

Hearing on Anti-Semitism: A Growing Threat to All Faiths

House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights,
and International Organizations

Testimony of
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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 the Members of the Subcommittee 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 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 important regional human rights mechanisms like the human dimension commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

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 rights commitments and norms. That is the core of ADL's mission: to secure justice and fair treatment for Jews in tandem with safeguarding the rights of all 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.

We work in a rights-based framework here in our communities and around the world. Human rights are universal, and our community has experienced the truism that, by safeguarding Jewish rights, we advance the cause of rights for everyone. The Jewish community worked with Congress to put the issue of the denial of the right of Jews to emigrate from the USSR onto the US policy agenda and ultimately onto the world stage. This was the basis for the Jackson Vanik Amendment that tied Most Favored Nation trade status to free emigration and that initiative was one of this country's most important and successful human rights initiatives. Indeed this advocacy movement served as an inspiring model for the campaign to pass the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998.

In the U.S., our campaign to address anti-Semitism as a civil rights issue and in the context of defending the rights of all groups blazed a trail for the creation of model hate crimes monitoring and policy responses. Today we are working to enhance U.S. efforts to promote understanding of the value and the need to institute hate crime response mechanisms in other countries.

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 manifestations we are seeing today. Appendix I of this statement notes the key themes of contemporary anti-Semitism, and Appendix II outlines select incidents that exemplify some of the trends discussed below.

Overview and Trend Spotting

As a practical matter, since the fall of the Soviet Union, anti-Semitism ceased to be expressed as state sponsored discrimination and manifested itself in two primary areas: a hostile public discourse and incidents of harassment, vandalism and hate violence. Today, we are seeing a shocking reemergence of political anti-Semitism espoused by political parties as part of their rhetoric and policy platforms. These parties play on public fear and hatred of other groups such as Roma and LGBT communities.

The Return of Political Anti-Semitism

The return of political anti-Semitism in Hungary, Greece and Ukraine is raising serious concern. Jobbik is a major Hungarian party, which won over 16 percent of the vote in the 2010 parliamentary election. On the floor of the parliament over the last year, Jobbik leaders have

called for compiling a list of Jews in the Hungarian parliament and government, referring to them as national security risks, and have invoked a famous Hungarian blood libel. The notorious anti-Semitic forgery, Protocols of the Elders of Zion, can be found on the Jobbik website.

Last year in Greece, the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party was elected for the first time to the Greek parliament. Its leaders have denied the Holocaust. The party regularly publishes blatantly anti-Semitic articles, and one of its parliamentarians read from the Protocols of the Elders of Zion during a parliamentary debate.

In Ukraine, the anti-Semitic Svoboda party was elected to parliament in October with a political platform that promotes ethnic Ukrainian nationalism, excluding Ukrainian Jews. Recently, for example, a Svoboda leader said that the actress Mila Kunis, who was born in Ukraine, was a “yid” and not a Ukrainian. Svoboda’s platform proposes that candidates for elected office be required to publicize their ethnicity and that the ethnic makeup of parliament should reflect the proportion of citizens of those ethnic groups in Ukraine. Svoboda has organized demonstrations against Jewish pilgrimages to Hassidic Jewish holy sites in Ukraine, and tried to prevent Holocaust education films from being shown in schools in Lviv.

Hate Violence, Harassment, Vulnerability

Overt anti-Jewish discrimination is no longer the law of the land anywhere, nor is it the chief barrier to the full realization of the rights of Jews. Today, the main threats to a Jew’s right to live in security with dignity and freedom to express his/her identity are an atmosphere of intimidation and ugly acts of hatred, which manifest themselves in the form of violent hate crimes against Jewish schools, synagogues, and cemeteries. It is the everyday harassment that prevents Jews in certain places from being able to express who they are, to freely wear yarmulkes, Stars of David, or even T-shirts bearing Hebrew lettering. Rabbis, parents, and students live with the knowledge that walking the streets bearing an identifiable Jewish symbol could risk, intimidation, harassment, or even violence. This is the unwritten rule too many Jews are forced to live by.

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

The French Jewish community’s security agency, SPCJ, just released its 2012 report which showed an alarming increase in both the number and violence of incidents. The SPCJ recorded 614 anti-Semitic acts in 2012, compared to 389 in 2011, a 58% increase. Physical and verbal attacks rose by 82%, from 171 in 2011 to 315 in 2012. Of those physical attacks, 25% involved a weapon.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights conducted a survey of Jewish communities in nine countries in 2012 to assess the communities’ sentiments. While the results will only be

published later this year, preliminary findings from three countries found that 40-50% of respondents have considered emigrating from their country out of concern for their safety.

Threats to Religious Freedom

Violence and harassment are not the only concerns. Two of the most fundamental Jewish rites -- circumcision and kosher slaughter -- are increasingly being challenged in Europe.

