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Before the

United States Helsinki Commission

Combating Anti-Semitism in the OSCE Region:

Taking Stock of the Situation Today

December 2, 2011

Washington, DC

**Testimony Of the
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Before the
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Let me offer special thanks on behalf of the Anti-Defamation League and its National Director, Abraham Foxman, to Chairman Smith and all of the Commissioners for holding this hearing today and for the many hearings, letters, and rallying cries that have kept this issue front and center. Your commitment to the fight against anti-Semitism and your determination to move from concern to action, inspires and energizes all of us.

The history of the Jewish people in the OSCE Region is fraught with examples of the worst violations of human rights - forced conversions, expulsions, inquisitions, pogroms, and genocide. The struggle against the persecution of Jews was a touchstone for the creation of some of the foundational human rights instruments and treaties as well as the development of OSCE human dimension mechanisms.

We focus today on anti-Semitism but we are mindful that in advancing the fight against anti-Semitism, we elevate the duty of governments to comply with broader human dimension commitments and to support ODIHR and its efforts. That is the core of ADL's mission: to secure justice and fair treatment for Jews in tandem with safeguarding the rights of all oppressed groups.

Anti-Semitism is a primary concern for the Anti-Defamation League – not just because we are a Jewish community organization, but because anti-Semitism, the oldest and most persistent form of prejudice, threatens security and democracy, and poisons the health of a society as a whole. The Anti-Defamation League was established in 1913 with its core mission to combat the then horrific discrimination against Jews in all facets of American life and the growth of anti-Jewish movements and organizations peddling their hate around the world. Over nearly a century, as part of the fight against anti-Semitism and all forms of bigotry, we have been at the forefront of the campaign to secure historic civil rights achievements, pioneered the development of model hate crimes laws, and developed anti-bias education models to address all forms of prejudice and to prepare each succeeding generation to live in an increasingly diverse society. As we have learned: where anti-Semitism flourishes, no minority group is safe.

Nine years ago, we assembled in this hearing room and focused on three goals:

1. Identifying and calling attention to a stunning resurgence of anti-Semitism.
2. Exposing the broad denial and inaction of too many Participating States.

3. Calling for measures to overcome the lack of awareness and to identify basic tools for the US and OSCE to respond.

We came away from that hearing charged with re-engaging the Copenhagen Concluding Document's call for governments to confront a 21st century anti-Semitism that crossed the globe in an instant. This hatred wore new masks and unfolded in a new era where taboos against anti-Semitism that existed after the Holocaust were eroded.

You will hear today that the threat persists and follows the broad contours of the assessments in 2002. What we called then an "upsurge" proved to be more than a wave of incidents requiring emergency action, but an enduring reality that requires a comprehensive, institutionalized, and ongoing response.

You will also hear today that the lack of political will by governments to take seriously their obligations is the single largest obstacle to progress.

But the arsenal of tools to respond is starkly different than it was then. Think back to how we remarked that, in too many parts of the region, in the face of anti-Semitism, there was nowhere to call and no understanding of the problem. The gaps in the readiness and capability to quantify and to respond on the part of the OSCE institutions and -- even the US Government -- were stunning.

Terms like "hate crime" and "data collection" had hardly been uttered on the international stage until the 2003 Vienna conference on anti-Semitism, and they were incorporated into the Maastricht Ministerial Council Decision that year. Through that prism, the progress has been swift and the difference that nine years of continued advancement has made is very welcome.

OSCE: A Model IGO Approach to Fighting Anti-Semitism and Hate Crime

When we first were confronted by the surge of anti-Semitic hate violence in the OSCE region, we were a community still scarred by the United Nations World Conference Against Racism in Durban and the realization that many in the international community did not view anti-Semitism as a legitimate human rights issue. For Jewish communities targeted in ways they had not seen in decades, there was no one to call, no focal point of responsibility, and an international community largely in denial. Our groups came to Congress, and to the Administration with a simple request: if international bodies such as the U.N. could not address the human rights violation that is anti-Semitism, let the OSCE, the largest regional security organization, with a body of commitments to fight anti-Semitism, convene a conference to address the racism and discrimination that is anti-Semitism.

Since then, while progress in other international forums has been lagging and incremental, the OSCE has become a center of activity and progress. The OSCE has been a forum for forthright recognition of, and response to, anti-Semitism in what continues to be a poisonous and politicized environment. Key achievements include:

- Groundbreaking Ministerial Council Decisions, Parliamentary Assembly Resolutions and tolerance conferences recognized anti-Semitism and secured commitments for action by Participating States and for the OSCE institutions.
- The appointment by the Chair in Office of Personal Representatives on anti-Semitism, on Xenophobia and on Discrimination against Muslims has added political muscle to OSCE efforts to raise the profile of these issues.
- The creation of a specialized unit on tolerance which included a dedicated staff advisor on anti-Semitism

ODIHR Tools and Responses

ODIHR has used the decisions and taskings in an expansive way to address challenges and expose gaps. ODIHR reports have examined critical questions:

- What are governments doing to combat hate crime? Where are the gaps?
- What are effective educational approaches to deal with anti-Semitism?
- How is the Holocaust commemorated across the Region?
- What role can governments, parliamentarians and public officials play in getting the most out of these commemorations?

ODIHR has used its mandate and the findings of its reports to develop innovative approaches to fill those gaps. Today there is an impressive body of cutting edge program activity underway as part of the Tolerance and non-Discrimination program. The ODIHR's Toolbox for Combatting Hate Crime [Appendix I] is an impressive menu of tools that addresses directly precisely the problems, the policies, the target groups that we have identified repeatedly. Participating States can avail themselves of tools to:

1. Educate students about anti-Semitism, its past and present

- ODIHR teaching materials are adapted and customized to relate to the history, language and experience of students in nine countries – with four more versions under development now.
- Addressing Anti-Semitism: Why and How? A Guide for Educators gives teachers definitions and strategies they can use to tackle anti-Semitism in the classroom. It is available in 9 languages and currently being translated into Turkish.
- **Make Holocaust education mandates and Holocaust Memorial Days an opportunity to recognize and address the reality that anti-Semitism did not die with Hitler.** Preparing Holocaust Memorial Days: Suggestions for Educators guides teachers on how to use remembrance days to address anti-Semitism today and underscore that anti-Semitism did not die with Hitler. It is available in 13 languages.

2. Help Governments Fulfill Commitments to Address Hate Crime

- The annual report on hate crime – *Incidents and Responses* – highlights the prevalence of hate and notes how governments and civil society are responding;
- **Guide Participating States in drafting effective hate crime laws.** Hate Crime Laws: A Practical Guide provides practical advice for lawmakers,

community organizations and law enforcement for responding to bias crimes. Developed with input from an international team of judges, prosecutors, human rights officials, representatives of international non-governmental organizations, including ADL, the guide has already been used by ODIHR as the basis for legislative reviews and training sessions and has been translated into several languages.

- **Train to build the capacity of Participating States' criminal justice systems** and the law-enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges that staff them;
- **Partner with and empower communities to respond and prevent hate crime.** ADL was proud to work with OSCE's ODIHR in creating a resource guide for communities -- "Preventing and Responding to Hate Crimes." The guide provides a menu of tools to help non-governmental organizations respond to hate crimes and to serve as a bridge between officials and the communities they serve.
- **Support practical initiatives by civil society to monitor and report hate crimes** and fill in the gap left by the unmet commitments of governments.

So now, in the face of hate, there is a place to call, a locus for action, an intergovernmental partnership with civil society to spotlight and combat this problem. Institutions, including those of the United Nations, are partnering with ODIHR and using OSCE materials in areas like Holocaust remembrance and education.

This is a model for how, in the relatively brief time of seven years, an organization can transcend a reticence to address the problem and catalyze a serious IGO initiative to combat not just anti-Semitism but also hate crimes and discrimination on a comprehensive basis.

Through our engagement with the Helsinki Commission and the State Department and with ODIHR, the Anti-Defamation League has been gratified to be involved in putting the fight against anti-Semitism squarely on the OSCE human dimension agenda and to putting our experience to work in helping the OSCE develop a toolkit to fight anti-Semitism that holds incredible promise and potential.

The major challenge today is how to build more political will at a high level, so more governments are willing to use these tools to help meet their commitments.

What is Anti-Semitism?

Anti-Semitism is a form of hatred, mistrust, and contempt for Jews based on a variety of stereotypes and myths, and often invokes the belief that Jews have extraordinary influence with which they conspire to harm or control society. It can target Jews as individuals, as a group or a people, or it can target Israel as a Jewish entity. Criticism of Israel or Zionism is anti-Semitic when it uses anti-Jewish stereotypes or invokes anti-Semitic symbols and images, or holds Jews collectively responsible for actions of the

State of Israel. I have appended to my statement a brief description of anti-Semitism and the manifestations we are seeing today.

What is the Nature and Magnitude of the Problem?

Appendix II of this statement notes the key themes of contemporary anti-Semitism, and Appendix III outlines select incidents that exemplify some of the trends discussed below. As a practical matter, anti-Semitism manifests itself in two primary areas: public discourse and incidents of harassment, vandalism and hate violence. As such, while anti-Semitism can require distinct responses, a number of the recommendations we have to fight anti-Semitism are also components of a comprehensive hate crimes response strategy.

The Data Deficit

The first question you should have is: what is the scope and magnitude of anti-Semitism today? The answer to that question points to a key obstacle. There is a massive data deficit across dozens of countries that do not monitor or document anti-Semitic incidents.

The obstacles to comprehensive data collection by police – and the disincentives to reporting for victims of these crimes – are significant. Some of the most likely targets of hate violence are the least likely to report these crimes to the police. But we have focused on data collection, because it is the essential jumping off point for prevention and response. Counting these crimes requires defining anti-Semitic hate crimes and training police to recognize and understand them. Where there is data, there is awareness; where there is awareness, there is action.

We first called for data collection on anti-Semitism in this room. Those calls, amplified by then New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani at the first OSCE conference on anti-Semitism in Vienna in 2003, culminated that same year in ODIHR being tasked by the Maastricht Ministerial Council with serving as a “collection point” for incidents of anti-Semitism and responses.

What ODIHR’s Report Shows

ODIHR has done a great service by fulfilling a charge that is essentially passive in nature and using it to highlight challenges and create tools advocates can use to urge progress.

The annual report, *Hate Crimes in the OSCE: Incidents and Responses*, is a straightforward presentation of available information on anti-Semitic incidents and the actions governments are taking in response. While compiling available data on incidents provides only a limited view of the actual prevalence of anti-Semitism, presenting hard information about current government policies and actions is a useful measure of how governments are responding and how seriously they are addressing problems.

The ODIHR report lays bare for us to see which countries are fulfilling their commitments, beginning with the first step of monitoring anti-Semitism in their country. The report documents whether and how their laws and policies address crimes motivated by anti-Semitism and which governments share this information with ODIHR and with the public.

While the ODIHR effort is not aimed at judging governments and their performance, it lifts the veil on what governments are doing and allows advocates to make their own assessment. For the last three years, the Anti-Defamation League has partnered with Human Rights First to convert ODIHR's information into a scorecard which rates the performance of OSCE Participating States in specific areas of monitoring and addressing hate crimes. The report assesses the performance of Participating States not based on where incidents occur, but by the policies and procedures they use to respond -- for which they have direct responsibility.

This is an important barometer by which we measure the performance of governments. So, seven years after Ministers stood in Berlin with great fanfare and committed to gather data on anti-Semitism and hate crime, only four of the 56 OSCE Participating States actually submitted information to ODIHR on anti-Semitic incidents for this year's hate crime report.

While monitoring efforts by non-governmental organizations may only provide a limited picture, it is meaningful that the ODIHR augments the government-supplied data with information provided from NGOs and documented in the media. So the ODIHR report makes clear that the absence of official data certainly does not signify a lack of anti-Semitic incidents in a given country. The ODIHR report noted that, in 26 of the countries where no data on anti-Semitism was submitted, a number of anti-Semitic incidents were reported by media, Jewish communities, or other non-governmental sources like the Tel Aviv University's Stephen Roth Institute.

The Increase of US Reporting

We worked together, Congress and NGOs, to strengthen US reporting to fill the data deficit, because we understood that, regardless of what the OSCE and other governments might do, US reporting on anti-Semitism as a human rights and religious freedom issue is an indispensable tool in spotlighting the problem and a tool for US diplomacy. As with any reporting which originates in embassies around the world, US reporting on anti-Semitism has varied from place to place. We were enthusiastic about the introduction of the Global Anti-Semitism Awareness Act of 2004 to call for State Department efforts to improve their reporting and their engagement.

As a result of the enactment of the law, first introduced by Chairman Smith and others, US embassies are mandated to seek out information on trends in anti-Semitism as part of their core human rights and religious freedom monitoring function. The increased reporting is accompanied by increased awareness and enhanced engagement by America's diplomats.

The impact of this routinized and required scrutiny is evident in the reports themselves. The number of countries in which the State Department is documenting incidents of anti-Semitism has more than doubled. You see a similar jump in reporting when you look just at OSCE Participating States as a group.

