

BOTTOM LINE LEBANON - 1982



INDEX TO QUESTIONS

	<u>Page</u>
CLUSTER 1	3
<i>Why did the Israelis move into Lebanon?</i>	
<i>What was the record of PLO terrorism?</i>	
<i>What was the nature of the PLO build-up?</i>	
<i>What were the goals of the Israeli action?</i>	
CLUSTER 2	5
<i>What was the PLO's role in Lebanon?</i>	
<i>How did the PLO occupying force get to Lebanon?</i>	
<i>How did the Syrian occupying force get to Lebanon?</i>	
CLUSTER 3	7
<i>What are the facts about Lebanese casualties?</i>	
<i>What has been the reaction of Lebanese to the Israeli action?</i>	
CLUSTER 4	9
<i>What is the American stake in this action by Israel?</i>	
<i>What are the consequences for American national interest?</i>	
<i>What has been the public reaction in the U.S.?</i>	
CLUSTER 5	11
<i>What are the future options for the Palestinian Arabs?</i>	
<i>What are the future options for the "West Bank"?</i>	
<i>What are the prospects for the Camp David accords?</i>	
CLUSTER 6	13
<i>What is the American Jewish consensus on these issues?</i>	
<i>What is the American Jewish division on these issues?</i>	
<i>What is the mood in Israel?</i>	

BOTTOM LINE

Israel's forces moved against the PLO in Lebanon, as a matter of self-defense. Israelis were being killed by PLO terrorism mounted from a Lebanon which was occupied by the PLO and the Syrians. And the PLO, which was building up a huge arms cache provided by the Soviet Union, expressed its intent to accelerate the terrorist activity.

Israel's goal was to establish a 25 mile "quiet zone" in southern Lebanon. But that goal included an effort to prevent that 25 mile zone from being immediately flooded again with terrorists. Therefore the Israelis moved as far as Beirut in order to try to crush the PLO military force, and to help create conditions whereby it would be easier for Lebanon to be returned to the Lebanese -- with the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO troops, as well as Israeli troops.

Israel's goals and accomplishments eminently served the American national interest in the Middle East. The PLO agenda included more than a permanent war against Israel. The PLO was the center of an international anti-Western and anti-American terrorist network, tied to the Soviet Union. Lebanon was the headquarters of this international PLO activity against America.

Thus, the PLO was a chief instrument of the Soviet Union; and Syria was a chief client of the Soviet Union. Their setback was a net gain for the United States. But more than that, the American need is for stability in the Middle East, in order to protect oil access and inhibit Soviet penetration, and the PLO was the agent of instability in the Middle East. _____

The necessity for Israel to act in its self-defense -- and the importance of this action for American national interest, are the chief points to be stressed in interpreting what has happened. The questions-and-answers in this piece are addressed not only to these points, but also to the points that the adversaries of Israel are trying to make. However, one should not be diverted from making the main *Bottom Line* points indicated above, even while dealing when necessary with the diversionary points.

Cluster No. 1

Why did the Israelis move into Lebanon?
What was the record of PLO terrorism?
What was the nature of the PLO build-up?
What were the goals of the Israeli action?

The Israeli Defense Forces moved into southern Lebanon on June 6, an action not against Lebanon, but against the PLO. The PLO's terrorist activity against northern Israel had been buttressed by a massive arms build-up. The Israeli Defense Forces were ordered to "place all the civilian population of the Galilee beyond the range of the terrorists' fire from Lebanon (Map 1-A)."

There were 15 thousand armed PLO terrorists in three main Lebanese areas. Since the cessation of hostilities which had gone into effect on July 24, 1981, 7 people had been killed and 49 wounded in Israel by PLO terrorists. Furthermore, 9 people had been killed and 150 wounded in PLO terrorist activity in Europe.

The PLO openly declared that it would continue its terrorist activity. Among others, the Political Editor of the PLO Terrorist Voice declared on July 20, 1981: "The cease-fire does not include an area outside of south Lebanon. It would be a big mistake to assume that we are speaking of a general cease-fire between the Palestinian revolution and the Zionist entity."

The PLO not only intended to continue its terrorist activity, but was building up a massive arms cache to intensify that activity. In discussing the conditions of the 1981 "cessation of hostilities," the *Washington Post* had written (July 25, 1982): "An indication of a (military) buildup in the South, it was understood, will be interpreted by Israel as a violation of an agreement, and the ceasefire will be abrogated."

