitic Attack,” published 08/20/14, <https://www.truthrevolt.org/news/temple-univ-jewish-student-punched-face-and-called-kike-anti-semitic-attack>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Temple University, “Temple University Statement on Reported Attack Against Student,” published 08/20/14, <https://news.temple.edu/announcements/2014-08-20/temple-university-statement-reported-assault-student>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>55</sup> Broad and Cecil, “Temple Fest incident settled with numerous penalties,” published 10/01/14, [broadandcecil.temple-news.com](http://broadandcecil.temple-news.com), accessed 08/19.

<sup>56</sup> Berkeleyside, “Jewish student sues UC Berkeley over assault by Palestine supporter,” published 03/07/11, <https://www.berkeleyside.com/>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>57</sup> IHRA, “Working Definition of antisemitism,” accessed 08/19.

## University of California Berkeley SJP – Husam Zakharia and Dina Omar

In 2011, a fight broke out at UC Berkeley as a result of Palestinian flags that were hung overlooking a pro-Israel concert. Gabe Weiner and Yehuda De Sa, both members of the Zionist Freedom Alliance, went to the balcony to ask that the flags be removed. When they reached the second floor a fight broke out. Two of the three Palestinian students who displayed the flags, who were members of SJP, Dina Omar and Husam Zakharia, were cited with one count of battery each and Weiner with three.<sup>58</sup> Consistent with example one of the Working Definition of Antisemitism, calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

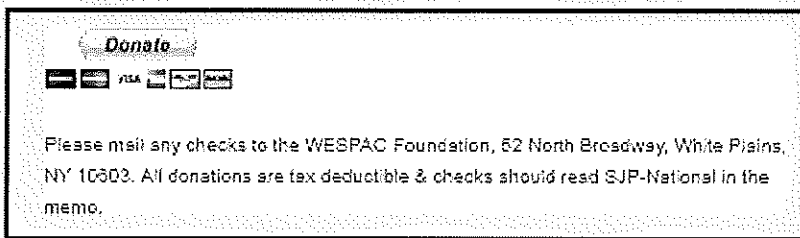
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<sup>58</sup> The Daily Californian, "Thursday Night's Altercation May Be Classified As Hate Crime by Police Pending Investigation," published 11/17/08, <https://www.dailycal.org/>, accessed 08/19.

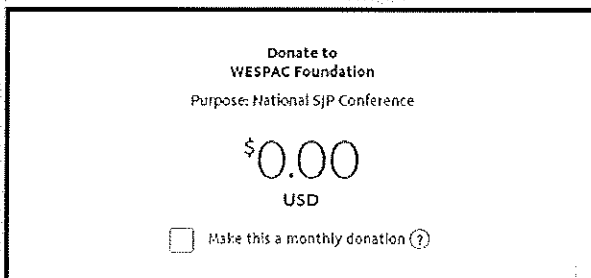
# NSJP's Fiscal Sponsor

The WESPAC Foundation was established in 1974, in New York state. The organization is a leading force for progressive social change in Westchester County and is currently involved with food justice work, anti-fracking/anti-nuclear and pro-safe energy, solidarity with Indigenous Peoples, an end to militarism and drone warfare and a just resolution to the Israel/Palestine conflict.<sup>59</sup>

The WESPAC Foundation is NSJP's fiscal sponsor. On SJP East and SJP Stanford websites, it read: "Please consider making a donation – large or small, every dollar goes a long way – to SJP National through our PayPal or send a check to our fiscal sponsor, the WESPAC Foundation, 52 North Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603."<sup>60</sup> On causes.com (a crowdfunding website), the headline reads, "Please support the National SJP Conference! We need your help!" In the body of the page it reads, "DONATE TO Wespac Foundation Inc."<sup>61</sup>



SJP National  
"Donate"



Paypal  
"SJP National Donate"

According to the information above, the SJP organization is not collecting the donation on its own; it is being assisted by the WESPAC Foundation which oversees NSJP funds, manages the donations (Account Management, Tax...) and is legally responsible for the organization.

<sup>59</sup> Wespac Foundation, About Wespac, <https://wespac.org/>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>60</sup> SJP East, Send a Student to the SJP National Conference this Year!, published 09/25/14, <http://sjpeast.weebly.com/>, accessed 08/19; SJP Stanford, Send a Student to the SJP National Conference this Year!, <https://sjp.stanford.edu/>, accessed 08/19.

<sup>61</sup> Causes, Please support the National SJP Conference! We need your help!, accessed 08/19.

# Conclusion

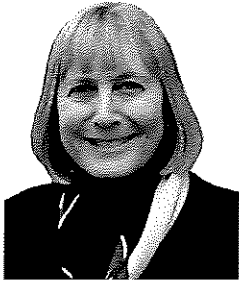
National SJP, founded with the support of American Muslims for Palestine and the US Palestinian Community Network, demonstrates continuous support for terrorism and blatant antisemitism. This lethal hate is rooted in a political ideology and mission that has a long legacy. The annual national conference is held on a university campus each year. This conference, attended by over 200 local chapters, serves as a conduit for antisemitic terrorism and antisemitic discourse to enter US college campuses.

The mission of universities is to serve as a space for individuals to learn and express themselves without fear of discrimination or prejudice. The fact that the members and chapters of NSJP foster hate and will convene on a university campus demonstrates that higher education institutions are either not aware of or are ignoring this problem. While in this particular instance, higher education institutions are turning a blind eye only to NSJP, their inaction is indicative of the future for all marginalized groups on campus.

This report calls upon US and Canadian universities to adopt the IRHA definition of antisemitism as a guideline, to fight antisemitism on campus, and to protect basic academic freedoms and democratic principles. In order for students to feel protected and for universities to abide by their own pacts of creating safe and secure learning environments, it is necessary to cancel the conference, or at the very least for administration officials to monitor the conference, to be held at the University of Minnesota on November 1-3, 2019, and end all funding to NSJP.

## Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this work are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy, its officers or the members of its Boards. Any reliance on the information provided in this document by any individual shall be based on his/her own independent investigation and verification as to all research, data, communications, contained in this document.



**Tammi Rossman-Benjamin** is cofounder and director of AMCHA Initiative, and was a faculty member in Hebrew and Jewish Studies at the University of California from 1996 - 2016. Rossman-Benjamin has written articles and reports about academic anti-Zionism and antisemitism and lectured widely on the growing threat to the safety of Jewish students on college campuses. She has presented her research in scholarly talks and academic conferences at several universities, including Indiana University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Harvard University and McGill University. Rossman-Benjamin's research has been featured in several volumes on antisemitism. In July 2010, she co-organized a two-week scholarly workshop entitled "Contemporary Antisemitism in Higher Education" at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. In 2016, she led a coalition of nearly 50 Jewish and education advocacy groups that successfully lobbied the University of California (UC), the nation's largest and most prestigious public university, to condemn "antisemitism and antisemitic forms of anti-Zionism." UC is the first U.S. university to adopt this landmark intolerance policy to protect Jewish students. Rossman-Benjamin was awarded the Cohon Foundation award for *Benefiting the Jewish People* in 2017, honored as one of the *Top 100 People Influencing Jewish Life* in 2014 by the *Algemeiner*, named one of *2013's Bright Pro-Israel Lights on U.S. Campuses* by the *Jewish Press*, received the 2012 *Tikkun Olam Award* from the Haiti Jewish Refugee Legacy and was nominated for *Jewish Hero of the Year* by the Jewish Federation of North America in 2011. Articles and opinion pieces from Rossman-Benjamin have been published in *Newsweek*, *The Hill*, *New York Daily News*, *Los Angeles Daily News*, *San Jose Mercury News*, *Sacramento Bee*, *Contra Costa Times*, *Jewish Journal of Los Angeles*, and dozens of others.



**Written Testimony for Arizona House of Representatives  
Ad Hoc Committee on Antisemitism in Education  
December 12, 2023**

**Tammi Rossman-Benjamin  
AMCHA Initiative, Director  
[Tammi@AMCHAinitiative.org](mailto:Tammi@AMCHAinitiative.org)**

My name is Tammi Rossman-Benjamin, and I am co-founder and director of AMCHA Initiative, a non-profit organization that documents, investigates and combats antisemitism on American college and university campuses. I'm also a former faculty member at the University of California Santa Cruz, where I taught for 20 years.

I heartily commend you for holding this extremely timely and important hearing and greatly appreciate the opportunity to testify about AMCHA's research on campus antisemitism.

The horrific October 7th massacre, mutilation, rape, and kidnapping of Israeli civilians, young and old, triggered a dual crisis for Jewish students on American campuses. On the one hand, they struggled to cope with the immediate shock and trauma of the deadliest attack on Jews in their lifetime. And on the other hand, they were anxious and afraid that following the Hamas attack there would be a surge in antisemitism on their own campuses – fears that have become a frightening reality as antisemitic incidents on campuses, which were already at an all-time high before October 7<sup>th</sup>, have increased by 700%, according to Hillel International.<sup>1</sup>

These incidents include physical assaults, death threats, intimidation, bullying, and vandalism, and almost every incident has been linked to the feverish anti-Zionist sentiment that has taken hold among students, faculty and staff at schools across the country. These sentiments are being expressed at large and sometimes violent protest rallies; in statements and manifestos issued by student groups, faculty, academic departments, and staff offices; in student newspaper op-eds and student government resolutions; and in classroom lectures and departmentally-sponsored events. To the horror of Jewish students, many of their classmates,

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<sup>1</sup> In testimony to the United States House Committee on Ways & Means at its hearing, "From Ivory Towers to Dark Corners: Investigating the Nexus Between Antisemitism, Tax-Exempt Universities, and Terror Financing," on November 15, 2023, Adam Lehman, Hillel International Executive Director, stated: "In the past five weeks, our Hillel's have reported 398 antisemitic incidents, a figure that includes 28 physical assaults. This level of antisemitic activity represents more than a 700% increase from the record level a year before in the same period." ([https://www.youtube.com/live/Qu\\_2afSs97I?app=desktop&si=D\\_3IGw5YyX305J\\_W&t=41m31s](https://www.youtube.com/live/Qu_2afSs97I?app=desktop&si=D_3IGw5YyX305J_W&t=41m31s))



professors, and school staff are condoning and even celebrating the Hamas attack, calling it legitimate “resistance,” while Israel’s defensive actions are labeled “genocide,” the Jewish state’s very existence is cast as the justification for Hamas’ attack, and there are ubiquitous calls for the destruction of Israel, home to half of the world’s Jews.

Arizona universities have not been immune to this surge in bigotry. According to our database of antisemitic activity on U.S. campuses,<sup>2</sup> from October 7<sup>th</sup> until now there has been a 9-fold increase in antisemitic rhetoric and behavior at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University, compared to the same 2-month period last year. Many of these incidents have involved the Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) groups at each university, who have issued statements praising Hamas as “freedom fighters,” held rallies where their chants and placards condone terrorism, justify the murder of Jews, and call for the elimination of the Jewish state, and demanded their student government and Board of Regents adopt illegal and antisemitic boycotts of Israel. At ASU, enraged SJP members disrupted and ultimately shut down a student government meeting with loud and threatening chants and rock-throwing, forcing Jewish students to exit through the back door with a police escort. And it’s not just SJP. Dozens of student groups have issued manifestos echoing SJP’s messages, including 43 ASU student organizations under the aegis of the school’s “Educational Outreach and Student Services” office, as well as several student groups at UA’s College of Law. Nor is bigotry limited to students. Two UA faculty members teaching an Education class on “Cultural Pluralism for Young Children” defended Hamas’ massacre of Jews and provided their students with information about the BDS movement, encouraging them to boycott Israel.

As disturbing as this nationwide explosion of campus antisemitism is, a study released last week by my organization exposes an even bigger, more systemic and enduring problem for Jewish students.<sup>3</sup> Our study investigated the initial statements issued by nearly 100 college and university leaders following the Hamas attack to see how well they addressed Jewish students’ trauma and fears for their safety and security on campus. These statements were then compared to statements issued by leaders at the same schools in the wake of the George Floyd murder in 2020 and the murders of six Asian women in Atlanta in 2021, which impacted their Black and Asian campus communities, respectively.

The findings were deeply disturbing: not only did the vast majority of school leaders utterly fail to adequately address Jewish students’ trauma and fear for their own safety and security, they employed a clear discriminatory double standard, showing far less responsiveness to Jewish students than to their Black and Asian peers.

For example, almost all of the statements following the George Floyd and Asian murders identified the Black and Asian communities as being particularly impacted by the attacks, they

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<sup>2</sup> <https://amchainitiative.org/search-by-incident#incident/display-by-date/>

<sup>3</sup> “Selective Sympathy: The Double Standard in Confronting Jewish Student Trauma & Antisemitism after the October 7<sup>th</sup> Massacre”: <https://amchainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Selective-Sympathy-Double-Standard-Report.pdf>

named racism and anti-Asian hate as the motivator of these attacks, and they committed their schools to combating racism and anti-Asian hate on their campus and beyond. By contrast, only 14% of the statements issued in the wake of the deadliest attack on Jews since the Holocaust even acknowledged that the Jewish community was impacted by the attack; only 4% of statements identified the antisemitic motivation of the Hamas attack (despite Hamas' public expressions of their genocidal intent); and a mere 2% committed to addressing campus antisemitism, which, by the time their statements were issued, had already begun to explode.

This flagrant double standard is more than just unfair. School leaders who respond appropriately to the group trauma and fears of their Black and Asian students, but who are unwilling to do the same for Jewish students - despite the legitimacy of their fears and the clear threats to their safety and security - cannot be trusted to keep Jewish students safe.

Based on the results of our previous research,<sup>4</sup> we believe this discriminatory double standard is rooted in school harassment policies that obligate administrators to respond promptly and vigorously to verbally and physically abusive behavior directed at "protected" identity groups, but allow administrators to ignore equally abusive behavior directed at students who do not fit into "protected" categories. This is often the case for Jewish students targeted by anti-Zionist motivated harassment, who are frequently deemed ineligible for coverage under their school's harassment policy.

This lack of policy-based protection from the verbal and physical abuse most frequently experienced by Jewish students has allowed—and will continue to allow—administrators to downplay or ignore Jewish students' justified fears of surging antisemitism. Moreover, by turning a discriminatory blind eye to the harassment of Jewish students, administrators are significantly contributing to the escalation of that harassment by giving a green light to its perpetrators, who correctly infer they can continue their antisemitic behavior with impunity.

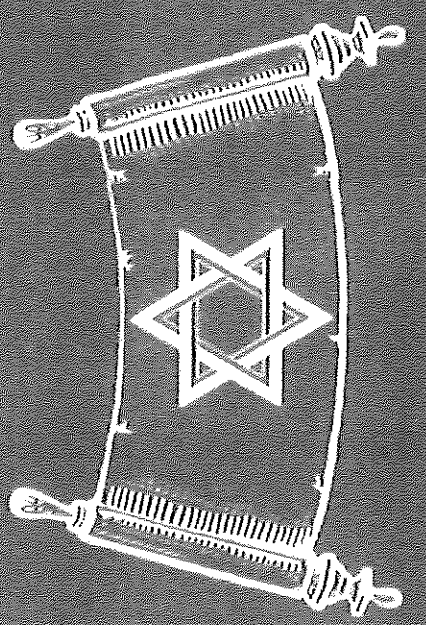
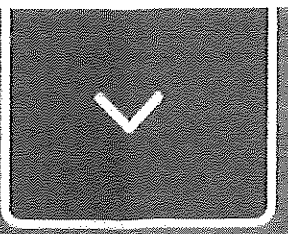
From our perspective, the problem is not that Jewish students don't fit into the "protected" categories of their school's harassment policy, but rather, that they must fit into *any* category *at all* before getting the robust protection that *all students deserve*, and that is an essential obligation of every public and private college and university to provide.

We believe that unless schools dismantle the discriminatory double standard at the heart of their current policies and establish new policies guaranteeing *equal* protection for *all* students, they are unlikely to halt the antisemitism that is spiraling out of control on their campuses.

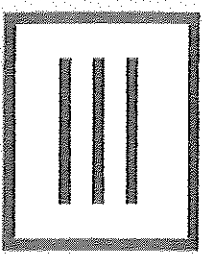
Thank you again for your leadership and courage in tackling this deeply disturbing problem, and for your genuine concern for the safety and well-being of Jewish students – and all students – on Arizona campuses.