Country Reports on Human Rights	Country Reports citing anti-Semitism or its absence	Incidents of Anti-Semitism Reported	Anti-Semitism Reported in OSCE Participating States
2002	30	30	20
2010	192	62	38

But mandating reporting is not sufficient to make a difference. The reports are only one indicator of how the issue of anti-Semitism has growing recognition and presence across the private and public diplomacy instruments in the State Department. The Special Envoy position, also created by the law, provides an invaluable platform to strengthen the reporting as well as the US response. ADL has consistently pressed for the fight against anti-Semitism to be a part of US policy and for the response to employ the full array of US policy and diplomacy mechanisms. Continued support for a strong Special Envoy will ensure that the US maintains a specialized focus on anti-Semitism and a dedicated effort to mobilize the arsenal of US diplomatic tools to respond.

The Special Envoy has instituted expanded training on anti-Semitism in the State Department's Foreign Service Institute to give diplomats the understanding and tools to recognize anti-Semitism and the contemporary forms it takes. The Foreign Service Institute course on "Promoting Human Rights and Democracy" now includes training, led by ADL and the Special Envoy which is being integrated into the Foreign Service Institute's future courses, including in a new curriculum on religious freedom launched this summer. The ability to integrate training on the ODIHR definition, how to spot anti-Semitism and what the indicators mean for American diplomats serving in places as diverse as Saudi Arabia, Khartoum, Oslo, Kigali, Bogota, Tbilisi, Madrid, and Jakarta is a very meaningful step.

ADL has been proud to partner with the State Department to share our training and subject matter expertise. This program models the best of what a public-private partnership can achieve.

Indeed, the growth of the reporting reflects a greater awareness of what anti-Semitism is and how it threatens human rights. The State Department Country Reports on Human Rights have been increasingly attentive to the issue of how anti-Semitism in the public discourse puts Jews at risk, as well as how hostility toward Israel and Jews is

intertwined. The importance of this kind of reporting also demonstrates the need for sustained FSI training on what is a delicate and nuanced issue.

The enactment of the Global Anti-Semitism Awareness Act did more than create a position or ask for a report. It launched a process that is dynamic and evolving.

For NGOs and communities, the Special Envoy and her staff have established their office as a real listening post and a focal point for bringing issues forward for high-level attention by Regional Bureaus or the Secretary herself. At a very practical level, the Envoy's office is a hub for information and advocacy inside the State Department and for Jewish communities as well through quarterly NGO strategy meetings and the regular flow of information back and forth through the Envoy's newsletter and new media tools.

Overview and Trends

Violence against Jews and Jewish institutions has been documented mostly in Western Europe and North America – with large concentrations of reported incidents in the UK, France, the US, and Canada. These are also countries with large Jewish communities and also better government and NGO monitoring.

Everyday Insecurity, Harassment, Vulnerability

The Anti-Defamation League is deeply involved in fighting discrimination today and, during our century of work, discrimination had been a major barrier for Jewish participation in the life of the countries in which they live, including the United States.

Today, overt anti-Jewish discrimination is not the law of the land anywhere in the OSCE Region, nor is it the chief barrier to the full realization of the rights of Jews. Today, a Jew's right to live in security with dignity and freedom to express his/her identity is threatened by an atmosphere of intimidation and ugly acts of hatred. It manifests in the form of violent hate crimes, which target Jews and visible Jewish sites such as schools, synagogues, and cemeteries. It is the everyday harassment that prevents Jews in so many places from being able to express who they are, to freely wear yarmulkes, Stars of David, or even T-shirts bearing Hebrew lettering or slogans. Rabbis, parents, and students live with the knowledge that walking the streets bearing an identifiable Jewish symbol could put you at risk of violence, intimidation, and harassment. This is the unwritten rule many Jews are forced to live by.

Stroll through some Jewish neighborhoods around Brussels and you will find bearded Jewish men wearing baseball caps instead of yarmulkes. Ask yourself what it would mean if in Baltimore or in Elizabeth NJ, your Orthodox Jewish constituents were forced to hide their traditional religious garb or symbols just to avoid harassment that has become commonplace.

In so many communities, when we ask Jewish leaders about the nature and levels of threats, they discount stunning incidents of bias or harassment as simply a fixture of the

landscape in which they live. Incidents and situations that would be scandalous in any American city often go unreported or are ignored.

In Latvia, for example, during an interview in March on a major TV station, a neo-Nazi called for Jews to be shot and hanged from lampposts. The police opened an investigation, but inexplicably closed it several months later without bringing any charges.

Just last week in Belgium, a 13 year-old Jewish girl was attacked and severely beaten by five schoolmates of Moroccan origin, who repeatedly called her a "dirty Jew" and told her to "go back to her country." According to the Central Council of Jewish Organizations of Belgium, the police did not consider it an anti-Semitic incident. Except for one Jewish member of parliament, no public figure condemned the attack.

This is part of the routine calculus of trepidation and caution that Jews must navigate. This is impossible to measure, but it is possible, indeed vital, to address. Governments must meet their commitment to keep Jews and all their inhabitants safe from discrimination and hate violence.

Anti-Semitic Hate Linked to Demonization of Israel

Expressing disagreement with Israeli action through violence against one's Jewish neighbor or the Jewish community is untenable and a violation of rights. Yet, successive reports by both Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations note that there is a direct link between flares of Israeli-Palestinian tensions and a spike in anti-Semitic hate violence.

When Israel has taken action to defend its citizens from attacks from Gaza or Lebanon, we have witnessed Jews around the world also coming under attack. Following events like Operation Cast Lead in Gaza, we saw anti-Israel rallies and demonstrations in Europe and the US become scenes of anti-Semitic rhetoric and imagery. Jews were beaten on the street. Synagogues were fire-bombed. The OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights first documented this phenomenon during the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hezbollah: "Analyses and investigations of these incidents show that the projection of anti-Israel sentiment onto Jewish communities throughout Europe was a widespread pattern in 2006, with the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah frequently being used as a justification for anti-Semitism."

Anti-Zionism as a Mask for Anti-Semitism

Not only are events in the Middle East a catalyst for anti-Semitic incidents, but anti-Zionism and anti-Israel animus are used as a thin disguise for anti-Semitism. The European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency in its Working Paper on anti-Semitism (April 2011) notes "the use of anti-Zionism as a way to circumvent prevailing taboos that still exists around using old anti-Semitism."¹ This follows on other FRA reports like one in 2008 that observed: "Anti-Semitic activity since 2000 is increasingly attributed to a

¹ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Antisemitism, Summary Overview of the situation in the European Union from 2001-2010, April 2011, page 4

'new anti-Semitism' characterized primarily by the vilification of Israel as the Jewish collective, and perpetrated primarily by members of Europe's Muslim population."²

A prime example of this is playing out in Sweden where, in January 2009, Malmö's mayor Ilmar Reepalu said "we accept neither Zionism nor antisemitism" in Malmö and that the Jewish community could help reduce tensions in the city by condemning Israeli actions. He then criticized the Jewish community for organizing a pro-Israel demonstration, since that "could send out the wrong signals."³

These incidents are more than just one day stories. Two and a half years after the Malmö incident -- just this week -- ADL received a report from the Swedish Committee Against Anti-Semitism (SKMA) that Palestinians continue to harass Swedish Jews in front of Malmö's synagogue. According to SKMA, neither the police nor the politicians have reacted adequately.

Rabbi Menno ten Brink of Amsterdam summed up this sentiment: "Their reasoning goes something like this: Israelis are Jews, Palestinians are Arabs, so we Moroccan 'Arabs' in the Netherlands are going to take on Dutch Jews."⁴

Equating Israel with Nazism and Jews with Nazis

The use of Nazi imagery to portray the Jewish state is a perversion of memory, an insult to those who perished in the Holocaust, an affront to those who survived the horrors of Nazi Germany and to those who fought to defeat the Nazis.

This widespread use of Holocaust and Nazi analogies goes well beyond legitimate criticism of Israel. Particularly dangerous and disturbing is the use of Nazi imagery to depict Israelis and comparisons of Israel's actions to the absolute evil perpetrated by the Nazis in the Holocaust. These comparisons and imagery are modern incarnations of the age-old myths of Jews as a satanic and conniving force which endeavors to take over the world.

Caricatures that depict Israelis as Nazis appear with alarming frequency in the Arab press, on the web, and even in some mainstream European newspapers. ODIHR first documented this in its 2006 report which noted that, as part of organized and spontaneous anti-Semitic violence, "direct reference to the Third Reich was often made, with Holocaust imagery being used as a rhetorical device to threaten Jews or to equate them with the perpetrators of the Holocaust."⁵

² European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Antisemitism, Summary Overview of the situation in the European Union from 2001-2007*, Jan. 2008, page 19.

³ Cnaan Lipshiz, *Swedish mayor calls both Anti-Semitism and Zionism forms of 'unacceptable extremism'*, Ha'aretz, Jan. 29, 2010, <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/1146123.html>.

⁴ Karel Berkhout, *Anti-Semitism on the rise in Amsterdam*, NRC Handelsblad (Netherlands), Jan. 26, 2010, [http://www.nrc.nl/international/article2468489.ece/Anti-Semitism on the rise in Amsterdam](http://www.nrc.nl/international/article2468489.ece/Anti-Semitism%20on%20the%20rise%20in%20Amsterdam).

⁵ OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, *Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region: Incidents and Responses*, Sept. 18, 2007, http://www.osce.org/publications/odihr/2007/09/26296_931_en.pdf.

European media have also included clearly anti-Semitic caricatures.

- In Norway, one of the largest mainstream dailies, Dagbladet, published a cartoon in October that compared Gaza and Buchenwald.



Dagbladet, October 19, 2011

- In Belgium, a major Flemish paper, De Morgen, published a cartoon of a Jew carrying two suitcases bursting with cash and the caption, "Switzerland, the Promised Land."



De Morgen, September 8, 2011

Conspiracy Theories Gaining Acceptability in Public Discourse

One of the constant themes of anti-Semitism is that, in every generation, conspiracy theories emerge that appeal to people from the fringes of society to the mainstream. In Sweden in 2009, a false and malicious report in a Swedish newspaper that Israeli soldiers abducted and killed Palestinians, including children, to harvest their internal organs mushroomed into a global conspiracy theory. Within months, the story generated several conspiracy theories about Jewish plots to harvest organs from victims around the globe, including from kidnapped Algerian and Ukrainian children and from Haitians pulled from the rubble of the earthquake that devastated their nation.

The false conspiracy theory related to the Israeli rescue teams in Haiti reached all the way to the British House of Lords, where Baroness Jenny Tonge called on Israel to launch an investigation into the conduct of its military in Haiti. Tonge made the comment after an English-language Palestinian newspaper, *The Palestine Telegraph*, published an article that cited a report by Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV regarding the organ trafficking allegations. The Palestinian paper lists Tonge as one of two members of a "board of patrons." Following the story, Tonge apologized. However, Nick Clegg, the leader of the Liberal Democrat party, called Tonge's comment "unacceptable" and he subsequently removed her from her position as party spokeswoman on health issues.

The conspiracy theories have been reported as fact by Iranian and Arab media, including Syrian TV, Press TV, a state-funded Iranian TV news channel, and leading pan-Arab satellite news networks Al Jazeera and Al-Arabiya. In addition, newspapers in Jordan, Oman, Qatar, and other Arab countries published a series of editorial cartoons that depicted Israelis as vicious butchers who were gleefully cutting off the body parts of Arabs and trading in Palestinian organs.

Anti-Semitism in Politics and Political Discourse

Of great concern is the return of political anti-Semitism in Hungary and Ukraine, home to two large Jewish communities. Jobbik is a major Hungarian party, which won over 15 percent of the vote in the 2010 parliamentary election. Its leaders have a long history of anti-Semitic statements and used anti-Semitic campaign materials. In Ukraine, the anti-Semitic Svoboda party came in first place with 30-40% of the vote in the last regional elections in three western oblasts – Lvov, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Ternopil. In September, Svoboda's leaders organized an anti-Jewish protest, "Uman without Hasidim," against the annual Rosh Hashanah pilgrimage of Hasidic Jews from around the world to a famous rabbi's grave in city of Uman.

Complacency in the face of anti-Semitism by politicians is another concern. In Belgium, Laurent Louis, a member of parliament from the small MLD party, said that the Parti Populaire (PP) ought to change its name to "PJB" for "Parti Juif de Belgique" (Jewish Party of Belgium) for having Jewish members and for its support of Israel. Louis has stated on many occasions that Israel is no different from the Nazi regime. No major political figure denounced Louis' statement. Last year, European Union's Trade Commissioner Karel de Gucht, a former Belgian Foreign Minister, said in a radio interview, "It is not easy, even with a moderate Jew, to have a rational

conversation.” The European Commission only said that it was a personal comment and took no action against de Gucht. He remains a member of the EU’s highest political body.

In Greece, the anti-Semitic LAOS party was invited into the current coalition government, despite past statements by its leaders that denied the Holocaust, blamed 9/11 on the Jews, and asserted that “Jews have no legitimacy to speak in Greece and provoke the political world.”

Anti-Semitic Incidents in the US

The good news is that we in the United States have continued to enjoy a period of relative calm, where the overall numbers are mostly unchanged and the incidents are isolated. But the bad news is that for all our efforts to educate, to raise awareness, and to legislate, anti-Jewish incidents remain a disturbing part of the American Jewish experience.