But it was estimated that, prior to the Israeli action, the PLO had received more than 130 Soviet tanks; 500 artillery pieces including 130 mm guns with a 17 mile range; and several hundred BM-21 rocket launchers, capable of launching 40 rockets at a time with a range of over 12 miles (Box 1-A).

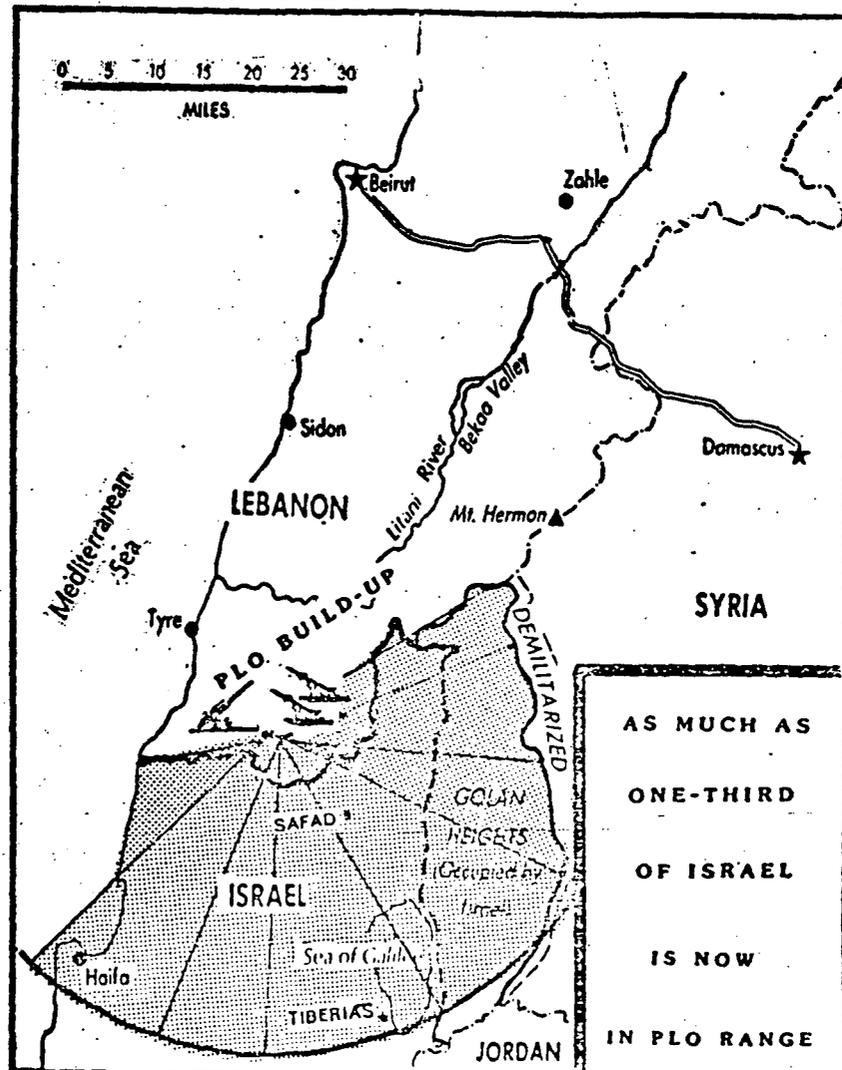
Thus, the Israeli action was one of self-defense. As U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick said on July 6: "It would not be unreasonable of Israel to exercise its rights under U.N. Charter, Article 51, which provides for self-defense." In that connection, American law (22 U.S.C. 2302) provides that American defense articles sold to another country may be used by that country "for internal security, for legitimate self-defense."

The basic Israeli goal was to create a *durable* 25 mile "quiet zone" in southern Lebanon. As the Director General of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs said on June 11: "Our aims were to put our very northernmost citizens beyond the range of artillery fire. We had to go much further north in some places because one has to think of the political aftermath. It is one thing to push the PLO 40 or 50 kilometers from our frontier. It's quite another thing to be sure afterwards that they will not trickle or stream back as soon as our forces are withdrawn."

