Statement by the Anti-Defamation League

to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Hearing:

After Paris and Copenhagen: Responding to the Rising Tide of Anti-Semitism

March 24, 2015

We commend Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Bass, and the Members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations for holding today's hearing on global anti-Semitism.

Today's hearing is entitled "After Paris and Copenhagen: Responding to the Rising Tide of Anti-Semitism." We must remember, however, that before Paris and Copenhagen, there were the terror attacks by Islamic extremists in May 2014 at the Jewish Museum of Brussels and at the Jewish school in Toulouse in March 2012.

The alarms have been ringing loudly for years. Terror attacks against Jewish targets grab the headlines, but insecurity in Jewish communities has been at high levels for years.

A 2013 survey of European Jewish communities by the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency revealed tremendous insecurity. Almost half of the respondents worried about being insulted or harassed in public for being Jewish, and a third worried about becoming the victim of a physical assault because they were Jewish. Three quarters responded that anti-Semitism had increased over the past five years. And that was before Paris, Copenhagen, and Brussels.

Several factors affect the confidence level of Jews to live openly and freely as Jews, and those factors differ in emphasis in different communities. The Jewish communities in France and Hungary are both under significant threat, for instance, but the threats themselves differ significantly. These differ from, for example, South Africa or Argentina.

The main factors relating to anti-Semitism are: (1) the degree of anti-Semitic attitudes held by the general population; (2) the number and nature of anti-Semitic incidents; (3) anti-Semitism in politics and media; and (4) the reaction of governments and civil society to those incidents.

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. Appended to this statement is a brief description of anti-Semitism and the 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.

Attitudes

In May 2014, the Anti-Defamation League ("ADL") released an unprecedented worldwide survey of anti-Semitic attitudes (global100.adl.org). *The ADL Global 100: An Index of Anti-Semitism* surveyed 53,100 adults in 102 countries and territories in an effort to establish, for the first time, a comprehensive data-based research survey of the level and intensity of anti-Jewish sentiment across the world.

The survey found that anti-Semitic attitudes are persistent and pervasive around the world. More than one in four adults, 26% of those surveyed, are deeply infected with anti-Semitic attitudes. This figure represents an estimated 1.09 billion people around the world.

The overall ADL Global 100 Index score represents the percentage of respondents who answered "probably true" to six or more of 11 negative stereotypes about Jews.

The highest concentration of respondents holding anti-Semitic attitudes was found in Middle East and North African countries ("MENA"), where nearly three-quarters of respondents, 74 % of those polled, agreed with a majority of the anti-Semitic stereotypes that comprise the 11-question index. Non-MENA countries have an average index score of 23%.

Outside MENA, the index scores by region were as follows:

- Eastern Europe: 34%
- Western Europe: 24%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 23%
- Asia: 22%
- The Americas: 19%
- Oceania: 14%

The 18 countries/entities surveyed in MENA demonstrated a high level of anti-Semitic sentiment, and an overwhelming acceptance of anti-Semitic conspiracy theories. The West Bank and Gaza Strip (98%) and Iraq (92%) had the highest index scores. Iran, interestingly, had the lowest in the region at 56%. Of the 102 countries/entities we surveyed, the 16 with the highest Index scores are all from MENA. Also troubling is that only 38% in MENA have heard about the Holocaust, compared to 94% in Western Europe and 24% in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of those who have heard about the Holocaust, in MENA, only 8% believe it has been accurately described by history, making it the lowest scoring region.

Another interesting anomaly in MENA concerns education. In much of the world, the more educated a person is, the less likely they are to harbor anti-Semitic views. In MENA, the more educated people are, the more likely they are to hold anti-Semitic views.

It is important to note that regional tends to be a stronger factor than religion in determining anti-Semitic attitudes. For example, the average Index score for MENA is 74%. Muslims overall

have the highest average Index score, 49%, of all religions tested, but they vary significantly among regions: 75% in MENA, 37% in Asia, and 29% in Western Europe. Christians in MENA have higher average Index scores than those in other regions of the world: 64% in MENA, compared to 35% in Eastern Europe and 25% in Western Europe.

Among the lowest scores of those surveyed are Laos (0.2%) and the Philippines (3%). Interestingly, levels of anti-Semitic attitudes are particularly low in English-speaking countries, with only 13% of people living in English-speaking countries harboring anti-Semitic attitudes, half the worldwide average.

Several European Union ("EU") states were among the lowest scorers in the world. Sweden (4%), the Netherlands (5%), and the United Kingdom (8%) all scored better than the United States (9%), and Denmark tied.

Other EU states had disappointing scores: France (37%), Hungary (41%), Bulgaria (44%), Poland (45%), and Greece with an astounding 69%, making it the worst-scoring country in the world outside the Middle East and North Africa.

In Latin America, Spanish speaking countries had an average index score of 31%, compared to 19% of all the Americas. Of all countries in the Americas, Panama had the highest score, 52%, and ranked 24th in the entire survey. Brazil had the lowest score in Latin America, 16%, and Argentina and Mexico tied at 24%.

Incidents

There is a massive data deficit on anti-Semitic incidents, because the majority of countries do not monitor, document, and publicize anti-Semitic hate crimes as a separate category in police records.

Only nine of the 28 EU member states published data on anti-Semitic crimes: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Compounding the problem is massive under-reporting of incidents by the victims themselves. The EU survey showed 76% of victims of anti-Semitic harassment did not report the incident to police or to a Jewish organization. Even more startling, 64% of victims of physical violence did not go to the police or to a Jewish organization.

The data we do have from France and the United Kingdom ("UK") indicate severe problems with anti-Semitic violence, especially compared to the United States.

While vandalism and harassment discourage communities, physical violence is of utmost concern. Comparing the numbers of violent anti-Semitic incidents for 2008-2014 in the UK, France and the United States ("U.S.") demonstrates how different the experience of American Jews is from the experiences of British and French Jews.