The FBI’s just released annual report *Hate Crime Statistics 2010*, found that in 2010, the number of reported anti-Jewish crimes decreased slightly, from 931 in 2009 to 887 in 2010. However, the data revealed a very disturbing and persistent fact: two-thirds of the reported religion-based crimes in 2010 were directed against Jews and Jewish institutions – consistent with data over the past decade. The report details hate crimes by states, cities, towns, and colleges and universities. A chart which compiles and compares the FBI data from 2010 to 2000 is included as Appendix IV at the end of this statement.

Reporting is a challenge in the US as well. Eighty of the largest cities in the United States – all over 100,000 in population – either did not report data to the FBI in 2010 or affirmatively reported zero hate crimes to the FBI in 2010. The fact that law enforcement agencies in 80 major cities either did not report hate crime data or affirmatively reported zero hate crimes in their jurisdiction should prompt questions and/or concern about the seriousness of their response to hate violence.

The ADL Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents, released last month, found that the number of anti-Semitic incidents increased slightly in 2010, to a total of 1,239 incidents, compared to 1,211 incidents reported in 2009. This is the first increase reported by ADL since the numbers hit a record high in 2004, when the U.S. experienced 1,821 incidents of anti-Semitism. Since 2004, the total number of anti-Jewish incidents had declined incrementally each year.

The 2010 Audit comprises data from 45 states and the District of Columbia, including official crime statistics as well as information provided to ADL’s Regional Offices by victims, law enforcement officers, and community leaders and members. The Audit encompasses criminal acts, such as vandalism, violence and threats of violence, as well as non-criminal incidents of harassment and intimidation.

Continuing a longtime trend, the states with the highest totals were those with large Jewish populations. The top four states were California, with 297 incidents in 2010, up from 275 in 2009; New York, with 205 incidents, down from 209; New Jersey, with 130 incidents, down from 132; and Florida, with 116 incidents, up from 90.

According to the Audit, other states with double-digit totals in 2010 include Massachusetts (64, up from 55 in 2009); Pennsylvania (42, down from 65 in 2009); Colorado (38, up from 14); Connecticut (38, up from 24); and Texas (37, up from 28).

Addressing Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israel Activity on College Campuses

As both a civil rights and Jewish community organization, the Anti-Defamation League works to address anti-Semitism and anti-Israel activity on American college campuses in a nuanced and thoughtful manner. The rights to free speech and academic freedom are sacred and deserve protection. At the same time, when anti-Israel activity crosses the line into anti-Semitism and expressions of support for terrorism, or when the Israel activity is so pervasive and severe that it creates a hostile environment for Jewish students, it is imperative to expose these incidents, speak out strongly in opposition, and urge university officials to issue condemnations. ADL also works with Hillel professionals and students to address these issues.

ADL strongly welcomed the October 26, 2010 Dear Colleague guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to address bullying in schools.

We believe members of the Helsinki Commission should be aware that the OCR Dear Colleague letter made clear that anti-Semitic harassment on campus can be prohibited by federal civil rights law. ADL had called for clarification of this issue in a March 2010 letter that the League helped coordinate with 12 other Jewish organizations. That letter called on the Department to interpret Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect Jewish students from anti-Semitic harassment, intimidation and discrimination – including anti-Israel and anti-Zionist sentiment that crosses the line into anti-Semitism.

Specifically, the OCR guidance makes clear that Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 – which bars schools receiving federal dollars from discriminating based on “race, color or national origin” – protects Jewish students from anti-Semitism on campuses “on the basis of actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics.” The OCR guidance defines Title VI coverage as follows:

While Title VI does not cover discrimination based solely on religion, groups that face discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics may not be denied protection under Title VI on the ground that they also share a common faith. These principles apply not just to Jewish students, but also to students from any discrete religious group that shares, or is perceived to share, ancestry or ethnic characteristics (e.g. Muslims or Sikhs).

This clarification is particularly welcome in conjunction with ADL's continuing work to combat anti-Semitic bullying, harassment and bigotry on campus – including anti-Semitic intimidation of pro-Israel activists. At times, anti-Semitic conduct amounting to intimidation, harassment, and discrimination is manifested not by overt anti-Semitic expression, but instead by anti-Israel and anti-Zionist sentiment that crosses the line into anti-Semitism. The OCR guidance covers harassment that is "sufficiently serious that it creates a hostile environment and... is encouraged, tolerated, not adequately addressed or ignored by school employees."

While a complete examination of the parameters of the Title VI coverage of anti-Semitic, anti-Israel, or anti-Zionist activities on campus is beyond the scope of this statement, it is critically important to distinguish between anti-Semitic activities on campus and anti-Israel activities. We certainly do not believe that every anti-Israel action is a manifestation of anti-Semitism. But the League is, obviously, concerned about organized anti-Israel activity which can create an atmosphere in which Jewish students or faculty members feel isolated and intimidated.

In addition, importantly, in recent years both the US Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) and the State Department have tailored their own responses to the spread of this new stream of anti-Semitism that manifests itself as vilification of Israel. Both use definitions similar to the EUMC Working Definition of Antisemitism.

In its short April 2006 "Finding and Recommendations of the United States Commission on Civil Rights Regarding Campus Anti-Semitism," the USCCR stated:

On many campuses, anti-Israeli or anti-Zionist propaganda has been disseminated that includes traditional anti-Semitic elements, including age-old anti-Jewish stereotypes and defamation. This has included, for example, anti-Israel literature that perpetuates the medieval anti-Semitic blood libel of Jews slaughtering children for ritual purpose, as well as anti-Zionist propaganda that exploits ancient stereotypes of Jews as greedy, aggressive, overly powerful, or conspiratorial. Such propaganda should be distinguished from legitimate discourse regarding foreign policy. Anti-Semitic bigotry is no less morally deplorable when camouflaged as anti-Israelism or anti-Zionism.

As previously mentioned, ADL recognizes that much vehemently anti-Israel and anti-Semitic speech can – and should – be protected First Amendment activity. This is as it should be in a nation that values freedom of speech. There is a high bar before any speech or conduct can amount to legally actionable harassment. Nevertheless, conduct that threatens, harasses, or intimidates particular Jewish students to the point that their ability to participate in and benefit from their college experience is impaired should not be deemed unactionable simply because that conduct is couched as "anti-Israel" or "anti-Zionist." It is also the case that harassment or intimidation that holds Jewish students responsible for the acts of other Jews, or of Israel, is better understood as ethnic or "national origin" discrimination than as religious discrimination.

Here are four examples of campuses on which a climate of persistent anti-Israel activity is concerning:

University of California – Irvine

In recent years UC Irvine has become a center for anti-Semitic activity, much of it organized by the Muslim Student Union (MSU) which has been responsible for staging large events every spring featuring virulently anti-Semitic speakers. One such speaker, Amir Abdul Malik Ali, gave a speech in May 2010 titled "Death to Apartheid" in which he compared Jews to Nazis, expressed support for Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad (groups designated as Foreign Terrorist Organization by the United States Department of State) and called for the destruction of the "apartheid state of Israel." MSU has also distributed radical and anti-Semitic literature through Al Kalima, UCI's Muslim student paper. This activity has created an environment in which many Jewish students do not feel safe to openly express their Jewish identity on campus. ADL has worked closely with UCI Chancellor Michael Drake to address this situation and create a more inclusive environment on campus, with moderate success so far.

Evergreen State College, Washington

Jewish students and faculty have reported, both to ADL and to the media, that Evergreen State College does not always feel like a safe place for Jewish students. A November 2010 news article on MyNorthwest.com quoted Josh Levine (then president of the campus Hillel Foundation) saying, "There are days I feel uncomfortable walking across campus alone because I wear a yarmulke on my head." In 2008-2009, a pro-Israel organization was created that was almost immediately met with opposition, including students who set up "mock checkpoints" designed to imitate the Israel Defense Forces and forced students to show identification in order to continue onto campus. Five Jewish students reportedly left the college at the end of the school year because of this and other related harassment. Akiva Tor, Israel's Consul-General for the Pacific-Northwest region, has expressed his concern about this situation, noting that pro-Israel students do not feel comfortable expressing their opinion "without being harassed." In May 2010, graffiti featuring hate messages and "depicting the Star of David...and epithets and a Nazi 'SS' symbol," were found near the school's library, according to the university's Bias Incident Response Team. The college notified ADL of the incident. In June, the student body passed a resolution supporting divestment from companies that profit from Israel. The decision passed with 79.5% of the vote.

Hampshire College, Massachusetts

In the last several years, students at Hampshire College have reached out to the ADL to express their fears about the climate on campus. They have reported feelings of intimidation and of being silenced. In 2007-2008 when Jewish students on campus declined to sign a petition calling for divestment from the State of Israel, they were shouted at and called "killers" and "murder lovers." In 2009, students reported feeling consistently intimidated, marginalized, and unwelcome on campus. Former College President Ralph Hexter was fairly responsive to the concerns of the Jewish students on campus. In February 2009 he attended a discussion with Jewish students to provide a forum for them to share their concerns and the following September, the

ADL conducted a training for the administration on how to create and support an open environment on campus that is safe for all individuals and points of view. When President Hexter stepped down from his position in the fall of 2010, ADL again began to receive reports of students being harassed, bullied, and silenced on campus, including one student who received an anonymous death threat via e-mail. Following these incidents, ADL has continued to work with the university administration to address the situation.

Rutgers University, New Jersey

Over the past couple years, allegations of a hostile environment for Jewish students at Rutgers have been raised. We believe university officials have been insufficiently attentive to this issue to date. For example, since May 2011, the Anti-Defamation League has been corresponding with Rutgers President Richard L. McCormick concerning anti-Semitic remarks attributed to a staff member. In December, 2010, this individual posted a comment on Facebook in response to a column written by a student in the student newspaper. In her Facebook posting, the staff member referred to the student as a "Zionist pig" and encouraged others to post comments on Facebook and write letters to the student newspaper. We believe that it is simply unacceptable for a university employee to publicly use such hurtful, derogatory, and poisonous language when referring to a student. We had called on President McCormick to initiate an investigation and pursue appropriate disciplinary action if the allegations are verified. To our knowledge, neither action has been taken. We are not aware of any investigation or follow up. In fact, it is our understanding that university officials have yet to interview the student involved or even attempted to contact him about the posting and its impact on him.

Incubator, Broadcaster: The Arab and Muslim World

For decades, the Anti-Defamation League has focused on monitoring and exposing the anti-Semitism that has pervaded the Arab and Muslim print media. Since this Commission met in 2002 to examine the resurgence of anti-Semitism, there has been a growing awareness and understanding of the role that demonizing Israel and Zionism plays in fomenting hatred of and violence against Jews. This section focuses on examples of more traditional anti-Semitism but it is vital to recognize that anti-Zionism and the vitriolic hatred of Israel promoted in the Arab world draws on traditional anti-Semitic themes, fosters hatred of Jews and often veers into anti-Semitism itself.

Our particular monitoring focus has been editorial cartoons, where we have found that the exaggerations intrinsic to caricatures all too often propagate age-old anti-Jewish stereotypes and myths.

In Arabic newspapers across the Middle East one can find a steady stream of images depicting Jews and Israelis drawing on a series of incendiary themes:

- Jews and Israelis as stooped, hook-nosed and money-hungry, as snakes (a particularly nefarious figure in the Arab world) bent on world domination.
- Israeli leaders are regularly depicted as Nazis, at the same time that other articles deny or diminish the Holocaust.

- Jewish caricatures shown manipulating the United States government, as the puppeteers behind the President, the Secretary of State and Congress.
- Other caricatures show the US and Israel as partners plotting to dominate the world, the United Nations, the Arabs, the Palestinians.
- Anti-Jewish conspiracies blaming Jews and Israel for things like the H1N1 virus outbreak, criminal organ harvesting from Palestinians, Algerians and Haitians (depending on the conspiracy theory).
- Jews are subtly scapegoated, depicted as fomenting and benefiting from internal conflict in the Arab world.

Anti-Semitism is also broadcast on television across the Arab and Muslim world. Among the most infamous examples are two dramatic, multi-part, mini-series which were broadcast during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan – the major "sweeps" period for Arab television. The Egyptian-produced *Horseman Without a Horse* – aired on Egyptian state television in 2002, and the Syrian-produced *Ash-Shatat* – aired in 2003 on the Hezbollah owned Al-Manar satellite network.⁶

Horseman featured base stereotypical depictions of Jews living in nineteenth century Egypt plotting to take over Palestine, the Middle East, and the entire world, guided by the infamous anti-Semitic forgery, *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. *Ash Shatat* was saturated with horrifying stereotypes of Jews, references to the *Protocols*, and included a shocking dramatization of a rabbi slitting a Christian child's throat to drain blood to make matzah. In both dramas, Jews were presented as conspiring, violent, evil, and manipulative characters who would quickly betray their native country and even their community for their own interest.