Brit milah, ritual circumcision of newborn male children, is a core religious rite of Judaism, practiced by Jews around the world. Government restrictions on the age of the child or on *mohelim*, Jewish ritual circumcisors, and government requirements for a declaration of adherence to Judaism as a condition for a legal *brit milah*, are intolerable burdens on the free exercise of religion by Jews. When a 2012 German court ruling called into question the legality of ritual circumcision, the German government and parliament responded with appropriate legislation to safeguard this rite.

Proposals have also been made in several European countries to ban the slaughter of unstunned animals. Government requirements that all animals be stunned before slaughter would constitute a *de facto* ban on *shechita*, or kosher slaughter. Pre-slaughter stunning renders the animal unfit to use for kosher meat. Recently, both The Netherlands and Poland have achieved positive resolutions to these challenges.

Rise in Anti-Semitic Attitudes

A 2012 ADL survey of anti-Semitic attitudes in ten European countries found that large swaths of the population subscribing to classical anti-Semitic notions such as Jews having too much power in business, being more loyal to Israel than their own country, or "talking too much" about what happened during the Holocaust. Nearly one-third of those surveyed held pernicious anti-Semitic beliefs.

In comparison with a similar ADL poll conducted in 2009, several of the countries showed dangerously high levels in the overall level of anti-Semitism, while other countries experienced more modest increases:

- Austria experienced a slight decrease, to 28% from 30% in 2009.
- France: The overall level of anti-Semitism increased to 24% of the population, up from 20% in 2009.
- Germany: Anti-Semitism increased by one percentage point, to 21% of the population.
- Hungary: The level jumped to 63% of the population, compared with 47% in 2009.
- Poland: The number remained unchanged at 48% of the population.

- Spain: Anti-Semitic attitudes were held by 53% of the population, compared to 48% in 2009.
- United Kingdom: Anti-Semitic attitudes jumped to 17% of the population, compared to 10% in 2009.

Polling in 2012 indicated anti-Semitic attitudes in 35% of the Italian population, 10% of the Dutch population, and 16% in Norway.

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 thin disguises for anti-Semitism. The European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) 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." This follows on other FRA reports like one in 2008 that observed: "Anti-Semitic activity since 2000 is increasingly attributed to a 'new anti-Semitism' characterized primarily by the vilification of Israel as the Jewish collective, and perpetrated primarily by members of Europe's Muslim population."¹

Equating Israel with Nazism and Jews with Nazis

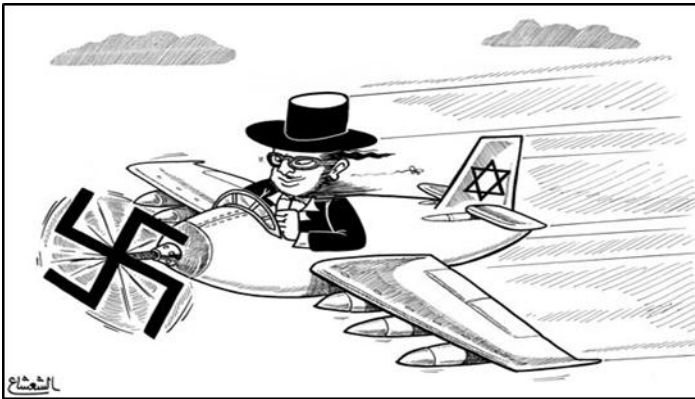
The use of Nazi imagery to portray the Jewish state is a perversion of memory, an insult to those who perished in the Holocaust, an affront to those who survived the horrors of Nazi Germany and to those who fought to defeat the Nazis.

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 on the editorial pages of newspapers in the Arab and Muslim world, on the web, and even in some mainstream European newspapers. European media have also published clearly anti-Semitic caricatures.

- This cartoon which appeared a Saudi newspaper last fall shows a stereotypical Jewish figure and equates Israel/Jews and Nazis. It reflects imagery and messages found in newspapers across the region on an almost daily basis.

¹ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Antisemitism, Summary Overview of the situation in the European Union from 2001-2007*, Jan. 2008, page 19.



Al-Jazira (September 11, 2012)

- In Norway, one of the largest mainstream dailies, Dagbladet, published a cartoon in October 2011 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 Penetrate Mainstream Public Discourse

One of the constant themes of anti-Semitism is that, in every generation, conspiracy theories emerge that appeal to people both at the fringes of society to some in the mainstream.

In early February 2013, a rogue's gallery of conspiratorial anti-Semites and anti-Zionists gathered for conference sponsored by the Iranian government on "Hollywoodism," which purported to explore the role of Hollywood in promoting negative views of Iran and in fomenting religious conflicts around the globe. The conference "partners" included a number of American and international anti-Semites and conspiracy theorists. Sessions explored topics like how Zionists and their allies in the West use the film industry to promote negative views of Iran and to provoke religious conflicts around the world. Iranian officials speaking that the conference promoted the classical anti-Semitic stereotype of Jewish domination and control of the film industry.