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<sup>4</sup> See especially AMCHA Initiative's report, "Falling Through the Cracks: How School Policies Deny Jewish Students Equal Protection from Antisemitism," December 2022: <https://amchainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Report-on-University-Harassment-Policies.pdf>

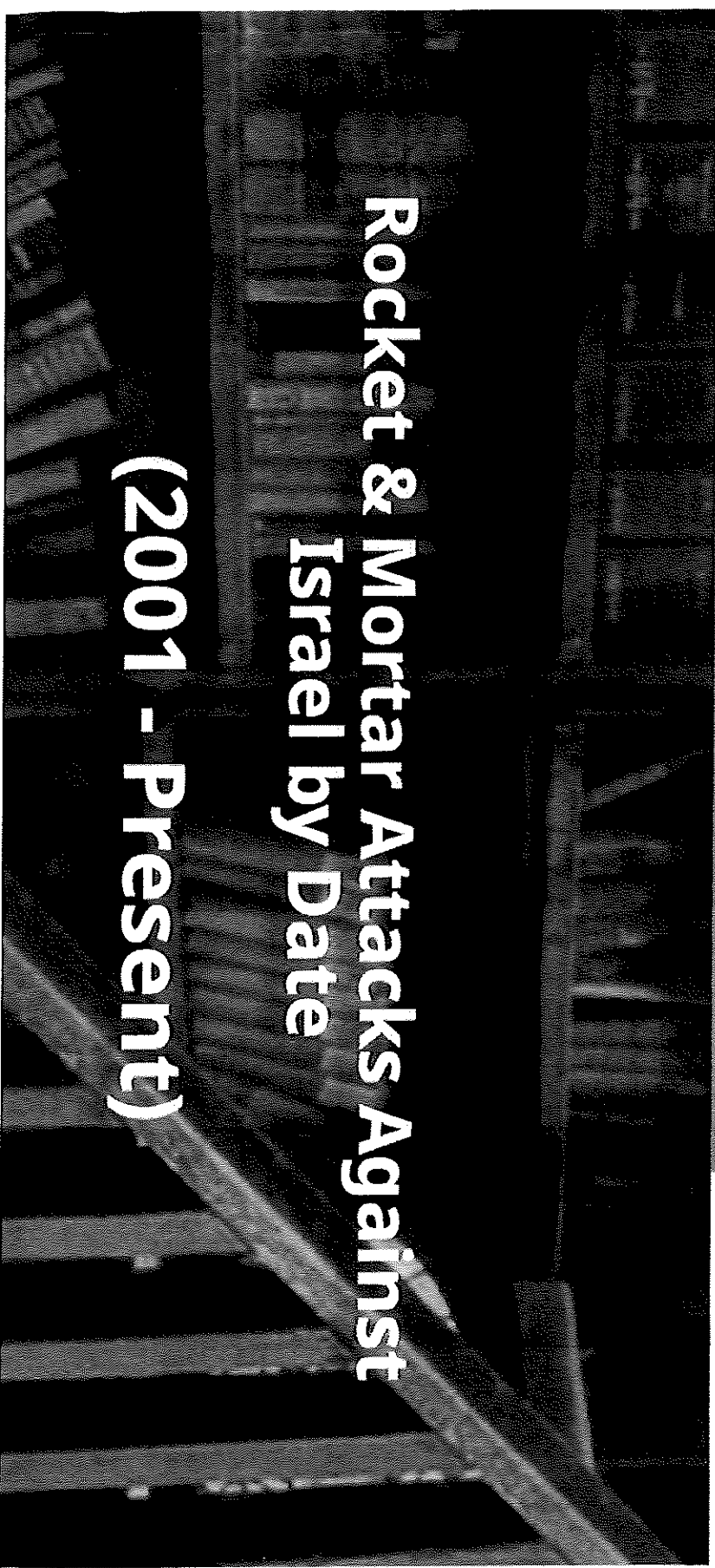


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**Rocket & Mortar Attacks Against  
Israel by Date**

**(2001 - Present)**



# Rocket & Mortar Attacks Against Israel by Date

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/palestinian-rocket-and-mortar-attacks-against-israel#2001>

2023

October 7-31	8,500+	In the early days of the war in Gaza started by the Hamas infiltration and attack on Israeli civilians, more than 6,000 rockets were fired from Gaza. The bombardment has continued.
July 27	1 Rocket	One rocket was launched from the area of Jenin toward northern Israel but fell inside the West Bank.
July 5	5 Rockets	Five rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel. All were intercepted.
May 14	1 Rocket	Following the agreed cease-fire, PIJ fired one rocket which it blamed on a technical error.
May 10-13	1,469 Rockets	The IDF reported that 1,468 rockets were launched into Israel during Operation Shield and Arrow; 291 fell in Gaza, and 437 were intercepted by Iron Dome. Two rockets aimed at Tel Aviv were shot down by David's Sling, and most of the rest landed in open areas without causing damage. One Israeli was killed when a rocket hit an apartment in Rehovot. A Palestinian laborer from Gaza working in Israel also died in a rocket strike.
April 9	3 Rockets	Three rockets were fired from Syria toward the Golan Heights, one falling in an open area and one intercepted by the Iron Dome. The third rocket did not cross into Israeli territory.
April 8	3 Rockets	Three rockets were fired from Syria toward the Golan Heights, one of the rockets fell in an open area in the southern Golan Heights, while another fell in Jordanian territory.
April 6-7	40+ Rockets	More than 40 rockets were fired from Gaza. One of the rockets fell on a home in Sderot and 14 fell in open areas. No injuries were caused by the rocket fire.
April 6	34 Rockets	Thirty-four rockets were fired from Lebanon, of which Israeli air-defense systems intercepted 25, and five landed in Israeli territory.
April 5	16 Rockets	Sixteen rockets were fired from Gaza. Most were shot down or fell in open areas. One of the rockets struck a factory in Sderot, but no casualties were reported.

February 23	6 Rockets	Six rockets fired from Gaza; five were intercepted by Iron Dome, the sixth fell in an open area.
February 11	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and was intercepted by Iron Dome.
February 1	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and was intercepted by Iron Dome.
January 3	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza landed in an open field inside the Gaza Strip.

2022

December 3	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza landed in an open field near the communities of Nahal Oz and Kfar Aza.
November 3	4 Rockets	Four rockets were fired from Gaza, one was intercepted by Israeli air defense systems, while three landed inside Gaza.
August 5-8	1,100 Rockets	An estimated 1,100 rockets were launched from Gaza by Islamic Jihad. At least 200 malfunctioned and exploded within the Gaza Strip, and the Iron Dome intercepted 380.
July 16	4 Rockets	Four rockets were fired from Gaza, one was intercepted by Israeli air defense systems, while three fell into open areas.
June 18	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza toward Ashkelon was intercepted.
April 22	3 Rockets	Three rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip at Israel, with two exploding inside the enclave.
April 20	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza landed in Sderot. No injuries were reported but several people were being treated for shock.
April 18	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza was intercepted by Iron Dome.

2021

September 11	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza was intercepted by Iron Dome.
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September 10	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza was intercepted by Iron Dome.
August 16	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza was intercepted by Iron Dome.
May 10-20	4,369 Rockets	More than 4,369 rockets were launched toward Sderot, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Jerusalem and neighboring communities. Ten Israelis were killed. More than 90 percent of projectiles heading toward populated areas were intercepted by Iron Dome. Roughly a third of the rockets landed inside the Gaza Strip. Most of the others landed in open fields.
May 9	6 Rockets	Six rockets were fired from Gaza. Two were intercepted by the Iron Dome, two fell in open areas and two landed in the Gaza Strip.
April 25	5 Rockets	Five rockets were fired from Gaza. Iron Dome anti-missile defence system intercepted two rockets and the others fell either in uninhabited areas or inside the Gaza Strip.
April 24	2 Rockets	Two rockets fired from Gaza. One was intercepted by Iron Dome, the other fell in an open area near the border fence.
April 23	36 Rockets	Thirty-Six rockets fired from Gaza; six intercepted by Iron Dome.
April 15	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza.
January 20	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza
January 18	2 Rockets	Two rockets landed harmlessly in open areas near Ashdod.

2020

December 26	2 Rockets	Two rockets were intercepted over Ashkelon.
November 21	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired toward Ashkelon.
November 14	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired toward Ashdod and Kibbutz Palmachim. There were no reports of damage or injuries.
October 22	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired toward Ashkelon. One rocket fell in an open field, while the second was intercepted by the Iron Dome system.

October 16	1 Rocket	Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip fired 1 rocket into Israel which apparently exploded in an open field.
September 15	13 Rockets	The Iron Dome missile defense system intercepted eight of 13 rockets. At least two people were injured, and several cars were damaged by shrapnel near a mall in Ashdod. Six pedestrians also were injured as panicked shoppers ran for shelters.
August 21	12 Rockets	At least 12 rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel. One landed near a house in Sderot on Friday, causing extensive damage.
August 16	2 Rockets	Two rockets were intercepted by air defense batteries. The municipality of Sderot said that one house had been hit by shrapnel. An Israeli man of 58 was lightly injured by broken glass and a house near Sderot had taken a direct hit from a rocket. Only property was damaged.
August 2	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from Gaza was intercepted by Iron Dome.
July 5	3 Rockets	Two rockets hit open terrain in southern Israel, and no casualties or damage were reported. A third was intercepted by Israeli air defense.
June 26	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired from Gaza that caused no injuries or damage.
June 15	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired into southern Israel, striking an empty field, causing no injuries or damage.
May 5	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza at Israeli communities near the border for the first time in over 40 days.
Feb 23-24	90 Rockets	Over the course of Sunday and Monday, some 90 rockets were fired at Israel from the Gaza Strip — most of them by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terror group — and approximately 90 percent of those heading toward populated areas were intercepted by the Iron Dome system.

2019

November 12	190 Rockets	Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) fired 190 rockets into Israel from the Gaza Strip.
May 5	200 Rockets	A barrage of 200 rockets was fired at Israel from Gaza. Two people were killed when rockets hit a factory in Ashkelon.

May 4	250 Rockets	A barrage of 250 rockets was fired at Israel from Gaza, killing an Israeli man in Ashkelon.
March 25	1 Rocket	One rocket was launched from Gaza and hit a house in Mishmeret, injuring seven people.
March 14	2 Rockets	Two rockets were launched from the Gaza Strip toward Tel Aviv. One rocket was intercepted by the Iron Dome.

2018

November 12	1 Mortar	A mortar fired from Gaza hit an Israeli bus, critically wounding a 19-year-old man.
November 11	17 Rockets	Seventeen rockets were fired at Israel, of which 3 were intercepted.
August 8	8 Rockets	Eight rockets were fired at Israel, 2 were intercepted, 4 impacted open areas, and 2 landed in Sderot causing damage and 2 injuries.
July 26	11 Rockets	Nine rockets were fired from Gaza into Israeli territory over the course of two days from July 25-26, 2018. All missiles landed in open areas near the border fence and no injuries were reported. A number of Hamas positions in Gaza were struck by Israel in retaliation, killing three members of the terror group. Additionally, two rockets fired by ISIS militants in Syria landed in the Sea of Galilee.
July 14	174 Rockets/Mortars	A barrage of 174 rockets and mortars was fired from Gaza toward Israel on July 14, 2018. The Israeli Iron Dome Missile Defense system only intercepted forty of the projectiles. Three Israelis were wounded after a rocket struck their house in Sderot. The Israelis carried out airstrikes on over forty Hamas military installations in retaliation.
June 26	13 Rockets	Thirteen rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip toward Israel on the night of June 26 and early morning of June 27. Three of these rockets were intercepted by the Iron Dome system. This rocket fire was in retaliation to the attempted assassination of a Hamas militant; the Israeli military blew up his car, but he was not inside of it at the time.
June 20	45 Rockets	Forty-five rockets were fired by terror groups in Gaza toward Israel during the middle of the night on June 20, 2018. Seven of the rockets were intercepted by the Iron Dome system, with other rockets landing in unpopulated areas and three striking near community centers and schools. No injuries were reported, but most Israelis in border communities spent the night in bomb shelters. In response, the Israeli Air Force struck 25 Hamas targets in Gaza.



June 3	3 Rockets	Three rockets were fired into Israel from Gaza
May 29	70 Mortars/Rockets	Seventy mortars and rockets were fired in two volleys from the Gaza Strip toward Israeli territory on May 29, 2018, following <u>weeks of Palestinian protests</u> at the Israeli border. Most projectiles were intercepted by the Iron Dome, but some made it through. One missile exploded in the yard of an Israeli kindergarten. Five Israelis were wounded in the barrage, most by mortar shrapnel. The Israeli military hit back forcefully, striking approximately 30 Hamas military installations. This was the single largest attack by Gaza terrorists on Israel since the 2014 Gaza war.
February 18	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza at Israel. It landed in an open area.
February 17	Multiple	Multiple rockets were fired from Gaza at Israel. One landed on a house in Shajar HaNegev Regional Council.
February 1	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from the Gaza Strip around 11:30 p.m. on February 1, causing no damage or injuries.
January 15	1 Rocket	One rocket fired from within the Gaza Strip toward Israel landed in Gaza, striking a home and injuring three residents.
January 4	3 Rockets	Three rockets were fired toward Israel from the Gaza Strip, all landed in Israeli border communities in open fields, and no injuries were reported. In retaliation, the Israeli Air Force struck central terrorist infrastructure targets within Gaza.
January 1	4 Rockets	Four rockets were fired from Gaza, all landed in open areas.

2017

December 29	2 Rockets	The Iron Dome intercepted two rockets fired toward Israel from within Gaza.
December 17	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired from within the Gaza Strip, with one landing near the border on the Israeli side and damaging a home, and the other landing in a field. Although a home and a car were damaged, no individuals were injured in the attack.
December 15	1 Rocket	A rocket fired from Gaza toward Israel fell short and landed on the home of top Hamas official spokesman Mushir al-Masri's brother.

December 11	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired separately from within Gaza toward Israel, one was intercepted over Ashkelon by an Iron Dome missile and the other landed in Eshkol. No injuries were reported.
November 30	10-12 Mortars	Approximately ten to twelve mortars were fired into Israel by Palestinian Islamic Jihad on the night of November 30, 2017. No injuries were reported. Soon after, the IDF responded with tank and artillery fire on four Hamas positions near Beit Hanoun and two Hamas targets in central Gaza.
October 8	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired toward Israel from the Gaza Strip, but it landed within the Strip. No damage or injuries were reported. The IDF destroyed a Hamas watch-tower station in Southern Gaza in retaliation.
August 8	1 Rocket	One rocket was fired from the Gaza Strip, landing in Israel and causing no injuries. The IDF responded by striking a Hamas facility, even though no militant group in Gaza claimed responsibility for the attack.
June 26	2 Rockets	Two rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel, landing in an open area near the Shaar HaNegev Regional Council and causing no injuries. In retaliation, the Israeli Air Force attacked and destroyed two Hamas outposts in Gaza City and Rafah.
June 25	3+ mortars	Several mortars hit Israel for the second day in a row, prompting the IDF to respond by striking two Syrian artillery positions and a Syrian regime ammunition truck.
June 24	10 mortars	Ten mortar shells launched from Syria landed in the Golan Heights, no injuries were reported. The IDF announced the strikes were likely accidental spillover fire from fights between rebels and Syrian forces on the other side of the border, but retaliated anyway in a strike that killed two Syrian soldiers.
May 22	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from the Sinai Peninsula into Israel on the second day of U.S. President Donald Trump's visit to the country. A siren was not sounded because the rocket was headed toward an open area and eventually landed without causing any damage or casualties.
April 12	1 rocket	One rocket was fired into Israel from the Sinai and hit a greenhouse in a community on the Egypt-Israel border. The rocket was fired by Islamic-State affiliated terrorists, and caused no injuries.

February 27	1 rocket	One rocket was fired into Israel from the Gaza Strip and hit an empty area in Southern Israel. The Israeli military responded by striking five Hamas positions in the Strip, seriously injuring four Hamas militants.
February 20	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired into Israel from the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, striking open fields in the Eshkol region of Israel and causing no injuries.
February 8	4 rockets	Four rockets were fired into Israel from Sinai, three were intercepted by the Iron Dome and one struck land in an empty field. The Islamic State affiliate in the Sinai claimed responsibility for the rockets.
February 6	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from within the Gaza Strip, landing in the Hof Ashkelon area. No injuries were reported, in retaliation IDF tanks and aircraft struck and destroyed six Hamas positions in the Gaza Strip.

## 2016

October 5	1 rocket	One rocket fired from within the Gaza Strip landed on a street in the Southern Israeli town of Sderot. The Iron Dome Missile Defense System failed to engage the rocket, but luckily nobody was injured in the strike. Air strikes were carried out on Hamas targets in Gaza in retaliation for the rocket attack.
September 17	2 mortars	Two mortar shells were errantly fired over the Israeli border from Syria. These mortars were brought down by the Iron Dome missile defense system, which had never before intercepted stray mortar rounds from Syria.
September 12	1 mortar	One mortar shell was fired from Syria and landed in the Golan Heights. No injuries were reported, and the Israeli military responded by striking Syrian military installations.
September 10	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Syria, landing in the Golan Heights and not causing any injuries. The fire was attributed to spillover from the Syrian civil war, and in response, the Israeli Air Force struck Syrian military targets.
August 21	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and landed near Sderot and Sha'ar Hanegev, the rocket was found between two houses in Sderot. No injuries were reported. Hamas military installations were struck the next day and night by Israeli fire in multiple unusually heavy retaliatory strikes.
May 25	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza into Israeli territory by the small Salafi jihadist group Ajnad Beit al-Maqdis. The rocket landed in an open Israeli field, and no injuries were reported. The IAF carried out strikes against Hamas positions in Southern Gaza in retaliation.