Organizations monitoring major Arab satellite and state-run television networks and television stations affiliated with the Palestinian Authority and Hamas, have documented anti-Jewish statements and characterizations permeating news programs, religious broadcasts and documentaries. Recent examples include:

- Iranian television regularly broadcast speeches by Iranian leaders, such as President Ahmadinejad, questioning the Holocaust, and talk shows featuring infamous Holocaust deniers.
- MEMRI (The Middle East Media Research Institute) released video of a January 2010 program on Syrian Television alleging that Israeli rescue workers in Haiti were harvesting the organs of earthquake victims for trafficking. In the panel discussion, Dr. Jassem Zakariya, Professor of International Relations, Damascus University, states:

"Of course, when we watch the scenes in this fine report, Shakespeare immediately comes to mind..."

⁶ Al-Manar has a long record of incendiary anti-Jewish, anti-Israel and anti-American programming. It appears to be the source of the conspiracy theory that claimed that 4,000 Israelis were absent from their jobs at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, thereby implying that Israel was in some way behind the attack. The story was posted on its Web site on September 17, 2001 and picked up by extremists around the world. It has been banned from broadcasting several European countries and the United States.

Moderator: Shylock...

Dr. Jassem Zakariya: Shylock, yes. As we see, the Jew has not changed – especially the Zionist Jews, who are now gathered in the so-called "Israel," which is the largest concentration in history of war criminals, who committed crimes against humanity. This is how they will be remembered if they continue with this."⁷

- Al Aqsa TV, the Hamas-run television station, incites hatred of Jews and Israelis. The station, directed by Palestinian Legislative Council member Fathi Ahmad Hammad, began broadcasting in the Gaza Strip in January 2006. Much of Al-Aqsa TV programming that glorifies violence is geared towards children, including music videos. In April 2007, the show "Tomorrow's Pioneers" featured a Mickey Mouse-like character, Farfour, promoting a message of radical Islam, anti-Semitism and hatred for the West. Farfour encouraged comments from children such as a call to "annihilate the Jews." On April 3, 2009, Hamas' Al-Aqsa TV broadcast a play that included the ancient blood libel of Jews using blood for religious rituals. The play, "The House of Sheikh Yassin" was performed at the Hamas-affiliated Islamic University in Gaza City, featured the character of an ultra-orthodox Jewish father. According to a translation by the Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center at the Israel Intelligence Heritage & Commemoration Center, the father declares: "We Jews hate Muslims. We like to kill Muslims. We Jews drink the blood of Muslims and Arabs." He then turns to the audience and asks, "Are you Arabs? Are you Muslims? I hate you. I hate you for the sake of [our] God's will." Later, the father says to his son, "Shimon, I want to teach you some things: first of all, you have to hate Muslims." Shimon answers, "I don't like them, I hate them." The father continues, "You have to drink Muslim blood. We have to wash our hands in Muslim blood" [in the context of Jewish ritual hand washing before prayer], and adds, "We have to conspire against Arabs and Muslims to satisfy God. We will destroy the Arabs and the Muslims."⁸
- Sermons by Muslim clerics broadcast on stations across the region are peppered with anti-Semitic accusations and references. For example, a MEMRI transcript of a speech by Egyptian cleric, Ahmad 'Eid Mihna, broadcast in January 2010 on Egypt's Al-Shabab TV in which he stated: "The history of the Jews shows that they are against any reform movement in the world. Any reformer, Muslim or not, will be attacked by the Jews. The Jews are like that. They thrive only on civil strife, on the selling of arms, on usury, on whorehouses, and so on.... Jews will be Jews-everywhere and always. Their innate characteristics include lying, deceiving, the practice of usury, and the selling of arms. Even when it comes to

⁷ The Middle East Media Research Institute, *Syrian TV and Organ Transplant Experts: Israel Reminiscent of Shylock, Engages in Organ Trafficking in Haiti and Worldwide*, Jan. 27, 2010, <http://www.memritv.org/clip/en/2370.htm>.

⁸ Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center at the Israel Intelligence Heritage & Commemoration Center, *The hate industry: Hamas incorporates crude anti-Semitism into its battle for hearts and minds*, Apr. 8, 2009, http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/html/hamas_e069.htm.

our brothers in Hamas - may Allah grant them victory - their number one source of weapons is the Jews. They buy weapons from Jewish traitors.⁹

- The most recent State Department Country Report on Human Rights in Saudi Arabia noted the anti-Semitism propagated by imams like the broadcast on Al Jazeera of Saudi cleric Khaled Al-Khlewī referring to Jews as "treacherous, disloyal, deceitful, and belligerent by nature."

The Arab Spring Climate

The impact of decades of these demonizing depictions on generations of Arabs cannot be discounted. While reading the morning newspapers or watching television with their family, many in the region have only encountered Jews as images of evil, threatening, subhuman figures to be feared, hated and fought against.

Compounding this problem is the instantaneous, global transmission of these images via the internet and satellite television, from the Middle East to Europe, Africa, Asia, and the United States, reaching and potentially radicalizing a much larger audience.

In the era of the "Arab Spring," we have seen new manifestations of anti-Jewish demonization. In Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood, and its political party, the Freedom and Justice Party, which is expected to play a major role in the country's political future, has espoused militant anti-Semitic and anti-Israel messages at political rallies, and in their media. For example, a November 24, 2011 article in the Brotherhood's Arabic language newspaper, *Risalat al Ikhwan* reads: "[Muhammad] held treaty after treaty with the Jews... which the prophet and the Muslims adhered to faithfully, while the Jews breached all treaties. Then began the epic stories of jihad and fighting to protect the message [Islam] from the enemies..."

Anecdotally, we have heard of Western journalists being physically attacked on Cairo streets and accused of being Jews and Israelis.

We know well the connection between charged rhetoric and violent action. Incitement can create an environment conducive to, and accepting of, violence and terrorism. We have also seen that where Jews are scapegoated and demonized, incendiary anti-American rhetoric flourishes as well, inviting extremists to step in with violent action.

An Egyptian born in 1979 at the time of the signing of the Camp David Accord, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, and going to the polls this week, has lived an entire life in the era of peace between Israel and Egypt. Yet, given the images in the media and other influences in society, it is more likely than not that this Egyptian has incorporated the age-old anti-Semitic canards about Jews and Judaism into his or her world view. He or she has also been educated to believe anti-Semitic conspiracy theories – told that Jews introduced AIDS to Egypt; that Israel developed a special gum sold in Egypt that promotes promiscuity among young Egyptian girls; even a claim in the

⁹ The Middle East Media Research Institute, *Egyptian Cleric Ahmad 'Eid Mihna: The Jews Are Behind Misery, Hardship, Usury, and Whorehouses*, Jan. 10, 2010, <http://www.memritv.org/clip/en/0/0/0/0/0/2409.htm>.

Egyptian weekly *Al-Usbu'* that Israel was responsible for a tsunami as a result of an Israeli nuclear underground test that was conducted in the Indian Ocean. Given these ingrained prejudices, this Egyptian, more likely than not, does not understand or support Egypt's diplomatic relationship with the Jewish state, which has brought stability to the region, and great benefits to both countries. Particularly at this time of turmoil and transition in Egypt, when rejecting the peace treaty with Israel has become an obligatory political position and the messages from the dominant political force, the Muslim Brotherhood, demonize Jews and Israel, these attitudes will undoubtedly have great consequences Egypt's policies towards, Israel and the United States, and thus on regional stability.

Official Responses Across OSCE: Fear, Denial, and Ambiguity

As a community, we have had meaningful access and opportunity to raise the issues with leaders at the highest levels in most places where Jews are targeted and there are examples of leadership that have made a difference. In both France and the UK, anti-Semitic attacks reached all-time highs in 2009, yet we commended both governments for their serious and sustained responses, including unambiguous condemnations by President Nicolas Sarkozy and then-Prime Minister Gordon Brown. However, all too often, even where there are documented cases or examples of systemic public incitement, leaders at the highest levels of government often dismiss them as "isolated." Other times, when a case is being investigated, we are told that since a process is underway, the leadership must not comment on an ongoing investigation or trial. While prosecution of anti-Semitic crimes is vital, the minority of cases that make it to prosecution are resolved many months or even years after the community has suffered the impact of the incident. Further, even where there are such laws, the lack of faith of targeted groups in the police or judicial system makes victims reticent to even initiate action.

In many places there are laws prohibiting anti-Semitic violence or discrimination, but a law is not enough if the political leadership does not lay down a marker affirming that anti-Semitic accusations and conspiracy theories have no place in a country that respects Jewish rights, minority rights, human rights. We in the U.S. attach great importance to the value of leaders condemning anti-Semitic hate speech and believe that it can help protect vulnerable communities more than some legal remedies available in other countries.

Even where hate speech is prohibited by law, judicial remedies in no way substitute for a swift statement from a political leader that sends an unequivocal message to extremists, reassuring the community that they are a valued part of their country, and that their rights enjoy the support and backing of the government.

The key is to overcome the denial and defensiveness that prevents solution-oriented action. Time and again, governments respond to ADL reports and even our polling data with one reflexive response: "The data is flawed because my country is not an anti-Semitic country." We remind governments that the real measure of a society is not the presence of anti-Semitic attitudes or the documentation of incidents but rather how

robust a response and prevention mechanism is in place to help the victims, to ensure that these incidents are investigated and prosecuted, and that the attitudes and rhetoric are rejected by the leaders.

Recommendations for Action:

Governments bear the primary responsibility to ensure that Jews are afforded the same rights as others to live in security and with dignity in their communities. If, in the past, the challenge was to combat state-supported anti-Semitism, the challenge now lies in the need for states to make good on their pledges to fight anti-Semitism, by mobilizing political will and utilizing the human rights and anti-discrimination instruments related to anti-Semitism and intolerance.

Below are recommendations for governments to institutionalize a systemic, comprehensive strategy.

What OSCE Participating States Can Do

Start by using your own bully pulpit to speak out. Political leaders have the most immediate and significant opportunity to set the tone of a national response to an anti-Semitic incident. Nothing gives a greater sense of security than seeing anti-Semitism publicly rejected. This signals that the government takes seriously the right to live free of harassment. Even without hate crimes laws, where there is political will, where the police know anti-Semitism when they see it, when local and national officials marginalize and reject it, people are more secure.

Lead by example and set a tone of civility. Political leaders should lead by example in their own country and must never engage in divisive appeals that demonize any member of society based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or religion. When political leaders are determined to build consensus across party lines to demonstrate that some behaviors are beyond the pale, we see real change. We know in our own country the power that words have to shape, not just our political debate, but the environment in which targeted communities live.

Zero tolerance for anti-Semitism in international forums. The action in the OSCE has shown that leaders can use international forums to marginalize instead of to "tolerate" anti-Semitism.

Support the reappointment of the Personal Representative of the CiO on Anti-Semitism.

Support ODIHR focus on anti-Semitism and ask for other countries to join the effort. The US should support the specialized work of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Tolerance and non-Discrimination Unit. But what does it say when most governments will come to an OSCE conference to condemn anti-Semitism, yet only the same two or three delegations come forward each time with support for education programs and other tools to combat anti-Semitism and hate crime?

Enact inclusive hate crimes laws. The OSCE has developed guidance to establish a common framework for improving responses to hate crimes

Partner with communities and empower them to help address hate crime.

Educate about anti-Semitism and empower students to reject and combat it. Anti-bias lessons which focus on the specific nature of anti-Semitism should be integrated into the curriculum and into after-school activities. Education ministries should establish anti-bias teaching standards and model policies to protect students from school-based anti-Semitic incidents and harassment. Schools should adopt formal written policies governing how teachers, administrators and security professionals identify and respond effectively to bias-motivated bullying, violence, and harassment. The policy should include formal reporting and complaint procedures and facilitate cooperation between educators and law enforcement officials.

Promote effective Holocaust remembrance and education. There is increased recognition that Holocaust education alone does not counter anti-Semitism and that effective programs must also address contemporary anti-Semitism as a separate subject.

Utilize parliamentary forums. Many of the initiatives we have described were the product of Congressional hearings and inquiries like this one. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly has mobilized some of the OSCE efforts. The All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry Into Antisemitism in the UK is also a model other parliaments could follow. Parliamentarians from different countries gathered in London in February 2009 for the founding Conference and Summit of the Inter-parliamentary Coalition for Combating Antisemitism, issued a "London Declaration on Combating Antisemitism" which any parliamentarian can endorse. A follow-up conference was held in Ottawa in November 2010, which led to the Ottawa Protocol on Combating Antisemitism of September 2011.

What the US Can Do

Prioritize combating anti-Semitism on bilateral agendas. The US should let our allies know that addressing anti-Semitism and hate crime is part of our bilateral agenda. Special Envoy Rosenthal can play a role in putting a country's lack of compliance on the US agenda. Congress has a central role to play in promoting this emphasis both within the State Department and in your own bilateral contacts and outreach to foreign officials.

Sustain support for the Office of Special Envoy. One of the primary reasons it is so important that Presidents Bush and Obama appointed Special Envoys to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism is because anti-Semitism is a continuously mutating phenomenon that is not always easy to discern. As this testimony has set out, it sometimes must be addressed in unique ways and it requires the attention of someone experienced to have a particular focus on crafting a strategy to address it.