In September 2012 – amidst the tragic attack on the U.S. embassy in Benghazi – the myth that an Israeli-American producer and group of Jewish investors financed the virulently anti-Islam film "Innocence of Muslims," took hold. Despite being thoroughly debunked in the West, the rumor went viral in the Muslim world and mutated into new forms in the Arab media. In a series of virulently anti-Semitic cartoons and caricatures appearing in Algeria, Bahrain, Gaza, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere, Jews, America and Israel were blamed for having maliciously made a film intended to offend Muslims and sow unrest and discord around the world. A number of anti-American protests in Cairo, Gaza, and Sudan included anti-Semitic and anti-Jewish slogans, as well as condemnations of Jews and Israelis for being the true parties responsible for the film.

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 by Israeli rescue personnel.

The rumor about the Israelis 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.

These conspiracy theories were 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 Crosses Borders, Continents and Countries

While Europe is a focus of this hearing, phenomena like the manipulation of anti-Semitism for political purposes are not limited to Europe. During the 2012 Presidential elections in Venezuela, blatant anti-Semitism was being promoted in government owned and aligned media directed against opposition candidate Henrique Capriles Radonski, a devout Catholic with Jewish ancestry, who ran against incumbent Hugo Chávez. Opinion articles in government controlled media spread myths of Jewish control, financial influence, as well as the deicide charge.

Deliberate and persistent anti-Semitism has been used in the past by the Venezuelan government apparatus as a divisive political tool to scapegoat and harass Jews. Since 2006, the League has been following closely the constant anti-Semitic pronouncements emanating from the government of Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez.

The government and some of its followers have publicly accused the Jewish community of disloyalty and the community's institutions and houses of worship have been attacked. More recently, news reports indicate that Venezuela's Government Intelligence Agency (SEBIN) received instructions to carry out clandestine surveillance operations against members of the Jewish community and to spy on Venezuelan companies and organizations with ties to Israel.

Anti-Semitism has also resurfaced in Argentina, home to the largest Jewish community in Latin America. In 2011, ADL and the Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA) commissioned a survey on attitudes towards Jews in Argentina, which found that classical anti-Semitic stereotypes are deeply ingrained in society. The poll found that the majority of Argentinians believe that Jews are more loyal to Israel than Argentina.

Last week, during a debate in the Argentine Senate about the terrorist attack against the AMIA Jewish cultural center, a senator differentiated between “Argentiniens of the Jewish religion” and “Argentinian Argentiniens” who were killed.

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 and broadcast media, websites and even now, apps for smart phones and tablets.

The impact of decades of these demonizing depictions on generations of Arabs and others across the Middle East 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, for example, in the wake of the power vacuum that has engulfed the country following the 2011 revolution which overthrew Hosni Mubarak, there has been a steady escalation of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel themes in public discourse and by Muslim Brotherhood leaders in particular. Although the official platform of the Brotherhood and its political party, the Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) is couched in terms of democracy and peace, the organization continues to lash out against Israel and Jews, and to express support for terrorist organizations dedicated to the destruction of the Jewish state. Egypt’s President, Mohammed Morsi, the FJP candidate who assumed office in June 2012, is a long-time Brotherhood leader.

- In October 2012, in a nationally broadcast Friday sermon attended by Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi and other high ranking government officials at the Al-Tanaeem Mosque in Mersa Matruh, Imam Fatouh Abdul Nabi called on God to “deal harshly with the Jews and those who are allied with them.” During this part of the sermon, President Morsi was shown on television mouthing “amen.”
- ADL continues to compile examples of anti-Semitic statements by Brotherhood leaders and affiliated clerics². Among the most egregious is the Brotherhood’s Supreme Leader, Mohammed Badie, who has a long record of anti-Semitic statements and calls for belligerent actions against Israel. For example, in October 2012, Badie’s weekly column in the Brotherhood’s newsletter accused Israel and Jews of “shedding the blood of the people,

² For more examples, see ADL’s report: [Brotherhood of Hate: Muslim Brotherhood’s Hatred for Jews and Israel Flourishes in “New” Egypt](#)

trampling sanctuaries and holy places” and desecrating Muslim, Christian and Jewish holy places in Jerusalem. Badie called for the Islamic community to rise up against the “Zionists” and to commit to jihad to recover Jerusalem and liberate all of Palestine. “The time has come,” Badie wrote, “for the Islamic ummah to band together for Jerusalem and Palestine since it has been dominated by the Jews...” In his holiday greetings marking the start of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan in July 2012, Badie wrote that the central goal of “Muslim leaders was the recovery of the Al Aqsa mosque and its liberation from Zionist filth...” Badie also urged the world’s Muslims, Christians and Jews to “stand up against the crimes of the Zionist gangs in the raped lands,” and the only solution is for Islamic rule to be imposed “throughout all of beloved Palestine.” At a Brotherhood rally in June 2012, Badie declared: “Allah has warned us the tricks of the Jews, and their role in igniting the fire of wars...The Almighty said: ‘Every time they light the fires of war, Allah extinguishes them; and they labor hard to spread corruption on earth and Allah does not love the spreaders of corruption.’”

