Guidelines for Acknowledging and Monitoring

Antisemitism On- and Offline

CONTENTS

I.   INTRODUCTION

In a project aimed at engaging European youth to counter and combat antisemitism[1], it is important to ensure that we all understand what we mean by specific terms. This terminology list is designed to help bring clarity to terms that are relevant to our discussions and which may, on the surface, be a source of confusion. Below are proposed working definitions for reference during our project. Why can these be helpful?

-To gain a better understanding of terms used in connection with antisemitism and anti-discrimination

-To be able to deconstruct terms and have a better understanding of how they can be used / misused.

II.   ROOTS OF THE WORD ANTISEMITISM

The term antisemitism was coined in the 1870s by Wilhelm Marr, a German political agitator and journalist during the time when new pseudo-scientific theories of racial superiority and inferiority emerged. The term was created specifically to define the hatred of Jews as a "race", as opposed to a religion (as it used to be with anti-Judaism). However, the term "antisemitism" has never been used to refer to a related people (Arabs) or languages (Semitic). Arguments that include non-Jews in the term "antisemitic" are irrelevant because a "Semitic race" never existed except in the imagination of racists.

The term "semitic" literally refers to a group of languages that largely originated in the area known today as the Middle East and includes Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic and the languages of Ethiopia and Eritrea, among others. The phenomenon of 'semitism', in itself, does not exist. Antisemitism is therefore not directed, as the word might suggest, against "Semitism." The term was conceived to describe an anti-Jewish movement and anti-Jewish ideas.

What distinguishes the hostility against Jews as opposed to all other forms of intolerance is its duration, intensity, persistence and elasticity. From Antiquity through today, the justifications of persecution have been varied: expressed in the name of religion (Luther), or philosophy (Voltaire), in the name of the class struggle (Stalin) and the fight between "races" (Hitler), or even in the name of freedom of speech (the comedian Dieudonné). Antisemitism is in fact a social polymorph that is not minimized by its continuous re-invention in hatred.

Source: *50 Questions on Antisemitism* published by the Anne Frank House (ed.), 2005, p. 49.

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[1] The word "antisemitism" usually appears in American publications spelled with a hyphen and a capital letter S : « anti-Semitism », whereas in British English, it is spelled as one word with a lowercase s : « antisemitism ». The question of a hyphen is important because its use implies that the words semitism or semite are actually meaningful, when in fact they do not exist, as we explain in the text.

II. 1. Working Definitions / Terminology

JUDAISM

Known as the first monotheistic religion, Judaism finds its laws and principles in the Tanach: the three part religious book comprised of the Torah (i.e. the Five Books of Moses), Nevi'im (the Books of the Prophets), and Ketuvim (the Writings). According to the Jewish tradition, Judaism began with the covenant made between God and Abraham, the first Jew, around 2000 BCE – making it one of the world's oldest continually practiced religions. As a result it has influenced other newer monotheistic religions such as Christianity, Islam, and the Baha'i Faith.

ZIONISM

Zion is the biblical name for Jerusalem and the Land of Israel. More specifically, Zion is the hill upon which the Temple of Jerusalem was built. Zionism is a Jewish national-political movement founded in 1896 by Austrian Journalist Theodor Herzl aiming to re-establish a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land. Jewish immigration from Europe had been increasing steadily in the early 20th century, particularly after the support expressed by the British government in the Balfour Declaration of 1917 for the establishment of a "national home" for the Jewish people. After the genocide of 6 million European Jews in the Shoah, the British Mandate of Palestine was divided into two parts, one of which became the independent state of Israel in 1948.

ANTI-JUDAISM

This term refers to a movement against the practice of the Jewish religions purely on religious grounds. Arguments against Judaism have been based on competing beliefs, such as a belief that Jesus was the Messiah. The term refers to sentiments based on religious identity or Jewish theological beliefs whereas antisemitism is based on racial and ethnic distinctions.