Congress and the Administration should have visible contact with Jewish communities. While many embassies have deep and longstanding relationships with Jewish community activists, there are many communities which have never had contact with their local US mission. Outreach to Jewish communities is one way to facilitate data collection and connect Jewish communities with US resources and efforts.

Elevate the Role of the US National Point of Contact on Hate Crime. The US is well poised to lend expertise and put forward programming initiatives as part of the OSCE discussion on hate crime. But that effort should engage hate crime experts who can put forward practical tools and initiatives. Although the US drove the creation of the OSCE hate crime initiative, the current list of the 56 National Points of Contact shows that the US is the only country that has designated an officer of its OSCE mission as its National Point of Contact on hate crime. While diplomats play a vital role in safeguarding and advancing our agenda on a day-to-day basis in Vienna, there is no question that the US would be well served by putting our best hate crime experts into this mix as so many of the other countries do.

Combating anti-Semitism should be part of the full array of human rights and democracy programming, funding, and public diplomacy efforts. For example, the State Department's International Visitor Programs and other US-funded exchange and public diplomacy programs should reflect the growing US and international recognition of anti-Semitism and of the problem of hate crime broadly. US assistance programs should fund prevention as well as response efforts. While part of the challenge is to institute legal norms and protections for victims of anti-Semitism, we also know that prevention efforts can head off tension, conflict, and violence that can erupt when anti-Semitism goes unanswered. US assistance programs could focus on public education campaigns to promote tolerance.

The US must not demur from addressing anti-Semitism with Muslim and Arab leaders. In his Cairo speech, President Obama spoke directly to the Arab World about the centuries of persecution and anti-Semitism endured by the Jewish people. The President understood the challenge, that hatred of Jews is deeply rooted there and is poised to be part of the landscape for generations if it is not addressed. The instruments of US public diplomacy and President Obama's emissary to the Organization of the Islamic Conference should actualize the spirit of the President's statement in Cairo and seek ways to address the issue of anti-Semitism where it is needed most.

Provide training and assistance to improve the policing and prosecution of anti-Semitism. US training and technical assistance programs, such as rule of law and judicial assistance programs and police training delivered through US International Law Enforcement Academies, are prime vehicles to reach governmental and law enforcement audiences around the world. We should not miss an opportunity to provide training on hate crime response, including legal tools, model policies, and training on investigating and prosecuting anti-Semitic crimes.

Strengthen the fight against anti-Semitism and intolerance at home. Congress has been instrumental in advancing the fight against global anti-Semitism on the international stage. As legislators, each of you has the ability to also strengthen America's efforts to address and prevent anti-Semitism and hate crime here at home. The federal government has an essential role to play in helping law enforcement, communities, and schools implement effective hate crimes prevention programs and activities. We know of no federal anti-bias or hate crimes education and prevention programming that is currently addressing youth hate violence. Members of Congress should authorize federal anti-bias and hate crimes education programs to help schools and communities address violent bigotry.

Appendix I

Toolbox for Combating Hate Crime

ODIHR has developed a range of tools and expert networks to support participating States in implementing their commitments related to tolerance and non-discrimination. These provide States with technical assistance in their efforts to combat hate crimes and intolerance. The following is an overview of the ODIHR toolbox to aid the work of governments and society in OSCE participating States. Further information can be found on the ODIHR website at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/20057.html>

Tool	Description
Law enforcement officer training on combating hate crime	A train-the-trainer approach tailored to each target country is used to equip police officers with methods for identifying and investigating hate crimes, as well as with skills for sharing intelligence and working with prosecutors and affected communities. Having been developed by a network of law enforcement experts on hate crimes from seven OSCE participating States, the curriculum (including working definitions and a police reporting form template) is delivered by police officers for police officers, and can be customized by states to address their needs.
Prosecutor training (under development)	Training for prosecutors is an essential corollary to police training. This training is tailored to the specific needs and concerns of legal professionals and has been developed and delivered by international experts on prosecuting hate crimes. Two modules – initial awareness-raising expert round-tables or advanced-level training – will be available. Local legislation, case studies and international legal frameworks will be integrated into both modules.
Hate Crime Laws: A Practical Guide	The guidelines set out the rationale for and approaches to drafting hate crime legislation, with examples of and commentaries on different approaches available to legislators. Good practices are highlighted and risks identified. The use of technical legal terminology has been minimized, so the publication not only provides guidelines for legal experts, but also a reference guide for policy-makers, civil society, law enforcement officials and other interested parties.
Civil society capacity building	Publication of a resource guide for civil society on hate-motivated violence including definitions of hate crimes and practical advice on how to best prevent and respond to the phenomenon and a useful list of resources. The resource guide will be available in English and Russian on the ODIHR website. Organization of training seminars for civil society on how to prevent and respond to hate crime throughout the OSCE region.
Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System (TANDIS)	TANDIS (http://tandis.odihr.pl/) is a public website providing single point access to a broad collection of information from OSCE states, NGOs, and other organizations. The information offered covers international standards and instruments, country reports and annual reports from intergovernmental organizations, and upcoming events related to tolerance and non-discrimination issues. The site also offers country-specific pages providing access to country initiatives, legislation, national specialized bodies, statistics and other information, and thematic pages covering different key issues.

Preventive and Awareness- Raising Measures to Combat Hate	
Guidelines and assessment of approaches to education on the Holocaust and anti-Semitism	The study <i>Education on the Holocaust and on Anti-Semitism: An Overview and Analysis of Educational Approaches</i> evaluates existing approaches and identifies good practices to support efforts by OSCE participating States and civil society. It also identifies gaps and areas where teaching about the Holocaust and about anti-Semitism needs to be strengthened. The report's comprehensive recommendations provide a framework for the development of curricula on Holocaust education and education about anti-Semitism.
Guidelines for educators on Holocaust commemoration	The document "Preparing Holocaust Memorial Days: Suggestions for Educators" identifies and presents best practices from 12 OSCE participating States. Developed in co-operation with Yad Vashem and education experts from Austria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom, the document is available in 13 languages on the ODIHR website.
Overview of governmental activities on Holocaust Memorial Days	The country-by-country overview of governmental activities on Holocaust Memorial Days, developed in co-operation with the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, is designed to facilitate the exchange of good practices among public officials by providing information about different forms of commemoration in OSCE participating States. The document is available in English on the ODIHR website.
Educational materials about anti-Semitism	Teaching materials have been developed for seven OSCE participating States in close co-operation with the Anne Frank House and experts from each of the states. Country-specific adaptations, based on the historical and current situation in each country, have been developed and piloted. The materials come in three parts, with the first and second parts covering the history and contemporary forms of anti-Semitism, respectively and the third putting anti-Semitism within the framework of other forms of discrimination. A teacher's guide will accompany the materials. The teaching materials are currently being adapted for three additional participating States.
Guide for Educators on Addressing Anti-Semitism: Why and How?	Developed in co-operation with Yad Vashem and experts from various OSCE participating States, the Guide provides educators with an overview of contemporary manifestations of anti-Semitism. It also provides suggestions on how to respond to expressions of anti-Semitism in the class room. The document is available in English, Croatian, German, Spanish, Polish, Slovak, Lithuanian and Russian on the ODIHR website.
Country-Specific Resource Books on Muslim Communities	This project seeks to support the development of a series of country-specific resource books to promote an increased understanding of Muslim communities across the OSCE region and to provide a more complete overview of their role in and contribution in society. The resource books are designed as practical tools for journalists, policy makers, public officials and educators. The Resource Book on Muslim Communities in Spain is available on the ODIHR website in English and Spanish.
Guide for Educators: Addressing prejudice against Muslims: Why and How?	Developed in co-operation with Anne Frank House and experts from various OSCE participating States, the Guide provides educators with an overview of contemporary manifestations of prejudice against Muslims. It also provides suggestions on how to respond to stereotypes and prejudice against Muslims in the class room. The document will be available in English on the ODIHR website.

**Toledo Guiding Principles on
Teaching about Religions and
Beliefs in Public Schools**

Developed in 2007 by the ODIHR Advisory Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief and leading scholars, policy-makers, educators and lawyers, the principles provide a tool to assist participating States whenever they choose to promote the study and knowledge about religions and beliefs in schools.

They offer an overview of the human rights framework and legal issues to consider when teaching about religions and beliefs, providing practical guidance for preparing curricula, preferred procedures for assuring fairness in their development, and standards for their implementation.

They also highlight procedures and practices for training those who will implement such curricula, and the treatment of pupils from different faith backgrounds to be taught according to the curricula.

The guidelines are available in English, Russian and Spanish.

Appendix II: What is Anti-Semitism?

Anti-Semitism is a form of hatred, mistrust, and contempt for Jews based on stereotypes and myths. It can invoke the belief that Jews have extraordinary influence with which they conspire to harm or control society. It can target Jews as individuals, as a group or a people, or it can target Israel as a Jewish entity. Criticism of Israel or Zionism is anti-Semitic when it invokes anti-Jewish stereotypes, symbols and images, or holds Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.

Anti-Semitism has existed over many centuries and the negative stereotypes it draws on have taken hold in the popular culture and thought of many societies. It can take the form of hate speech, discrimination, or violence against people or property. It may target individuals or communities on small or large scales. The most extreme example of this was the Nazi's organized plan to exterminate the Jews through the Holocaust.

Various forms of intolerance – racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism – share many elements in common. Stereotyping, seeing the victim as the other, are among these common elements. On the other hand, there are core characteristics unique to each type of hatred. In the case of anti-Semitism, it resides in a matrix of three beliefs about Jews:

1. They have almost mythical, overwhelming power;
1. They are more loyal to an outside party than they are to their own country;
2. They approach work or involvements, not merely as individuals, but rather in a cabal, in a conspiracy to achieve some sinister, Jewish-centric end.

This matrix is insidious and provides the fuel for a lethal form of hatred, political anti-Semitism. This belief system, when running rampant, created the justification for large-scale murders of Jews on the grounds that Jews were so poisonous that society had a right to defend itself in any way against this poison.

There is sometimes confusion around the term "Semitic," which historically has referred to a language group that includes Arabic, Amharic, and Hebrew. "Semite" was a term that described a person who spoke one of these languages. Notwithstanding the traditional meaning of the word "Semite," anti-Semitism in conventional English refers specifically to hatred of Jews.

The word "anti-Semitism" is generally attributed to Wilhelm Marr, who used the German term "Antisemitismus" in a book entitled "The Way to Victory of Germanicism over 'Judaism,'" in 1879. Marr claimed that "scientific" research into the characteristics of the Jewish "race" justified hatred for Jews. The same year his book was published, Marr founded a political party, "The League of Antisemites," which campaigned for the expulsion of Jews from Germany. Just over half a century later, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party took this racial hatred for Jews a deadly step further when they exterminated six million Jews in what they called "The Final Solution."

There are two key points to understanding the origins of the word "anti-Semitism." The first is that "anti-Semitism" was popularized as a term not by Jews themselves, but by

individuals and political groups who openly proclaimed hatred of the Jewish people. The second is that "anti-Semitism" in modern English refers solely to hatred directed against Jews. Some who express prejudice or hatred toward the Jewish people claim that they cannot be anti-Semites because they too, as speakers of a Semitic language, are technically "Semites." This semantic argument that a speaker of a certain language cannot by definition hold prejudice against Jews detracts from the real issue and undercuts the potential for dialogue about ways to end hatred of all kinds.

Today, it is all too common to find anti-Semitism under the guise of extreme criticism of Israel or of Zionism, the founding nationalist ideology of the Jewish state. In these cases, criticism of Israel crosses the line into anti-Semitism when such criticism invokes age-old anti-Jewish stereotypes, or when Israel is singularly demonized.

Holocaust denial is a form of anti-Semitism that minimizes or denies the Nazi regime's systematic mass murder of six million Jews in Europe during World War II. Holocaust deniers suggest that Jews pulled off a scam of monumental proportions, compelling governments, media, and academia around the world to acknowledge a catastrophe that never really happened.

The most vexing issue raised by anti-Semitism is its constant presence throughout history, across different societies and cultures, as well as its continued existence in our own time. It's important to note that the presence of a substantial Jewish community is not a necessary condition for anti-Semitism to emerge. An anti-Semitic campaign launched by Poland's communist regime in the late 1960s was described by one scholar as "anti-Semitism without Jews", because Poland's Jewish community, which numbered over 3 million before World War II, had already been decimated by the Nazi Holocaust and further depleted by the emigration of survivors. Today, the Arab and Islamic world is a major incubator of anti-Semitism towards Jews individually or as a collective, even though the Jewish population in these countries is nearly invisible.

The existence of anti-Semitism in societies where there are few or no Jews, and its evolution throughout history, demonstrates how deeply embedded anti-Semitism has been across different cultures and also why persecution has been a constant fear in Jewish life for centuries. Anti-Semitism has been compared to a virus which adapts to different conditions. As with a virus, when it comes to anti-Semitism, it is possible to identify both consistent elements and elements which, while borrowing from previous eruptions, are updated to suit a particular environment. Many of these elements – conspiracy theories, myths, mob violence and much else – recur throughout the history.