ADL monitoring has consistently found that US elections are a vehicle for the promotion of anti-Semitic imagery and caricatures. The 2012 campaign was no different, with scores of cartoons depicting President Obama and Governor Romney, and the U.S. electoral system, as controlled by Israel and Jews.



Tishrin, (Syria) August 3, 2012
The arms are those of Obama and Romney.

Anti-Semitism is also broadcast on television across the Arab and Muslim world.

Traditionally, during Ramadan, the Muslim holy month observed by fasting and prayer, many state and satellite channels in the Arab world broadcast special programs for the occasion that are rife with anti-Semitism and harsh anti-Israel expressions.

Among the most infamous examples are two dramatic, multi-part mini-series: The Egyptian-produced *Horseman Without a Horse* – which originally aired on Egyptian state television in 2002, and the Syrian-produced *Ash-Shatat* – aired in 2003 on the Hezbollah owned Al-Manar satellite network.³ 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. *Horseman* was rebroadcast in April 2012 on Egypt’s Al-Tahrir TV.

During the month of Ramadan in 2012, a number of popular shows broadcast across the region included anti-Semitic elements, including *Firqat Naji Attalah*, a series which aired nightly throughout the Middle East, which depicted Israelis in classic anti-Semitic fashion. A Middle East broadcast network, MBC, promoted the show saying it will “surprise the audience with the sweetest jokes about the ‘cheap Jew.’”

ADL recently learned that a production company in Qatar will reportedly start filming a multi-million dollar television series in March 2013 commemorating the genocide of Jews in Arabia in the 7th century. The series, called “Khaiber,” is based on a script written by Yusri Al-Jindy, an Egyptian writer who has previously depicted Israelis and Jews as bloodthirsty savages in his work. According to Al Jazeera, Al-Jindy said he wrote the script because “the Zionist movement is currently passing through a turning point as a result of the changes in the Arab world.” According to another report in the Qatari newspaper Al-Raya, the series will focus “on the social, economic and religious characteristics of the Jews including politics and conspiracies and how they dominate and control tribes.”

Organizations monitoring major Arab satellite and state-run television networks and television stations affiliated with Hamas, continue to document anti-Jewish statements and characterizations permeating news programs, religious broadcasts and documentaries. And these networks reach around the world. Iran’s Press TV, for example, an English-language satellite news network, founded in 2007, promotes anti-Semitism to a global audience.⁴ Based in Tehran and operated by Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), the network’s signal is broadcast in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and parts of Africa and Latin America via a number of satellite television providers. Not only does anti-Semitism figure prominently in many of the network’s

³ 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.

⁴ See ADL’s report: [Iran’s Press TV: Broadcasting Anti-Semitism to the English Speaking World](#)

broadcasts, but the messages are reaching a broader audience as Press TV articles and videos are re-tweeted and shared on social media sites in addition to being disseminated to a global audience via satellite. A significant amount of Press TV programming provides a platform for American anti-Semites, conspiracy theorists and Holocaust deniers, who help amplify and endorse the Iranian regime's hateful message. Press TV not only misleadingly presents these hatemongers as serious and credible "experts" or "analysts" on international economic and political issues, but also enables their bigoted perspectives to reach a significant global audience. Among those making appearances on Press TV are American anti-Semite and racist David Duke; Imam Abdul Alim Musa, head of the Masjid Al Islam Mosque in Washington, D.C., who is affiliated with the anti-Semitic Sabiqun movement; Mark Glenn, a virulently anti-Semitic conspiracy theorist; and Mark Dankof, a contributor to American Free Press, an anti-Semitic conspiracy-oriented newspaper that promotes a variety of 9/11 conspiracy theories accusing Jews of perpetrating the attacks.

