

Manifestations of Antisemitism in the EU 2002 - 2003

Part on Ireland

Based on information by the
National Focal Points of the
RAXEN Information Network

Manifestations of Antisemitism in the EU 2002 – 2003

Part on Irland¹

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EUMC - RAXEN Information Network

¹ The present part on Irland is an integral part of the report on “Manifestations of Antisemitism in the EU 2002 - 2003”, it has been provided in this form for practical reasons (download time), the presentation and the layout are different, while the content remains identical in the main report and this part on Irland. Always refer to the EUMC website. <http://eumc.eu.int> for a copy of the integral report.

IRELAND - REPORT ON ANTISEMITISM

Data and information provided for 2002 (with a special focus on the period of May – June) and 2003 by the Irish RAXEN National Focal Point

PREFACE

Jews have lived in Ireland for centuries. The earliest record of a Synagogue in Ireland dates from 1660 with the establishment of a prayer room in Crane Lane, opposite Dublin Castle. The oldest Jewish cemetery dates from the early 1700's and is situated near Ballybough Bridge, Dublin. Between 1880 and 1910 almost 2,000 Jews came from Eastern Europe, mainly Lithuania, and settled in Belfast, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dublin, Limerick, Lurgan, and Waterford. Only a handful of Jews came during the Nazi period and shortly after the end of World War II. The Jewish population reached its highest number (5,500) in the late 1940's. The 2002 Census demonstrated that there is now a Jewish population of 1,790 living in Ireland. This was the first increase since the 1961 Census that probably means that there are 'new' Jewish people mostly labour migrants, in Ireland.

LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO ANTISEMITISM

There is no specific legislation on antisemitism in Ireland. However, a number of legislative provisions address inter alia the issue of antisemitism.

- ***The Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989:*** the use of words, behaviour or the publication or distribution of material, which is threatening, abusive or insulting and are intended, or are likely, to stir up hatred are prohibited under the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989. The Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act is currently being reviewed in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform with a view to improving its effectiveness. According to the draft report under CERD the review is taking into account the Protocol to the Cybercrime Convention on combating racism and xenophobia through computer systems and the EU Framework Decision combating racism and xenophobia, on which negotiations are continuing. It is also taking place against the background of an increased number of successful prosecutions under the 1989 Act. This review is currently at an advanced stage though, as yet, there is no timetable for its completion.

Other relevant legislation includes:

- **The *Video Recording Act 1989*:** aims to prevent generally undesirable video works from being supplied to the public. Among the grounds on which the Official Censor can conclude that a video recordings should not be classified as fit for viewing are that the viewing of the video would be likely to stir up hatred against a group of persons in the State or elsewhere on account of their race, colour, nationality, religion, ethnic or national origins.
- **The *Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act*** makes threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace (or being reckless as to whether such a breach is caused) an offence (section 6). The Act also makes it an offence to distribute or display material, which is threatening, abusive, insulting or obscene with intent to cause a breach of the peace (or being reckless as to whether such a breach is caused).

SOURCES OF DATA AND INFORMATION

The bulk of incidents recorded in the NFP 2002 report come from information supplied by Jewish organisations in Ireland. The Organisations contacted in this regard include the ‘An Garda Síochána’ (Irish police) Racial & Intercultural Office and Jewish organisations, namely the Jewish Representative Council of Ireland, the Chief Rabbi’s Office, the Israeli Embassy and the Ireland-Israel Friendship League.

The 2003 report has been mainly compiled through a consultation process with the Jewish community in Ireland. In addition this report reflects research initiatives, which sought to identify antisemitism on the Internet and in the mainstream media in 2003. The National Focal Point also consulted with the national police force in relation antisemitic violence and crime. The key sources of information regarding racism in general in Ireland are the Garda PULSE system² the informal monitoring system that has been put in place by the NCCRI³, and the casework of the Equality Authority and the ODEI – The Equality Tribunal. However these sources have not, to date, provided

² As a consequence of increased awareness of the need to collect statistic on racist crimes the ‘An Garda Síochána’ have recently drawn up and approved a definition of what constitutes a racial incident. The new Garda Information system, PULSE has been adapted to record racial incidents but it is likely that such statistics will only be published in the Garda Annual Report of 2003 (due in 2004).

³ In May 2001 the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) established a voluntary procedure for reporting racist incidents in Ireland. The reports do not seek to provide a comprehensive list of every racist incident in Ireland, indeed the evidence from other countries tends to show that with all racist incidents reporting systems, there is likely to be significant under-reporting of incidents.

significant data in relation to antisemitic incidents. Consequently the 2003 report draws also on consultations with Jewish people living in Ireland, researchers, the Jewish Representative Council, and the Israeli Embassy.

DATA AND INFORMATION

I. ANTISEMITISM IN 2002

The NFP considers many incidents reported by Jewish organisations to be one off and unusual occurrences, with no evidence of systematic targeting of the Jewish community.