Raul Hilberg, an eminent historian of the Holocaust, telescoped the history of anti-Semitism like this: "The missionaries of Christianity had said in effect: You have no right to live among us as Jews. The secular rulers who followed had proclaimed: You have no right to live among us. The German Nazis at last decreed: You have no right to live. The German Nazis, then, did not discard the past; they built upon it. They did not begin a development; they completed it."

Appendix III: Examples of Anti-Semitic Incidents Across the OSCE Region

2010 – 2011

2010 Incidents

Austria

July 30, 2010 – Villach – Five teenagers between 17 and 19 years old vandalized a memorial for Nazi victims. The five were known by police to be members of a neo-Nazi group. The memorial, with the names of residents who were killed by the Nazis, has been repeatedly damaged since it was unveiled in 1999.

March 5, 2010 – Upper Austria – Vandals defaced the walls of the former Nazi concentration camp Mauthausen with anti-Jewish and anti-Turkish slurs.

Belgium

May 21, 2010 – Brussels – An identifiably Jewish rabbi was walking down the street when a bucket of water was dumped on him from an apartment balcony.

April 13, 2010 – Brussels – A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a synagogue in the Anderlecht neighborhood. Neighbors put out the fire, resulting in only superficial damage.

April 5, 2010 – Antwerp – According to a complaint to the police, three women around 20 years old and of Arab descent yelled insults at Jewish pedestrians from a car. One woman reportedly got out of the car, grabbed a young Jewish girl by the throat, and threatened to kill her. When a young man tried to separate them, the other two women got out of the car, shouting anti-Semitic insults, and one hit the young man. The police arrived and restored order.

April 1, 2010 – Antwerp – A visibly identifiable Jew was accosted as he approached his car, parked on a street near a mosque, and told "If we see you again, we'll kill you."

January 15, 2010 – Antwerp – A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the main entrance of the Bouwmeester synagogue. Some burn marks were left on the wall near the door, but no other damage was reported. Police are investigating.

Bulgaria

May 14, 2010 - Sofia – A memorial to Soviet World War II soldiers was spray-painted with Stars of David and the phrase "Occupiers from distant lands."

Canada

April 5, 2010 -- Gatineau, Quebec -- Two students at Carleton University, including the vice-president of the Carleton University Students' Association, were allegedly harassed and chased by a group of men brandishing a machete and screaming anti-Semitic remarks in English and Arabic. The victims said they were assaulted outside of a bar by a group of ten men, who

threatened and hit them. After running to a nearby parking lot, the assailants allegedly reappeared in a car, calling the students F***ing Jews" and wielding a machete. As the students ran from the parking lot, one of the attackers threw the machete, narrowly missing them.

Czech Republic

August 30, 2010 – Prague – A swastika was drawn on the front stoop of the Jubilee Synagogue.

Denmark

June 15, 2010 - Copenhagen - Tombstones were broken in the Jewish cemetery.

France

October 11, 2010 – Paris – A Jewish high school student had a sticker put on his back that read, "I boycott the Israeli occupier."

October 3, 2010 – Strasbourg – Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti were painted on the house of a Jewish doctor.

September 29, 2010 – Aubervilliers – A Jewish teenager on his way to a synagogue was attacked and robbed by several individuals, who said "Dirty Jew, I'm going to take out my knife" and "We Algerians are going to kill you."

September 13, 2010 – Toulouse – A synagogue in a suburb of Toulouse was burglarized and "dirty Jews" was written on the ark housing the Torahs.

August 24, 2010 – Paris – An anonymous letter with a death threat and nine bullets was sent to the synagogue in Drancy (a suburb of Paris where the Vichy government established a transit camp and from where 65,000 Jews were deported to death camps). The death threat read, "dirty Jew, we're going to put nine bullets in each of you." According to reports, the letter also contained a swastika and an allusion to the Gaza flotilla, and a similar letter was received by a synagogue in Stains, another Paris suburb.

August 17, 2010 – Toulouse – A Jewish woman was accosted on a plaza by two men, who reproached her for buying food and not respecting the Ramadan fast. When the woman responded that she was Jewish, the two men called her a "dirty Jew" and hit her in the head, causing her to fall to the ground. A security guard who was present did not intervene. When police investigators later asked the guard why he did nothing, he responded that he was in a hurry to get home to break the Ramadan fast at sundown. The attack reportedly occurred at 7:30 p.m. Sundown on that day was at 8:55 p.m.

August 3, 2010 – Marmande – A Holocaust memorial in the town of Marmande, near Bordeaux, was vandalized. The monument, which lists the names of camps to which French Jews were deported, was spray-painted with "lies," "Zionism," and dollar signs. Nearby the same red paint was used to draw swastikas and "France for the French!"

July 29, 2010 – Paris - Swastikas were spray-painted on several kosher shops and a Jewish school in the center of Paris.

July 22, 2010 – Melun – Anti-Semitic graffiti and swastikas were spray-painted on the front of the town's only synagogue and over the entire surrounding wall. The public prosecutor of the town, southeast of Paris, said that highest priority would be given to the investigation, as this was the first such attack in Melun.

July 21, 2010 – Wolfisheim – Twenty-seven graves were desecrated at a Jewish cemetery near Strasbourg.

June 13, 2010 – Nice – A group of young men of North African descent threw rocks at a Chabad rabbi while shouting, "Jew murderers."

June 7, 2010 – Paris – A man of North African origin walked up the aisle of a train, shouting, "Are you a Jew? Are you a Jew?" When he came upon a man whom he took for a Jew, he shouted, "I don't like Jews! I'm going to beat you. Did you see what your cousins did in Gaza?" He punched him in the face and threw him to the ground. The victim was hospitalized.

June 4, 2010 – Paris – Five students, ages 14 to 21, were subjected to anti-Semitic taunts and threats at a subway station in the Paris suburb of Brunoy. Two men reportedly insulted them, yelled "Death to you," "Jews, we'll kill you all," and "Fofana, Fofana" (the name of the leader of the Gang of Barbarians who tortured and murdered Ilan Halimi in 2006). One reportedly showed a knife and made a sign of throat-cutting. After a student called the police, the men were arrested in a nearby supermarket.

June 7, 2010 – Metz – A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a Jewish elder care home; no damage was reported.

June 6, 2010 – Nice – A rabbi was insulted on the street and rocks were thrown at him, injuring his leg.

April 30, 2010 – Nimes – Three men, described as being of Arab descent, assaulted an 80-year-old Jewish man with tear gas in front of the town's synagogue and spray-painted "F--- the Jews" on the wall. As of May 5, police have one suspect in custody and are searching for the two others. The attack was widely condemned, including by the Muslim Council of France.

March 18, 2010 – Marseille – "Jews are whores" was spray-painted on the Ohel Yaacov synagogue.

January 26, 2010 - Strasbourg – Swastikas and anti-Semitic phrases such as "Juden Raus" (Jews out) were painted on more than 30 headstones in a local Jewish cemetery. Some of the headstones were also damaged or overturned.

Germany

August 28, 2010 –Dresden – The door of a Jewish funeral home was set on fire, but quickly extinguished by firefighters after being alerted by a passing cyclist.

August 4, 2010 – Bocholt – Ten gravestones were vandalized at a Jewish cemetery with swastikas and other anti-Semitic slogans.

June 22, 2010 – Sahlkamp, Hanover – Members of a Jewish dance troupe were forced off stage during a neighborhood street festival, after a group of children and teenagers pelted the dancers

with stones and used a bullhorn to scream anti-Semitic remarks. One of the dancers was injured. The dance group of the Liberal Jewish Congregation in Hanover ended their performance. The assailants were reportedly of Lebanese, Palestinian, Iraqi, Iranian and Turkish origin. Politicians and local associations responded in outrage and disbelief to the incident.

June 15, 2010 - Babenhausen - Swastikas were spray-painted on tombstones in the town's Jewish cemetery.

June 1, 2010 – Hessen – "Free Gaza - long live global intifada" and "Stop the offense against the Gaza-flotilla" were spray-painted on the door of the Jewish Council.

May 16, 2010 – Worms – A synagogue was doused with flammable liquid and set on fire during the night, resulting in a blackened exterior but no major damage. Police found eight copies of a note that stated, "So long as you do not give the Palestinians peace, we are not going to give you peace." Kurt Beck, premier of the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate, said, "The perpetrator should know that such an act against a Jewish house of God is a travesty that we will pursue with all legal means."

March 26, 2010 - Berlin – A man and two women, all in their 20's, were beaten on a subway station platform. The three were approached by a man who asked if they were Jewish. He reportedly returned some time later with a group of youths who attacked the three, physically beating and kicking them and hitting them over the head with beer bottles.

Greece

June 22, 2010 – Athens – Red swastikas were painted on the walls of the Jewish Museum of Greece.

June 13, 2010 – Kavala – "Jews Murderers" was spray-painted on a wall of the local Jewish cemetery.

June 6, 2010 – Komotini - A man was arrested after he allegedly spray-painted a swastika on a Holocaust Memorial.

May 17, 2010 – Rhodes – The Holocaust monument on the island of Rhodes was vandalized. A heavy object was used to damage the granite façade in several places.

May 13, 2010 – Thessaloniki – Gasoline-soaked rags were used to set fire to a tomb in the Jewish cemetery. Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti reading "Fire to the Jews" and "Judens raus" appeared on a number of tombstones and on the wall of the cemetery. Three Greek neo-Nazi activists were arrested on suspicion of writing Nazi slogans on the cemetery walls. The Greek Government strongly condemned the vandalisms.

January 6, 2010 – Crete -- Unknown vandals broke into the island's only synagogue and set fire to the building using an improvised firebomb. The perpetrators also threw a bar of soap at the building, to illustrate the common Greek anti-Semitic expression "I'll make you into a bar of soap." The building sustained significant water and smoke damage.

Italy

August 15, 2010 – Trani — “Juden Raus” (Jews out) and a swastika were spray-painted on the exterior wall of an apartment building in Trani, a town of 50,000 in southern Italy.

May 13, 2010 – Rome - Graffiti mocking Anne Frank and a swastika were spray-painted on a wall near an old fort where Nazis shot anti-fascists during World War II and which in 2009 was dedicated to victims of Nazism and fascism. The graffiti used a play on words in Italian to read, "Anne Frank didn't get away with it." Rome Mayor Gianni Alemanno denounced the incident as "obscene and shameful."

Kyrgyzstan

September 8, 2010 – Bishkek – A pipe bomb was thrown at the synagogue an hour before services began for the Jewish New Year.

Latvia

December 7, 2010 – Riga – Swastikas were spray-painted on more than 100 tombstones at the New Jewish Cemetery. At a news conference, Latvian President Valdis Zatlers said, "We absolutely condemn vandalism in Jewish cemeteries and call for everything to be done to find those responsible and repair the damage."

Lithuania

August 21, 2010 – Kaunas – A pig's head, costumed with a hat and sidelocks, was placed outside a synagogue.

January 20, 2010 – Vilnius – A statue commemorating Dr. Tsemakh Shabad, a near-legendary figure in Vilna Jewish lore, was defaced with paint.

Poland

July 15, 2010 – Warsaw – Vandals desecrated the grave of a Polish woman who saved about 2,500 Jewish children from death during World War II. The words “Jews out” were spray-painted on the Warsaw grave of Irena Sendler, who was recognized as one of the Righteous Among the Nations by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Israel.

May 8, 2010 – Rzeszow – During a soccer match fans of a local team displayed a large banner showing a caricature of a hook-nosed stereotypical Jew with a blue and white yarmulke -- the colors of the opposing team -- and the phrase, “Death to the Crooked Noses.”

March 13, 2010 – Krakow – A former concentration camp, Plaszow, was defaced with anti-Semitic slogans such as “Juden Raus” (Jews out) and “Hitler Good.” The vandalism was discovered on the 67th anniversary of the Nazi liquidation of the Krakow ghetto.

Romania

April 2010 – Miercurea Ciuc – Three young ethnic Hungarians were arrested in a Transylvanian town for placing a poster on the wall of a supermarket that said, “Be ashamed. You have bought from Jews again.” The three are members of the local Hungarian Guard that is affiliated with the radical Jobbik party in Hungary. The phrase on the poster was used in Hungary during World War II.

Russia

October 6, 2010 – Barnaul – “The Holocaust is a myth”, “Adolf was right” and “Death to the Jews” were spray-painted on the city’s synagogue.

June 21, 2010 – Tver – A homemade bomb exploded outside a Russian synagogue, causing property damage. Police officials have characterized the incident as “malicious hooliganism,” and believe it was motivated by anti-Semitism. Terrorism experts from the Moscow office of the Federal Security Service have begun a criminal investigation.

March 17, 2010 – Tver – Leaflets with photos of Russia’s Chief Rabbi Berl Lazar were hung on lampposts with the phrases: “Remember, our main enemy is the Jew. If you see him, beat him!”

Spain

June 16, 2010 – Torremolinos - A swastika was spray-painted near the local synagogue.

February 1, 2010 - Madrid – A young Hasidic Jew was stopped on the street in the center of Madrid by a woman who slapped him and repeatedly hurled insults, including “Dirty Jew,” “You Jews are responsible for all the evil in the world,” and “You Jews are thieves.” Bystanders called the police, who arrived while the woman was still there and are investigating.