ANTISEMITISM

A widely accepted working definition has been defined by the European Union Monitoring Centre (EUMC): "Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and / or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities". In addition, such manifestations could also target the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity.[2]

ANTI-ZIONISM

The origin of the word comes from the refusal, in principle, to accept the existence of a Jewish State, independent of the Palestinian question. It included amongst its supporters, before the founding of Israel, many Jews, although this changed after the Shoah when the need for a safe haven for Jews was made clearly apparent.

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[2] Source: the coordination forum for countering anti-Semitism website, accessed on July 10, 2015 http://www.antisemitism.org.il/eng/Working%20Definition%20of%20Antisemitism

Anti-Zionism refers to criticism of Israel that questions Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state. It can easily become antisemitism when it feeds from or into Jewish or Zionist 'conspiracy theories'. This form of antisemitism has been fed from the extreme right and the extreme left. In recent times, therefore, it has come to exist as an uncensored, almost "politically correct" form of antisemitism.

GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, WAR CRIMES

There are many serious accusations that can be evoked in the context of criticism of Israel, but there is often confusion in the terms used. It is important to bear in mind the official definitions[3] of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity so that they are used appropriately and with evidence to justify the accusation.

Genocide[4]:
"Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such, including killing members of the group, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group and forcibly transferring children of the group to another group". Between April and June 1994, an estimated 800,000 Rwandans of the Tutsi tribe and moderate Hutus were killed systematically in the space of 100 days.

Crimes against humanity:
"Acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, such as murder, extermination, deportation, torture and rape".
Unlike war crimes, crimes against humanity can be committed during peace or war. They are not isolated or sporadic events, but are part either of a government policy or of a wide practice of atrocities tolerated or condoned by a government or authority. Political, racial, or religious persecution may reach the threshold of crimes against humanity if they are part of a widespread or systematic practice. In the Nurnberg trials Nazi officials where sentenced according to crimes against humanity they have committed. 22 cases in 9 situations have been brought before the International Criminal Court to date[5].

War crimes:
"grave breaches of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 such as wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, destruction of property and taking of hostages."

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[3] Council Decision 2003/335/JHA of 8 May 2003 on the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Source: access to European law website: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV:l16005
[4] See also the UN definition of genocide from 1948. Source:
http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/osapg_analysis_framework.pdf
[5] http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/Pages/situations%20and%20cases.aspx

III. EXAMPLES OF ANTISEMITISM

Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for "why things go wrong". It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

Contemporary examples in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, include, but are not limited to:
- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making false, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, or government.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jews during World War II (the Shoah).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Shoah.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.

Examples of the ways in which it manifests itself with regard to the State of Israel taking into account the overall context could include:
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation, e.g. not defending itself against attack.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g. claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israel policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

However, criticism of Israel similar to that levelled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic (e.g. criticism regarding the settlement policies, the Wall, rights of minorities within Israel, speeches of its representatives, etc.).

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

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

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

IV. DRAWING THE LINE

In today's world many antisemitic incidents occur in reaction to events in the Middle East, and there has been a notable rise in antisemitic incidents at times when conflict with Israel escalates – for example during the 2014 war with Gaza. When Jewish people are attacked on the street in reaction to this type of event, this is a clear example of antisemitism. But some of the actions of the Israeli government are worthy of criticism (as are actions of all governments at certain times) and the distinction between legitimate criticism and when criticism of Israel becomes a veil for antisemitism is not always clear. Understanding terminology and the origins of common stereotypes about Jews is helpful for discerning the difference. Cartoons are helpful to demonstrate the difference.