Background

Before June 6

Map I-A



Box I-A

WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED FROM THE PLO IN LEBANON

THE IDF SPOKESMAN REVEALED ON 24 JUNE THAT SO FAR THE ARMY HAS CAPTURED FROM THE PLO IN LEBANON 4,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION, 144 MILITARY VEHICLES, 12,506 LIGHT WEAPONS, 516 HEAVY WEAPONS (INCLUDING CANNONS), 359 ITEMS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND 795 ITEMS OF OPTICAL EQUIPMENT.

ABOUT 70 ADDITIONAL ARMS CACHES ARE NOW BEING SORTED. BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT SOME CACHES HAVE NOT BEEN UNCOVERED YET, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

ARMY SOURCES ESTIMATE THAT IT WILL TAKE 80 LORRIES A MONTH TO CARRY THE CAPTURED EQUIPMENT TO ISRAEL.

Cluster No. 2

What was the PLO's role in Lebanon?

How did the PLO occupying force get to Lebanon?

How did the Syrian occupying force get to Lebanon?

What is now Lebanon was part of the Ottoman empire until the end of World War I. A semi-autonomous district, known as Mount Lebanon, had been created as a primarily Christian district after anti-Christian riots in the mid-1800s. Christians comprised 80 per cent of the population. In 1920, France created the current Lebanon by annexing to the Christian district some overwhelmingly Moslem districts. The population became almost half and half Christian and Moslem, living together under a delicate constitutional arrangement.

Lebanon and Israel lived in *de facto* peace with each other for two decades after the 1948 war. Lebanon did not actively engage in any of the subsequent wars between the Arab states and Israel; and Israel had never fired a shot over the Lebanese border. In 1970, however, the PLO tried to overthrow the Jordanian regime, King Hussein killed 10 thousand Palestinian Arabs and expelled the PLO from Jordan. A majority of Jordan's population remains Palestinian Arab, but the PLO then established its new headquarters in southern Lebanon. It joined forces with dissident Lebanese Moslems and succeeded in disrupting the nation's delicate balance.

As a result, a bloody civil war broke out. The central Lebanese government broke down, Syria moved with 25 thousand troops, and the PLO, backed by Syria, took control of the south. In short, Lebanon was no longer a sovereign country, but was occupied by Syria and the PLO.

Thus, southern Lebanon did not just serve as the launching ground for the PLO's permanent war against Israel. It also served as the headquarters for the PLO's central role in the international anti-American terrorist network around the world. Its hand has been felt in terrorist activity in Japan, western Europe and Latin America.

Documents captured by the Israelis in Lebanon revealed that the PLO had been training Soviet-oriented terrorists from around the world; and that indeed many of those foreign elements were fighting alongside the PLO (Box 2-A).

But the basic nature of that international network has been anti-Western and anti-American. It is no surprise that the PLO has been considered an instrument of the Soviet Union; and has been armed and trained by that country (Boxes 2-B and 2-C). In short, the PLO, from its headquarters in southern Lebanon, has made that country a chief source of anti-Western and anti-American activity in the world.

Background

Box 2-A

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1982

Links to Terrorism Cited

WASHINGTON, July 10 — Israel has given United States intelligence officials documents and other information obtained in Lebanon indicating that mercenaries from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and various African nations were fighting with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The documents seem clearly designed to underline the Israeli contention that the P.L.O. has emerged as an increasingly powerful military force with links to terrorist organizations and Eastern-bloc nations. The documents offer a glimpse into some of the P.L.O.'s relationships abroad.

A diary found in Tyre, for example, concerning visitors from foreign countries, said:

"The comrades from Malawi started their studies (23 June).

"The comrades from South Africa have departed (16 May).

"Final exam for the El Salvador course (26 February).

"The comrades from Haiti started their studies (6 April).

"A five-member group arrived from Turkey (4 June)."

Many Said to Train Overseas

One battalion list, seized in Sidon, lists the names, rank and military identification numbers of various Palestinian officers and the overseas training they received. Many attended military schools in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and Algeria.

Box 2-B

THE PLO SPEAKS

"The establishment of Israel is fundamentally null and void." (Palestinian National Covenant, the PLO's "Constitution.")

"When the Arabs set off their volcano, there will be only Arabs in this part of the world . . . Our people will continue to fuel the torch of the revolution with rivers of blood until the whole of the occupied homeland is liberated . . . not just part of it." (Yasser Arafat, March 12, 1979)

"The PLO will not recognize Israel even if an independent Palestinian state is established." (Farouk Kaddoumi, October 28, 1979)

"We will oppose all political solutions being proposed as a substitute for the eradication of the Zionist-occupied entity in Palestine." (Fourth Conference of PLO's El-Fatah, May, 1980)

Box 2-C

PLO, U.S., AND U.S.S.R.