In France, per 100,000 Jews, there were 15 assaults per year over that seven year period. In the UK, there were 31 assaults per 100,000 Jews per year. In the US, ADL's annual Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents reported an annual average of just 0.4 assaults per 100,000 Jews.

In other words French Jews are almost 40 times more at risk of being assaulted than American Jews. British Jews are almost 80 times more at risk.

By contrast, there are communities with over 20,000 Jews – Italy, Spain, Hungary and Sweden – where very few anti-Semitic physical assaults are reported.

Numbers, of course, don't tell the whole story. The nature of the violence also matters.

In France, anti-Semitic murders have deeply affected the community. Four out of the five recent anti-Semitic murders in Europe were committed by French citizens: the kidnapping and murder of Ilan Halimi in Paris in 2006; the rabbi and three children killed at the Jewish school in Toulouse in 2012; the attack on the Brussels Jewish museum in May 2014; and the murders at the kosher supermarket in Paris in January 2015.

The problems in France should be seen through the lens of terrorism. A small number of anti-Semites are using violence against Jews and causing widespread insecurity.

In the 2013 EU survey, 60% of French Jews said they expected to be the victim of an anti-Semitic physical assault over the next 12 months. Half said they usually or always avoided wearing a *kippah* or other outward sign of being Jewish. When asked if they had considered emigrating in the last five years, 46% answered positively.

In the UK, the Jewish community has not been hit with similar acts of terrorism. The EU survey showed much higher levels of confidence, despite suffering double the number of anti-Semitic assaults on a per capita basis over the past seven years. British Jews do not hide their Jewishness. Forty-one % said they never avoid wearing identifying symbols, and 37 % said they do so only occasionally. Just 18 % of British Jews had considered emigrating over the previous five years, which tied for the lowest in the EU. While 19 % reported being the victim of an anti-Semitic incident during the prior 12 months – almost the same as in France, only 17 % feared being the victim of a physical assault over the next 12 months, compared to 60 % of French Jews.

In Latin America, there are countries where anti-Semitic incidents are rare (Colombia, Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador), countries where incidents occur but infrequently (Mexico, Chile), and, unfortunately, two countries where anti-Semitism has become part of everyday life: Venezuela and Argentina.

During Israel's military offense in the summer of 2014, there was a surge of anti-Semitic incidents throughout the region. In El Salvador, an anti-Israel protest crossed the line into anti-Semitism when Israeli flags were seen with swastikas. In Bolivia, an anti-Israel demonstration took place where Israeli flags were burned, and protesters were overheard saying "enough with the Zionist State of Israel. For your political interests, they kill thousands of innocent people…"

Anti-Semitic graffiti can be seen frequently in Venezuela. In January 2015, graffiti was found on a Caracas synagogue, and included a swastika and the number six million with a question mark. On July 29, 2014, graffiti was spray-painted on the Metro del Parque del Este subway station in Caracas, saying, "Do the country good, kill a Jew." Swastikas have also appeared in different parts of Caracas.

In Argentina, anti-Semitic incidents have been reported throughout the country, from Santiago del Estero in Northern Argentina to the Patagonia. In March 2015, graffiti reading "F*** Jews" was written on the Argentine Zionist Union of Rosario (USAR), a Jewish community and sports center. A Jewish cemetery was desecrated close to the same time. Following the tragic and mysterious death of AMIA Chief Prosecutor Alberto Nisman, fliers reading "a good Jew is a dead Jew. A good Jew is Nisman," were seen in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of Villa Crespo, a neighborhood where many Jews live. In Lago Puelo, in the Argentinian Patagonia, Israeli tourists were attacked with weapons and rocks and were told: "leave f***ing Jews" and "they come to steal the Patagonia from us."

In South Africa, we have seen anti-Israel sentiment spill over into expressions of anti-Semitism. During last summer's conflict between Israel and Hamas, South African Jewish organizations and community members received threats of violence through social media and over the phone relating to Israel's actions in Gaza. In October 2014, a pig's head was placed in the kosher section of a supermarket by Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) activists, who explained their intention was to prevent "people who will not eat pork to pretend they are eating clean meat, when it is sold by hands dripping with the blood of Palestinian children." In February 2015, the Student Representative Council at the Durban University of Technology issued a statement demanding that Jewish students, especially those who support Israel, be expelled from the University.

In Australia in 2014, there was a 35% increase in the number of anti-Semitic incidents compared to 2013. Many of the incidents related to Israel's conflict with Hamas. In August, six underage males boarded a Sydney bus transporting a group of Jewish students, aged five to twelve years old, shouting "Heil Hitler" and "Kill the Jews," while threatening the young students with violence. And in Perth, a visibly Orthodox rabbi and his assistant were assaulted by a group of youths who pounded on their car while yelling "f*** off" and calling them "killers."

While the Middle East and North Africa have the highest percentages of individuals harboring anti-Semitic attitudes, the number of recorded incidents is relatively low, with only a few reported in Morocco and Tunisia. This is due in part to the relatively small or non-existent Jewish communities in many of those countries.

Government response

Responses to anti-Semitism by politicians and law enforcement can be assessed with objective criteria. Officials make statements, or they don't. Hate crimes are prosecuted, or they're not. Education programs are in place, or they are not.

In the UK, successive governments have recognized the severe problems of anti-Semitism and are taking action to combat it. The British parliament conducted a serious inquiry into anti-Semitism in Britain several years ago and made 35 proposals, which successive governments have been implementing. Prime Minister David Cameron and other cabinet secretaries make strong and clear public comments about anti-Semitism. On both counts – government actions and statements – the British Jewish community appears satisfied.

In France, new measures to tackle anti-Semitism are being developed and will address law enforcement, education, hate on the Internet, radicalization in prisons, and other key topics.

Effective policies alone, though, are insufficient. The government must restore a sense of confidence for the community.