May 3-8	Multiple mortars, 1 rocket	Many mortar rounds were fired at Israeli forces engaged in "operational activities" near the security fence in the Southern Gaza Strip during the first week of May 2016. These mortars were meant to disrupt the Israelis, who were engaged in detecting and destroying Hamas attack tunnels dug between Gaza and Israel. No injuries were reported, but tunnel-detecting equipment was damaged. In response, the IDF fired on Palestinian Interior Ministry buildings, Hamas outposts, and other targets, damaging structures and causing two civilian injuries. The Israeli Air Force struck back at the militants as well, hitting four Hamas targets on May 6. A rocket was fired by Hamas militants from Gaza on May 7, 2016, landing in the Eshkol region and exploding without damaging structures or injuring Israelis. In response, the Israeli Air Force struck two Hamas targets.
March 11	4 rockets	Four rockets were fired from Gaza toward Israel, all fell in open areas. No injuries were reported.
January 24	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza, landing in an open area in the Sha'ar Hanegev regional council and not causing damage or injury.
January 1	5 rockets	Five rockets were fired from Gaza at Israel, two landed in open areas in Israel and three landed within the Gaza Strip.

2015

December 20	At least 3 rockets	At least three rockets were fired over the Lebanon border, landing in Israel. The IDF blamed the Lebanese military for the strikes and responded with their own artillery fire. No injuries were reported.
December 17	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza, setting off rocket sirens in the Sha'ar HaNegev region of Southern Israel. The rocker landed in the Gaza Strip. The IDF struck two sites in Gaza in retaliation, no injuries were reported.
December 13	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and set off rocket sirens in Southern Israel and landed in an open area in Shaar HaNegev. Israeli jets struck a Hamas base in response, no casualties were reported in either incident.
November 23	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and landed in an open area in Southern Israel. No damage or casualties were reported, and sirens in Israel were not set off.
November 17	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and landed near the border wall separating Israel from Gaza. Rocket alert sirens in Israel did not activate, and there were no reports of injuries or damage.

November 9	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and landed in Southern Israel in a field, no injuries reported. In response, Israeli jets struck Hamas positions in Gaza, with no casualties reported.
October 26	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza at Southern Israel, no injuries reported.
October 21	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from Gaza and landed in Israel's Shajar Hanegev region. No injuries or property damage reported.
October 10	1 rocket	One rocket was shot down by the Iron Dome over Israel after being launched from the Gaza Strip. In response to this attack as well as attacks during the previous days, the Israeli military conducted air strikes against Gaza militant positions. These strikes claimed the lives of a pregnant 30-year old Palestinian woman and her 3-year old daughter, and injured several other members of her family.
October 9	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired by Gaza militants, both landed and exploded in the Gaza Strip. No injuries reported.
October 4	2 rockets	Palestinians fired two rockets from Gaza on Sunday October 4, one of which exploded in a field in Eshkol with no injuries. The other rocket did not make it out of the Gaza Strip but still set off warning sirens in Israel because it was originally headed toward a populated area.
September 30	1 rocket	One rocket was fired toward Israeli territory from within the Gaza Strip on September 30, 2015. The missile was intercepted by the Iron Dome defense system over the Israeli city of Ashdod, and no injuries were reported. In response, the Israeli Air Force struck four Hamas military sites the next day.
September 20	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip by the Sheikh Omar Hadid Brigade. One rocket landed in Sderot and damaged a home, while the other rocket was shot down by the Iron Dome missile defense system over Ashkelon. No injuries were reported. The Israeli Air Force struck multiple targets in retaliation, including a Hamas telecommunications site.
September 1	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from the Gaza Strip by an ISIS-linked group, the Sinai Province of the Islamic State. The rocket fell within Gazan territory, and no injuries were reported.
August 27	1 rocket	One rocket was fired from within the Gaza Strip and exploded in Israeli territory on Thursday, August 27, 2015. In response, the Israeli military struck the position from which the rocket was fired, and also destroyed a Hamas weapons factory in Gaza. No injuries were reported.

August 20	At least 2 rockets	Multiple rockets struck an Israeli village near the Lebanese border, and Israel responded by striking militant positions within the Syrian Golan Heights. The rockets were fired from within Syria, and Israel blamed the group Islamic Jihad for the attack.
August 7	3 rockets	Three rockets were fired by Jihadist groups from the Gaza Strip. Two of these rockets exploded in Gaza and one made it to Israel; no injuries were reported.
August 1	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired by Hamas at Israel. The rockets landed in unpopulated areas near the border, no injuries reported.
June 6	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired from within Gaza on June 6, 2015. No casualties or significant damage were reported, and the rockets landed in empty fields. The Omar Brigades again claimed responsibility for this attack, and it seemed as if they were trying to provoke Israel into another war with Hamas. Israel bombed Hamas facilities in response, causing damage but no casualties.
June 2	2 rockets	Two rockets were fired from within Gaza on Wednesday, June 2, 2015, striking Southern Israel near Ashkelon. No significant damage or injuries were reported. In response to the attack the IDF carried out air strikes against the facility where they believed the rockets were fired from. A Salafist group associated with the Islamic State, the Omar Brigades, claimed responsibility for the attack, stating that it was in response to the Hamas police officers killing of an Islamic State supporter during the previous day.
May 26	1 rocket	At least one rocket was fired toward Israel from within the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, May 26, 2015. Sirens went off and explosions were heard in Southern Israel, but no injuries were reported. Israeli security officials believe that this attack was carried out by Palestinian Islamic Jihad members. In response, Israeli aircraft bombed four sites in Gaza the following day, known to be Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad training areas.
April 23	1 rocket	In the first rocket attack of 2015, Hamas militants fired a rocket into Israeli territory on Israel Independence Day. Israeli warning sirens sounded and the rocket exploded on impact but caused no casualties or damage. The IDF responded by shelling a base that was known to be used by the militant group, also causing no casualties.

## 2014

December 19	1 rocket	A rocket fired from the Gaza strip landed in the Eshkol Regional Council, no injuries were reported. In response to this attack, Israel carried out it's first air strikes in Palestinian territory since the end of Operation Protective Edge. Israeli Air Force jets struck a Hamas training camp in the southern Gaza Strip.
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October 31	1 rocket	A Qassam rocket fired from within the Gaza Strip struck Southern Israel in the Eshkol region. The rocket was originally thought to have fallen and exploded within Gaza, so no Code Red sirens were sounded. In response to this attack, the Israeli government closed the Erez and Kerem Shalom border crossings on November 1, reopening them 2 days later on November 4. Hamas security forces arrested 5 individuals who them believe were behind the attack.
September 16	1 rocket	For the first time since the cease-fire took effect on August 26, a rocket fired from Palestinian territory screamed through the sky and landed in Israel. The rocket landed near the Gaza border, inbetween Eshkol and Sdot Negev. No Palestinian group has claimed responsibility for the attack, no injuries or major damage reported.
August 26	100+ rockets and an unconfirmed number of mortars	More than 100 rockets were fired from Gaza into Israel on Tuesday August 26 before the cease-fire was announced. Multiple rockets were intercepted by the Iron Dome, and at least 2 fell within the Gaza Strip. 2 people were killed and multiple people injured when a mortar hit Eshkol regional council. A home in Ashkelon suffered a direct hit and there were multiple injuries from shrapnel, and a rocket hit a playground in Ashdod.
August 25	130+ rockets and at least 30 mortars	At least 130 rockets and at least 30 mortars were fired from Hamas militants into Israel on August 25. Hamas took responsibility for an M75 rocket launched at Tel Aviv. Late afternoon saw a drastic increase in mortar and rocket fire, with the Iron dome intercepting one rocket bound for Ben Gurion Airport. Israeli military responded to rockets coming from Lebanon by firing artillery shells at the site of the launch. The Iron Dome struck down a rocket above a main shopping center in Ashdod, sending debris crashing through the mall's glass ceiling and injuring multiple people. Multiple injuries reported including a woman from Eshkol hit by shrapnel.
August 24	60+ rockets and an unconfirmed number of mortars	At least 60 rockets and an unconfirmed number of mortars were fired from Hamas militants into Israel on August 24. 2 rockets were also confirmed to have been fired from Syria into the Golan Heights. The intention and responsibility for these rockets has not yet been ascertained. These rockets were either intercepted by the Iron Dome or hit open areas in Eshkol and Sdot Negev. Hamas once again tried to fire on Tel Aviv.
August 23	93 rockets and an unconfirmed number of mortars	A total of 93 rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel on August 23 including 2 rockets fired from Lebanon. Multiple injuries reported and multiple buildings were damaged.

August 22	50+ rockets and an unconfirmed number of mortars	More than 50 rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip toward Israel on August 22, including one that struck a home in Sha'ar HaNegev and killed a 4 year old boy. Daniel Tregerman was playing with his family when a red alert siren sounded and a mortar slammed into the side of his home. He was killed by shrapnel and was laid to rest later in the weekend. Rockets were also fired at Tel Aviv.
August 21	104 rockets and 12 mortars	A total of 104 rockets and 12 mortars were fired toward Israel on August 21. After heavy rocket fire pounded Southern Israel in the morning, an Israeli man was seriously injured by shrapnel as a Hamas rocket hit an Eshkol building. The man was attending his son's third birthday celebration at his son's school when the sirens went off and he immediately rushed to get all of the children inside. He was hit by shrapnel as the bomb exploded outside of the school. A number of cows were killed when a projectile hit the barn that they were in.
August 20	168 rockets	A total of 168 rockets were fired from Gaza into Israel today. No injuries were reported. Hamas fired two rockets at an Israeli gas installation off the Gaza coast.
August 19	50 rockets	A total of 50 rockets were fired from Gaza during the newly agreed to a 24-hour extension to the previous week's 5-day cease-fire. Hamas militants broke the cease-fire early in the morning with a barrage of 5 rockets, and Israel retaliated with air strikes on 25 locations. One of these rockets struck an Israeli highway, others hit open areas in Eshkol and Beersheba. No injuries reported.
August 14	1 rocket	A single rocket was fired from Gaza into Israel, landing in an open area in Eshkol. No injuries reported.
August 13	7 rockets	7 rockets were fired at Israel from Gaza, the Iron Dome intercepted one and the others landed in open areas. No injuries reported.
August 11	8 rockets	8 rockets were fired into separate parts of Israel hours before the end of the 72-hour ceasefire.
August 10	39 rockets	The Iron Dome intercepted four rockets, while 35 hit open areas in Eshkol, Sderot and Ashkelon. No injuries reported.
August 9	30 rockets	30 rockets hit open areas in Eshkol and Hof Ashkelon. No injuries reported.
August 8	51 rockets	After the cease-fire ended, rockets immediately started being shot from Gaza. 2 overnight before the cease-fire ended, and a volley of "at least" 35 rockets at 8a.m. immediately following the cease-fire's end.



August 4	57 rockets	31 rockets were fired at Israel in just a few hours during a cease-fire that was supposed to last from 10a.m. to 5p.m. 26 were fired later in the day. No injuries reported.
August 3	119 rockets and mortars	119 rockets and mortars were fired toward Israel, with the Iron Dome taking down 8. No injuries reported.
August 2	84 rockets	84 rockets were fired toward Israel, no injuries reported.
August 1	16 rockets	16 rockets were fired at Israel, many landing in Eshkol Regional Council and Sha'ar HaNegev. No injuries reported.
July 31	Unconfirmed number of mortar and 32 rockets	32 rockets were fired at Israel, multiple impacts. 3 injuries: 14-year-old who had cut her leg, a 60-year-old man who fell and sustained moderate injuries, and a Chinese construction worker.
July 30	Unconfirmed number of mortar and 141 rockets	141 rockets were fired at Israel for an unconfirmed number of impacts. No one was injured.
July 29	Unconfirmed number of mortar and 79 rockets	79 rockets were fired at Israel for an unconfirmed number of impacts. No one was injured.
July 28	Unconfirmed number of mortar and 6 rocket hits	At least four people were killed, while at least six others were wounded, some seriously and critically, by mortar fire on Eshkol near the Gaza border early Monday evening. Because this was a mortar and not a rocket, there was no Code Red siren. Elsewhere, three rockets hit open areas in Eshkol and Iron Dome intercepted three more.
July 16-27	814 Rocket hits	814 rockets hit open areas throughout Israel between the 16th and 27th of July.
July 15	Unconfirmed number of rocket hits	At least 105 rockets fired at Israel after Hamas rejects ceasefire proposal. An Israeli civilian is killed at the Erez crossing by a mortar attack from Gaza. Two sisters, aged 11 and 13, from a Bedouin village near Beersheba, are seriously wounded.

July 11	Unconfirmed number of rocket hits	Three rockets are fired at Israel from Southern Lebanon, one striking an open field in Metula, with no reported injuries. An unconfirmed number of rockets fired from Gaza were intercepted on their way to Haifa, Hadera, and Zichron Yaakov. A fire started in Ashdod after one rocket hit a gas station, injuring eight.
July 10	192 rocket hits, several mortar hits	Three rockets are fired at Beersheba, but are intercepted by the Iron Dome. Later in the day, two rockets hit Beersheba, one causing four injuries. One rocket strikes farm land near the Be'er Tuvia Regional Council. Several rockets are fired at Ashdod, destroying a house, causing a gasoline explosion, injuring one woman. Two IDF soldiers are injured by mortar fire in Eshkol. Four rockets were intercepted over Tel Aviv; an unconfirmed number targeting the greater area hit lightly-populated locations. No casualties are reported.
July 9	103 rocket hits	Hamas terrorists in Gaza assumed responsibility for an unconfirmed number of rocket strikes. 20 Israeli cities report rocket fire or air-raid sirens on and around 8:30 in the morning. The Iron Dome intercepts 21 of a confirmed 103 rockets fired. No injuries are reported. Damage is reported to a house in Eshkol and a fire was contained in Yeruham.
July 8	117 rocket hits	Operation Protective Edge begins. Rockets were fired at Tel Aviv for the first time since 2012. An unconfirmed number of rockets targeting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Beersheba are intercepted by the Iron Dome. No injuries and only light damage is reported. Rockets will continue throughout this operation.
July 7	80+ rocket hits	Hamas claimed to have fired 100 rockets across Southern Israel. The Iron Dome intercepted three rockets targeting the Eshkol area. One rocket hits an open field in Beersheba. One rocket hit the Eshkol Regional Council, injuring one IDF soldier. Soldiers were attacked by a rocket-propelled grenade along the Gaza border, injuring one. The IDF confirmed 80 rocket hits on the day.
July 6	25+ rocket hits	Seven rockets target Shat'ar Hanegev, four hitting a kibbutz. Two rockets hit eshkol, causing small fire that was quickly contained. Rocket hits were confirmed in Sderot and Hof Ashkelon.
July 5	Several rocket and mortar hits	One rocket was fired at the Eshkol Regional Council, landing in a field, lightly injuring an IDF soldier. An undetermined number of rockets and mortars were fired at Southern Israel throughout the afternoon, one being intercepted by the Iron Dome. One rocket was fired at Beersheba.
July 4	Twenty-five (25) rocket hits, several mortar hits	Four rockets are fired at Sderot. One is intercepted by the Iron Dome. Two rocketstargeting Okafim are intercepted by the Iron Dome. Seven rockets land in open fields in greater Southern Israel. One rocket was fired at an IDF installation near the Gaza border, but missed. Seven rockets were fired at Eshkol. Two mortars

		are launched at Sderot. An undetermined number of mortars are fired at Keren Shalom, but only one hits. No known injuries.
July 3	Twelve (12) rocket hits	One rocket hits Sderot after midnight. Ten rockets are fired at Sderot and greater Southern Israel in the early morning hours. One rocket is fired at Ofakim. Four homes in Sderot are hit. A summer camp was hit, but the rocket failed to detonate. No casualties are reported.
July 2	Thirteen (13) rocket hits, nine mortar hits	Gaza terrorists fire five rockets toward the Sdot Negev regional council, three rockets toward Ofakim, two rockets at Ashkelon, three rockets at Eshkol. In the afternoon and midnight hours, nine mortars hit the Eshkol area. The Iron Dome intercepted two rockets, and the rest landed in fields. No injuries or damage reported.
July 1	Five (5) rocket hits, undetermined number of mortar hits	Terrorists fire five rockets overnight at the Eshkol area. One falls in an open field near the regional council. Damage to vehicles and a packaging factory is reported, but no injuries.
June 30	Sixteen (16) rocket hits, one mortar hit	Gaza terrorists fire sixteen rockets in the early morning hours. Most of the rockets landed in open areas near Eshkol. One caused light damage to a home. No injuries.
June 29	Four (4) rocket hits	Four rockets were fired from Gaza into the south of Israel. Two were intercepted by Iron Dome, and two fell in an open area near the border fence.
June 28	Several rocket hits	Terrorists in the Gaza Strip fired several rockets. Two struck factory in Sderot, causing it to burn down. All other rockets hit an open area.
June 27	Six (6) rocket hits, one mortar hit	Six rockets launched from the Gaza Strip, four fell in open field, two intercepted by Iron Dome en route to Ashkelon. Mortar fire damaged military vehicle.
June 24	Several rocket hits	Two rockets intercepted by Iron Dome, and a third lands in the south near Sderot.
June 21	Four (4) rocket hits	A rocket was fired into Hof Ashkelon Regional Council, damaging a road. In the evening three rockets were fired at the Sdot Negev and Shar HaNegev Regional Councils. All rockets exploded in the open area. No damages or injuries were reported.