"The PLO is the Soviet's favorite, and its leaders make regular visits to the capitols of the Soviet bloc and maintain close contacts with Russian embassies and KGB . . . The recent track record of the PLO in coordinating international terrorist activities and providing a substitute for the KGB, demolishes the naive hopes of those who maintain that the creation of an independent Palestinian state would provide a solution to the violent assault on Western societies in which it has served as a motor." (Robert Moss, *London Economist*)

"We and the Iranian Revolution are on the same boat." (Yasser Arafat, November 19, 1979, after the American hostages were captured and America reviled.)

Cluster No. 3

*What are the facts about Lebanese casualties?
What has been the reaction of Lebanese to the Israeli action?*

The Beirut newspapers of October, 1980, estimated that, during the civil war of 1975-76, and the ensuing occupation by Syrian and PLO forces, 98,854 persons were killed, and 255,542 injured. The vast majority of those were Lebanese Christians killed and wounded by the PLO and the Syrians (Box 3-A).

The world seemed to pay less attention to those massive casualties, than to those incurred in the course of the recent Israeli action. A single casualty in war is too many, and is to be mourned; no death figures should be minimized. But in the Israeli action those figures have been extravagantly exaggerated for political purposes, and for that reason need some correction. As of July 2, Israel had discovered 265 civilian dead in Sidon, 56 in Tyre, 10 in Nabatiyeh and 40 in Ein Al-Hilweh -- a total of about 400 in southern Lebanon, as compared to figures of 10 thousand or more which early headlines proclaimed had been killed there.

The Israeli Defense Forces were specifically instructed to operate with restraint. For example, the I.D.F. required 6 days of fighting from June 9-14 to capture the Ein Al-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon because of its concern with the civilians in that camp. First, loudspeaker and leaflet appeals were made to the PLO to allow the civilian residents to leave the camp. Then a group of captured terrorists was sent in to make the appeal. Then a group of Arab notables was sent in to make the appeal, and they were fired upon. Only then did the I.D.F. go into action. Israeli planes returned to base with their bomb loads when they could not find the exact military targets to which they had been assigned.

The Israeli effort to avoid civilian casualties was made difficult by the PLO practice of placing its bases and depots within civilian quarters (Box 3-B).

Christian Lebanese, and other Lebanese oppressed by the PLO occupation, welcomed the Israelis (Box 3-C). Congressman Charles Wilson of Texas toured Israeli-occupied Lebanon during the last week of June, and said he met people in Tyre and Sidon, "some of whom had lost homes, some of whom had lost relatives. They said it was awful but they said that all in all, to be free of the PLO was worth it." He said he found "an immense feeling of relief to get rid of the PLO. I just found that everywhere and I didn't go there expecting that."

Background

Casualties in Lebanon -- PRE-1982

The latest estimates—by the U.N. relief organization—of casualties during the fighting between Jordanian troops and Palestinian commandos have it that 20,000 died or were wounded.

—Beirut Daily Star, Nov. 1, 1970

In the fighting on Friday . . . and Saturday, at least 179 people were killed and 368 wounded in Beirut and surrounding districts, according to police reports. Between, 8,000 and 10,000 have been killed and upwards of 20,000 wounded. . . .

—Sunday London Times, Jan. 18, 1976

In the summer of 1978, for 100 days on and off, Syrian troops shelled and bombed East Beirut (Christian sector). The result:

Over 60,000 men, women and children killed.

Over 200,000 wounded.

Over 300,000 Lebanese displaced in their own country.

Half the homes destroyed.

One-third of the economy destroyed.

—Bulletin of the Lebanese

Information and Research Center,

a registered agent representing

The Lebanese Forces, headed by

Bashir Gemayel. Feb. 21, 1980

Box 3-B

THE NEW YORK TIMES

June 17, 1982

TYRE, Lebanon, June 14 — Like most schools in this part of the world, the Bab al-Wad Elementary School, near the center of the former Palestinian command center of Tyre, has an underground shelter for the children in case of attack. And like most schools throughout the world, it has a playground. But the shelter and the playground had another purpose until Israeli troops invaded Lebanon and captured Tyre last week.