Prime Minister Manuel Valls took an important step in that direction with his landmark speech to the National Assembly on January 13, 2015, in which he lamented that French politicians and French society had not mustered the outrage that the rise in anti-Semitic acts deserved in response. Unfortunately, we have not seen such statements and actions across the EU.

In Germany, Chancellor Angela Merkel and other government leaders have certainly spoken out clearly and forcefully against anti-Semitism. However, German nongovernmental organizations combatting anti-Semitism have been dissatisfied with policy implementation and inadequate government funding of programs.

In Belgium, the Jewish community once again called on the government to implement adequate security, legislative, and legal measures after the Copenhagen synagogue attack – eight months after the Brussels Jewish museum attack.

In Hungary, Poland, Romania and Spain, very few complaints about anti-Semitic incidents result in legal action.

In December 2008, Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez signed a Joint Declaration to condemn anti-Semitism and other forms of racism with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of Brazil and President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner of Argentina, but this political statement did not translate into action on the ground in Venezuela.

In Argentina, however, the National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI), a government institution within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, has taken swift and effective action when complaints of anti-Semitism have been received.

On April 4, 2014, the head of the Government of Mexico City, Miguel Ángel Mancera, signed an initiative to combat anti-Semitism in Mexico City, including designating anti-Semitism as a form of discrimination.

On January 27, 2013, Foreign Minister of Uruguay Luis Almagro made a speech on national television about the importance of Holocaust Remembrance Day. He spoke about how the Holocaust was a tragedy for everyone, not just for the Jews, that the Holocaust happened because decisions were made that stimulated hate. He also stated that any discriminatory act against Jews is a discriminatory act against everyone.

In South Africa, President Jacob Zuma met in September with Jewish communal members, and emphasized his government's commitment to combatting anti-Semitism.

In Australia, Prime Minister Tony Abbott condemned anti-Semitic incidents from the summer, and praised local authorities for swiftly dealing with them.

Public discourse

Where anti-Semitism occurs in politics and media, public discourse is poisoned and the effects on the Jewish community are predictable.

Hungary is one of just two EU countries with a genuine neo-Nazi party in parliament, the Jobbik party, which received 21% of the vote in the last election. While violent anti-Semitic incidents are rare, in the EU survey, more Hungarians reported being the targets of insults or harassment than in any of the other surveyed countries. At 48%, Hungary also had the highest number of respondents, who have considered emigrating.

Greece is home to the other neo-Nazi parliamentary party in the E.U. Golden Dawn came in third place in the January 2015 election with more than 6% of the vote.

In Spain, as in Hungary and Greece, there are few incidents, but public discourse is troubling. In one example from this past summer, Antonio Gala, a leading columnist for *El Mundo*, a major Spanish daily newspaper, wrote that Israel's military operation in Gaza showed why Jews "have been so frequently expelled."

In Venezuela, public discourse is particularly troubling, since state-run media often disseminates anti-Semitism, and local politicians have even engaged with extremist and terrorist groups. During an interview that took place on November 14, 2014, on Al-Manar TV, the Hezbollah terrorist group's TV channel, Venezuelan Member of Parliament Adel El Zabayar claimed that the main financers behind Hitler were Zionists and the Bush family, and that the Nazis were allies of the Zionists.

In Turkey, we have witnessed an increasingly hostile anti-Jewish atmosphere, often through public expressions of anti-Semitism. Shockingly, some senior Turkish government officials, including President Recep Erdogan, have expressed extreme and conspiratorial views about Israel and Jews, which has contributed to a hostile environment towards Turkey's Jewish community.

The Turkish media has promoted anti-Semitism, including articles in the pro-government daily *Yeni Akit* calling on the Turkish Jewish community to apologize for Israel's actions in Gaza, and suggesting that Jews be taxed in order to pay for the rebuilding of Gaza.
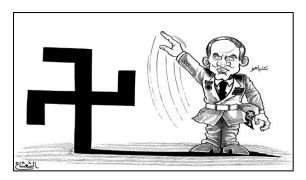
Anti-Semitic public discourse is widespread throughout MENA, often in editorial cartoons and op-eds of Arab and Muslim media outlets. On almost a daily basis, newspapers and websites feature anti-Semitic caricatures with demonic depictions of Jews that include big noses, black coats and hats. Many of the cartoons and op-eds promote age-old global Jewish conspiracy theories, including control of international governments, obsession with money, blood libel, the use of animal imagery (e.g. snakes, sharks, and crocodiles) and Nazi analogies to portray Israel and Jews as sinister predators. A number of these newspapers and websites are official or semi-official government media outlets.

As-Sabil (Jordan), November 25, 2014
Written in Arabic: "Jerusalem." The soldiers are firing from behind a Torah scroll.

Ar-Raya (Qatar), December 23, 2014

Al-Jazira (Saudi Arabia), September 17, 2014
Written in Arabic: "Netanyahu."

Anti-Semitism on the Internet

Anti-Semitism on the Internet deserves special attention and requires a tailored response. Online hate speech is global by nature. A call to kill Jews can be uploaded in the Middle East and watched around the world at any time.

Proponents of hate inject anti-Semitic content, inferences and narratives into every platform from @killjews on Twitter, *Jewish Ritual Murder* page on Facebook, *Jews Did 9/11* on YouTube and

anti-Semitic memes to Stormfront.org, a multilingual racist website which has existed since the dawn of the Internet.

Encountering hate online is not difficult. The challenge that has emerged is effectively bringing hateful content to the attention of companies, who are the party best equipped to make a difference.

The ADL Cyber-Safety Action Guide, available at www.adl.org/cybersafetyguide, features tabs where visitors may access information on submitting complaints and reporting hate speech to the major online companies, including Facebook, YouTube and Twitter. The ADL resource provides quick links to each company's cyber-bullying and harassment policies and terms of service, as well as links directly to online complaint forms.

For each Internet company, the ADL resource identifies:

- The company's general hate speech policy, if one exists;
- Information on the company's cyber-bullying and harassment policy;
- Links to pages and/or an e-mail address where users may lodge a formal complaint.