June 21	Four (4) rocket hits	A rocket was fired into Hof Ashkelon Regional Council, damaging a road. In the evening three rockets were fired at the Sdot Negev and Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Councils. All rockets exploded in the open area. No damages or injuries were reported
June 19	Two (2) rocket hits	A rocket fired from Gaza struck an open field near Sderot. Later a rocket fired at Ashkelon was intercepted by Iron Dome.
June 18	Two (2) rocket hits	Two rockets fired from Gaza hit into a Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council community and caused light damage to a structure.
June 16	One (1) rocket hit	A rocket from Gaza landed in an open area in Ashkelon region.
June 15	Four (4) rocket hits	A series of explosions were heard in the evening in Ashkelon, as four rockets had been fired from Gaza. Two were intercepted by Iron Dome, causing fragments to fall across steh city. No injuries or significant damage.
June 14	Three (3) rocket hits	Hof Ashkelon reports two of three rockets fired from Gaza landed in the region. No injuries or damage.
June 11	One (1) rocket hit	One rocket fired from Gaza came close to hitting a main road in southern Israel, but landed in a nearby field without causing any injuries.
June 1	One (1) rocket hit	Early morning attack on Eshkol region. One rocket landed in a field and no damage was reported.
May 23	One (1) rocket hit	Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Council reported one rocket explosion in open field. No damage or injuries.
May 1	One (1) rocket hit	A rocket hit an open area in Eshkol. No injuries or damage.
April 24	One (1) mortar hit	Mortar shell exploded near the fence in southern Gaza. No injuries or damage.
April 23	Three (3) rocket hits	Three rockets landed in the Hof Ashkelon and Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Councils, after rocket alert sirens. No injuries.
April 21	Seven (7) rocket hits	Terrorists fired seven rockets during the last day of the Passover holiday. First three hit uninhabited areas and caused no damage. Anotehr two cause light damage in Sderot.

April 16	Several rocket hits	Gaza terrorists launched several rockets at south Israel. No injuries or damage reported
April 13	Three (3) mortar hits	One mortar shell landed close to the security fence in an open field, and late that night two more mortars were fired at Israeli soldiers. No injuries.
April 9	One (1) rocket hit and one (1) mortar hit	Early morning alert in Ashkelon Region, a rocket fell short. That evening a mortar landed in a kibbutz in the Shazar Hanegev Regional Council. Damage was reported but no injuries.
April 5	One (1) rocket hit	Terrorists in Gaza fire a rocket into Israel. No injuries or damage reported.
April 4	One (1) rocket hit	In the Hof Ashkelon Regional Council a rocket exploded in the open area, close to the border fence. No injuries or damage were reported.
April 1	Three (3) rocket hits	Three rockets were fired at Eilat. Intercepted by Iron Dome.
March 12-13	Sixteen (16) rocket hits	At least 16 rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory, out of over 78 rockets that Gaza terrorists fired, in the largest barrage of rockets since during Operation Pillar of Defense. Iron Dome intercepted at least five of the rockets. In response, the IDF hit terror locations in the northern and southern ends of the Gaza Strip with artillery fire.
January 15-21	Thirteen (13) rocket hits	A total of 13 rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory. The peak was a barrage of five rockets fired at Ashkelon on January 15. On January 20, two rockets were fired at Eilat. There were no casualties and no damage reported in any of the attacks.
January 13	Two (2) rocket hits	Two rockets were fired from Gaza at Israel only a short time after world leaders and guests had left the burial ceremony for deceased former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. The rockets landed in an open area near the border fence. No casualties or damage was reported.
January 8	Three (3) mortar hits	Three mortar shells were fired at an area near the security fence. There were no casualties and no damage reported. The military-terrorist wings of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) separately claimed responsibility for the mortar shell fire.

January 2	One (1) rocket hit	A rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
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2013

December 23-26	Three (3) rocket hits	One rocket hit was identified on night of December 23 near a bus stop in the western Negev. On December 26, two rockets fell in open areas near Ashkelon. There were no casualties and only minor damage reported from the two incidents.
November 19	Three (3) mortar hits	Three mortar shells were fired from the Gaza Strip, targeting an IDF force engaged in routine activities along the security fence between Israel and the Gaza Strip. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
November 14	Two (2) mortar hits	Two mortar shells targeting Israel were fired from the Gaza Strip. One landed close to an IDF force engaged in routine operations near the security fence. No casualties or damage were reported.
October 27-28	One (1) rocket hit; Two (2) mortar hits	On October 27, two mortar shells fired from Gaza landed in southern Israel. On October 28, one rocket fire by Palestinian terrorists in Gaza slammed into an uninhabited area in the Ashkelon Coast Regional Council area. A second rocket fired from Gaza was destroyed by an interception of the Iron Dome system outside Ashkelon.
October 8	One (1) rocket hit	One rocket hit was identified in Israeli territory. The rocket fell in an open area; there were no casualties and no damage.
September 18	One (1) rocket hit	One rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
August 8-15	Three (3) rocket hits	On August 13, a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage reported. That same night, two explosions were heard in Eilat caused by two rockets launched from Sinai. Two civilians were treated for shock and a woman broke her leg while running to take cover. The Gaza-based Mojahideen Shura Council of the Environs of Jerusalem issued an announcement claiming responsibility.
August 1-7	One (1) rocket hit	On the night of August 7 a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage was reported.

July 24-31	Three (3) rocket hits	Two rockets were fired on July 24 and another on July 30-the first full day of resumed peace talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. All three rockets landed in southern Israel but caused no damage or casualties.
June 19-25	Five (5) rocket hits	Palestinian terrorists in Gaza fired six rockets on the night of June 23. Four hits were identified near Netivot and the Bnei Shimon Regional Council. Two more rockets were fired toward Ashkelon but were intercepted by Iron Dome. On June 19, terrorists fired three rockets toward Ashkelon, though no hits were reported and the rockets are believed to have struck inside Gaza.
May 15	One (1) rocket hit	One rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev during the Shavuot holiday. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
April 26-May 2	Three (3) rocket hits; Two (2) mortar hits	Three rocket hits were identified in southern Israel. On April 27, one rocket struck the Sdot Negev Regional Council; on April 29, one rocket landed in the Eshkol Regional Council. On May 2, two mortar shells struck the Eshkol Regional Council. No injuries or damage was reported for any of the hits.
April 18-25	Three (3) rocket hits	Three rocket hits were identified in southern Israel. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
April 17	Two (2) rocket hits	Two GRAD rockets struck the southern Israeli coastal city of Eliat. One landed in a residential area but no injuries were reported. The IDF said the rockets were fired from the Sinai Peninsula. A Salafist organization called the Mujahideen Shura Council of Jerusalem took responsibility for the fire, which it claimed was a retaliation for Israeli attacks on Palestinian protesters, but did not reveal where it launched the rockets from.
April 1-3	Two (2) rocket hits; Three (3) mortar hits	Palestinian terrorists in Gaza fired two Qassam rockets toward the western Negev on the morning of April 3 morning, as Israeli children in Sderot and Shfar'ar Hanegev were making their way to schools and kindergartens after the Passover holiday. No injuries or damage were reported. Defense Minister Moshe Ya'alon said "Israel holds Hamas responsible for everything that is fired from Gaza." On April 2, three mortars were fired from Gaza toward Israel. One shell landed in the Eshkol Regional Council, without causing injury or damage.
March 21	Two (2) rocket hits	The <u>Palestinian terror organization</u> Majlis Shura al-Mujahadeen claimed responsibility for firing four rockets at Israel, two of which landed in Sderot while the other two landed within Palestinian Gaza. <u>Hamas</u> said it had no connection to the attack which came on the morning of <u>President Obama's</u> second day in Israel during his inaugural visit to the Jewish State as President. No injuries were reported. PA President <u>Mahmoud Abbas</u> condemned the attacks.

February 26	One (1) rocket hit	<p><u>Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades</u> took responsibility for firing a GRAD rocket, which fell on a road south of Ashkelon causing some damage to a road. No injuries were reported.</p> <p>This was the first attack since <u>Cease-fire</u> was signed after <u>Operation Pillar of Defense</u> in November 2012.</p>
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2012

November 14-21	933 rockets	<p><u>Operation Pillar of Defense</u>:</p> <p>On the morning of November 15, three Israeli civilians were killed when a rocket directly struck their apartment building in the city of Kiryat Malachi. Three children, among them two young babies, were also wounded in the strike. Three IDF soldiers were wounded in a separate attack when mortar shells exploded inside their base near the Gaza border.</p> <p>On November 16, a rocket fired from Gaza landed outside Jerusalem. On November 20, an IDF soldier-Cpl. Yosef Eartuk and a civilian Alayaan Saleh al-Nabari - were killed when a mortar fired from Gaza exploded in the Eshkol regional council. Five IDF soldiers were wounded when a rocket landed inside their holding area on the Gaza border. Also on November 20, a GRAD rocket scored a direct hit on a residential apartment building in the city of Rishon L'Tzion, wounding one person moderately and sending nearly ten others to the hospital with shock.</p> <p>In total, terrorists in Gaza fired more than 1,500 rockets at Israel during this period. 933 struck inside Israel, 421 were intercepted by the Iron Dome Missile Shield, and 152 rockets landed inside the Gaza Strip.</p>
November 10-13	One hundred twenty-one (121) rocket hits	<p>In distinct escalation, Palestinian terrorists in Gaza launched more than 150 rockets at Israel; at least 121 rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory. A total of 64 rockets hits were identified on November 11. A number of mortar shells were also fired. A number of Israeli civilians were wounded by the rocket fire, although not seriously; several were treated for shock and there was extensive property damage.</p>
October 31- November 5	Two (2) rocket hits	<p>Two rockets fired from Gaza hit Israel.</p>
October 24-30	One hundred five (105) rocket hits; Twelve (12) mortar hits	<p>In a new round of escalation in southern Israel, of the many more rockets and mortar shells that Hamas and the Popular Resistance Committees fired from the Gaza Strip, 105 rockets and 12 mortar shells landed in Israel. One of the rockets was a long-range Grad that fell in an open area on the outskirts of Beersheba.</p>
October 17-23	Five (5) rocket hits	<p>Five rockets from Gaza hit southern Israel. Two civilians were treated for shock after one of the rockets fell in their yard.</p>



October 10-16	Seven (7) rocket hits	Seven rockets from Gaza hit into Israeli territory were identified. One grad rocket landed in southern Israel near Netivot, in the yard of a youth center. No injuries were reported but three people were treated for shock including one person who was evacuated to a hospital. Another rocket hit close to a house in the Hof Ashkelon area. Most of the remaining rockets hit in the southern town of Netivot.
October 3-9	Sixteen (16) rocket hits	Most of the rockets landed in open areas, but one landed in a petting zoo in the Eshkol region, killing two goats and wounding nine others.
September 25-October 2	Three (3) rocket hits	Three rockets landed in Israeli territory. There were no casualties and no damage was done.
September 12-18	Three (3) rocket hits	Three rockets landed in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage from these rocket attacks.
September 5-11	Four (4) rocket hits	Four long-range rockets landed in Israeli territory near the town of Netivot and the city of Beersheba. Two homes in Netivot were severely damaged and a number of residents were treated for PTSD (Sept 9). Networks affiliated with the global jihad claimed responsibility for most of the rocket attacks.
September 1-4	Twelve (12) rocket hits	There was an increase in rocket hits targeting the western Negev. 12 hits in all were identified, most falling in open areas. On August 31, two rocket hits were identified in the southern city of Sderot. One of them hit two residential buildings. On September 2 a Grad rocket hit was identified near the town of Netivot.
August 23-31	Six (6) rocket hits	On August 26, three rockets fell in Sderot; there were no casualties but factories were damaged. On August 27, the first day of the new school year, three rockets fell at around 8:00 in the morning, as elementary and kindergarten children were on their way to school. One of the rockets fell in Sderot in an open area. There were no casualties and no damage. A group calling itself the Holy Fighters of Greater Jerusalem said in an announcement that the rockets had deliberately been fired on the first day of school.
August 15-22	Two (2) rocket hits	Two Grad rockets were launched from the Sinai Peninsula and targeting the city of Eilat. The remains of one of the rockets were found in a hilly region near the city.
August 8-14	One (1) rocket hits	Hit identified in southern Israel. The rocket fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
August 1-7	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits were identified in Israeli territory. The rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.

July 25-31	Ten (10) rocket hits	Hits were identified in Israeli territory, landing near Sderot and Ashkelon. The rockets fell in open areas. One Israeli woman suffered minor wounds; no property was damaged. On July 24 the Iron Dome system intercepted and destroyed a rocket targeting the Ashkelon area.
July 18-24	Three (3) rocket hits	Hits were identified in Israeli territory. The rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
July 11-17	Three (3) rocket hits	Hits were identified in Israeli territory. The rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
July 4-10	Three (3) rocket hits; One (1) mortar hit	During this week, three rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory. The rockets landed in open areas; there were no casualties and no damage. On July 9 a mortar shell was fired into the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
June 24-July 3	One (1) rocket hit	On June 27 one rocket hit was identified in one of the western Negev communities, damaging a chicken coop. Two rockets targeting the southern city of Netivot were intercepted and destroyed by the Iron Dome aerial defense system.
June 19-23	One-Hundred Sixty Two (162) rocket hits	Another round of escalation began after terrorist attacks along the Israeli-Egyptian border forced the IDF to target terrorist headquarters in the Gaza Strip. In response the terrorist organizations in the Gaza Strip initiated massive barrages of rockets targeting towns and villages in Israel's western Negev. The greatest number of rockets landed on June 20, when about 70 rockets hit the western Negev. The rockets damaged a number of buildings, including a school in Sderot. Two civilians were wounded and several suffered slight injuries, while several had to be treated for shock.
June 13-18	Eight (8) rocket hits	Hits were identified in Israeli territory. Two GRAD rockets were apparently fired from the northern Sinai Peninsula on June 16 and landed north of Eilat. The other six were fired on June 18 and 19 and fell in the western Negev. All the rockets fell in open areas; there were no casualties and no damage.
June 6-12	One (1) rocket hit	Identified in an open area in the Western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
May 30-June 5	Three (3) rocket hits	Identified in Israeli territory in the western Negev. On the night of June 3, two rockets landed in open areas in the western Negev; there were no casualties and no damage. On the night of June 4, a rocket landed in a wheat field near Ashkelon, setting the field on fire. There were no casualties.
May 9-15	One (1) rocket hit	Identified in an empty area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.

May 1-8	Two (2) rocket hits; One (1) mortar hit	Identified in the western Negev, falling in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
April 25-30	Two (2) rocket hits	On Israeli Independence Day (April 25) a rocket strike from Gaza was identified in southern Israel. A few days later, another rocket landed near Sderot. There were no casualties reported.
April 18-24	One (1) rocket hit	Identified hit in an open area of the Western Negev desert. There were no casualties or damage caused.
April 4-15	Eight (8) rocket hits	On April 4, three rockets struck the southern resort town of Eilat, fired from the Sinai Peninsula. On April 8, three rocket hits were identified in the Western Negev. On April 15, two rockets fell in open areas in the western Negev desert. There were no reports of casualties.
March 28- April 3	One (1) rocket hit; Two (2) mortar hits	Strikes from Gaza were identified in Israeli territory. There were no casualties and no damage.
March 16-20	Nine (9) rocket hits; Four (4) mortar hits	Rocket and mortar hits were identified in southern Israel despite a tentative arrangement with Hamas to cease rocket fire after the escalation of mid-March. In addition, two rockets were intercepted and destroyed by the Iron Dome aerial defense system.
March 9-15	One Hundred Seventy Seven (177) rocket hits (More than 300 Rockets Fired)	Rockets hits were identified in all the major cities and towns of southern Israel, including Beersheba, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Yavne, and Netivot. The Iron Dome Anti-Missile System deployed around southern Israel was successful in intercepting approximately 60 rockets that were destined to strike in densely populated areas. A GRAD rocket scored a direct hit on an elementary school in Beersheba, thankfully with no one present. Around 30 people sustained injuries including those taken to hospitals for shock. Israel responded to the escalation by targeting rocket launching squads in the Gaza Strip.
Feb 29-March 8	Two (2) rocket hits; Three (3) mortar hits	Hits identified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
February 22- 28	Twelve (12) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. The rockets fell in open areas, there were no casualties and no damage.
February 15- 21	Eight (8) rocket hits	Hits identified in southern Israel, some of them long-range rockets.