The playground served as a position for a Palestinian antiaircraft gun, mounted on the back of a tan Chevrolet pickup truck. This, Israeli officers explained, is the reason their planes hit the school when Tyre was taken in the recent fighting. The school's roof was blown off.

Box 3-C

The American Lebanese Speak Out

Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the American Lebanese League on June 13, 1982, at the conclusion of its annual convention in Washington.

Whereas: The American Lebanese League (A.L.L.) expresses deep sorrow at the tragic losses of life, limb and property and laments the added thousands of Lebanese citizens made refugees in their homeland and;

Whereas: The Lebanese problem must be considered in a larger context, having suffered the degradation and dehumanization of over 7 years of brutal Syrian and PLO military occupation;

Whereas: It is in the vital and strategic interests of the United States and Lebanon to have all foreign forces withdrawn. A tragic error would be made if Israeli forces were to withdraw leaving Syrian and PLO forces in place. This would condemn Lebanon to its continued agony and suffering.

Whereas: The present situation offers an opportunity for the United States to solve the Lebanese problem and to neutralize its territory as a flashpoint for conflict by alien forces with impunity,

Whereas: It would be in the United States' national and strategic interests and those of Lebanon, that the present policy of containment and passivism be reversed.

Therefore, Be it Resolved that the United States use all legitimate means to:

Assist in the creation of a strong central authority and army in Lebanon that assure a free, independent, pluralistic, sovereign state with territorial integrity.

Cluster No. 4

What is the American stake in this action by Israel?
What are the consequences for American national interest?
What has been the public reaction in the U.S.?

American national interest has been served by the Israeli action in Lebanon, in several obvious ways:

- . The Soviet Union's chief client, Syria, has been seriously weakened as a political and military force in the Middle East.
- . Soviet military doctrine and conventional military equipment were severely down-graded. The superiority of American weaponry was established. The deterrent value of America's military power was greatly enhanced.
- . The Soviet Union's chief international terrorist instrument, the PLO, was even more seriously weakened.

However, the primary benefit to the U.S. may lie in the increased chances for establishing *stability* in the Middle East. The Soviet Union has had an interest in continued instability so that it could "fish in troubled waters." The U.S. has an abiding interest in peace and stability. Preventing Soviet penetration of the important strategic areas, and maintaining American access to oil depend on such peace and stability.

Israel is America's only politically stable and militarily viable ally in the Middle East. But the PLO is dedicated to permanent war against Israel -- and, more than that, to fomenting conditions of widespread instability in the area. Thus, the PLO created instability in Jordan, and, with the opportunity, would do so in Saudi Arabia (directly cutting off America's access to Middle East oil).

Lebanon has served as the headquarters of the anti-American PLO. More than that, fragmented Lebanon, occupied by Syrian and PLO troops, has been the outstanding "tinder box" of instability in the Middle East. The American national interest therefore coincides with Israeli goals in the following objectives, as stated by a number of leading American spokesmen (Box 4-A):

- . The establishment of a "quiet zone" in southern Lebanon.
- . The removal from Lebanon of Syrian and PLO troops -- followed by the withdrawal of Israeli troops.
- . The re-establishment of a central Lebanese government.

A majority of Americans support Israel's action in Lebanon. However, even the minority who feel that Israel may have gone "too far" overwhelmingly approve Israel's basic thrust, as revealed in the fact that the Israeli action in Lebanon resulted in no deterioration of the American public's preponderant support of Israel (Box 4-B).

Background

Box 4-A

SENATOR CRANSTON SPEAKS:

In recent months the PLO had nearly doubled the number of Soviet-made long range heavy artillery, tanks and mobile missile launchers in southern Lebanon.

The PLO had been transformed from a guerrilla force into a conventional army threatening Israel's security. We underwent an analagous experience in 1962 -- and we acted in what we deemed our own self-defense -- when the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba, 90 miles from American territory.

President Kennedy not only risked war, he risked nuclear war, to have that threat to the U.S. removed.

If it is possible for good to come out of the evil of war, some long lasting good may come out of the bloodshed of the past several days -- provided we, Israel, and the Arabs act with wisdom.

Good for Lebanon. Good for Israel. Good for stability and peace in the Middle East. Good for the United States.

For the first time since the PLO, driven out of Jordan by force of Arab arms, fled to Lebanon in 1970, Lebanon has a chance to become once again a unified, democratic nation at peace with itself and with Israel.