Because of the enormous volume of uploaded content, companies typically rely on users to bring offensive speech to their attention. This tool enables internet users to better use their voices. Companies such as Amazon, AT&T, Comcast, eBay, Facebook, Google, Instagram, LinkedIn, MySpace, Pinterest, Tumblr., Twitter, Vimeo, and YouTube are represented and many have spoken in support of this effort.

To address the growing problem of online hate in Latin America, the Anti-Defamation League released the *Cyber Safety Action Guide* and *Best Practices for Responding to Cyberhate* in Spanish. These ADL tools allow Spanish-speakers to access information on submitting complaints and reporting hate speech to the major internet companies, and provide useful and important guideposts for combatting cyberhate.

Responses

The United States government has consistently supported efforts to address this surge in global anti-Semitism through diplomatic efforts, including engagement in international organizations like the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Recently, at the urging at the urging of the United States and 36 other countries, including all European Union States, the United Nations General Assembly convened the first-ever meeting on anti-Semitism on January 22, 2015, to consider ways to confront the long-standing and growing problem of anti-Semitism worldwide. In November 2014, at the Tenth Anniversary of the OSCE Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism, Samantha Power, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, noted, `Rising anti-Semitism is rarely the lone or the last manifestation of intolerance in society…. When the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Jews are repressed, the rights and freedoms of other minorities and other sectors are often not far behind." The OSCE's December 2014 Basel Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism condemned "manifestations of anti-Semitism, intolerance and discrimination against Jews", and protected the commitment to

"declare unambiguously that international developments or political issues, including those with regard to the situation in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism."

So where does all of this leave Jewish communities, and what needs to happen next?

We know the Jewish communities of Western Europe are concerned about physical attacks, largely by Islamic extremists. Indeed, at the core of the radical Islamic movement is a vicious anti-Semitic ideology. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi has urged Muslims to rise up and take revenge against the heretics of the world "all being led by America and Russia and being mobilized by the Jews." One of the Paris terrorists exemplified this, being quoted as saying that he hates Jews and wants to burn synagogues. While it's vital to publicly recognize that Islam and Muslims are not the enemy, the failure by public officials and others to label Muslim extremists as proponents of a radical Islamic ideology will seriously hinder efforts to combat and counteract their terrorist activities.

We know that in Central and Eastern Europe, extremist political parties and media and public discourse in general make Jews nervous.

There, the questions raised are not only about safety, but society. We need public officials, governments and civil society to recognize and reject any all manifestations of anti-Semitism. And we need the U.S. and other countries to raise their moral voice when local actors fail.

In Latin America, Jewish communities strive to coexist peacefully with their fellow citizens of Palestinian heritage, and with Catholics and indigenous communities. However, some Jewish communities have felt offended and alienated by their governments and certain government officials.

We know that where problems are ignored, even if synagogues are not burning, we see despair. And so we need governments to address the critical issues of security, counter-radicalization, and education.

Security should be understood in the broadest sense, including intelligence, adequate resources for police, as well as physical security for the Jewish community.

Counter-radicalization includes developing policies to prevent and counter radicalization: online, in prisons, and encouraging communities to report suspected radicalized individuals to authorities. In the larger sense, counter-radicalization also includes policies to minimize social exclusion. Not because poverty leads to terror – it doesn't – but to shrink the pool of vulnerable targets for terrorist recruiters.

In the long term, educating against hate will also shrink the pool of potential recruits to terrorism and will also reduce anti-Semitic attitudes in the entire population, making Jewish communities more comfortable.

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 Congress and governments around the world to institutionalize a systemic, comprehensive strategy.

What the United States 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. Support initiatives in Congress like **House Resolution 130** and **Senate Resolution 87**, which express the sense of Congress regarding the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe and to encourage greater cooperation with European governments, the EU, and the OSCE in preventing and responding to anti-Semitism. Even without a legislative 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. **Prioritize combating anti-Semitism on bilateral agendas.** The U.S. 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 emphasis both within the State Department and in your own bilateral contacts and outreach to foreign officials.

3. **Sunlight is the Best Disinfectant: U.S. Monitoring.** U.S. reporting on anti-Semitism as a human rights and religious freedom issue is an indispensable tool in spotlighting the problem and a tool for U.S. diplomacy. The Global Anti-Semitism Awareness Act, first introduced by Chairman Smith, requires U.S. embassies to seek out information on anti-Semitism as part of their core human rights and religious freedom monitoring obligations.

4. **Continued support for a strong Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism and Support Robust Work of the Special Envoy's Office**. This will ensure that the U.S. maintains a specialized focus on anti-Semitism and a dedicated effort to mobilize the arsenal of U.S. diplomatic tools to respond. 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.

5. **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.

6. **Congress and the Administration should have visible contact with Jewish communities**. This hearing is a best practice in this area. While many U.S. embassies have deep and longstanding relationships with Jewish community activists, there are many communities which have never had contact with their local U.S. mission. Outreach to Jewish communities is one way to facilitate data collection and connect Jewish communities with U.S. resources and efforts.

7. **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 U.S.-funded exchange and public diplomacy programs should reflect the growing U.S. and international recognition of anti-Semitism and of the problem of hate crime broadly. U.S. 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. U.S. assistance programs could focus on public education campaigns to promote tolerance.

8. **Addressing Anti-Semitism in the Muslim and Arab World.** The U.S. 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 U.S. 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.

9. **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 U.S. 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.

10. **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. 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.

What World Leaders Can Do:

1. **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.

2. **Integrate measures to combat anti-Semitism into relevant national strategies and action plans.** This can be done by including measures to protect human rights, religious tolerance, and equality, and to ensure hate crime and violence prevention.