February 8-14	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. They fell in open areas in the western Negev. One of the rockets damaged a number of structures and caused a power outage.
February 1-7	Five (5) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory-four on February 1 which landed in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 25-31	Three (3) rockets hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory, all in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 18-24	Four (4) rocket hits; four (4) mortar hits	There were no casualties and no damage reported.
January 7-17	Two (2) rockets hits	Rockets were fired from Gaza and hit in an open field in the western Negev. No injuries were reported.
January 1-6	One (1) rocket hit; Two (2) mortar hits	Mortars containing phosphorous were fired at Sderot and a village in the western Negev. The military-terrorist wing of the Popular Resistance Committees claimed responsibility for the attack.

2011

December 28-31	Six (6) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. All the rockets and mortar shells fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
December 21-27	Three (3) rockets hits; two (2) mortar hits	Fired into Israeli territory from the Gaza Strip. Two rockets fell in an open area in the western Negev on December 24. A third rocket fell on December 26. Two mortar shells fell on December 23 in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
December 14-20	Four mortar shells (4)	Fired from Gaza into Israeli territory. They landed in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
December 8-13	Eighteen (18) rocket hits	Rockets struck civilian areas in southern Israel. At dusk on Friday, December 9, two rockets were fired toward Ashdod (pop. 200,000)-one was shot down by the Iron Dome anti-rocket system while the other fell in an open field. Another rocket landed at the Eshkol Regional Council. One of the rockets landed in an open area near Ashkelon while another was reported having hit in the Negev desert area. There were no reports of damage or injuries.

Nov 30-Dec 6	One (1) rocket hit	Hit identified near the security fence in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
November 26	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. Both fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
November 15	Two (2) rocket hits	One of the rockets hit a storage shed near a kindergarten in an Israeli village in the western Negev. The other fell in an open area. There were no casualties reported.
November 9-14	One (1) rocket hit	The rocket fell in an open area. There were no casualties and no damage.
November 2-8	Three (3) rocket hits	They were all launched on November 6, and fell in the western Negev in the Ashkelon district. There were no casualties and no damage.
Oct 26-Nov 1	45 rockets hits; 20 mortar hits	Rockets struck Ashdod (pop. 200,000), Ashkelon (pop. 113,000), Gan Yavne (pop. 19,000) and the Eshkol Regional Council, killing one person-56 year old Ashkelon resident Moshe Ami- and injuring approximately 30 others. Several buildings, including a school, were damaged in the attacks. The IDF views this as a major escalation after more than two weeks of quiet on the southern front.
October 4	Two (2) rocket hits	Fired from Gaza-one hit was identified in Israel, the other rocket landed inside Gaza. There were no reported injuries.
September 29	One (1) mortar hit	Identified hit in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties but power lines were damaged.
September 27	One (1) rocket hit	Hit identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
September 21-26	One (1) rocket hit; one (1) mortar hit	Hits identified in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
August 31-Sept 6	Two (2) rocket hits	One rocket fell in an open area in the western Negev on August 31. The second fell in an open area in the western Negev on September 5. There were no casualties and no damage reported.
August 26-30	Five (5) rockets hits; One (1) GRAD hit;	Fired at southern Israel from the Gaza Strip. There were no immediate reports of damage or injury. More than 150 rockets and 45 mortars were fired into Israel from Gaza in August 2011 alone.

	Three (3) mortar hits	Fired from Gaza into southern Israel in the one of the largest escalations in recent years. Rockets struck in almost every major Israeli city in the south of the country, including Beersheba, Ashkelon and Ashdod. At least 13 civilians were injured in the barrages and one, 38 year old Yossi Shoshan, was killed. On August 24, a nine-month old infant was lightly wounded when a rocket exploded near where she was being held. At least 7 rockets were intercepted and destroyed by the Iron Dome anti-missile system. One of the mortars fired at Israel contained illegal white phosphorus, an incendiary chemical that burns and leads to boils. Despite a ceasefire reached between Israel and Hamas on August 22, missiles continued to be fired.
August 20-25	One-hundred and six (106) rocket hits; Forty (40) mortar hits	At least seven injuries being reported. One rocket hit a <i>yeshiva</i> while another rocket landed on a synagogue, though did not explode. The Gaza-based, <u>Al-Qasda</u> -linked Abdullah Azzam brigades claimed responsibility for shooting at least two rockets on August 19.
August 17-19	Twenty-Seven (27) rocket hits; Two (2) mortar hits	Hits identified as striking in southern Israel. No injuries were reported as a result. On August 15 a 122mm GRAD rocket fell in an open area near Beersheba. No casualties and no damage were reported.
August 10-16	Three (3) rocket hits	Two of the rockets had longer ranges than usual and landed near the southern Israeli city of Kiryat Gat-an improved locally-manufactured rocket (August 3) and what was apparently a 122mm Grad rocket (August 4), after which a number of civilians were treated for shock. Another rocket fired on August 4 landed in the western Negev. Six mortar shell hits were identified in Israeli territory. They fell in open areas in the western Negev. No casualties were reported and no damage.
August 3-9	Six (6) rocket hits	Hits identified in the western Negev (July 28 and August 1). An Israeli civilian woman suffered minor wounds from the rocket fired on August 1.
July 27-August 2	Two (2) rocket hits	Identified in the western Negev.
July 20-26	One (1) rocket hit	Identified in Israeli territory. Most of the rockets fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
July 13-19	Eleven (11) rocket hits; One (1) mortar hit	Hits identified in Israeli territory (July 9). The rockets fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties.
July 6-12	Two (?) rocket hits	

June 29-July 5	One (1) rocket hit	Hit identified in Israeli territory (July 3) in an open area in the western Negev; there were no casualties and no damage. On July 2 two mortar shells fell in an open area in the western Negev.
June 22-28	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory (June 21) in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
June 15-21	One (1) rocket hit	Hit identified in Israeli territory (June 16) in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
May 25-31	One (1) rocket hit	Hit identified in an open area in the western Negev (May 28). There were no casualties and no damage. It was the first rocket hit since April 18.
April 15-18	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits identified during the Passover holiday. One Grad rocket landed near the city of Ashdod on April 15; there were no casualties and no damage. The other (April 18) landed in an open area in the western Negev.
April 7-10	Sixty-five (65) rocket hits; Sixty-Seven (67) mortar hits	Fired at Israeli territory. Some of the rockets were long-range and fell in the regions of Beersheba, Ashkelon and Ashdod. Eight of them were intercepted by the Israeli Iron Dome aerial defense system.
April 7	Laser-guided anti-tank missile	Hamas operatives fired the missile an Israeli school bus in the western Negev. Two people were injured from the attack, one later died of his wounds. 16 year old student Daniel Vrlfic of Bet Shemash died from his wounds suffered during the attack. Luckily the attack took place just minutes after the majority of students had been dropped off.
March 30-April 5	Three (3) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. All three rockets fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
March 22-29	Thirteen (13) rocket hits; Eighteen (18) mortar hits	Identified in Israeli territory. On March 23, six mortar shell hits were identified in the western Negev south of Ashkelon. One of them contained phosphorous. On March 24, five rocket hits were identified, one of them a Grad rocket which landed near the southern Israeli city of Ashdod. Five mortar shell hits were also identified, all fired simultaneously, falling in open areas in the western Negev. On March 26, two rockets landed in the western Negev. There were no casualties but damage was done to property.
March 19	Forty-nine (49) mortar hits	Exceptional barrages of 120 mm mortar shells struck the western Negev. The mortar shells were fired simultaneously from a number of sites in the Gaza Strip. Most fell in open areas. Two people sustained minor

		injuries and considerable damage was done to property. It was the most serious mortar shell attack since Operation Cast Lead
March 15-22	Four (4) rocket hits; Six (6) mortar hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory, one south of the city of Ashkelon on March 20. No damage was done. Several Israelis were treated for shock. There were no casualties and no damage.
March 9-15	Two (2) rocket hits; One (1) mortar hit	Identified in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
March 2-8	Two (2) rocket hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. They fell in open areas in the western Negev on March 5. There were no casualties and no damage.
Feb 23-March 1	Three (3) rocket hits; Six (6) mortar hits	Hits identified, including a 122mm Grad rocket which fell in the southern Israeli city of Beersheba. The rocket hit a house and caused considerable damage to the building and its surroundings. Four people were treated for shock.
February 19	One (1) rocket hit	Identified in the western Negev; there were no casualties and no damage.
February 14	One (1) mortar hit	Identified in the western Negev; there were no casualties and no damage.
February 2-8	One (1) rocket hit Seven (7) mortar hits	Hits identified in Israeli territory. Rocket landed in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 31	Three (3) rocket hits; One (1) mortar shell	Two of the rockets were Grad rockets. Hits identified and in open areas in the southern Israeli towns of Netivot (close to a site where a wedding was being held) and Ofakim. Four people went into shock and several vehicles were damaged. Mortar fell in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 21	One (1) rocket hit	The rocket fell in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 12-18	Three (3) rocket hits	Hit Western Negev. The rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.



January 5-11	Eight (8) rocket hits. Thirteen (13) mortar hits	Six civilians were wounded, one of them critically. The main attacks were the following: On January 5, seven rocket hits were identified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. On January 6, seven mortar shell hits were identified over a 24-hour period. Two mortar shells hit a building and wounded six foreign workers, one of them critically and one seriously. On January 7 a rocket hit was identified near the security fence. There were no casualties and no damage. On January 10 three rocket hits were identified near the city of Ashkelon and one in an open area. There were no casualties and no damage.
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2010

December 19-31	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev (December 28 and 30). They fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage. Three mortar shell hits were identified in the western Negev. On January 1, a woman in the western Negev went into a shock.	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev (December 28 and 30). They fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage. Three mortar shell hits were identified in the western Negev. On January 1, a woman in the western Negev went into a shock.
December 21-28	Five (5) mortar shell hits were identified in Israel territory, most of which fell in open areas. On December 24 a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.	Five (5) mortar shell hits were identified in Israel territory, most of which fell in open areas. On December 24 a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
December 15-21	15 mortar shells were fired at the western Negev. On December 20, 12 mortar shells were fired and landed in open areas. On December 19 three mortar shells were fired and landed in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage. A rocket hit was identified on December 21. It fell in the western Negev. A young woman sustained minor injuries.	15 mortar shells were fired at the western Negev. On December 20, 12 mortar shells were fired and landed in open areas. On December 19 three mortar shells were fired and landed in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage. A rocket hit was identified on December 21. It fell in the western Negev. A young woman sustained minor injuries.
December 8	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in Israel territory. There were no casualties and no damage. In addition, six mortar shells were fired into the western Negev, two on December 7 and four on December 8. In the December 8 attack an Israeli civilian sustained minor injuries.	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in Israel territory. There were no casualties and no damage. In addition, six mortar shells were fired into the western Negev, two on December 7 and four on December 8. In the December 8 attack an Israeli civilian sustained minor injuries.
December 1-7	Two (2) rocket hits and one mortar shell hit were recorded in the western Negev. On December 6 one of the rockets fell in the western Negev, causing no injuries or damage.	Two (2) rocket hits and one mortar shell hit were recorded in the western Negev. On December 6 one of the rockets fell in the western Negev, causing no injuries or damage.
November 16-22	Six (6) mortar shells were fired into Israeli territory. They fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. At least one of the mortar shells contained phosphorous. On November 16 a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev, causing damage to property. On November 19, three rocket hits were identified, including a 122 mm Grad rocket in Ofakim. There was damage to property and livestock.	Six (6) mortar shells were fired into Israeli territory. They fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. At least one of the mortar shells contained phosphorous. On November 16 a rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev, causing damage to property. On November 19, three rocket hits were identified, including a 122 mm Grad rocket in Ofakim. There was damage to property and livestock.
November 6	One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev.	One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev.
October 26-31	Two (2) mortar shells were fired at an IDF force conducting routine security activity. There were no casualties and no damage.	Two (2) mortar shells were fired at an IDF force conducting routine security activity. There were no casualties and no damage.

October 25	A number of mortar shells were fired at an IDF force conducting routine patrols. Three mortar shell hits were identified in the western Negev.
October 6-12	One (1) mortar shell hit and one (1) rocket hit were identified in Israeli territory.
Sept 27-Oct 5	Two (2) rockets fell in Israeli territory in the western Negev.
September 22-26	One (1) rocket hit was identified in Israeli territory.
September 15-21	Nine (9) mortar shells were fired into Israeli territory, eight of them on September 15. They fell in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
September 7-14	Increase in rocket fire targeting the western Negev. During the week (which included Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year) nine (9) rocket hits were identified in Israel. Most of them fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.
September 1-6	One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
August	On August 16 two Kassam rockets fell in the northwestern Negev. On the morning of August 17 two mortar shells were fired at an IDF force near the security fence. Two soldiers sustained minor wounds. Two mortar shells fell in an open area in the northwestern Negev. On August 16 Israeli security forces prevented an attack against IDF forces with an IED near the security fence in the southern Gaza Strip. One of the terrorists was killed-a prominent member of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad who took part in the exchange of fire five months ago in which an IDF soldier was killed- and an IDF soldier sustained minor wounds. On August 2 six (6) rockets were fired at Israel. Three fell in Eilat. There were no casualties. Two rockets fell in the Jordanian city of Aqaba. A Jordanian civilian was killed and five were wounded, one of them critically.
July 28-31	On July 30 a 122mm Grad rocket fell in the southern city of Ashkelon, sending one Israeli woman into shock. On July 31 a rocket fell near an educational building in the western Negev. There were no casualties but the building was severely damaged.
July 20-27	Five (5) rocket hits were identified, four of them on July 24. There were no casualties and no damage. On July 20 a mortar shell was fired at an IDF force on routine patrol along the security fence.
July 14-19	One (1) mortar shell was fired at IDF soldiers on a routine patrol along the security fence.

June 24-30	<p>On June 24, 12 mortar shells were fired from the Beit Hanoun region at an IDF force engaged in routine security activities. Six fell in Israeli territory. The force was also attacked with light arms fire. On June 28, a mortar shell was fired at an IDF armored vehicle. The vehicle was damaged. On June 30 one rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. A local factory was damaged.</p>
June 16-22	<p>Two (2) rocket hits were identified near the security fence in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. A number of IEDs were detonated and light arms were fired at IDF patrols near the security fence.</p>
June 9-15	<p>One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. On June 9 an IED exploded near an IDF force on routine patrol near the security fence in the southern Gaza Strip and on June 14 near an IDF force carrying out routine security activities in the southern Gaza Strip. There were no casualties and no damage.</p>
June 1-8	<p>Six (6) rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory, three on May 31 and three on June 1. All the rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage. Also on June 1 an anti-tank missile was fired at an IDF force engaged in routine security activity near the border fence in the southern Gaza Strip. On two occasions (June 1 and 7) the Israeli Air Force attacked rocket-launching squads which were about to fire rockets into the western Negev. On the morning of June 1 an IDF force identified two terrorist operatives who crossed the security fence in the southern Gaza Strip. During the ensuing exchange of fire the terrorists were killed. On June 7 an IDF force attacked a commando terrorist squad at sea. The squad was apparently on its way to Israel from the sea to carry out a terrorist attack. Four members of the squad were killed.</p>
May 26-31	<p>Seven (7) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev (five of them on May 26). The rockets fell in open areas. There were no casualties and no damage.</p>
May 18-25	<p>Two (2) rockets fell in Israeli territory (May 19 and 20). They exploded in open areas. On May 21, two terrorists infiltrated into Israeli territory near Nirim in the western Negev. IDF forces shot and killed them. Two assault weapons and magazines were found near the bodies. On the evening of May 21, during a routine patrol in the southern Gaza Strip, an IDF scout was seriously wounded by sniper fire. On May 25 an IDF force identified a suspicious Palestinian driving a wagon close to the security fence. After he distanced himself from the wagon, which was apparently booby-trapped, it exploded. There were no casualties.</p>
May 11-17	<p>One (1) mortar shell was fired at an IDF force carrying out routine operations near the security fence; civilian engineers working near the security fence and IDF force carrying out routine activities near the Kissufim post were attacked with light arms (May 12); two IEDs exploded near an IDF force carrying out routine operations at the security fence, damaging the fence (May 14).</p>
May 4-10	<p>One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. IDF soldiers were attacked twice with light arms near the border fence.</p>

April 27-May 3	Small arms fire was opened several times on IDF soldiers engaged in routine security activities near the border fence. There were no injuries.
April 25	Light arms fire targeted civilians engaged in non-military activities near the security fence. There were no casualties. On the same day, an IDF force found three mines near the security fence in the central Gaza Strip.
April 11-16	On April 16, an IDF force identified a suspicious figure apparently trying to set an IED near the security fence along the Gaza Strip, near Kfar Aza. The terrorist threw a grenade at the force. The IDF force returned fire and killed him. In the early morning hours of April 13 an IDF force identified a terrorist squad in placing an IED near the security fence close to the Kissufim crossing.
March 24-April 6	A total of five (5) rocket hits were identified in Israeli territory; four others fell inside the Gaza Strip. Three (3) mortar shells were also fired, two at an IDF force during the incident on March 26. There were no casualties. Responsibility for the rocket and mortar shell fire was claimed by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Fatah's Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. On March 26 an IDF officer and soldier were killed and four others were wounded near the Kissufim crossing in the central Gaza Strip. The Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military-terrorist wing, claimed responsibility for the incident.
March 16-23	Significant increase in the number of rockets fired into the western Negev, with nine (9) identified rocket hits. Five other rockets fell inside the Gaza Strip. On March 18 a rocket hit a greenhouse in Netiv Haasara, killing a Thai worker. He was the first rocket fire victim since Operation Cast Lead.
March 10-15	Two (2) rocket hits were identified from Gaza firing at the western Negev. There were no casualties. On March 14 light arms were fired at a motorized IDF patrol moving along the border security fence. There were no casualties.
Feb 25-March 1	On February 25, 2010 patrol found a rocket launcher and rocket near the security fence. The launcher was detonated in a controlled explosion by IDF experts. On March 1 an IDF tank shot at a squad of Palestinians who approached the security fence near Beit Lahya in the northern Gaza Strip, killing one terrorist and wounding others. A search of the area revealed a mortar and detonation system. An anti-tank missile was fired at the searchers. There were no casualties reported.
February 17-23	Two hits (apparently mortar shells) were identified near the security fence inside the Gaza Strip. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the fire, aimed at an IDF force. On February 18 an IED was detonated against an IDF patrol, lightly wounding one soldier.
February 10-16	One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. On February 10, a squad of suspicious Palestinians was identified and fired on near the Erez crossing.
February 1-9	Two (2) rocket hits (Feb 3 and 7) were identified in open areas near population centers. There were no casualties and no damage.