IV.1. Examples of cartoons that reflect legitimate criticism of Israel

Riber Hansson, Sydvenskan, caricature number #161536, 2015.
https://www.politicalcartoons.com

Ben Heine, Stop this Wall, 2008
https://www.flickr.com/photos/benheine/2218654770

IV.2. Examples of cartoons that show antisemitic criticism of Israel

Carlos Latuff, 2014;
https://latuffcartoons.wordpress.com/tag/israel/page/5/
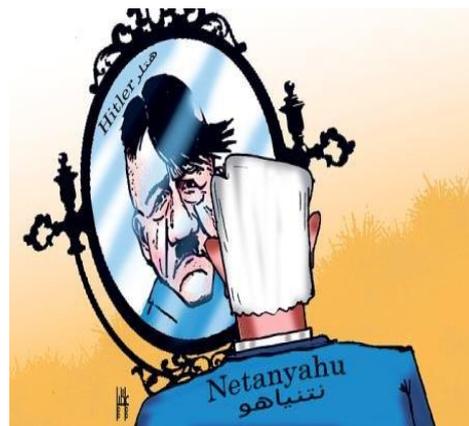
Al Hilal newspaper, 2014. Accessed on June 30, 2015.

IV.3. Drawing the Line between legitimate criticism of Israel and antisemitic statements

Legitimate Criticism of Israel	Antisemitic Statement
Criticism of discrimination against Palestinians in Israel	**Questioning the right of Israel to exist**
"Palestinians should be able to come back to Israel just like Jews can."	"Israel has no right to exist because it has expropriated Palestinian land"
Criticizing possible human rights abuses by Israeli soldiers	**Solely criticizing Israel for human rights abuses and holding Israel to higher standards than other countries; gross exaggerations and holocaust comparisons**
"Israeli soldiers aren't punished for inhumane actions they take – and they should be tried in court just like any other human rights violator."	"Israel is committing genocide against the Palestinians by targeting thousands of civilians, just like Hitler did in the Holocaust."
Promoting a Palestinian State through peaceful means	**Defending violent attacks on Israeli civilians**
"Israel and the Palestinians need to create a two-state solution so that the Palestinians can have a country to call their home."	"Hamas has every right to kill Israeli civilians because they have the right to defend themselves."
Criticizing Israeli policies	**Stereotyping Jews; including conspiracy theories about a Jewish plot to rule the world**
"Israel shouldn't build a wall that separates Palestinians from being able to earn a livelihood."	"The Israelis are only able to build their wall because Zionist Jewish lobbies have the monopoly in America and control the government."
Questioning the legitimacy of Israeli settlements in the West Bank	**Questioning the right of the Jewish people to the land of Israel**
"Israel should stop settlements in the West Bank."	"Jews have no legitimacy to the land of Israel, they arrived to Palestine only in 1948 and colonized the whole land from the Palestinians."
Criticizing Israeli interior policy	**Linking racist biases with claiming the existence of apartheid**
"Following the manifestations of Ethiopian Jews in Israel, the Israeli government should do more to tackle racism in the Israeli society."	"The nature of Israel is to be a racist and apartheid state."

IV.4. Drawing the Line Distinctions: The Four D's

- **Demonization:**

When the Jewish State is being demonized; when Israel's actions are blown out of all sensible proportion; when comparisons are made between Israelis and Nazis and between Palestinian refugee camps and Auschwitz – this is antisemitism, not legitimate criticism of Israel.

-Employing stereotypes against Israel that have traditionally been directed against "the Jews". For example, portraying Israel as devouring the blood of children or characterizing Israeli leaders with long hook noses or rapacious looks.
-Comparing Israel to the Nazis or its leaders to Hitler, the German army, or the Gestapo.
-Invoking anti-Jewish religious symbols or caricaturing Jewish religious symbols.

-Blaming all Jews or "the Jews" for Israel's policies or imperfections.

-Physically or verbally attacking Jewish institutions, such as synagogues or cemeteries, as a means of protesting against Israel.

-Stereotyping all Jews as fitting into a particular political configuration (such as "neoconservatives," or "Zionists").

-Accusing Jews and only Jews of having dual loyalty.

-Blaming Israel for the problems of the world and exaggerating the influence of the Jewish state on world affairs.

-Discriminating against only Israel in its qualification for certain positions or statuses, such as on the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and the International Red Cross.

-Circulating wild and invented charges against Israel and the Jews, such as that they were responsible for the September 11 attacks.

- **Double standards:**

When criticism of Israel is applied selectively; when Israel is singled out by the United Nations for human rights abuses while the behavior of known and major abusers, such as China, Iran, Cuba, and Syria, is ignored – this is antisemitism.