For the first time since the outbreak of that unhappy country's civil war some seven years ago, Lebanon may be freed of occupying alien armies -- the PLO, the Syrians and, once their security is assured, the Israelis.

Box 4-B

Gallup Poll

Most Still Back Israel

By George Gallup

Princeton, N.J.

Although almost as many Americans disapprove as approve of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the action appears not to have altered Americans' basic loyalties in the Middle East.

"In the Middle East situation are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab nations?"

Here are the latest results, along with results from previous years:

	Israel	Arabs	Neither	No opinion
June 11-14	52%	10%	29%	9%
April-May	51	12	26	11
January	49	14	23	14
1981	44	11	34	11
1979	40	14	31	15
1975	44	8	22	26
1973	50	7	25	18
1970	44	3	32	21
1967	56	4	23	15

Cluster No. 5

*What are the future options for the Palestinian Arabs?
What are the future options for the "West Bank"?
What are the prospects for the Camp David accords?*

By its deeds, the PLO has demonstrated that its primary function is not to serve the cause of the Palestinian Arab people, but to serve the cause of an international anti-American ideology. However, because it has *used* the issue of Palestinian Arab self-determination as a rhetorical center piece, the PLO has often been perceived as the banner-bearer for the Palestinian Arabs.

But Palestinian Arab nationalist aspirations now exist in fact and will not go away, whatever happens to the PLO. The "West Bank," predominantly Palestinian Arab in population, has become a chief focus of those aspirations (Map 5-A). Historically known as Judea and Samaria, it was the heartland of the ancient Israeli kingdom (Map 5-B). Since that time no indigenous group has ruled there.

At the end of the 1948 war, Jordan was in administrative control of the West Bank, but, according to the armistice, its final disposition was still to be determined. In that period Jordan did *not* call for the West Bank to become an independent Palestinian state. When Jordan invaded Israel in 1967, the end of that war found Israel in administrative control of the West Bank.

If the West Bank became part of Israel, demographers say that Jews would be a minority population in Israel within 30 years. Thus many Israelis believe that much of the West Bank must be relinquished in order to save the Jewish character of Israel. For religious and historical reasons, some other Israelis believe that the West Bank should never be relinquished.

But the vast majority of Israelis are agreed in any case that any part of the West Bank can only be relinquished with some assurance that it would not be used as a base for terrorism and for fomenting regional instability (in the manner of southern Lebanon).

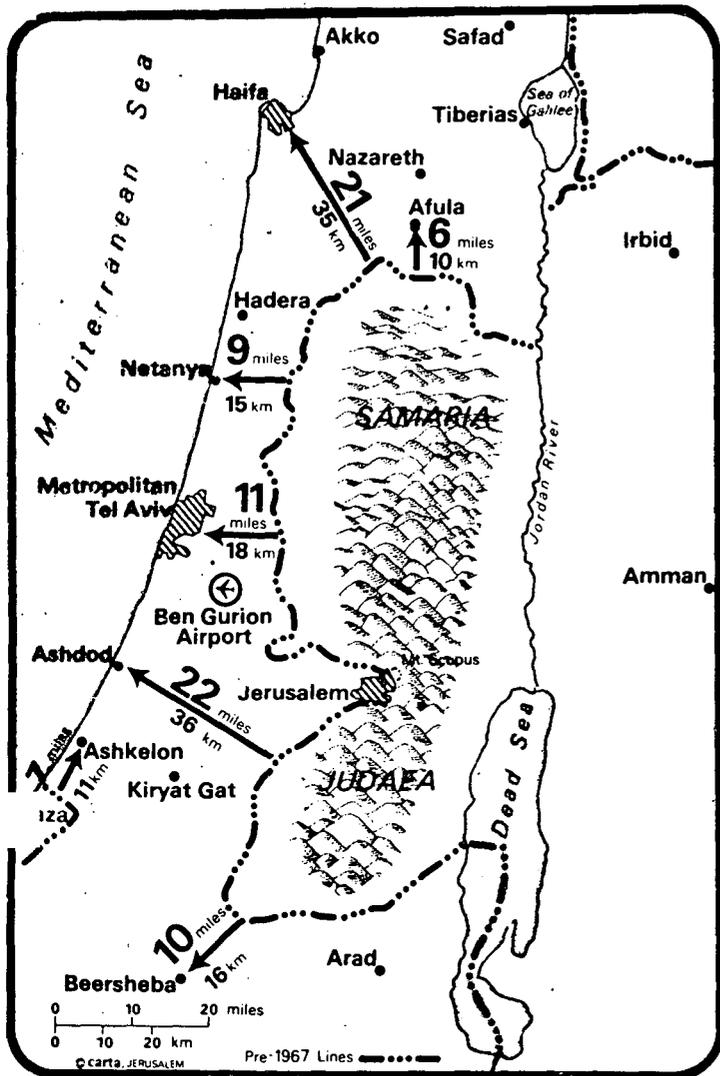
While the PLO was in strength, there emerged no moderate Palestinian Arab leadership willing to live in peace with Israel. Those who did express moderate opinions were literally murdered by the PLO. *Now*, if the objectives of the Lebanese action are reached, there is an opportunity to try to develop such a moderate Palestinian Arab leadership. The key will lie in the statesmanlike proposal and negotiation of solutions which will address both the basic needs of the Palestinian Arabs and of Israeli security.