Another way entrenched anti-Jewish attitudes and conspiracy theories are spreading internationally from the Middle East are through the use of tablet and smart phone apps with downloadable podcasts, widely available through iTunes and Google Marketplace. Such podcasts feature broadcasts from Hezbollah's Al-Manar, Iranian television networks, and vehemently anti-Semitic sermons and lectures from Middle Eastern-based Muslim clerics. One example is a downloadable lecture by Abu Bakr al-Jaza'iri, a prominent scholar and Islamic studies professor who lives in Saudi Arabia, who accuses Jews of spreading atheism and corruption in the world. The lecture, titled "The Role of Jews in Defaming the Hijab," blames Jews for setting off a women's liberation movement in Islam and claims that Jews aim to spread the same corruption and immorality among Muslims that they previously spread to Europeans. Al-Jaza'iri says, "They [the Jews] targeted Europe. How did they attack it? They founded the Bolshevik secular atheist sect also known as Marxist Communism...humanity never knew atheism before the Jewish gang plot." He also accuses Jews of causing world wars: "The Second World War was sparked by the Jews... no world war was started without the Jews."

What is the impact of this steady drum beat of anti-Semitic broadcasts, imagery and messages have on individuals? 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.

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. Whether it is espoused by hate groups on the margins or political parties garnering support in elections, governments and civil leaders can mobilize political will to reject anti-Semitism and its messengers and to use human rights and anti-discrimination instruments related to anti-Semitism and intolerance.

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

What All Governments Can Do

- 1. 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, an anti-Semitic party, or an anti-Semitic parliamentarian. Nothing gives a greater sense of security than seeing anti-Semitism publicly rejected. This signals that the government takes seriously the impact of this climate on the community. Even without a legal tool, 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. Enact inclusive hate crimes laws.** The OSCE has developed guidance to establish a common framework for improving responses to hate crimes across different countries and legal contexts. Other tools also encourage governments to partner with communities and empower them to help address hate crime.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Parliaments Should Have Zero-Tolerance for Anti-Semitism and bigotry.** Voters are free to cast votes for anti-Semitic parties, but parliamentarians also have the ability to

reject their anti-Semitism and ensure that parliaments are a platform to showcase a society's highest ideals. Parliaments can be a vehicle for positive proactive action of all types. 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. In December 2012, over 150 members of parliaments from 30 countries wrote a letter to the President, Prime Minister, and the Speaker of the Parliament of Hungary to condemn the Jobbik MP's statement in parliament asking for a list of Jews in government and parliament to be created.

What the US Can Do

1. **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. The State Department's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism should place this on the Secretary of State's agenda with foreign leaders. Congress has a central role to play in promoting this issue within the State Department and in bilateral contacts and outreach to foreign officials.
2. **Sunlight is the Best Disinfectant: U.S. Monitoring.** US reporting on anti-Semitism as a human rights and religious freedom issue is an indispensable tool in spotlighting the problem and for US diplomatic action. The Global Anti-Semitism Awareness Act, introduced by Chairman Smith, requires US embassies to seek out information on anti-Semitism as part of their core human rights and religious freedom monitoring obligations.
3. **Nominate an Effective Special Envoy and Support Robust Work of the Special Envoy's Office.** 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.
As this testimony has set out, it sometimes must be addressed in unique ways and requires the attention of someone experienced to have a particular focus on crafting a strategy to address it.
4. **Equip U.S. Diplomats with Training to Sustain Improvement in U.S. Reporting and Response.** Anti-Semitism is a continuously mutating phenomenon that is not always easy to discern. The Special Envoy 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” should consistently include such training.

5. **Congress and the Administration should have visible contact with Jewish communities.** This hearing is a best practice in this area. 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.
6. **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.
7. **Addressing Anti-Semitism in the Muslim and Arab World** The US should make clear to emerging leaders in Middle Eastern countries in political transition that anti-Semitism and demonization of Israelis and Jews is unacceptable and inappropriate in any democratic societies. Hatred of Jews is deeply rooted in that region and is poised to be part of the landscape for generations if it is not addressed as part of democratic transitions. The instruments of US public diplomacy and President Obama’s emissary to the Organization of the Islamic Conference should seek ways to address the issue of anti-Semitism where it is needed most.
8. **Provide training and assistance to improve the policing and prosecution of anti-Semitism.** Much more can be done to leverage existing international training programs, particularly those geared toward law enforcement such as the Department of Justice OPDAT and ICITAP programs or training delivered through US International Law Enforcement Academies that 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.
9. **Lead by Example: 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. Legislators also have 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: 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 II: EXAMPLES OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS 2012-2013**ARGENTINA**

October 19, 2012 — Concordia, Entre Rios - A discriminatory and anti-Semitic message, which included Nazi references, was painted on the front of a public school.

September 6, 2012 — Cordoba - The singer Miguel Vilanova said during a performance that “I am anti-Semitic, but not anti-Jewish” and “the Zionist plan to buy the Patagonia is more than 150 years old”.

September 6, 2012 — Mendoza - During a basketball game, the father of the player Andres Berman was physically assaulted after he criticized anti-Semitic statements by fans of an opposing team.

AUSTRALIA

February 1, 2012 – Melbourne – “The best Jew is a dead Jew” and a picture of hanged stick figure were spray-painted in a public marketplace bathroom located in the Wantirna suburb of Melbourne.