-Singling out only Israel for sanctions for policies that are widespread among other nations.

-Discriminating against individuals only because they are Jewish Israelis, without regard to their individual views or actions.

-Blaming the Jews or Israel, rather than the antisemites, for antisemitism.

- **Delegitimization:**

When Israel's fundamental right to exist is denied – alone among all peoples of the world – this too is antisemitism. Also noteworthy is when people, politicians or states seek to delegitimize Israel precisely as it moves toward peace.

Based on Dershowitz (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/alan-dershowitz/when-legit-criticism-cros_b_3524.html) and Sharansky (http://www.jcpa.org/phas/phas-sharansky-fo4.htm)

- **Shoah Denial[6]:**

When the West Bank is compared to the Warsaw ghetto, when Israel's Prime Minister is compared to Hitler, when Palestinian deaths during wars are compared to the Shoah, when Israelis are accused of committing a genocide against the Palestinians or when Israeli soldiers are accused of behaving like the Nazis did with Jews, when the Star of David is equalized with the swastika, this is Shoah denial and so this too is antisemitism.

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[6] For more information about Shoah denial laws, see the following document from the Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism:
http://www.antisemitism.org.il/eng/Legislation%20Against%20Antisemitism%20and%20Denial%20of%20the%20Holocaust

Checklist of factors that tend to indicate <u>legitimate</u> criticism of Israel:

- ✓ The criticism is directed at **specific policies** of Israel, rather than at the very legitimacy of the state.

- ✓ The degree and **level of criticism vary** with changes in Israel policies.

- ✓ The criticism is **comparative** and **contextual**.

- ✓ The criticism is **political**, **military**, **economic**, and so forth, rather than ethnic or religious.

- ✓ The criticism is similar to criticism being raised by **mainstream Israeli dissidents**.

- ✓ The criticism is levelled by people who have a **history of levelling comparable criticisms** at other nations with comparable or worse records.

- ✓ The criticism is designed to bring about **positive changes** in Israeli policies.

- ✓ The criticism is part of a more general and comparative **criticism of all other nations**.

- ✓ The criticism is based on **objective facts** rather than name calling or polemics.

- ✓ The critic subjects his or her favourite nation to **comparable criticism for comparable faults**.

V.   ANNEX

V.1. Current Manifestations of Antisemitism in Europe (2013-2015)[7] :

Belgium

May 24, 2014 - Brussels – A gunman opened fire inside the Jewish Museum, killing 4 people. 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.

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.

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."

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.

May, 13, 2015 - Brussels - Viviane Teitelbaum, a Belgian Jewish MP, received an antisemitic letter reading: "Jewish scum!", "Gaza = Auschwitz "Thieves, Murderers Liars, Denerates" and "'Belgian' Jews are accomplices and collaborators."

May 29, 2015 - Brussels - A Belgian municipal security officer posted an antisemitic rant on Facebook. He wrote: "The word Jew itself is dirty. If I were in Israel, frankly, I would do to the Jews what they do with the Palestinians — slaughter each and every one of them."

Bulgaria

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

Denmark

August 21, 2014 - Copenhagen - A Jewish school had its windows broken, as was spray painted with slogans reading "no peace in Gaza" and "no peace to you Zionist pigs."

February 14, 2015 - Copenhagen - A gunman opened fire at the Great Synagogue, killing 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.

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[7] Source: website of the Anti- Defamation League, accessed on July 8, 2015. http://www.adl.org/anti-semitism/international/c/global-antisemitism-2015.html#.VZ0kSO2qqkq

April 9, 2015 - Copenhagen - Vandals smashed the window of a Kosher deli and wrote the word "Jødesvin," which translates to "Jewish pig," on the deli's wall.

France

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. Merah is also responsible for the killing of three French soldiers the previous week. On March 22, following a 32-hour standoff with French police, Merah was killed in his apartment complex.

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.

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.

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.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.

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."