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. **Convene regular consultations with civil society, including Jewish community organizations and non-Jewish civil and human rights organizations.** This demonstrates visible and tangible support by listening to concerns of communities and soliciting recommendations on improving security and supporting victims. Routine consultation with civil society has practical benefits for government officials. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can help reduce the risk of escalation and misinformation around events like anti-Semitic or hate incidents. NGOs also help to manage expectations in communities around new policies, the timing of expected government action and its likely impact.

5. **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.

6. **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.

7. **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.

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 2014-2015

Argentina

- March 10, 2015 – Rosario – Anti-Semitic graffiti reading "f*** Jews" was written on the Jewish community center, while the local Jewish cemetery was vandalized.
- February 2, 2015 – Buenos Aires – Posters reading "A good Jew is a dead Jew. A good Jew is Nisman" were found in the Villa Crespo neighborhood. Nisman is a reference to Alberto Nisman, the Argentine prosecutor overseeing the AMIA bombing case who was found dead in his home on January 19th.
- January 20, 2015 – Lago Puelo - Israeli tourists were physically attacked and insulted with anti-Semitic epithets. December 17, 2014 - Buenos Aires - Swastikas were found etched in the doors of the Avodá Jewish community center.
- December 7, 2014 - Santiago del Estero - A Jewish cemetery was desecrated. Tombstones were destroyed, monuments were uprooted and photos were displaced.
- November 11, 2014 - Buenos Aires – "Do good to the country, kill a Jew" was found spray painted in the Once neighborhood, an area that has a large population of Orthodox Jews.
- November 11, 2014 - Córdoba, Argentina – A swastika was painted on the front door of the rabbi's home.
- July 15, 2014 - Mendoza - Anti-Semitic graffiti, including swastikas, were painted on the front of the Israelite Cultural Center building.
- June 27, 2014 - Basavilbaso - Swastikas were spray painted on the Tefila L'Moises Central Synagogue.

Australia

- January 31, 2015 - Vienna - Two Jewish men were assaulted by four individuals who were shouting anti-Semitic slogans including the phrase "s***ty Jews."
- August 25, 2014 - Sydney - Anti-Semitic flyers were placed in mailboxes of homes in two Jewish neighborhoods. The flyers read: "Wake up Australia, Jews have been kicked out of countries 109 times through history. … Could it be that having them in a European country is harmful to the host?" They also included an invitation to join Squadron 88, a local white supremacist group.
- August 6, 2014 - Sydney - Six underage males boarded a bus transporting a group of Jewish students aged five to twelve years old, shouting "Heil Hitler" and "Kill the Jews" while threatening the young students with violence.
- August 4, 2014 - Perth - A visibly Orthodox rabbi and his assistant were assaulted by a group of youths who pounded on their car while yelling "f*** off" and calling them "killers."
- August 1, 2014 - Perth - The phrase "Zionist scum" was spray painted on the outside wall of a local Jewish school.

Belgium

- November 15, 2014 - Antwerp - A rabbi was stabbed in the throat by an unknown assailant while walking to synagogue.
- September 16, 2014 - Anderlecht - A synagogue was the target of an arson attack.
- September 14, 2014 - Brussels - Rocks and bottles were thrown at the Jewish Martyrs' memorial.
- September 10, 2014 - A man on a tram shouted that Muslims were being killed in Iraq and "Belgium does nothing, it's ruled by Jews, who should be killed."
- August 11, 2014 - Ghent - A banner reading "Send Netanyahu and his Zionist army back to Dachau for killing over 1,800 Palestinians" was hung from a balcony.
- July 30, 2014 - Antwerp - A Belgian doctor refused to treat a Jewish woman, telling her son "send her to Gaza for a few hours, then she'll get rid of the pain."
- July 23, 2014 - Liege - A cafe posted signs in Turkish and French on their window which read: "Dogs are allowed in this establishment but Jews are not under any circumstances." The French text replaces "Jews" with "Zionists." The police removed the sign.
- May 24, 2014 - Brussels – A gunman opened fire inside the Jewish Museum, killing Israeli tourists Emmanuel and Mira Riva and two others. On May 30, Mehdi Nemmouche, a French national who had previously fought in Syria for ISIS, was arrested at a train station in Marseille, France and is suspected of having carried out the attack. He was extradited in Belgium in July where he is awaiting trial.

Brazil

- February 4, 2015 – Brasilia – Anti-Semitic posters calling Jews murderers, thugs, criminals, terrorists etc. were hung in the capital city.
- May 8, 2014 - Santa Catarina - Graffiti reading "death to the Jews, they are human waste," "I want all Jews to be burned" and "They are closing the Federal University of Santa Catarina and will transform it into a concentration camp" was found in a bathroom on the campus of the Federal University of Santa Catarina.
- January 14, 2014 - São Paulo, Brazil – A swastika was found spray painted on the external wall of the Jewish Cultural Center.

Bulgaria

- June 4, 2014 - Sofia - The slogan "death to Jews" and a swastika were painted on the fence of the Sofia Central Synagogue.

Canada

- February 22, 2015 - Montreal - A number of cars were spray-painted with swastikas.
- July 23, 2014 - Thornhill - "F*** Israel" and a swastika was spray painted on a bus shelter in a Jewish neighborhood.
- May 26, 2014 - Vancouver Island - The phrase "no Jews," swastikas and the "n" word was spray painted on buildings and playgrounds in the areas of Victoria and Saanich.
- April 26, 2014 - Calgary - Swastikas and other graffiti were scrawled on a synagogue and five local schools.

Denmark

- February 14, 2015 - Copenhagen - A gunman opened fire at the Great Synagogue, killing Dan Uzan, 37, a member of the Copenhagen Jewish community who was guarding a celebration at a Jewish community building near the synagogue, and wounding two police officers. Earlier in the day, the same gunman shot up a cafe hosting a free speech forum, killing filmmaker Finn Nørgaard and wounding others. The gunman, later identified as Omar El-Hussein, was killed by police.
- August 21, 2014 - Copenhagen - A Jewish school was had its windows broken, as was spray painted with slogans reading "no peace in Gaza" and "no peace to you Zionist pigs."