AUSTRIA

August 30, 2012 – Vienna – A rabbi attending a local soccer was greeted by a fan with chants of “Heil Hitler” and a Nazi salute.

BELGIUM

November 18, 2012 – Antwerp – Demonstrators at an anti-Israel rally chanted “Hamas, Hamas, all Jews to the gas.”

October 9, 2012 – Brussels – A synagogue was vandalized by two unidentified male perpetrators who spray-painted “death to the Jews” and “boom” on the wall of the Beth Hillel synagogue.

BRAZIL

November 20, 2012 – Sao Paulo – Swastika graffiti was found on a wall in a neighborhood where a number of Jewish institutions are located.

CHILE

August 31, 2012 — Santiago - The president of Chile’s Palestine Federation, Mauricio Abu Ghosh, told the radio station Cooperativa that “the Nazis were small fry compared to today’s Zionists, who make up the State of Israel.” He also said, “The Nazis were children next to the actual Zionists as they are incarnated through the State of Israel.”

January 21, 2012 — Viña del Mar — A 23-year-old Jewish man was attacked at a party by three assailants who punched him, kicked him in the face, and screamed “F----- Jew” at him.

CANADA

April 12, 2012 – Val Morin – Several Jewish-owned summer homes were broken into and defaced with swastikas and anti-Semitic messages.

CZECH REPUBLIC

September 26, 2012 – Prague – Vandals knocked over 26 tombstones in a Jewish cemetery south of Prague.

FRANCE

February 5, 2013 – Toulouse - A woman with a history of aggression toward Jews threatened a 16 year-old boy wearing a kippah with a knife. The incident occurred close to the Jewish school, where three children and a rabbi were murdered by Mohammed Merah, an Islamic radical terrorist.

February 4, 2013 - Marseille - A 20-year-old Jewish man wearing a Star of David pendant was mugged and robbed twice outside Marseille's main train station. Two men on a scooter tore the chain off his neck and called him a "dirty Jew." Moments later, another group of young men approached the victim and hurled anti-Semitic insults before stealing an MP3 player and 100 Euros. They also reportedly hit the victim.

January 3, 2013 - Toulouse - Anti-Semitic slogans, including a swastika alongside the words "SS" and "get the f*** out", were spray-painted on a local chapter of the Paris Psychoanalytical Society. The incident occurred less than a year after a terrorist killed a rabbi and three students at a Jewish school in the city.

December 11, 2012 – Istres – A high school teacher, who had been regularly taunted with anti-Semitic epithets by some of her students, was targeted with an acid bomb. A bottle containing hydrochloric acid was rolled into the room at 8:30am at the beginning of a class. A student shouted about a bomb and everyone was able to get out before the explosion. A catalyst of aluminum had been added, causing the bottle to explode and spray the acid. One student was hurt. The police arrested a 19 year-old and are investigating.

December 3, 2012 - Sarcelles - Large swastikas were scrawled on a kosher pizzeria in suburban Paris.

November 29, 2012 - Aix en Provence – A Jewish man heard shouts of "Dirty Jew! Dirty Jew! We'll give you a Shabbat shalom!" outside his ground floor apartment door at around 10:30pm. When he opened the door, three young men of North African descent hit him, kicked him, ripped the mezuzah off his door, spit on him, and urinated on him.

November 17, 2012 - Sarcelles – In this Paris suburb, a young Jewish man left a synagogue and was assaulted by three young men of North African descent, who yelled "Hey dirty Jew! F--- Israel, we're going to kill you!" Two of the assailants punched and kicked him, while the third hit him in the arm with a baseball bat.

October 28, 2012 – Aix-les-Bains – Anti-Semitic fliers referring to Jews as “the main people responsible for the decadence of the White People and the invasion of sub-races” were mailed to town residents.

October 22, 2012 – Paris - A 12 year-old Jewish boy was stand his school bus stop, when two men in their 40s, speaking Arabic, began to insult him and then hit him with their belts. Passersby intervened and the attackers fled.

October 9, 2012 – Avignon – The plaque at the entrance to the Jewish cemetery, with a Magen David and marked "Jewish Cemetery", was smashed.

October 9, 2012 – Paris – A 19 year old was shot in the arm with a pellet gun as he was leaving a synagogue, leaving him with a bruise.

October 5, 2012 – Seine St. Denis – A family was eating dinner in their sukkah when a group of individuals began chanting and using their hands to make horns on their heads. A few minutes later cobblestones and chunks of asphalt rained down through the top of the sukkah. The family reported hearing: "Dirty Jews, we'll get you - Jews we'll have your skin - Get out of here - Go back home," as well as some words in Arabic. One woman was injured when a stone hit her back.