April 17, 2015 – Villeurbanne – Two men shouted antisemitic insults in front of a synagogue, then punched two security guards while threatening to kill them. They escaped before soldiers guarding the synagogue could catch them.

April 27, 2015 - Paris - A Jewish man was beaten by three individuals as he left a synagogue. The attackers called him a "dirty Jew" and attempted to stab him.

May 13, 2015 - Sarcelles - A Jewish woman and her child were sitting on a park bench when the three young women violently assaulted her and shouted "Hitler did not finish his work" and "you're a dirty race."

May 15, 2015 - Paris - A visibly Jewish boy was brutally assaulted and robbed for four individuals.

Germany

July 25, 2014 - Berlin -A visibly identifiable Jew was hit in the face while walking on the street. The attacker fled before police arrived.

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 29, 2014 - Wuppertal - Molotov cocktails were thrown at the doors of a local synagogue.

January 1, 2015 - Berlin - An Israeli citizen who was beaten by a group of young men after he asked them to stop singing antisemitic songs on the subway.

Greece

December 23, 2014 - Larissa - The Jewish cemetery was vandalized with antisemitic 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

July 17, 2014 - Amersfoot - Stones were thrown through a window of the home of the country's Chief Rabbi.

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.

August 2, 2014 – Gorinchem – A Shoah monument was spray painted with the slogan "Free Gaza."

April 5, 2015 - Amsterdam - antisemitic slogans including "My father was in the commandos, my mother was in the SS, together they burned Jews cause Jews burn the best" and "Hamas, Hamas, Jews to the gas," were chanted during a soccer game by fans of the FC Utrecht team.

Hungary

May 8, 2014 - Szikszo - Over 50 Jewish graves were smashed and knocked over in a local cemetery.

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."

March 22, 2015 - Gyongyos - About 20 graves in a Jewish cemetery were vandalized, and human remains were scattered across the area.

Italy

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 antisemitic 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."

August 6, 2014 - Gorizia - A synagogue door was defaced with the words "Judey pigs. We will kill you a lot!!"

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.

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.

Norway

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

Poland

April 28, 2013 - Blonie - Tombstones in the city's Jewish cemetery were smashed to pieces by unknown vandals.

June 19, 2013 - Warsaw - The phrase "Jews out" was found written on the stairs of a monument commemorating the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

November 4, 2013 - Gdansk - Swastikas and other antisemitic symbols were painted on a local synagogue.

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.

April 6, 2015 - Olkusz - Several tombstones were desecrated in the local Jewish cemetery, and one was painted with a pentagram — a five-pointed star that is a Christian symbol sometimes associated with Satanism.

Romania

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

Spain

August 22, 2014 - Azuqueca de Henares - A local Imam delivered an antisemitic 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."

Sweden

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

March 27, 2014 - Malmo - Two teenagers were arrested after attempting to break into a Jewish community building during a demonstration that featured antisemitic slogans.

July 31, 2014 - Malmo - The city's main synagogue was attacked when unknown vandals hurled bottles at the building breaking three windows.

August 2, 2014 - Malmo - Unidentified individuals attacked a rabbi, throwing a glass bottle at his car while shouting "f***ing Jews."

Switzerland

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

United Kingdom

March 21, 2015 - London - A group of around 20 intoxicated young men and women attacked a group of people inside a synagogue following a nearby altercation. One of individuals involved shouted comments about killing Jews.

V.2. Antisemitic incidents in European countries during 2014[8]

Country	Number of violent antisemitic incidents in 2014	Number of other antisemitic incidents reported in 2014 (visual, verbal, threats, property damage etc.)
France	164	851
Germany	76	1076
United Kingdom	141	1168
Italy	Data not available	23
Austria	9	255
Sweden	Data not available	17
Belgium	30	109
Hungary	15	37
Ukraine	4	23
Spain	Data not available	24
Holland	6	216
Denmark	2	53
Switzerland	1	270
Ex Soviet states (not including the Baltic countries)	5	48

[8] Source: the coordination forum for countering Anti-Semitism web site, accessed on July 10, 2015
http://antisemitism.org.il/list/5?lang=en