France

- March 10, 2015 – Marseille – Two 16 year-old Jewish boys, wearing visibly Jewish garb, were punched by two young men while walking home from a synagogue. The attackers reportedly said, "Dirty Jews, we're going to exterminate you all, f*** you all."
- February 12, 2015 - Sarre-Union - Five teenagers overturned 250 graves in a Jewish cemetery while making Nazi salutes, spiting on the Jewish symbols and shouting slogans including "dirty Jews" and "Heil Hitler."
- February 10, 2015 - Paris - The word "Jew" was painted on 26 cars in the 16th arrondissement, a neighborhood with a sizable Jewish population. The police arrested a suspect.
- January 20, 2015 - Paris - A 13 year-old boy wearing a visibly Jewish garb was tear-gassed on the street by three girls.
- January 14, 2015 - Marseille - An unidentified man smashed a window at a Jewish library, and shouted "We'll get all of you Jews," before mounting a scooter that was being driven by someone else.
- January 9, 2015 - Paris - Four Jewish men were killed by terrorist Amedy Coulibaly after Coulibaly stormed a Kosher supermarket and took shoppers hostage. French police eventually killed Coulibaly, and rescued the remaining hostages. Coulibaly was an accomplice of brothers Said and Cherif Kouachi who carried out the terrorist attack at the Charlie Hebdo newspaper, killing 12 people. The Kouachi brothers were also killed by French police.
- December 22, 2014 - Paris - A bullet fired from an air gun pierced a window of the David Ben Ichay synagogue. No one was injured.
- December 1, 2014 - Paris - Three armed individuals robbed a Jewish couple - a 19 year old woman and her 21 year old partner- at gunpoint, and raped the woman. The assailants reportedly told the couple they shouldn't try to pretend they didn't have money because they knew they were Jewish.
- November 6, 2014 - Paris - A visibly Jewish male was beaten by a group of approximately 15 teens outside of a school.
- August 12, 2014 - Marseilles -A visibly Jewish male was in his car and wanted to park in his building's garage, but another car was blocking the entrance. He honked and a young man came out of the building and said, "Dirty Jew, you're not in Gaza here. I'm going to

kill you and your family." The victim tried to flee into the building, but was followed by the young man and several members of his family who hit him in the face and head.

- August 1, 2014 - Nice -Two men insulted two Jews near a local synagogue on Friday night, then came back at 3:30am Saturday with iron bars and broke a glass door and a surveillance camera. Police were close by and arrested them on the spot.
- July 26, 2014 - Toulouse - Following an anti-Israel demonstration, a protestor threw two Molotov cocktails at the security kiosk of the Jewish Community Center. The cocktails exploded but missed their target, and the attacker was quickly arrested.
- July 24, 2014 - Bobigny - A Jewish male was attacked by a group of people after his address was published on a Facebook page. He sustained light injuries.
- July 23, 2014 - Paris -Police arrested 16 people, mostly minors, for yelling "Death to Jews!" at a patrons of a restaurant on rue de Rosier, one of the more famous streets in the old Jewish Quarter of Paris.
- July 22, 2014 - Gap - During an anti-Israel demonstration yesterday in Gap (southeastern France) with 300 participants, ten hooded individuals broke a window where a Star of David was visible. They threatened to kill the woman inside, but didn't enter and fled before the police arrived.
- July 20, 2014 - Sarcelles - The Naouri kosher supermarket was set ablaze when a Molotov cocktail was thrown inside the store during an illegal anti-Israel demonstration.
- July 18, 2014 - Lyon - A young Jewish male was hit in the head as his attacker yelled, "I want to kill all the Jews." The attacker was arrested on the spot by police.
- July 18, 2014 - Lyon - A banner with "Israel Assassin" was hung on the gate of a synagogue.
- July 13, 2014 - Paris - During a large anti-Israel demonstration two synagogues were attacked. Dozens of demonstrators broke off and tried to attack the Synagogue de la Roquette, while other demonstrators tried to enter the synagogue at Rue des Tournelles. Anti-Semitic slogans were reported in both incidents and chants of "Death to the Jews!" were heard during the demonstration.
- July 7, 2014 - Paris - A 17-year-old Jewish girl was attacked and pepper sprayed in her face while the assailant made anti-Semitic remarks.
- June 14, 2014 - Paris - Two men pointed what appeared to be firearms at police officers stationed outside a synagogue.
- June 14, 2014 - Garges les Gonesses - A knife and other objects were hurled into the interior yard of a synagogue.
- June 7, 2014 - Sarcelles - Two visibly Jewish teenagers were sprayed with tear gas.
- May 30, 2014 - Paris - A Jewish man was attacked by three assailants who said to him: "We know it was you who called the cops yesterday. You Jews are all the same." They then proceeded to physically assualt the individual, shouting "You're a dirty Jew. We know where you live, we know your wife, your kids, your car." The man sustained a broken elbow during the incident.
- May 24, 2014 - Paris - Two Jewish brothers, aged 19 and 22, who were on their way to a local synagogue, were beaten with brass knuckles by two assailants. One victim was hospitalized with a severe eye injury.
- May 13, 2014 - Paris - A Jewish woman and her baby were assaulted while waiting for a bus. An unidentified woman shook the baby's stroller and shouted at the mother: "Dirty

Jewess, enough with your children already, you Jews have too many children, screw you!"

- March 10, 2014 - Paris - A visibly identifiable Jewish male was attacked by two men with a stun gun near a local synagogue. He was not seriously hurt, but did require hospitalization.
- March 2, 2014 – Paris – An orthodox Jewish man was assaulted and beaten on a Metro train. The four assailants, who were described as of Arab descent, reportedly shouted "Jews" before the attack.