Sweden

October 10, 2010 – Malmo – About 10 teenagers threw eggs and trash cans at building where a weekend retreat for Jewish children was taking place. The teenagers also reportedly shouted, “Heil Hitler” and “Jewish pigs” during the attack.

July 23, 2010 – Malmo – A small explosion early in the morning blackened the entrance to the synagogue and broke three windows. A note with a bomb threat had been put on the synagogue door the day before.

July 7, 2010 – Stockholm – A rabbi was walking home from Stockholm’s central train station when four young men of Arab descent yelled, “You will die, f----- Israeli, f----- killer, you will be beaten.” The four then ran towards the rabbi, who escaped by jumping into a nearby taxi.

June 2, 2010 – Stockholm – A bomb threat was made when someone called the Jewish community center in and said, “the Jewish center will blow up today.”

March 14, 2010 – Stockholm – Rocks were thrown at the Jewish community center, breaking a window.

Turkey

June 25, 2010 – Istanbul – Police arrested a man on suspicion of planning to murder rabbis in Istanbul. According to media reports, the 20-year old had sent an anonymous threat to a synagogue in Istanbul.

Ukraine

October 27, 2010 – Evpatoria — “Die dirty kikes” and swastikas were spray-painted on a synagogue.

April 21, 2010 – Kyiv – “Death to the Jews” and “The Holocaust Continues” were painted on walls of a Jewish school.

April 19, 2010 – Ternopil – Twenty-six graves in the town’s old Jewish cemetery were vandalized with anti-Semitic and other graffiti.

United States

Illinois: Two suspicious packages, later determined to be explosive devices, were intercepted on cargo planes were addressed to Chicago-area Jewish institutions. The packages were thought to have originated in Yemen as part of a terror plot by Al Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula.

California: At a high school party in someone's home, one boy said to another, “you kike” and punched him in the face, breaking his jaw.

New York: A man was approached by another man on the street who pushed him and yelled “Go Back to Aushwitz.”

Florida: On the day before Yom Kippur, a group of students said to a Jewish student, “Jews starve themselves because they hate G-d.” The victim was struck six or seven times in the head and suffered a concussion.

New Jersey: Two identifiably Jewish individuals were walking down a street when a pick-up truck drove past them and approximately five paintballs were fired from the driver-side window.

Indiana: One campus saw a spate of incidents where a rock was thrown into the window of a Jewish facility, a menorah was vandalized, a display case in the Jewish studies department was smashed and several Hebrew-language texts (including some sacred texts) were stolen and were urinated on.

California: Vandals spray painted anti-Semitic graffiti on the wall of a Jewish institution's parking lot. Vandalism included a swastika with “88,” which is a commonly used number symbol meaning “Heil Hitler”

Massachusetts: A 10th grade student found a swastika, “F--- the Jews” and “Hitler was right” written on a bathroom stall.

Connecticut: Graffiti written on stone in Jewish section of a cemetery, stating “Damn right you kikes aren't gonna forget,” with a swastika below the words.

New York: Eight posts were defaced with blue magic marker reading: “Down with Jews (3 times)...,” “Down with the racist Jews, exterminate them all the world will be a cleaner place,” and “Down with racist Jews.”

Georgia: Someone posted “stupid Jewish bitch” on a teenager's social networking page.

Florida: A cantor received a threatening phone call that said, “Be careful Hitler's behind you, and he's going to put an axe in your neck.”

Colorado: 3 Boulder Jewish communal organizations had their websites hacked and language including "Jews are terrorists. Child Organ Smugglers. F--- The Jews! and F--- Israel" was posted.

New Jersey: A father and 12-year-old son, both identifiably Jewish, were walking to synagogue when a driver stopped and shouted anti-Semitic comments.

New York: Slips of paper with the words "kill Jews" were found scattered across New York City and Nassau County.

California: Complainant received an anonymous letter at her work address that said "F--- you kike, too bad Hitler didn't finish the job."

2011 Incidents

Belgium

November, 2011 - 13 year-old Jewish girl was attacked and severely beaten by five schoolmates of Moroccan origin, who repeatedly called her a "dirty Jew" and told her to "go back to her country."

February 22, 2011 – Antwerp – A Jewish man riding a bicycle was punched in the face. When he asked the attacker why he hit him, the assailant said, "Because you're a Jew."

March 1, 2011 – Antwerp – When three Orthodox Jews entered a café, the barman shouted at them, "No Jews." When they insisted that he repeat his comment, he said the café was closed, despite numerous clients being served.

Canada

August 4, 2011 – Toronto – A swastika with the words "Islam will rule" was spray painted on the exterior of the Beth Tikvah synagogue.

January 15, 2011 – Montreal – Vandals hurled rocks through the windows of five synagogues and a Jewish day school

France

June 20, 2011 – Paris – A 40-year-old Jewish man was attacked by two assailants who grabbed his bag with his tallit (prayer shawl) and tefillin (phylacteries). The attackers punched and kicked him in the head and body, while shouting anti-Semitic insults. The victim suffered deep bruises on his face, head lacerations that required suturing, and a fractured wrist.

June 18, 2011 – Villeurbanne – A 21-year-old identifiably Jewish man was assaulted in a suburb of Lyon. He was accosted by an individual who said, "turn around and go back, you son-of-a-bitch Jew." The attacker left, then returned with a hammer and hit the victim on the head. A dozen other assailants joined in, kicking the victim and hitting him with a nightstick. The victim was hospitalized with head and other injuries.

May 7, 2011 – Marseilles – An 11-year-old Jewish girl on her way to a synagogue was accosted by a teenager who demanded to know if she was Jewish. The assailant threatened the girl with a knife and reportedly said, "You are going to dirty meeting." Another teenager rescued the girl, who took refuge inside the synagogue.

May 7, 2011 – Marseilles – Three Jewish boys were beaten during a soccer match by a dozen attackers, who shouted "dirty Jews, we're going to f--- your corpses." One boy sustained a serious eye injury; the other two were only slightly injured.

May 7, 2011 – Nancy – A Jewish school was vandalized with anti-Semitic slogans and, evidence at the scene suggested, attempted arson. Minister of Education Luc Chatel denounced the attack as an attack on France.

April 7, 2011 – Lyon – A 21-year-old Jewish student was shot four times with a pellet gun in an attack involving two unidentified assailants. The incident started when one of the perpetrators asked the student's name. After he responded, the perpetrator reportedly said, "You don't look like an Antoine, you look like a Jew, you're definitely a Jew." When the victim confirmed he was Jewish, one of the assailants shot him. The student was also beaten on his head and body with the butt of the gun. He was hospitalized with wounds to the head, neck, abdomen, and arm.

March 19, 2011 - Garges-lès-Gonesse – A rock was thrown through a window of a synagogue during an evening Purim celebration.

March 17, 2011 – Pont de Heruy – A 15-year-old Jewish boy was beaten by a group of about a dozen teenagers. The attackers threw him to the ground and beat him while yelling anti-Semitic insults.

Germany

March 30, 2011 – Aachen – A swastika was spray-painted on the synagogue.

January 24, 2011 – Goshen – A country house owned by an identifiably Jewish man was the target of an arson attack. A Star of David had been painted on the wall, together with the word "Out," and police found evidence of arson.

Greece

May 15, 2011 – Volos -- "Jews you will die" and "Jewish (expletive), the gallows are coming" were among numerous anti-Semitic threats scrawled on the Volos synagogue and Jewish community center. Ultra-nationalist slogans, "Greece," and crosses were also spray-painted on the synagogue's exterior walls.

February 8, 2011 – Athens - Mikis Theodorakis, the composer of "Zorba the Greek," said in a television interview that he is an "anti-Semite and anti-Zionist."

Hungary

January 23, 2011 – Marcali – Three teenagers toppled 75 tombstones in a Jewish cemetery and admitted to police that they were "showing off" for one another. Prime Minister Orban's spokesman condemned the incident, saying, "vandalism triggered by anti-Semitism" is

"offensive to the Hungarian Jewish community and to all Hungarians." He added that "the government condemns vandalism and will punish such acts."

Netherlands

May 14, 2011 – Leek – "C18," a neo-Nazi slogan, and a swastika were spray-painted on the door of a Jewish school, which also houses a museum to the Jews of Leek who were deported and murdered during the Holocaust.

February 10, 2011 – Amsterdam – During an interfaith walk by two rabbis, two Muslim scholars, a bishop and a pastor in an area where several anti-Semitic incidents have occurred, a young man made a Hitler salute and yelled, "Cancerous Jews."

Poland

August 10, 2011 – Orla – "Jews to the gas," "Jude raus", "All of Poland for the Poles," and "White power" were spray-painted on a historic synagogue.

Russia

July 11, 2011 – Moscow – Following the conviction of 12 neo-Nazis for murdering at least 20 non-Slavic people (mostly from Central Asia and the Caucasus), six Molotov cocktails were thrown at a Moscow synagogue. The synagogue did not catch fire and no one was injured.

January 31, 2011 - St. Petersburg – Swastikas, anti-Semitic slogans, and threats were spray-painted on the gate and wall of the Jewish community center. The logo of a neo-Nazi group, NSWP, was also drawn.

Serbia

February 28, 2011 – Belgrade - On a popular reality TV show, Serbian pop star Maja Nikolic said, "I don't like Jews." The Minister of Justice denounced the hate speech and the Public Prosecutor has opened an investigation.

Switzerland

February 23, 2011 - Lausanne – Upon leaving a synagogue, a rabbi's assistant was attacked by three individuals. The assailants asked if he was Jewish. When he responded positively, the three shouted anti-Semitic epithets, beat him with their fists and kicked him. Passers by intervened and called the police, who managed to arrest two of the assailants.

UK

January 29, 2011 – Manchester - The head of the National Union of Students had to be led to safety by police from a tuition fees rally he had been due to address after being surrounded by protesters chanting anti-Semitic insults at him.

APPENDIX IV

Comparison of FBI Hate Crime Statistics (2010-2000)

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Participating Agencies	34,977	34,427	33,630	32,214	32,620	32,217	32,771	31,969	32,073	31,987	31,630
Agencies Reporting on Hate Crime	1,949	2,034	2,145	2,023	2,105	2,057	2,196	2,057	2,163	2,165	2,162
Total Hate Crime Incidents Reported	6,628	6,604	7,783	7,624	7,722	7,163	7,649	7,489	7,462	9,730	8,063
Number of States, including D.C.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	48
Percentage of U.S. Population Agencies Represented	92.30%	90.90%	88.6%	85.7%	85.2%	82.7%	86.6%	82.8%	85.7%	85.0%	84.2%

Offenders' Reported Motivations in Percentages of Incidents (2010-2000)

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Racial Bias	31,354/71.3	31,119/46.5	33,622/51.3	31,870/39.6	4,000/51.8	3,919/54.7	4,402/57.5	3,847/51.3	3,642/48.6	4,367/44.9	4,337/53.8
Anti-Black	2,201/33.2	2,284/34.6	2,876/36.9	2,658/34.9	2,640/34.2	2,630/36.7	2,731/35.7	2,548/34.0	2,489/33.3	2,899/30	3,884/35.8
Anti-White	157,587	54,585	71,692	74,908	189,015	823,116	829,078	830,111	719,936	851,951	875,109
Anti-Asian / Pacific Islander	150/2.3	126/1.9	137/1.8	189/2.5	181/2.3	199/2.8	217/2.8	231/3.1	217/2.9	280/2.9	281/3.5
Religious Bias	1,322/19.8	1,303/19.7	1,519/19.6	1,400/18.4	4,462/18.9	1,227/17.3	1,374/18.0	1,343/17.9	1,429/19.1	1,828/18.8	1,572/18.3
Anti-Semitic	887/13.4	931/14.1	1,013/13.0	969/12.7	967/12.5	848/11.8	954/12.5	927/12.4	931/12.5	1,043/10.7	1,109/13.8
Anti-Semitic as Percentage of Religious Bias	67	71	66	69	66	69	69	69	65	57	75
Anti-Islamic	160/2.4	107/1.6	105/1.3	115/1.5	156/2.0	128/1.8	156/2.0	149/2.0	155/2.1	481/4.9	28/0.35
Ethnicity / National Origin	847/12.8	777/11.8	894/11.5	1,007/13.2	984/12.7	947/13.2	972/12.7	1,026/13.7	1,192/14.8	2,098/21.6	917/11.3
Anti-Hispanic	534/8.1	483/7.3	561/7.2	593/7.8	576/7.5	522/7.3	475/6.2	426/5.7	480/6.4	597/6.1	557/6.9
Sexual Orientation	127/1.9	123/1.8	129/1.6	265/1.6	1195/15.5	1,017/14.2	1,197/15.6	1,239/16.5	1,247/16.7	1,395/14.3	1,399/16.7
Disability	430/6.5	96/1.5	78/1.0	79/1.0	79/1.0	53/0.74	57/0.74	33/0.44	45/0.59	35/0.36	36/0.45

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Appendix V: FBI HCSA Did Not Report (DNR) and Zero Reporting

Group 1 DNR-2010						
City	Population (2010)	2010 Incidents	2009 Incidents	2008 Incidents	2007 Incidents	2006 Incidents
1 Honolulu, HI	950,268	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
2 Louisville, KY	637,428	DNR	DNR	5	2	2
3 Toledo, OH	315,647	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
4 Lexington, KY	300,069	DNR	DNR	20	7	10