January 21-31	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in open areas in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 13-20	Three (3) rocket hits and one (1) mortar shell hit were identified in open areas in the western Negev. In addition, a number of rockets and mortar shells were fired and landed in the Gaza Strip. There were no casualties and no damage.
January 6-12	Seven (7) rocket hits were identified in Israel, most on January 7. In addition, an IDF force was shot at near the Karni crossing (Jan 7) and an IED exploded near an IDF force patrolling along the security fence (Jan 10).
January 1-5	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev. For the first time since Operation Cast Lead, a rocket hit was identified in the southern Israeli city of Netivot (Jan 2). Responsibility was claimed by the military-terrorist wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. There were no casualties. One woman was treated for shock. In addition, a mortar shell was fired at an IDF force near the security fence (Jan 4) and four mortar shells were fired at the Kerem Shalom and a rocket at the Kissufim crossings (Jan 1).

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December 15-22	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev. They fell in open areas, there were no casualties and no damage.
December 9-14	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev. They fell in open areas, there were no casualties and no damage. On December 12 Palestinians opened fire with light arms on an IDF force in the Kissufim region. There were no casualties. An IDF force shot at five Palestinians suspected of terrorist activities sighted in Israeli territory after an RPG was fired at an IDF jeep.
December 1-8	One (1) rocket hit was identified in an open area in the western Negev (December 4). There were no casualties and no damage. On December 4 an IDF patrol was attacked with RPG and light arms fire near the security fence in the central Gaza Strip.
November 17-24	Four (4) rocket hits were identified in open areas near towns. On November 16 two mortar shells were fired. There were no casualties and no damage. On November 18 an IED was used to attack an IDF force near the security fence south of the Karni crossing. Light arms were used to attack an IDF force near the Kissufim crossing.
November 1-14	Three (3) rocket hits were identified. All three landed in open areas in the western Negev; there were no casualties and no damage. On November 13, An IDF force identified a squad laying an explosive device in the northern Gaza Strip, and opened fire.
October 20-27	One (1) rocket hit was identified in an open area near a town in the western Negev on October 21. There were no casualties. On October 20, three mortar shells were fired at an IDF force and on October 21, shots were fired at an IDF force near the security fence.
October 12-19	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in open areas in the western Negev (October 13 and 18). There were no casualties and no damage.

October 6-11	One (1) mortar shell hit was identified in an open field near Sderot (October 7, 2009). There were no casualties and no damage. On October 6 civilians working near the Karni crossing were attacked with light arms fire.
Sept 29-Oct 5	Five (5) rocket hits were identified in open areas near Israeli communities (another rocket fell inside the Gaza Strip). There were no casualties and no damage. In addition, light arms were used to attack IDF force and Israeli civilians near the security fence.
September 22-28	Three (3) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev (the Palestinians fired other rockets which landed inside the Gaza Strip). One mortar shell was fired. There were no casualties and no damage. Shots were fired at IDF patrols and Israeli civilians working near the security fence, near the Sufa and Kissufim crossings.
September 15-21	Two (2) rocket hits were identified in the western Negev and a mortar shell was fired at civilians working near the security fence. IDF patrols and Israeli civilians working near the security fence were also shot at, mostly with light arms. On September 20 an IDF force shot at a terrorist squad planting IEDs southeast of Jabaliya, killing two terrorists and wounding three.
September 1-8	Three (3) rocket hits were identified and seven (7) mortar shells hits were identified in open fields in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage. On September 3, 2009, during a 24-hour period, seven mortar shells were fired, four at an IDF force near the security fence and three at communities in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage was done. In an exceptional statement, the Iz a-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military-terrorist wing, claimed responsibility for the attacks. Palestinians also shot at civilians working the near security fence, damaging a tractor, and at an IDF force near the security fence in the central Gaza Strip which returned fire.
August 24-30	One (1) rocket hit and two (2) mortar shell hits were identified near a village in the western Negev. One mortar landed in an IDF base north of the Gaza Strip, slightly wounding a soldier. There were no casualties and no damage. On August 27, 2009 Palestinians opened fire at Israeli civilians engaged in non-military activities near the security fence in the southern Gaza Strip. There were no casualties and no damage. On August 30, 2009 Palestinians opened fire at Israeli civilians conducting an engineering project near the security fence in the northern Gaza Strip. There were no casualties and no damage.
August 12-18	One (1) mortar shell was fired at Israel civilian working near the border fence.
August 4-11	One (1) rocket hit was identified in the western Negev. On August 10, Israeli civilians working near the Karni crossing were attacked by small arms fire. On August 9, two mortar shells fell near the Erez crossing inside the Gaza Strip. The attack occurred as a Palestinian heart patient was being transferred to an Israel ambulance on his way to medical treatment in Israel.
July 16-23	On July 16, 2009 a rocket hit was identified south of Kibbutz Nahal Oz. There were no casualties and no damage was done. On July 19 armed Palestinians launched RPGs and mortar shells at an IDF force patrolling the border fence near Kibbutz Nahal Oz. On July 23, 2009 light arms were fired from the Gaza Strip at a group of Israeli civilians working near the Sufa crossing. There were no casualties.

July 1-11	On July 7, 2009 a mortar shell was fired at an IDF patrol near the Karni crossing, falling in Israeli territory. On July 11 a mortar shell was fired near the Karni crossing, falling inside the Gaza Strip. On July 2, 2009 an IDF patrol was fired on south of the Karni crossing. On July 5 three mortar shells were fired at an IDF patrol near the Sufa crossing.
June 21-29	On June 29 two Palestinians were observed placing an IED 2 kilometers southwest of the Karni crossing. On June 25, 2009 light weapons were fired at the Nahal Oz fuel terminal; there were no casualties. On June 21, 2009 an IDF force on routine patrol uncovered four IEDs placed along the border security fence in the Kissufim region of the western Negev. As the IEDs were being disarmed, two mortar shells were fired and light arms were used to attack the soldiers. There were no casualties.
June 9-15	One (1) rocket hit was indentified in the western Negev. There were no casualties and no damage was done.
May 19	One (1) rocket hit a house in the southern city of Sderot, causing damage. Two people were treated for shock.
May 5-12	Four (4) rockets and two (2) mortar shell hits were identified, all of them in non-inhabited areas. There were no casualties and no damage was done.
April 28-May 5	One (1) rocket and three (3) mortar shells were fired at Israel.
April 15-20	Two (2) rockets were fired at the western Negev falling in open fields.
April 1-7	Two (2) rockets and two (2) mortar shells were fired at Israel. No injuries or damage was reported.
March 24-31	Two (2) rockets and one (1) mortar shell were fired at Israel. On March 31, following the prevention of an attempt to place an IED near the border security fence, two rockets and a mortar shell were fired at western Negev communities.
March 17-23	Three (3) mortar shells were fired at IDF forces operating along the border security fence. Hamas's Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades claimed responsibility for the mortar shells fired on March 22.
March 9-16	Fourteen (14) rockets and four (4) mortar shells fell in Israel, most of them in open areas, causing neither casualties nor property damage.
March 3-8	Seventeen (17) rockets were fired, one of them hitting the city of Netivot. There were no casualties or property damage. Nine (9) mortar shells were launched. On March 5 an anti-tank missile was fired at an IDF patrol moving along the border security fence. In response the Israeli Air Force attacked the squad. The Palestinian Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the missile attack.

Feb 25-March 3	<p>Twenty-five (25) rocket hits were identified. Two 175mm upgraded long-range rockets with a maximum range of 18 kilometers (11 miles) hit Ashkelon on February 28, one hitting a school building and causing serious damage. No mortar shells were fired.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mar 1 - Nine rocket hits were identified in the western Negev, one hitting a house in Sderot. No casualties were reported.</li> <li>• Feb 28 - Seven rocket hits were identified, including two long-range rockets that struck in Ashkelon, one causing heavy damage to a school building when shrapnel penetrated the walls of several classrooms. Seven people living nearby suffered stress-related trauma.</li> <li>• Feb 27 - 2 rocket hits were identified. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.</li> <li>• Feb 26-3 rockets landed in Israeli territory, two in Sderot. One rocket hit a house and the other landed in an outdoor area near the industrial zone. There were no casualties, but the house was damaged.</li> </ul>
February 17-24	<p>Twelve (12) rockets and fifteen (15) mortar shells were fired from the Gaza Strip. The main incidents were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feb 19-Four rocket hits were identified-one fell near Sderot. There were no casualties and no damage was reported.</li> <li>• Feb 20-Six mortar shells were fired at IDF forces. There were no casualties and no damage was reported.</li> <li>• Feb 20-A three-man Palestinian terrorist squad placed an IED four kilometers northeast of the Kissufim post, and then fired.</li> <li>• Feb 23-Two rocket hits were identified near Sderot. There were no casualties and no damage was reported. A terrorist squad attempted to place an IED three kilometers north of the Kissufim post. The Israeli Air Force attacked the squad.</li> </ul>
February 10-16	<p>Thirteen (13) rockets were fired, one of them a 122mm long-range Grad rocket, which landed southwest of the city of Yavneh. In addition, six mortar shells were fired, mostly at IDF forces. Two mortar shells were fired at an Israeli Navy vessel near the Gaza shore, and a number of IEDs were detonated against IDF forces. In all the above incidents there were no casualties and no property damage was reported.</p>
Jan 20-Feb 8	<p>The following violations occurred:</p> <p>February 8-Rocket fell in kibbutz parking lot in northwest Negev. Another fell south of Ashkelon.</p> <p>February 6-Rocket fired from the area of Beit Lahiya in northern Gaza Strip hit western Negev. Another rocket fell south of Ashkelon.</p> <p>February 3-A 122mm Grad rocket fell between two buildings in the city of Ashkelon.</p> <p>February 1-Six mortar shells fired into Israeli territory, armed Palestinians shot at IDF force near Kissufim in western Negev and four rockets were fired at western Negev towns and villages.</p> <p>January 31-A rocket fell south of Ashkelon.</p> <p>January 29-A rocket fell in an open area near Sderot.</p> <p>January 28-A rocket fell in Israeli territory near the southern Gaza Strip.</p> <p>January 27-An IED was detonated against IDF patrol north of Kissufim.</p> <p>January 25-Terrorist squad tried to carry out rocket attack against Israel. One rocket fired, fell inside Gaza Strip.</p> <p>January 20-Eleven mortar shells fired at IDF forces and into Israeli territory and terrorists shot at IDF force near border security fence in central Gaza Strip.</p>



January-December	A total of 3,107 rockets and mortars were fired at Israel in 2008.
December 27-31	See <a href="#">Operation Cast Lead</a> .
December 26	A dozen rockets and mortar bombs were fired from Gaza into Israel.
December 24	More than 60 Qassam rockets and dozens of mortar shells struck homes, factories and a playground in southern Israel. Two longer ranged Grad-type missiles struck a public area in northern Ashkelon. Homes in Kibbutz Shaar Hanegev and Sdot Negev suffered serious damage from direct hits. A rocket also struck next to a playground in Netivot. One factory in the western Negev was hit twice. Several people in those areas were treated for shock.
December 23	At least five Qassam rockets fired from the Gaza Strip struck the western Negev.
December 22	Three Qassam rockets were fired at Israel.
December 21	At least 50 rockets and mortars struck southern Israel since a cease-fire with Hamas ended on December 19.
December 18	Hamas declares the end of the six-month truce with Israel. Three rockets are fired at Israel by the Al-Quds Brigades.
December 17	A Qassam rocket struck the parking lot of a shopping center in Sderot, injuring three Israelis. At least 18 rockets and 6 mortar shells were fired this day on southern Israel. 48 hours before the truce between Israel and the Hamas expired.
December 16	At least six Qassam rockets and a mortar shell hit Israel.
December 12	Two rockets launched from the Gaza Strip hit open space in Israel.
December 6-7	At least 20 Qassam rockets and mortar shells fired from the Gaza Strip hit the western Negev.
December 3	At least four Qassam rockets and 15 mortar rounds were fired from the Gaza Strip at the western Negev. Islamic Jihad's Al-Quds Brigades claimed responsibility.
November 26-27	Four Qassam rockets landed in the western Negev, one damaging a house on a kibbutz.

November 24–25	Two Qassam rockets landed in Israel.
November 22–23	Four Qassam rockets were fired from Gaza into Israel.
November 21	A rocket hit the Ashkelon industrial area.
November 12–19	In this week 62 rockets and 26 mortars were fired from Gaza into Israel.
November 5-12	Twenty-two rockets and 9 mortars were fired into Israel.
November 4	Hamas fired 30 Qassam rockets at Israel.
October 11	A single rocket was launched from Gaza into Israel resulting in no injuries or deaths.
September 1-30	In this month, 3 rockets and 2 mortars were fired from Gaza into Israel. They caused no injuries or deaths.
August 1-31	In the month of August 7 rockets and 12 mortars were fired from Gaza into Israel.
July 31	A rocket misfires and lands in Gaza.
July 29	A rocket is launched from Gaza and mistakenly lands in Gaza.
July 25	A rocket misfires and lands in Gaza.
July 15	A mortar hit is identified.
July 13	Two mortar shells misfire and land in Gaza.
July 12	A rocket lands in an open area in Sha'ar Hanegev regional council. Nobody claims responsibility for the attack.
July 10	Two Qassam rockets were fired at Israel, but caused no damage.
July 8	Two mortar attacks from Gaza were aimed at the Sufa crossing. One fell just inside Gaza and the other at the crossing. Hours later, terrorists fired another shell into Israel, causing no casualties or damage.

July 7	A mortar shell is fired at Israel from Gaza.
July 3	A rocket lands in an open area north of Sderot. A previously unknown organization calling itself the "Badr Forces" claims responsibility for the attack.
June 30	A rocket falls near the town of Mefalsim. Nobody claims responsibility for the attack.
June 28	Mortar shells were fired at the Karni crossing. No one claims responsibility for the attacks.
June 27	Two mortar shells were fired at Israel from the northern Gaza Strip.
June 26	A rocket hit an open area of the industrial zone outside Sderot. There were no reports of injuries or damage.
June 24	Three Qassam rockets fired from Gaza on Tuesday struck the Israeli border town of Sderot and its environs, causing no serious injuries but constituting the first serious breach of a five-day-old truce between Israel and Hamas.
June 23	A single mortar shell was fired from Gaza.
June 18	More than 40 rockets and mortar shells were launched from Gaza toward Sderot. Several hit the town, causing some damage.
June 17	Terrorists launched up to 10 rockets at Israel.
June 16	A Grad-type rocket fired from the Gaza Strip struck an Ashkelon cemetery leaving one person lightly to moderately wounded. Another rocket exploded inside the city.
June 12	At least 40 mortars and 25 Qassams landed in Israel.
June 11	Two mortars landed in Israel.
June 10	Hamas fires 18 mortar shells toward Israel. Another four mortar shells and four Qassam rockets were fired later the same day.
June 8	The Al-Quds Brigades fires four rockets toward southern Israel, lightly injuring a Thai foreign worker.
June 6	A barrage of Kassam rockets slammed into Sderot and the surrounding area. Nine mortar bombs were fired at the western Negev.