Germany

- January 1, 2015 - Berlin - An Israeli citizen who was beaten by a group of young men after he asked them to stop singing anti-Semitic songs on the subway. The victim, 26-year-old ShahakShapira, who lives in Berlin, asked the seven men to stop chanting anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli songs and slurs, he recorded them on his cell phone. When he got off at the next subway stop, the men, who Shapira said were speaking both German and Arabic, followed him and demanded he delete his video. When he refused, some of the men spat on him and beat and kicked him, injuring his head.
- July 29, 2014 - Wuppertal - Molotov cocktails were thrown at the doors of a local synagogue.
- July 25, 2014 - Frankfurt-am-Main - A rabbi received a phone call from a man who threatened to kill 30 Jews in the city if his family in Gaza was harmed.
- July 25, 2014 - Berlin -A visibly identifiable Jews was hit in the face while walking on the street. The attacker fled before police arrived.

Greece

- December 23, 2014 - Larissa - The Jewish cemetery was vandalized with anti-Semitic graffiti including swastikas and the slogans "Juden" and "six million more."
- May 30, 2014 - Thessaloniki - Unknown vandals damaged a Jewish cemetery in the city by smashing some vases and ornaments and knocking over several headstones and plaques.

Holland

- August 2 – Gorinchem – A Holocaust monument was spray painted with the slogan "Free Gaza."
- July 29, 2014 - Amsterdam - A firebomb was thrown at an apartment belonging to a Jewish woman who was flying an Israeli flag on her balcony.
- July 17, 2014 - Amersfoot - Stones were thrown through a window of the home of the country's Chief Rabbi.

Hungary

- August 4, 2014 - Erpatak - The town mayor hung in effigy the Israeli Prime Minister and former President, and told the Associated Press that the "Jewish terror state" is trying to

obliterate the Palestinians and says he opposes "the efforts of Freemason Jews to rule the world."

- May 8, 2014 - Szikszo - Over 50 Jewish graves were smashed and knocked over in a local cemetery.
- March 14, 2014 - Tatabanya - Jewish tombstones were defaced with swastikas and anti-Semitic slurs, including the phrases "STINKING JEWS!", "HoloLie" and "There was no Holocaust but there will be!!!"

Ireland

- July 18-19, 2014 - Belfast - The windows of a local synagogue were smashed on consecutive days.

Italy

- February 21, 2015 – Grassina – The slogan "Jews to the gas" and swastikas were painted on a community center in Grassina, a small town in Tuscany.
- August 9, 2014 - Rome - Posters headlined "Boycott Israel!" cited the "massacre of the Palestinian people" and urged "not to buy from Jews." The poster then listed shops in Rome that are alleged to be owned by Italian Jews.
- August 6, 2014 - Gorizia - A synagogue door was defaced with the words "Judey pigs. We will kill you a lot!!"
- July 26, 2014 - Rome - Anti-Semitic graffiti and flyers, including swastikas and posters reading "Anne Frank Storyteller", were found on the shops and walls of city's historic Jewish neighborhood.
- January 25, 2014 - Rome - Boxes containing pigs heads were mailed to the city's synagogue, the Jewish museum and the Israeli Embassy. The synagogue also received an anonymous bomb threat. In a separate incident, a swastika and anti-Semitic graffiti were found outside a municipal building in a Rome neighborhood reading "the Holocaust is a lie" and "Hanna [sic] Frank is a big liar."

Mexico

- January 8, 2014 - Mexico City - A banner was found near the Mexican Senate that read "All of Peña Nieto's public authorities are Jews," "They steal millions," "Go leave for Israel," "Jewish murderers," and "Bring Peña Nieto to Israel and all of the PRI-PAN mafia."

Morocco

- July 11, 2014 - Casablanca - The Rabbi of the Jewish community was attacked by an assailant who reportedly told the Rabbi that it was in retribution for Israeli air-strikes on Gaza. The Rabbi suffered a broken nose and ribs.

Norway

- October 25, 2014 - Trondheim - Several tombstones in a Jewish cemetery were desecrated with purple paint, and the slogan "Der Furher" a reference to Hitler, was painted on a nearby building.

Poland

- January 31, 2015 - Warsaw - The fence of the Jewish cemetery in Warsaw was defaced with spray paint reading "Jews for slaughter" and the date 10/12/14, a reference to the date when Poland's Constitutional Tribunal ruled that the ban on ritual slaughter was unconstitutional.

Russia

- December 2, 2014 - Moscow - A Jewish student was violently attacked outside the Torat Haim Yeshiva.
- November 24, 2014 - Moscow - The Limud Center for Torah Studies was spray painted with graffiti reading "this is a Zionists's lair. Get out!"

South Africa

- October 24, 2014 - Cape Town - BDS activits placed a severed pig's head in the kosher meat section of a Woolworths store. They activists statated the action was intending to prevent "people who will not eat pork to pretend that they are eating clean meat, when it is sold by hands dripping with the blood of Palestinian children."
- July-August 2014 - Numerous Jewish organizations and Jewish community members have received threats of violence through social media and phone calls relating to Israel's actions in Gaza.
- July 15, 2014 - Cape Town - A wall along highway road was spray painted with a Star of David with a swastika inside it.
- July 7, 2014 - Cape Town - A wall near a local synagogue was spray painted with the slogan "F*** the Jews", alongside a swastika and drawing of skullcap on top of head and the word 'kak keppie'.

Sweden

- August 2, 2014 - Malmo - Unidentified indivduals attacked a rabbi, throwing a glass bottle at his car while shouting "f***ing Jews."
- July 31, 2014 - Malmo - The city's main synagogue was attacked when unknown vandals hurled bottles at the building breaking three windows.
- March 27, 2014 - Malmo - Two teenagers were arrested after attempting to break into a Jewish community building during a demonstration that featured anti-Semitic slogans.

- March 10, 2014 - Stockholm - A high school which holds special classes for Jewish students was spray painted with anti-Semitic graffiti including a swastika, the phrases "Jewish swine" and "disgusting Jews," and the number "1488,"a reference to the Nazi greeting "Heil Hitler."