Group 2 DNR-2010						
City	Population (2010)	2010 Incidents	2009 Incidents	2008 Incidents	2007 Incidents	2006 Incidents
1 Birmingham, AL	231,009	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
2 Baton Rouge, LA	226,001	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
3 Columbus, GA	184,576	DNR	0	DNR	DNR	DNR
4 Overland Park, KS	178,669	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
5 Jackson, MS	174,153	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
6 Kansas City, KS	143,867	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
7 Olathe, KS	126,090	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
8 Topeka, KS	125,306	DNR	DNR	2	DNR	DNR
9 Evansville, IN	116,541	DNR	DNR	0	2	1
10 South Bend, IN	104,182	DNR	DNR	1	DNR	0
11 Lafayette, LA	115,378	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR

Group 1-Reporting Zero-2010						
City	Population (2010)	2010 Incidents	2009 Incidents	2008 Incidents	2007 Incidents	2006 Incidents
1 Jacksonville, FL	822,414	0	2	3	1	3
2 Miami, FL	440,482	0	0	0	0	0
3 New Orleans, LA	356,317	0	0	0	4	DNR
4 Tampa, FL	347,830	0	5	2	13	18
5 Newark, NJ	280,379	0	2	3	1	1
6 Mobile, AL	255,178	0	1	0	0	DNR

Group 2-Reporting Zero-2010						
City	Population (2010)	2010 Incidents	2009 Incidents	2008 Incidents	2007 Incidents	2006 Incidents
1 St. Petersburg, FL	243,666	0	3	3	1	3
2 Chandler, AZ	241,826	0	2	0	4	7
3 Winston-Salem, NC	232,928	0	0	0	0	0
4 Laredo, TX	230,674	0	0	0	0	0
5 Lubbock, TX	227,867	0	0	0	0	0
6 Reno, NV	222,242	0	5	1	3	4
7 Hialeah, FL	217,995	0	0	2	0	2
8 Irvine, CA	217,193	0	3	9	2	5
9 Gilbert, AZ	215,215	0	0	5	7	3
10 Savannah-Chatham Metro, GA	210,744	0	0	DNR	DNR	DNR
11 Fayetteville, NC	208,263	0	2	2	DNR	0
12 Irving, TX	206,308	0	0	0	0	0
13 Montgomery, AL	203,966	0	DNR	0	DNR	DNR
14 Shreveport, LA	199,900	0	0	0	DNR	0

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15	Little Rock, AR	192,922	0	0	0	1	0
16	Amarillo, TX	190,393	0	0	0	0	0
17	Knoxville, TN	185,554	0	4	9	10	9
18	Huntsville, AL	183,357	0	0	0	0	DNR
19	Brownsville, TX	180,040	0	0	0	0	0
20	Grand Prairie, TX	166,866	0	0	0	0	0
21	Joliet, IL	150,723	0	2	1	DNR	DNR
22	Pembroke Pines, FL	147,343	0	0	0	0	1
23	Pasadena, TX	145,713	0	2	0	0	0
24	Hayward, CA	144,509	0	0	0	0	0
25	Salinas, CA	144,242	0	3	2	2	0
26	Hollywood, FL	142,793	0	0	1	0	1
27	Elk Grove, CA	142,330	0	3	4	3	0
28	Cary, NC	141,461	0	1	0	1	2
29	Orange, CA	137,606	0	4	3	4	5
30	Syracuse, NY	136,284	0	0	1	DNR	DNR
31	McAllen, TX	134,623	0	0	0	0	0
32	Mesquite, TX	133,964	0	0	0	0	0
33	Fullerton, CA	133,139	0	7	1	2	4
34	Carrollton, TX	130,862	0	2	5	5	1
35	Cedar Rapids, IA	129,605	0	0	3	0	1
36	Waco, TX	127,039	0	0	0	2	0
37	Elizabeth, NJ	126,494	0	1	2	3	0
38	Stamford, CT	122,933	0	0	2	2	3
39	Killeen, TX	122,557	0	6	1	0	1
40	Victorville, CA	117,057	0	0	0	0	0
41	Frisco, TX	113,686	0	1	2	1	0
42	Santa Clara, CA	112,917	0	1	1	2	1
43	Athens-Clarke County, GA	112,851	0	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
44	Inglewood, CA	112,100	0	3	2	1	0
45	Midland, TX	109,791	0	2	6	3	DNR
46	Flint, MI	109,245	0	9	44	34	18
47	Waterbury, CT	108,489	0	0	0	0	0
48	Allentown, PA	108,473	0	0	0	0	0
49	Westminster, CO	108,383	0	1	0	0	1
50	Elgin, IL	107,731	0	2	1	1	DNR
51	Fairfield, CA	104,202	0	1	1	0	4
52	Erie, PA	104,077	0	0	1	0	1
53	Richardson, TX	104,051	0	0	1	0	1
54	Lowell, MA	103,065	0	2	0	3	1
55	Wilmington, NC	102,649	0	0	0	DNR	0
56	Gresham, OR	102,540	0	DNR	0	0	0
57	Daly City, CA	101,939	0	2	1	2	1
58	Odessa, TX	101,580	0	1	0	0	0
59	West Palm Beach, FL	101,267	0	0	0	0	0

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APPENDIX VI: ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE STATE HATE CRIME STATUTORY PROVISIONS

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO
Bias-Motivated Violence and Intimidation - Criminal Penalty *1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil Action				✓						✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Race, Religion, Ethnicity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sexual Orientation			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gender		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gender Identity					✓		✓	✓				✓							✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Disability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other *2					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Institutional Vandalism	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data Collection *3			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Training for Law Enforcement Personnel *4			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

*1. The following states also have statutes criminalizing interference with religious worship: AR, CA, DC, FL, ID, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NV, NM, NY, NC, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, WV.

*2. "Other" includes political affiliation (CA, DC, IA, LA, WV), age (CA, DC, FL, IA, HI, KS, LA, ME, MN, NE, NM, NY, VT), and sex (AZ, CA, DC, HI, IL, IA, MI, MN, NJ, RI, TX, and WA).

*3. States with data collection statutes which include sexual orientation are AZ, CA, CT, DC, FL, HI, IL, IA, MD, MI, MN, NV, NM, OR, TX and WA; those which include gender are AZ, CA, DC, HI, IL, IA, MI, MN, NJ, RI, TX, and WA.

*4. Some other states have administrative regulations mandating such training.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE STATE HATE CRIME STATUTORY PROVISIONS

	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
Bias-Motivated Violence and Intimidation -- Criminal Penalty *1, *5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Civil Action		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Race, Religion, Ethnicity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sexual Orientation		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gender		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gender Identity				✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Disability		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Other *2		✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Institutional Vandalism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Data Collection *3		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Training for Law Enforcement Personnel *4					✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

*5 The Utah statute ties penalties for hate crimes to violations of the victim's constitutional or civil rights.

Selected Resources on Hate Crime Response and Counteraction

Anti-Defamation League

Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA): What You Need to Know

http://www.adl.org/combating_hate/What-you-need-to-know-about-HCPA.pdf

This document provides an outline of HCPA – why it was needed and how the law works to protect the rights of all citizens.

An Introduction to Hate Crime Laws

http://www.adl.org/combating_hate/Introduction-to-Hate-Crime-Laws.pdf

A primer on the purpose and utility of federal and state hate crime laws

How to Combat Bias and Hate Crimes: an ADL Blueprint for Action

<http://www.adl.org/blueprint.pdf>

A compilation of the best ADL resources, programs, and education initiatives designed to combat bias and hate crimes

Hate Crime Laws

<http://www.adl.org/99hatecrime/intro.asp>

A comprehensive overview of the history of hate crime legislation, including the ADL Model Hate Crime Law and an interactive map of the nation's state hate crime laws

Hate Crime Laws: Punishment to Fit the Crime

<http://www.dissentmagazine.org/article/?article=3278>

A robust defense of hate crime laws by the League's Washington Counsel.

Bullying/Cyberbullying Prevention Law: Model Statute and Advocacy Toolkit

http://www.adl.org/civil_rights/Anti-Bullying%20Law%20Toolkit_2009.pdf

This resource includes ADL's Model anti-bullying law and an online chart of the nation's existing anti-bullying statutes.

http://www.adl.org/Civil_Rights/letter_bullying_cyberbullying_2010.asp

The League's recommendations for anti-bullying policies and programs, sent in advance of the August, 2010 Federal Bullying Summit in Washington, DC

FBI

Hate Crime Statistics, 2010

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2010>

The FBI's most recent annual hate crime report, with data collected from more than 13,000 state and local police departments

Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/hcguidelinesdc99.pdf>

The FBI's guidelines for law enforcement agencies regarding the classification and collection of hate crime data

Hate Crime Data Collection Training Guide

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/trainguidedc99.pdf>

The FBI's training manual for law enforcement agencies, with model reporting procedures and training examples

Department of Education

Preventing Youth Hate Crime,

<http://www.ed.gov/pubs/HateCrime/start.html>

A resource that describes effective school-based hate crime prevention programs

Department of Education Office of Civil Rights October 26, 2010 Guidance on School Bullying and Harassment

<http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/guidance-targeting-harassment-outlines-local-and-federal-responsibility>

Department of Education/National Association of Attorneys General

Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crime,

<http://www.ed.gov/offices/OCR/archives/Harassment/harassment.pdf>

A detailed guide designed to help schools develop a comprehensive approach to protecting students from harassment and hate-motivated violence.

Department of Justice

Addressing Hate Crimes: Six Initiatives That Are Enhancing the Efforts of Criminal Justice Practitioner,
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/179559.pdf>

This Bureau of Justice Assistance report highlights six innovative law enforcement initiatives to respond to violent hate crime.

Hate Crime Training: Core Curriculum for Patrol Officers, Detectives, and Command Officers
<http://www.usdoj.gov/crs/pubs/hct.pdf>

A comprehensive hate crime training curriculum prepared by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Justice Department, and the Treasury Department

A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes,
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/162304.pdf>

This resource highlights the use of hate crime laws and problems that impede reporting hate crime incidents.

National District Attorneys Association

A Local Prosecutor's Guide for Responding to Hate Crimes
http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/hate_crimes.pdf

The single best resource designed to assist local prosecutors handling hate crime investigations and prosecutions.

Organization of Chinese Americans

Responding to Hate Crimes: A Community Action Guide, 2nd Edition
<http://www.ocanational.org/images/stories/doccenter/ocahatecrime2006.pdf>

The best guidebook for community organizing and response to hate violence, with step-by step guidelines, checklists, internet resources, and best practices.

Selected Resources on Bullying, Cyberbullying, and Harassment

ADL

1) EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES TO RESPOND TO BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING

ADL Curriculum Connection: "Cyberbullying: Understanding and Addressing Online Cruelty"
http://www.adl.org/education/curriculum_connections/cyberbullying/default.asp

ADL Tools for Responding to Cyberbullying
<http://www.adl.org/combatbullying/>

Committing to Respect: Lessons for Students to Address Bias
http://www.adl.org/education/9-11_committing_to_respect.pdf

Words That Heal: Using Children's Literature to Address Bullying
http://www.adl.org/education/curriculum_connections/winter_2005

Understanding and Addressing Cyberbullying: half-day or full-day training programs for middle and high school educators, Administrators and youth service providers
<http://www.adl.org/education/cyberbullying/workshops.asp>
<http://www.adl.org/education/cyberbullying/program-cyberbullying-flyer.pdf>

CyberALLY™ : a half or full-day interactive training for middle and high school students
<http://www.adl.org/education/cyberbullying/cyberally-student-flyer.pdf>

What Can Be Done About Name-Calling

<http://www.adl.org/combatbullying/pdf/what-can-be-done-bullying-handout.pdf>

Take a Stand: A Student's Guide to Stopping Name-Calling and Bullying

<http://www.adl.org/combatbullying/pdf/taking-a-stand-bullying-guide.pdf>

Internet Safety Strategies for Students

http://www.adl.org/education/curriculum_connections/cyberbullying/Internet%20Safety%20Strategies%20for%20Students.pdf

Confronting Hate Speech Online

http://www.adl.org/main_internet/hatespeechonline2008.htm

2) ADVOCACY RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING

ADL Bullying/Cyberbullying Advocacy Toolkit for state anti-bullying laws

http://www.adl.org/civil_rights/Anti-Bullying%20Law%20Toolkit_2009.pdf

Responding to Cyberhate: Toolkit for Action

http://www.adl.org/internet/Binder_final.pdf

In advance of the August 11-12 Federal Bullying Summit, ADL submitted to a trio of federal agencies (Health and Human Services, Department of Education, Department of Justice) recommendations for programs, training initiatives, and research

proposals http://www.adl.org/Civil_Rights/letter_bullying_cyberbullying_2010.asp

ADL statement at the May 13 2011 United States Commission on Civil Rights briefing on "Federal Enforcement of Civil Rights Laws to Protect Students Against Bullying, Violence and Harassment,

<http://www.adl.org/combatbullying/ADL-USCCR-statement-on-bullying-prevention.pdf>

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