June 5	<p>Hamas fired three mortar shells from Gaza which landed in the Nirlat paint factory in Kibbutz Nir Oz killing Amnon Ronsenberg, a 52-year-old father of three on Thursday. Five additional Israelis were injured. Hamas' Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades claimed responsibility for the firing of the mortar.</p>
June 2	<p>Seven Qassam rockets and four mortars hit the western Negev desert. Five people were hurt, including two Bedouin farmhands, a farmer and two Thai migrant workers.</p>
May 31	<p>Terrorists fired five Qassam rockets from the Gaza Strip. No casualties or damage were reported. A sixth Qassam wounded two migrant workers from Thailand.</p>
May 24	<p>Four rockets fired toward western Negev. Throughout the day barrages of mortar shells were fired from Gaza, most toward IDF forces operating along the border fence.</p>
May 19	<p>A total of 15 rockets were fired into Israel, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Resistance Committees claimed responsibility. A 35-year-old woman was killed and two others wounded.</p>
May 18	<p>Fifteen rockets hit the Sderot area.</p>
May 15	<p>A rocket launched by Gaza terrorists landed on a shopping mall in Ashkelon, injuring more than 30 people.</p>
May 14	<p>A Katyusha rocket was fired into Ashkelon causing several injuries. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command said its fighters launched the rocket.</p>
May 13	<p>Five Qassam rockets are fired at Israel.</p>
May 12	<p>Shuli Katz, a 70-year-old resident of Kibbutz Gvaram was killed by a Qassam rocket. The Al-Quds Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.</p>
May 11	<p>The Al-Quds Brigades fired two Qassam rockets at the western Negev.</p>
May 10	<p>Two rockets landed in Ashkelon.</p>
May 9	<p>A 48-year-old Jimmy Kdoshim, was killed by a mortar shell while working in his garden in Kibbutz Kfar Aza. Hamas claimed responsibility.</p>
May 1	<p>Terrorists from Gaza fired at least 10 rockets at Sderot and neighboring communities.</p>

April 30	At least two rockets fired by Gaza-based Palestinian forces slammed into the southern Israel town of Sderot while local residents were attending a Holocaust memorial ceremony.
April 29	More than 15 Qassam rockets and 20 mortar shells were fired on Israel.
April 22	One missile fired from northern Gaza hit the southern industrial zone of Ashkelon.
April 21	Terrorists fired at least nine rockets and mortar shells at communities in southern Israel, wounding a four-year-old Israeli boy (light injuries from a piece of shrapnel) and damaging a number of homes.
April 18	Sixteen Qassam rockets were fired at Israel.
April 17	Seventeen rockets were fired at Israel.
March 20	A rocket landed within the Shalar Hanegev Regional Council limits during Purim.
March 19	Two rockets were fired at the Shalar Hanegev Regional Council.
March 13	A Qassam rocket was shot at Ashkelon from Gaza. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
March 1	About 50 rockets were fired in a span of 12 hours. One Israeli 8 year-old had his leg amputated in a rocket attack. One Israeli civilian was killed in a rocket attack in Sderot.
February 28	A 13-month-old Gaza girl was killed by flying shrapnel when a Qassam missile launched from Gaza at Israel fell short and landed near her home.
February 27	About 50 Qassam rockets were fired toward the Negev, one of which struck a parking lot near Sapir Academic College, killing 47-year-old student Ron Yahve. Hamas, the Popular Resistance Committees and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad carried this rocket barrage. In addition, they fired for the first time six Iranian built Grad missiles at Ashkelon.
February 25	Palestinian terrorists fire five Qassam rockets at Israeli towns. One of which fell near a school in Sderot, 10-year-old Yossi Chymov, was critically injured in the attack.

February 6	Two girls, aged twelve and two, were injured when a Qassam rocket fired from northern Gaza landed near a kindergarten in a kibbutz in the Eshkol Regional Council in the western Negev. Their mother suffered from shock. A house in Sderot was also damaged. The Popular Resistance Committees claimed responsibility for the attack.
February 5	An 8-year-old boy and his older brother were seriously wounded Saturday when a rocket from Gaza slammed into the Israeli border town of Sderot.
January 18-January 28	There were 30 identified rocket hits from January 18 to January 28 (Hamas claimed responsibility for most) and 83 mortar shell hits.
January 15-January 18	More than 120 Qassam rockets and 65 mortars were fired toward the Western Negev in a 72-hour period.
January 13	Eight mortar bombs were fired at Israel.
January 10	At least one Qassam rocket was fired into Israel hitting the Kibbutz Yad Mordechai.
January 9	At least ten Qassam rockets and twelve mortar shells were fired into Israel. Two of the twelve Qassam rockets struck houses in Sderot.
January 4	Eight mortar shells and six Qassam rockets were fired by Palestinians at southern Israel.
January 3	Palestinian terrorists fired a long-range Grad rocket at northern Ashkelon, a barrage of seven Qassam rockets toward Sderot, and 25 other rockets into the Western Negev.

2007

January-December	A total of 2,807 rockets and mortars were fired at Israel in 2007.
December 31	A barrage of 14 mortar bombs and one Qassam rocket landed in open areas in the northern and southern Negev. No damage or injuries were sustained.
December 20	Five Qassam rockets struck Israel at open areas near Sderot and Ashkelon. One of the rockets landed in a schoolyard in Sderot, where 12 pupils had to be treated for shock.
December 18	Palestinian groups fired at least 15 Qassam rockets and mortars, causing only some damage.

December 16	Shrapnel from a rocket lightly to moderately wounded a two-year-old boy. His mother was treated for shock. The rocket directly hit a house in Kibbutz Zikim
December 13	Two more Qassams were fired into Israel; they moderately injured a woman in Sderot.
December 12	About 20 Qassams were lobbed into Israel, lightly injuring three Israeli civilians.
December 5	Three Hamas militants were killed overnight while launching mortars at Sderot. One of the mortars hit a residential building, causing a woman shock and a lot of damage.
December 3	Four IDF soldiers were hurt as a mortar shell exploded near their base in Nahal Oz
December 2	A mortar barrage hits a kibbutz, causing some damage.
November 26	Three Qassams landed inside Israeli territory.
November 21	A rocket barrage of five Qassam rockets and 18 mortar shells hit the Western Negev, including several kibbutzim, Sderot and Ashkelon.
November 15	Two members of the Fatah-affiliated Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades were killed by the IAF while launching Qassams.
November 4	Three Qassams were fired into Israel, causing a blackout. Palestinian Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.
November 1	Eight mortar shells and 13 Qassam rockets were fired at the Western Negev within an hour.
October 31	Eight mortar shells were fired into Israel, some of them fired from a school yard.
October 26	Seven Qassam rockets were fired into Israel.
October 25	Ten Qassam rockets were launched, causing no injuries nor damage.
October 24	A rocket barrage hit the Western Negev, with five Qassam rockets and several mortar shells. None of the rockets inflicted injuries, although a house was burnt down.
October 23	Eleven Qassam rockets and eight mortar shells hit the Negev. At least five struck Sderot, with one hitting an apartment building. The Salah al-Din Brigades claimed responsibility.

October 21-22	More than 15 Qassam rockets were fired into Israel on October 21 and 22.
October 7	Eight mortar shells, three Qassam rockets and one Katyusha rocket landed inside Israeli territory.
September 26	12 rockets and 20 mortar shells were fired at Sderot.
September 18	Four Qassams rained down on Israeli Gaza border communities. Nobody claimed responsibility.
September 10	Two Qassam rockets were fired at the Zikim Army base. This resulted in at least 66 wounded, with at least 10 moderately to seriously, 69 soldiers were wounded by the rocket; 60+ of them had only light-to moderate shrapnel wounds, but four of them were injured seriously. One of the four had to have his leg amputated, and another was in a critical condition. Both Islamic Jihad and PRC claimed responsibility.
September 3	Seven Qassam rockets hit in the Negev. One landed in the courtyard of a Sderot day-care center, damaging a building and causing shock to twelve people, including some infants. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.
August 30	Three Qassam rockets fired by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip struck open areas in the western Negev.
August 29	Four Qassam rockets were fired into Israel.
August 28	A Sderot resident was moderately injured by shrapnel from a Qassam rocket which fell on his house in his bedroom. The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack. Seven other Qassams were fired, causing some damage and two people suffer shock.
August 27	A Qassam rocket was fired into Israeli territory.
August 23	Eight Qassam rockets hit in the Negev.
August 22	A Qassam rocket landed in Sderot.
August 21	Two Qassam rockets were fired into Israel, one hitting a kindergarten, injuring and shocking some people.
August 20	Six members of the armed wing of Hamas fired Qassams and mortar shells into Israeli territory.
August 17	Three Qassams and 13 mortar shells were fired into Israel by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. No casualties or damage were reported.



August 6	A rocket launched from northern Gaza landed in a kindergarten schoolyard in Sderot. The Al-Quds Brigades, the military wing of Islamic Jihad, took credit for the attack, which caused damage to nearby buildings, including two other kindergartens and a public elementary school.
August 4	Three Qassam rockets were fired at Sderot, injuring three people.
August 1	Four Qassam rockets fired into Israel, causing some damage.
July 26	More than 10 mortar shells and Qassam rockets were fired at Israel this week, causing some damage and injuring three.
July 19	Four Qassam rockets struck southern Israel, damaging several buildings and causing five people to suffer from shock.
July 12	Islamic Jihad fired a Qassam rocket to Sderot. Nobody was injured.
July 10	Eleven mortar shells were fired into Israeli territory in three separate barrages. Two buildings contained damage, but there were no casualties. Palestinian Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.
July 9	Three Qassams were fired into Israel, causing damage but no injuries. Palestinian Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.
July 8	Five Qassam rockets were fired into Israel. Four landed in open areas, but one landed near a college in Sderot. Nobody was injured. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility. Five Qassam rockets struck the Western Negev with three striking near Sapir College. The attack did not result in any reported casualties and caused damage to a building undergoing construction. The Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.
July 5	Three mortars shells and two Qassam rockets were fired into Israel, causing no damage or injuries. Hamas and Islamic Jihad both claimed responsibility.
June 20	Nine Qassam rockets struck the western Negev injuring three with shrapnel and causing shock in at least seven reported cases. In Sderot, rockets damaged two homes and a synagogue. Two of the rockets struck near Kibbutz Nir Am, injuring no one but causing a power outage in the area by damaging a high tension wire. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for four of the rockets.
June 18	A Qassam rocket fired from Gaza struck a factory, containing hazardous materials, in Sderot. The attack resulted in a leak of gaseous caustic soda and prompted the response of police, fire-fighting forces, and teams specialized in dealing with hazardous materials who sealed the leak and removed the poisonous materials.

June 6	<p> Hamas fired eight mortar shells at the Erez Crossing, damaging the site, and causing a fire on the Gaza side of the border.</p>
June 5	<p> Two Qassam rockets were fired toward Israel from the Gaza Strip. One landed near Sderot and one landed inside the Gaza Strip; neither caused injuries.</p>
June 3	<p> Four IDF soldiers were injured, one moderately and three lightly, near the Erez crossing in the northern Gaza Strip. They were hurt after three mortar rounds hit their location. Hamas claimed responsibility. Two other mortar shells landed in other areas of the Gaza Strip.</p>
June 1	<p> Four Qassam rockets were fired toward Israel from the Gaza Strip. Two of the rockets landed near a Negev kibbutz, causing some damage to a garage. Another rocket hit a kibbutz south of Ashkelon and caused serious damage to a warehouse. The fourth rocket landed in the Gaza Strip.</p>
May 31	<p> Three Qassam rockets were fired into Israel, but caused no injuries.</p>
May 30	<p> Six Qassam rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip hit western Negev. One rocket hit a power line and an apartment building in Sderot.</p>
May 29	<p> Seventeen Qassams hit the Negev, three landed in Sderot. The Popular Resistance Committees and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the attacks.</p>
May 28	<p> Seven rockets struck Sderot in southern Israel, but no injuries were reported.</p>
May 27	<p> Two Qassam rockets landed in Sderot, Israel. Oshri Oz, 36, was killed when a Qassam rocket struck near his car. One other man was wounded and other residents suffered from shock. Another Qassam rocket later hit Sderot injuring one Israeli civilian.</p>
May 26	<p> Five Qassam rockets were fired at Israel from the Gaza Strip, though no people were injured.</p>
May 25	<p> A mortar landed near the Erez Crossing. No injuries were reported, but the structure was somewhat damaged.</p>
May 23	<p> Terrorists fired eight rockets at southern Israel, but no injuries were reported. A total of nine Qassam rocket were fired toward the western Negev.</p>
May 22	<p> Hamas fired ten rockets into Israel.</p>
May 21	<p> A first round of five rockets were fired toward Sderot, one striking the city, two landing south of Ashkelon, and two striking the western Negev. A Qassam rocket that struck Sderot killed an Israeli woman. A second round of three rockets was later fired toward Israel, which</p>

	landed near a kibbutz in the western Negev. A third series launched two more rockets toward Israel. No injuries were reported from these attacks.
May 20	Ten rockets were fired from Gaza with four landing in southern Israel, but no injuries were reported.
May 19	In a Qassam rocket attack on Sderot three people were injured. Twenty rockets were fired at a kibbutz in Sderot.
May 17	Two people in Sderot were slightly injured by one of the ten rockets that landed on Israeli territory.
May 16	Thirty Qassam rockets were fired at the Western Negev, leaving two residents of Sderot injured. Ten others suffered from shock.
March 18	Al-Quds Brigades fired five Qassam rockets from the Gaza Strip to Israel.



**Douglas Sandoval** is Managing Director for CAMERA on Campus. A writer and public speaker, Douglas is a graduate of Fuller Seminary in Pasadena, California. Douglas's passion for Zionism is deeply influenced by his inner-city upbringing, interest in philosophy and religion, and many trips to Israel. Douglas may be reached at [douglas@camera.org](mailto:douglas@camera.org).

**David Bedein** is an MSW community organizer and an investigative journalist. In 1987, Bedein established the Israel Resource News Agency at Beit Agron to accompany foreign journalists in their coverage of Israel, to balance the media lobbies established by the PLO and their allies. Mr. Bedein has reported for news outlets such as CNN Radio, Makor Rishon, Philadelphia Inquirer, Los Angeles Times, BBC and The Jerusalem Post. For four years, Mr. Bedein acted as the Middle East correspondent for The Philadelphia Bulletin, writing 1,062 articles until the newspaper ceased operation in 2010. Bedein has covered breaking Middle East negotiations in Oslo, Ottawa, Shepherdstown, The Wye Plantation, Annapolis, Geneva, Nicosia, Washington, D.C., London, Bonn, and Vienna. Bedein has overseen investigative studies of the Palestinian Authority, the Expulsion Process from Gush Katif and Samaria, The Peres Center for Peace, Peace Now, The International Center for Economic Cooperation of Yossi Beilin, the ISM, Adalah, and the New Israel Fund. Since 2005, Bedein has also served as Director of the Center for Near East Policy Research. A focus of the center's investigations is The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In that context, Bedein authored *Roadblock to Peace: How the UN Perpetuates the Arab-Israeli Conflict - UNRWA Policies Reconsidered*, which caps Bedein's 28 years of investigations of UNRWA. The Center for Near East Policy Research has been instrumental in reaching elected officials, decision makers and journalists, commissioning studies, reports, news stories and films. In 2009, the center began decided to produce short movies, in addition to monographs, to film every aspect of UNRWA education in a clear and cogent fashion. The center has so far produced seven short documentary pieces n UNRWA which have received international acclaim and recognition, showing how which UNRWA promotes anti-Semitism and incitement to violence in their education' In sum, Bedein has pioneered The UNRWA Reform Initiative, a strategy which calls for donor nations to insist on reasonable reforms of UNRWA. Bedein and his team of experts provide timely briefings to members to legislative bodies world wide, bringing the results of his investigations to donor nations, while demanding reforms based on transparency, refugee resettlement and the demand that terrorists be removed from the UNRWA schools and UNRWA payroll. Bedein's work can be found at: www.IsraelBehindTheNews.com and www.cfnepr.com. A new site,unrwa-monitor.com, will be launched very soon.

<https://vimeo.com/856467890>

<https://vimeo.com/589381818>

<https://vimeo.com/257558169>

# WALLOP

12 December 2023  
Arizona House of Representatives  
Ad Hoc Committee on Antisemitism in Education

Attachment 11

# Definitions

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## **Anti-Semitism (by IHRA)**

Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.

## **Zionism (by Al-Jazeera)**

Zionism is a nationalist, political ideology that called for the creation of a Jewish state, and now supports the continued existence of Israel as such a state.

# Definitions



## **Violent Crime**

In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.



## **Terrorism**

International terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).

Domestic terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.