September 19, 2012 – Sarcelles – A firebomb was thrown into a Kosher supermarket by two masked assailants, causing at least one injury.

September 4, 2012 – Montreuil – “F--- the Jews. F--- the school.” was spray-painted in huge letters at the entrance of the Paul-Eluard public high school in the Paris suburb of Montreuil. The high school is located near a Jewish trade school, ORT Daniel Mayer.

August 7, 2012 – Paris – A 17 year-old Jewish girl was severely beaten by an 18 year-old Arab girl at a mall in a Paris suburb. The attacker made anti-Semitic insults during the incident, including “Dirty Jew, I’m going to put you in the ground.” Police at the mall arrested the assailant.

July 20, 2012 – Paris – A synagogue was desecrated for the third time in 10 days, when vandals threw prayer books and shawls on the floor and shattered the building’s windows.

July 5, 2012 – Toulouse – A 17-year-old student of the Ozar Hatorah Jewish school, where four Jews were murdered by Mohammed Merah on March 19, was assaulted on a train going from Toulouse to Lyon. The two young men responsible for the attack were arrested.

June 8, 2012 – Sarcelles – An 18-year-old Jew was physically assaulted and had a phone stolen by assailants who were shouting anti-Semitic insults.

June 2, 2012 – Lyon – Three Jewish youth wearing skullcaps were assaulted while walking to a Jewish school for Shabbat services. A group of more than 10 assailants surrounded the youths

chanting “dirty Jew,” and proceeded to attack them with hammers and bars, hitting two in the head and one in the arm.

March 26, 2012 – Paris – A 12-year-old Jewish boy was beaten outside the Ozar Hatorah Jewish school in Paris by youths reciting anti-Semitic slogans. The boy was hit and punched in the back of his head as he left the school.

March 19, 2012 – Toulouse – Four Jews were shot and killed at the Ozar Hatorah Jewish school by an armed terrorist on a motorcycle, later identified by authorities as Mohammed Merah. Rabbi Jonathan Sandler, 30, and his two children Aryeh, 6, and Gabriel, 3, were killed as they were entering the school premises. Merah then entered the school, continuing to shoot at students and faculty, and eventually set his sights on 8-year-old Miriam Monsonego, the daughter of the school’s principal, whom he chased down and killed. Merah is also believed to be responsible for the killing of three French soldiers the previous week. In a phone call to a French television station, Merah stated that he targeted the Jewish school to avenge the killing of children in Gaza. Reports indicate that Merah traveled to and received training in Pakistan and Afghanistan and identified with the terrorist organization Al Qaeda. He may have also had links to Forsane Alizza, a radical organization that was banned by the French government in January for supporting terrorism. On March 22, following a 32-hour standoff with French police, Merah was killed in his apartment complex.

GERMANY

November 9, 2012 – Greifswald – On the anniversary of Kristallnacht, neo-Nazis vandalized the city’s Holocaust memorial.

September 3, 2012 – Charlottenburg – 13 Jewish children attending a Chabad School were subjected to anti-Semitic taunts including “Are you Jewish?” by a group of several unidentified youths. One of the perpetrators also spat on the ground in front of the students.

August 29, 2012 – Berlin – A rabbi in visible Jewish garb was physically attacked by a group of youths, causing a head wound that required hospitalization. The rabbi was walking with his six-year old daughter in downtown Berlin when the group asked if he was Jew, and then proceeded to assault him. They also threatened to kill the rabbi’s young daughter.

GREECE

October 26, 2012 – Rhodes – Vandals spray-painted the city’s Holocaust monument with swastikas.

HUNGARY

November 26, 2012 – Budapest - In a parliamentary session to discuss the conflict in Gaza, ultranationalist Jobbik party member Marton Gyongyosi suggested that members of the Hungarian Parliament who are Jewish or of Jewish origin be counted and registered, “in order to avoid the national security risk caused by the Jews.”

November 19, 2012 - Nyíregyháza – A Holocaust memorial was vandalized.

October 25, 2012 – Budapest – Supporters of the ultranationalist Jobbik political party burned an Israeli flag in front of the city's main Synagogue.

October 5, 2012 — Budapest — A Jewish community official was physically attacked and insulted outside of a synagogue. Two men were identified by the suspect and detained by local police.

August 15, 2012 – Budapest – A chant of “dirty Jews” (“mocskos zsidók”) was heard on the TV broadcast of a soccer match between the Hungarian and Israeli national teams.

July 22, 2012 – Kaposvar – Vandals toppled 57 tombstones in the city's Jewish cemetery.

June 20, 2012 – Bekescsaba – The entrance to a building currently used as the local synagogue was vandalized with yellow paint.

June 9, 2012 – Nagykanizsa – A large menorah outside the Jewish community's Holocaust memorial was vandalized.