The options for such negotiation are multiple. Jordan must be part of the solution, since Jordan is already, by majority population, a Palestinian Arab state. The Camp David option remains very much alive: a five year period in which institutions of self-government (minus the military) are developed in the West Bank, and after which a further negotiation will take place. The hope is that peace-minded Palestinian Arab leadership will develop in that autonomous interim.

Thus, the Lebanese action has opened up a new opportunity for peace on the Palestinian Arab front, if all parties now genuinely bend their efforts towards that end.

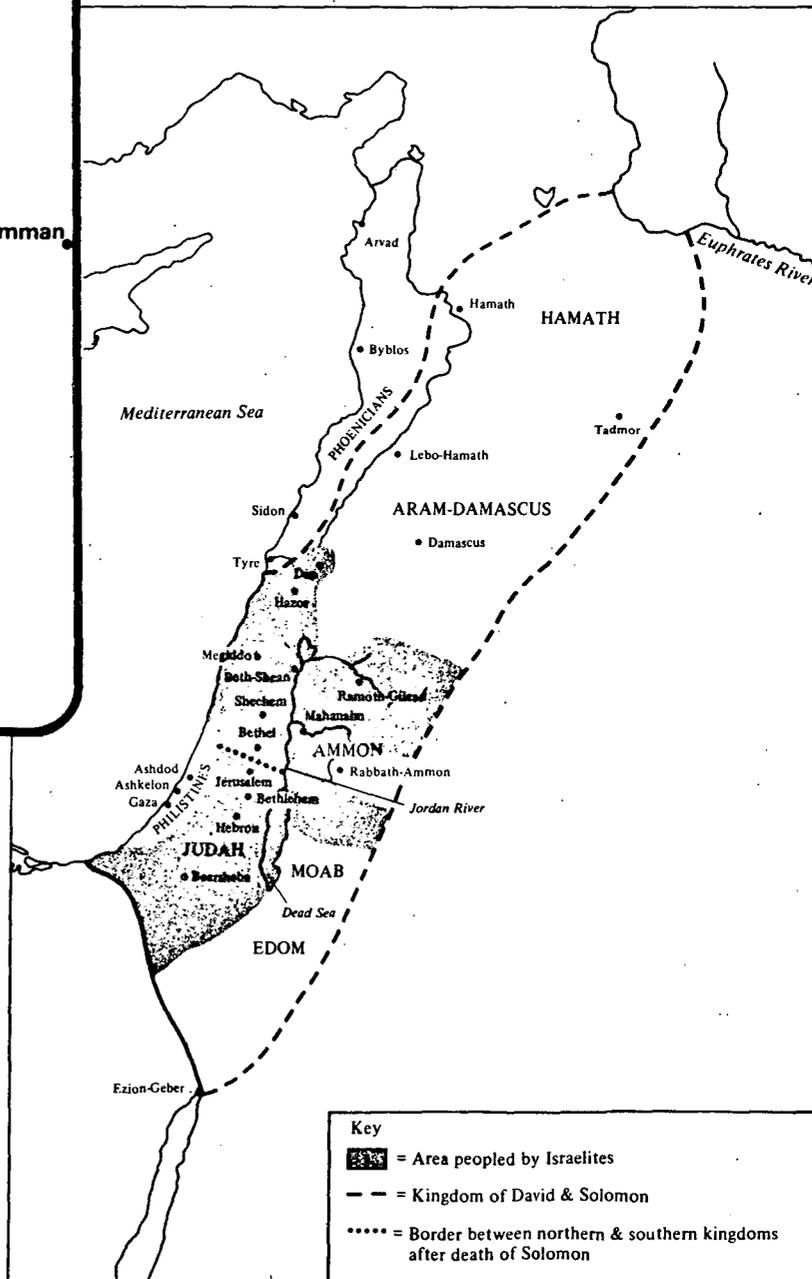
Background

Map 5-A



Israel's vulnerability within its pre-1967 boundaries (Judea and Samaria = the "West Bank")

Map 5-B



The United Kingdom Under David and Solomon (10th century B.C.E.)

Cluster No. 6

*What is the American Jewish consensus on these issues?
What is the American Jewish division on these issues?
What is the mood in Israel?*

There is no homogeneity of opinion among American Jews about every Israeli action. But the overwhelming consensus of the organized Jewish community and of the American Jewish population is in accord with top American foreign policy analysts that this is an opportunity to accomplish these objectives: a) to establish a 25 mile quiet zone in southern Lebanon; b) to try to eliminate Syrian and PLO occupying forces from Lebanon; c) to try to help establish a central Lebanese government.

Therefore, there is a strong consensus that the American government should not try to pressure Israeli troops to leave Lebanon prematurely, before there is solid progress on the above objectives. By that token, the American government should continue to provide Israel with economic aid, necessary arms sales and diplomatic support. There is apparently some disagreement among American Jews as to whether Israel's tactics in pursuit of these objectives were always appropriate -- but there is little disagreement about the objectives, or about the imperatives of American foreign policy at this time.

There is also apparently some disagreement among American Jews as to *how* the Palestinian Arab problem should be addressed. Some American Jews feel that the Israeli government should exercise more initiative in trying to negotiate with Palestinian Arabs on the final status of the West Bank. Other American Jews disagree. But there is an overwhelming consensus of agreement that neither Israel nor the U.S. should deal with an unreconstructed PLO, or consider accepting any negotiated agreement which does not provide for the future security of Israel. It is important that American public officials do not confuse these tactical disagreements among Jews with the overwhelming American Jewish consensus that does exist, especially in relation to American foreign policy in the Middle East.