Spain

- August 22, 2014 - Azuqueca de Henares - A loca Imam delivered an anti-Semitic sermon where he classified the Jewish people as being traitors, assassins and aggressive, and prayed for God to "Destroy the looting Jews…until none of them are left."

Switzerland

- August 12, 2014 - Davos - A visibly identifiable Jew was attacked by an unknown assailant who was shouting "Jews out."

Tunisia

- May 22, 2014 - Djerba - A 38 year-old Jewish male was stabbed in the chest by a masked Muslim assailant in the city's Jewish market. According to eyewitnesses, the attacker yelled "the Nation of Muhammad returns for vengeance" before charging and stabbing the individual. The attacker was arrested and then reportedly released by police after over a hundred masked men threatened to burn down the police station where he was being held.
- April 30, 2014 - Sfax - The Beith El synagogue was vandalized by unknown assailants who tore apart the walls and littered the floor with prayer books and other items.

Turkey

- November 7, 2014 - Istanbul - Unknown vandals posted a sign on the doors of the city's main synagogue which read "to be demolished."
- September 11, 2014 - Istanbul - Faruk Kose, a columnist for the Yeni Akit newspaper, wrote an article calling on Turkey's Jews to be taxed in order to pay for the reconstruction of buildings damaged in Gaza during Israel's conflict with Hamas.
- September 4, 2014 - Istanbul - A sign reading "The dog Jews cannot come in here" was posted on a store in an area with a number of Jewish businesses.
- July 22, 2014 - Istanbul - During an anti-Israel protests in front of the Ortaköy Synagogue, eggs were thrown at the synagogue.
- February 6, 2014 - Babaeski - Two Turkish Jews were eating at a restaurant when they were attacked by the restaurant's owner who shouted anti-Semitic epithets and chased them out of the establishment.

Ukraine

- January 30, 2015 - Kiev - Swastikas were spray painted on the Babi Yar memorial monument for Holocaust victims.
- November 11, 2014 - Kiev - Swastikas were painted on the Holocaust memorial monument at Babi Yar.
- September 24, 2014 - Kiev - A firebomb was thrown at a synagogue shortly before the start of Rosh Hashana. No damage was caused.

- April 21, 2014 - Dnepropetrovsk - Swastikas were spray painted on the tomb of Dov Ber Schneerson, brother of the late Lubavicher Rebbe, Rabbi Menahem Mendel Schneerson.
- April 19, 2014 - Nikolayev - Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the door and window of a synagogue. The building was empty at the time, and a passer-by put out the fires with a fire extinguisher.
- March 13, 2014 - Kiev - A rabbi was physically assaulted and taunted with anti-Semitic slurs by two unidentified individuals.
- February 28, 2014 – Simferopol – Vandals spray painted "Death to the Jews" and swastikas on the outside of the Ner Tamid Reform Synagogue in the capital of Ukraine's Crimean republic.
- February 24, 2014 – Zaporozhye – Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Giymat Rosa synagogue and community center. No one was hurt in the nighttime attack, although the building suffered exterior cosmetic damage.
- January 26. 2014 – Kiev – A Jewish man returning from synagogue was assaulted by an unknown attacker. The attack was the third such incident within two weeks.
- January 17, 2014 - Kiev - A 28 year-old Yeshiva student was beaten and stabbed by three youths as he was walking home from synagogue services. He managed to return to the synagogue where he collapsed. He was taken to the hospital and underwent emergency surgery on his foot.
- January 11, 2014 - Kiev - An Israeli-born Hebrew teacher was followed home from synagogue services and beaten by four men.

United Kingdom

- December 30, 2014 - London - Swastikas were painted on more then 20 cars in a heavily Jewish neighborhood.
- September 12, 2014 - Hertfordshire - Visibly Jewish school students were refused entry into a sporting goods store by a security guard who told them "no Jews" were allowed in. The store later apologized and the security guard was fired.
- August 2, 2014 - Hove - "Free Gaza" was spray painted on a synagogue.
- July 30, 2014 - Kingston - A sign reading "child murderers" was taped the door of a synagogue.
- July 13, 2014 - Hendon - A swastika was spray painted on the front door of a Jewish home.
- July 12, 2014 - Manchester - Following a pro-Palestinian rally, occupants in a group of cars driving through the Jewish neighborhood of Broughton Park shouted and swore at Jewish pedestrians with slogans that included "Heil Hitler". Cans and eggs were thrown at Jewish pedestrians from at least two of the cars.
- June 22, 2014 - Manchester - 40 gravestones were pushed over and smashed in the Blackley Jewish Cemetery.
- June 22, 2014 - Tottenham - Neo-Nazi's attacked concert-goers at a music festival, pelting them with fireworks and rocks. One of those deliberately attacked was wearing a kippa.

Uruguay

- November 18, 2014 - The president of Penarol, a Uruguayan soccer club, called a Jewish radio journalist who was interviewing him a "f***ing Jew."
- September 15, 2014 - Montevideo - The phrase "Zeig Hitler" and a swastika were drawn on a car belonging to a Jewish student of the Yavneh Jewish orthodox school.
- August 3, 2014 - Montevideo - A swastika was 'keyed' on the doors of an apartment building known to have a number of Jewish residents.
- August 2, 2014 - Ciudad de la Costa - The phrase "Jews get out of my country" was spray painted on a beach structure.

Venezuela

- December 29, 2014 - Caracas - Anti-Semitic graffiti reading "6,000,000?" and a swastika were found on the Tiferet Israel del Este synagogue.
- August 15, 2014 - Caraca - The world "Judio" and a swastika were spray painted on a car.
- January 9, 2014 - Caracas – Anti-Semitic graffiti was found on the Keter Torah synagogue in the San Bernardino neighborhood.

New Zealand

- September 2014 - Auckland - Several billboards featuring Prime Minister John Key were daubed with the words "Lying Jew c—-sucker" and Key's image were defaced with a black hat and sidelocks.