# The Escalation of Anti-Semitism to Domestic Terrorism

Terrorism

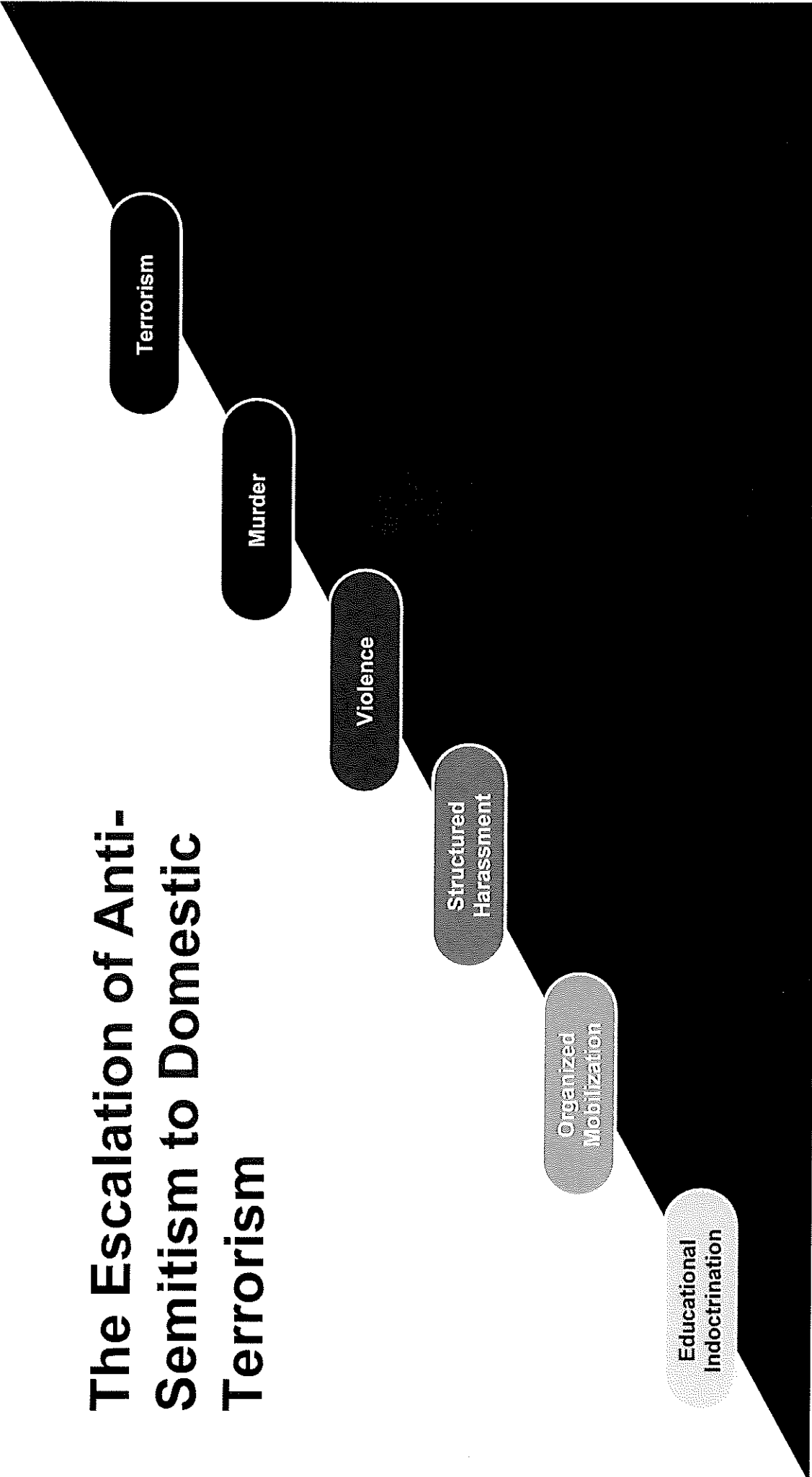
Murder

Violence

Structured Harassment

Organized Mobilization

Educational Indoctrination



# How it begins... Educational Indoctrination



Hitler Youth  
Movement

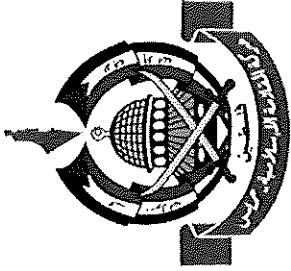


Hamas Youth  
Movement

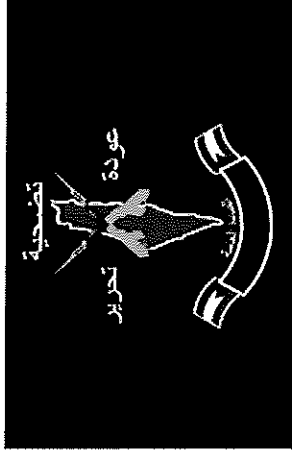


Students for  
Justice in Palestine

# Supporting the Call for Genocide & Intifada



Hamas



Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine



STUDENTS FOR JUSTICE IN PALESTINE



Nerdeen Kiswani

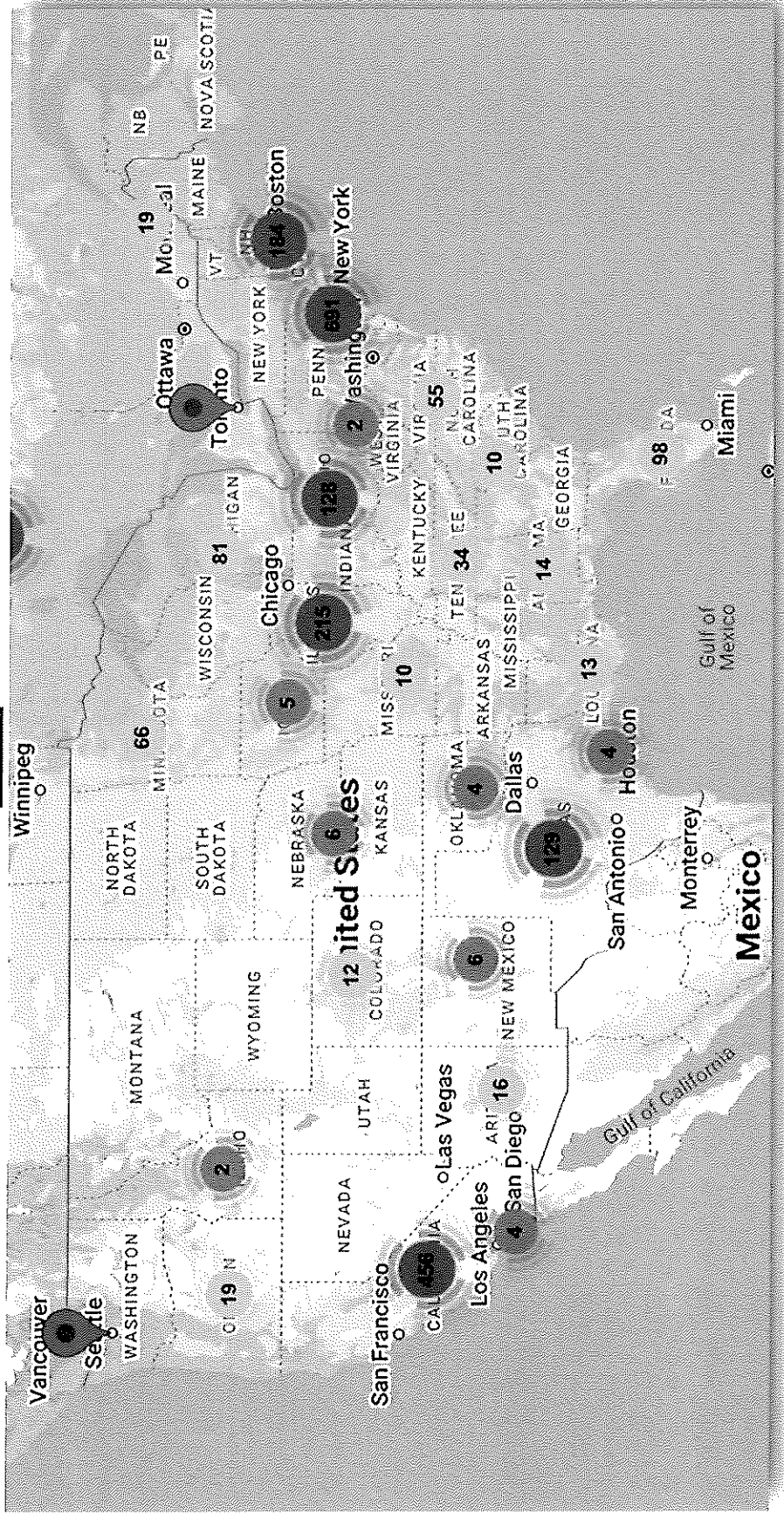
WOL Director & SJP Director



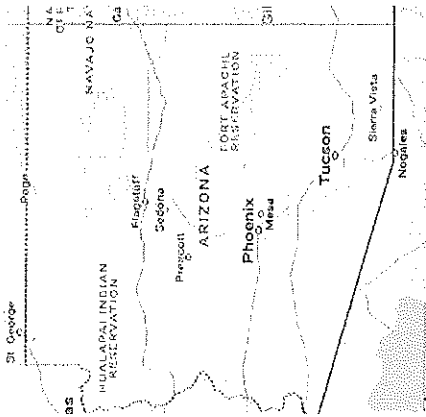
Hatem Bazian

SJP Founder

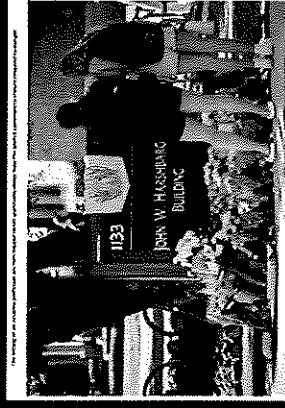
They are honest about their intentions.



# Arizona: Step 5



Genocide



Murder

Violence



Structured Harassment

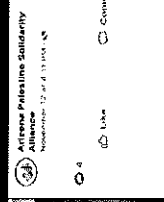
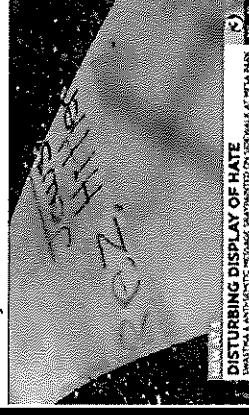


Organized Mobilization



Educational Indoctrination

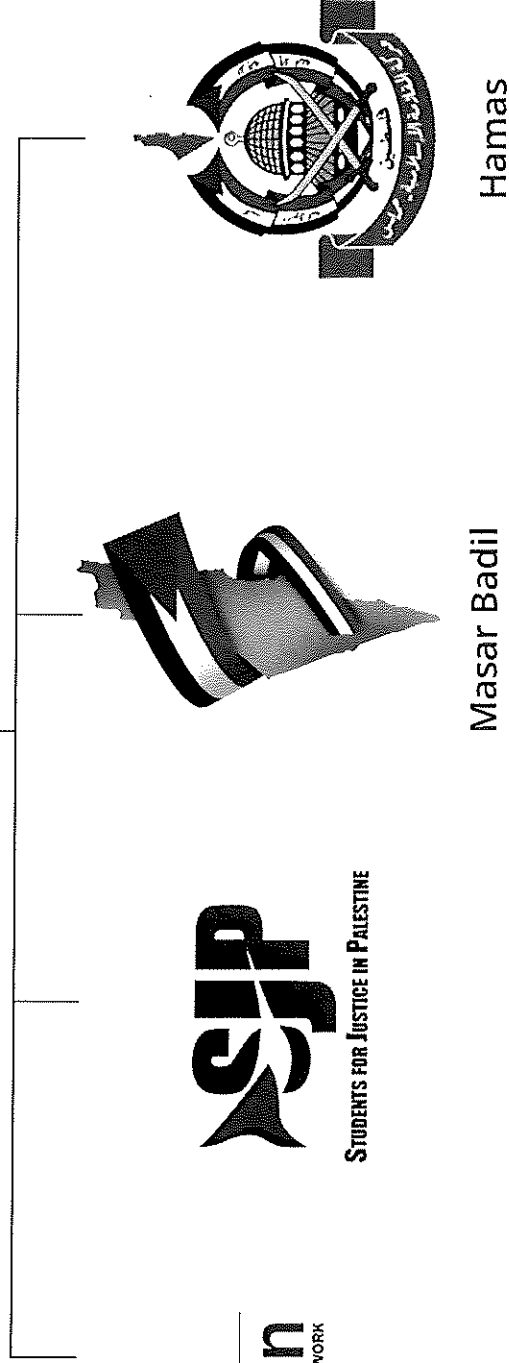
Report shows increase in antisemitism across the country



# Case Study of Arizona Policy for Improvement

Originally registered  
in Washington D.C.  
Moved to Arizona  
due to ease of NGO  
regulations.

**Alliance for Global Justice**  
A little bit people's thinktank, a whole lot of organizing



**samidoun**  
PALESTINIAN PRISONER SOLIDARITY NETWORK

**SJP**  
STUDENTS FOR JUSTICE IN PALESTINE

Masar Badil

Hamas

# Recommendations for Improvement in Arizona

- 1 **Be aware of history repeating itself to recognize warning signs**
- 2 **Implement stricter auditing and protocols on registered NGOs**
- 3 **Uphold the definition of anti-Semitism of the IHRA**
- 4 **Uphold the definition of domestic terrorism by the FBI and enforce the punishment these acts accordingly.**
- 5 **Prevent educational indoctrination of anti-Semitism to eliminate the risk of escalation.**

**Thank you.**

**Emily Winkler, CEO  
VALOP Group**



**VALOP Group**  
**Emily Winkler**  
**CEO**

**Arizona House Hearing**  
**Evidence File**  
**12 December 2023**

## Evidence for Submission:

1. Definitions:
  - a. **Anti-Semitism (by IHRA):** Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.
    - i. <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>
  - b. **Zionism (by Al-Jazeera):** Zionism is a nationalist, political ideology that called for the creation of a Jewish state, and now supports the continued existence of Israel as such a state.
    - i. <https://remix.aljazeera.com/aje/PalestineRemix/phone/zionism.html>
  - c. **Violent Crime:** In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.
    - i. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/topic-pages/violent-crime>
  - d. **Terrorism**
    - i. **International terrorism:** Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).
    - ii. **Domestic terrorism:** Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.
      1. <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism>
2. Students For Justice in Palestine and affiliate videos and research:
  - a. Nerdeen Kiswani: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Nerdeen\\_Kiswani](https://canarymission.org/individual/Nerdeen_Kiswani)
  - b. Hatem Bazian: [https://canarymission.org/professor/Hatem\\_Bazian](https://canarymission.org/professor/Hatem_Bazian)
  - c. SJP Overview Profile: <https://jcpa.org/book/students-for-justice-in-palestine-unmasked>
  - d.
3. Profiles of Arizona Citizens that have committed antisemitic acts from the integrated map:
  - a. Prof. Lila Sharif: [https://canarymission.org/professor/Lila\\_Sharif](https://canarymission.org/professor/Lila_Sharif)
  - b. Prof. Linda Darling: [https://canarymission.org/professor/Linda\\_Darling](https://canarymission.org/professor/Linda_Darling)
  - c. Sean Gugerty: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Sean\\_Gugerty](https://canarymission.org/individual/Sean_Gugerty)
  - d. Samuel Nine: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Samuel\\_David\\_Nine](https://canarymission.org/individual/Samuel_David_Nine)
  - e. Maria Harris: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Maria\\_Idalis\\_Harris](https://canarymission.org/individual/Maria_Idalis_Harris)
  - f. Abbas Shiha: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Abbas\\_Shiha](https://canarymission.org/individual/Abbas_Shiha)
  - g. Gabriel Schivone: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Gabriel\\_Schivone](https://canarymission.org/individual/Gabriel_Schivone)
  - h. Nancy El-Haron: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Nancy\\_El-Haron](https://canarymission.org/individual/Nancy_El-Haron)
  - i. Lina Bearat: [https://canarymission.org/individual/Lina\\_Bearat](https://canarymission.org/individual/Lina_Bearat)
  - j. Maha Nasser: [https://canarymission.org/professor/Maha\\_Nassar](https://canarymission.org/professor/Maha_Nassar)
  - k. <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=664940712429527&set=pcb.664942205762711>
  - l. <https://www.facebook.com/1108660771/videos/pcb.10229846414160382/336153979005885>

- m. [https://www.facebook.com/reel/1197883031169120/?s=single\\_unit](https://www.facebook.com/reel/1197883031169120/?s=single_unit)
- n. <https://forward.com/news/536327/meixner-dervish-arizona-murder-antisemitic/>
- o. <https://www.azfamily.com/2023/03/28/report-shows-increase-antisemitism-across-country/>
- p. <https://www.azfamily.com/video/2023/11/22/arizona-board-calls-emergency-meeting-address-rise-antisemitism/#:~:text=The%20special%20meeting%20was%20called,targeting%20Jewish%20students%20last%20week>
- q. <https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/nsm-leader-arrested-while-arizona-neo-nazi-event>

### **Additional Sources of Supporting information:**

Masar Badil Official Website and Student Support: <https://masarbadil.org/en/palestinian-student-organizing/#conf>

Germany banning Samidoun and Hamas: <https://www.dw.com/en/why-germany-banned-hamas-and-pro-palestinian-group-samidoun/a-67546361>

AFJG Background Information:

- [http://anc6b.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/03-2020-PZ\\_BZA-18701D\\_1247-E-St-SE\\_Support\\_Form-129-Included.pdf](http://anc6b.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/03-2020-PZ_BZA-18701D_1247-E-St-SE_Support_Form-129-Included.pdf)
- <https://app.dcoz.dc.gov/Exhibits/2010/BZA/BZATmp1055/Exhibit1.pdf>
- <https://www.redfin.com/DC/Washington/1247-E-St-SE-20003/home/44640871#property-details>