The Israeli consensus and division seem to fall out roughly along the same lines. The mood in Israel during the Lebanese action has been an extremely somber one. The economic cost for Israel was staggering, adding an estimated 20 per cent to the already strained national budget. Human services in Israel were expected to suffer. In addition, the toll of human life, Israeli and Lebanese, created a pervasive sense of sorrow among all Israelis.

There was an immediate outpouring of Israeli aid to the Lebanese. Even before the fighting in Lebanon subsided, Israeli government agencies and voluntary organizations put into operation a large-scale relief program, focussed on medical aid, food and clothing. By June 17, more than a thousand Israeli families had agreed to host Lebanese mothers and their children; over a hundred sick and wounded had been received in Israeli hospitals, including 12 kidney patients who were being given dialysis treatment. This was all just an expression of the Israeli sorrow about the tragic events accompanying an action which they felt had been necessary.

The organizations which are formally members of the JCRC are listed below. Further information is available through these organizations.

Information about any of these organizations is available through the JCRC.

American Jewish Committee

American Jewish Congress

Americans for Progressive Israel

Anti-Defamation League

B'nai B'rith Chapters and Lodges

Board of Rabbis of Northern California

Bureau of Jewish Education

Hadassah

Hillel — U.C. Berkeley, San Francisco State University, and Stanford University

Jewish Community Centers:

San Francisco, Marin, Peninsula

Jewish Community Federation:

Leadership Development Committee,

Young Adult Division; Women's Division

Jewish Labor Committee

Jewish War Veterans

Mizrachi

Mt. Zion Women's Auxiliary

National Council of Jewish Women

ORT

Pioneer Women

San Francisco Zionist Federation

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

United Synagogue of America

Workmens Circle

Zionist Organization of America

and the individual synagogues and congregations of the area

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

OF SAN FRANCISCO, MARIN AND THE PENINSULA

Beneficiary of the Jewish Community Federation

Suite 920

870 Market Street

San Francisco, Ca 94102

(415) 391-4655