June 3, 2012 – Székesfehérvár – Several graves in the Jewish cemetery were vandalized.

March 25, 2012 – Budapest – The main Holocaust memorial was vandalized with Stars of David and graffiti that said, “This is not your country, dirty Jews” and “You are going to be shot there” next to an arrow pointing to the nearby Danube river. In December 1944 and January 1945, the Nazi-allied Hungarian Arrow Cross shot about 20,000 Jews on the banks of the Danube and threw them into the river. Just days prior to this incident, a statue of Raoul Wallenberg was vandalized with pigs feet.

IRELAND

April 25, 2012 – East Antrim Coast – A 14-year-old boy suffered repeated anti-Semitic attacks from his classmates after it was revealed, during a class on the Holocaust, that his great-great-grandmother was Jewish. The boy was physically assaulted, verbally taunted for being a “Jew boy” and had swastikas etched in his school books.

ITALY

December 10, 2012 - Catania, Sicily - Unknown vandals detached a menorah that was set up in Piazza Università.

November 24, 2012 – Genoa - “Israel Nazi state” was painted on the door of the central synagogue. On a nearby wall, “Free Palestine” was written.

November 18, 2012 - Parma - Red paint was thrown at the front door of the synagogue.

MOROCCO

August 29, 2012 – Safi – The city's Jewish cemetery was vandalized when some tombstones adorned with Hebrew writing were removed and others destroyed.

NEW ZEALAND

October 19, 2012 — Auckland — Vandals spray-painted gravestones in the Jewish section of the Karangahape Road Cemetery with swastikas and the number 88 (a code used by neo-Nazis to mean "Heil Hitler" with H being the eighth letter of the alphabet).

PARAGUAY

January 14, 2013 - Asunción – Graffiti with Nazi symbols were found in a neighborhood.

PERU

August 21, 2012 — Lima - Holocaust denier and neo-Nazi Martín Quispe Mayta, leader of the Andean Peru National Socialism movement, called for the expulsion of Peru's 5,000 Jews. He said that Jews are to blame for his childhood poverty because Jews control the world economy, and claimed he found inspiration in Henry Ford's tome "The International Jew" and in Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

POLAND

November 18, 2012 – Lodz – At least 20 tombstones were toppled over and broken in half in the city's historic Jewish cemetery.

July 3, 2012 – Lodz – Swastikas and other Nazi symbols were painted on the entrance of a synagogue.

June 21, 2012 – Starachowice – Swastikas and symbols of the extremist National Rebirth of Poland party were spray-painted on the entrance of the Jewish cemetery.

April 8, 2012 – Wysokie Mazowieckie – Swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans were spray-painted on tombstones and memorial plaques in the Jewish cemetery.

ROMANIA

February 8, 2013 - Timisoara - Vandals spray-painted "death to Jews" and a swastika on the wall of the city's Jewish cemetery.

RUSSIA

February 18, 2013 - Ulyanovsk - Vandals damaged a menorah lamp near a building belonging to the local Jewish community.

July 14, 2012 – Rybinsk – A yellow Star of David, a swastika, and "Death to Jews!" were painted on the front door of the Jewish community center.

July 6, 2012 – Irkutsk – A swastika was painted on the city's synagogue.

July 5, 2012 – St. Petersburg – Swastikas and other anti-Semitic graffiti were painted a building that houses the Jewish Agency for Israel office. The words "All of you – to Buchenwald" were found on the side of a neighboring building.

SPAIN

November 18, 2012 – Barcelona – Vandals spray-painted a red swastika and other graffiti on the wall of a synagogue. The graffiti read: "Stop killing Gazas children, Israel kills, Zionist genocide assassins."

July 22, 2012 – Barcelona – The Star of David and "Juden" were painted on the façade of two banks.

SWEDEN

November 30, 2012 – Malmo – Two Jewish women had their home burgled and suffered sustained anti-Semitic abuse. A menorah, mezuzah and prayer book were stolen from their apartment, and their front door and balcony were painted with swastikas. The women told police they regularly encounter anti-Semitism in the city, being frequently called "Jewish whores" and "Jewish pigs".

September 28, 2012 – Malmo – An explosive device was detonated at a Jewish communal building in the early morning hours. No one was injured, but damage was caused to the building.

UKRAINE

November 29, 2012 – Odessa – A large cross was erected on a major square with portraits of the Romanov czarist family. Attached was a placard saying that the royal family was "brutally tortured and ritually murdered by Jewish savages." After being alerted, municipal authorities removed the placard.

UNITED KINGDOM

July 4, 2012 – London – A Jewish male walking near a Stamford Hill Yeshiva was severely beaten by four assailants and taunted with anti-Semitic epithets.

VENEZUELA

November 28, 2012 – Merida – Anti-Semitic imagery, including swastikas, was found painted throughout the city.