However, one representative of the Jewish Representative Council of Ireland believes that there is increased apprehension in Irish Jewish community. This anxiety relates primarily to recent events in Europe, such as the increased electoral support of the far right, as opposed to any marked change in attitudes amongst the Irish population.

There has been no discernible increase in antisemitic violence or rhetoric in the period in question, though there have been other incidents, just outside the research period again mostly in the verbal aggression category. The police provide discreet presence at the synagogue in Dublin on certain occasions according to the Garda Racial and Intercultural Office.

According to the Intercultural Office there appear to be good relations between the local police and representatives of the Jewish community and meetings have been held between Garda Racial & Intercultural Office and Jewish communal leaders in the period in question.

A. PHYSICAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS JEWS, THEIR COMMUNITIES, ORGANISATIONS OR PROPERTY

The NFP reports no incidents of physical violence during the research period.

B. VERBAL AGGRESSION, HATE SPEECH AND OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS JEWS

- A survey of national newspapers for the month May 15 – June 15 showed no verbal attacks on Jews in public discourse or by Irish politicians.
- The NCCRI logged one call in relation to Irish media coverage of events in the Middle East, but, when pressed, the caller did not maintain that the coverage was in essence antisemitic.
- The Israeli embassy has received a number of hate telephone calls but has not logged the exact number. The embassy also received a piece of hate mail on June 10, written on a brown paper bag.
- Amnesty International ran an advertising campaign in regard to Israel and the Occupied Territories. A copy of the advertisement was returned to its offices with the words “Hitler Was Right” written over it.
- The Garda Racial and Intercultural Office reports that there have been a few threatening and abusive phone calls to Jewish residents in the Terenure district of Dublin, where the synagogue is located that were dealt with by the local police.
- A website, called ‘National Socialist Are Us’⁴ contained a section called The New Folk where white supremacist and “Aryan” ideology is expressed. The website also contained links to other similar sites including Stormfront.

C. STUDIES, OPINION POLLS OR OTHER REPORTS ON CHANGES IN ANTISEMITIC SENTIMENTS

No such reports or studies are reported by the NFP.

D. GOOD PRACTICES FOR REDUCING PREJUDICE, VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION BY NGOS

No such examples are reported by the NFP.

E. REACTIONS BY POLITICIANS AND OTHER OPINION LEADERS

No such reactions are reported by the NFP.

⁴ At <http://www.nsrus.ie> (National Socialist Are Us) – no longer active.

II. ANTISEMITISM IN 2003

The data presented below on the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 do not point to any discernible increase in antisemitism in Ireland during 2003.

ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS (as defined in by the EUMC guidelines)	2001	2002	2003
1. Extreme Violence: Any attack potentially causing loss of life	0	0	0
2. Assault: Any physical attack against people, which is not a threat to life	0	0	0
3. Damage and Desecration of Property: Any physical attack directed against Jewish property, which is not life threatening	0	0	0
4. Threats: Includes only clear threats, whether verbal or written	0	0	0
5. Abusive Behaviour: Face-to-face, telephone and targeted abusive/antisemitic letters	2	12	2
6. Antisemitic Literature	0	0	1 possibly +1
7. Changes in attitude towards Jews, their communities, organisations or their property	0	0	0
8. Research Studies, reports on antisemitic Violence or opinions?	0	0	0
9. Good practices	0	0	1
10. Reactions by politicians and other opinion leaders including initiatives to reduce polarisation and counteract negative national trends			

Source: Jewish Representative Council (2003) Report on Antisemitism & Antisemitic Incidents in Ireland for the NCCRI, p. 6

Given the anecdotal nature of the data on antisemitism in Ireland this report does not represent a comprehensive analysis of all such activities in 2003, but rather gives an indication of the nature of such incidents.

A. EXTREME VIOLENCE: ANY ATTACK POTENTIALLY CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE

The Garda PULSE System has not recorded any antisemitic crimes in 2003. In addition to a motive category on 'racism' the PULSE system also has an option to record antisemitic crime. Other sources did not report any incidences of violence or assaults, which were motivated by antisemitism.

B. ASSAULT: ANY PHYSICAL ATTACK DIRECTED AGAINST PEOPLE, WHICH IS NOT A THREAT TO LIFE

No such incidents were reported by the NFP.

C. DAMAGE AND DESECRATION OF PROPERTY

According the Jewish Representative Council in recent years there have been a few reported incidents of 'suspicious activity' around Jewish Community buildings and such incidents are reported to the police.

D. THREATS, VERBAL OR WRITTEN

- **21 June 2003** a letter to the Israeli Ambassador, discussed below, states "keep your head down. We will be watching you and your murderous mossad thugs. Stay in your 'compounds'."
- Another anonymous letter received by the Israeli Ambassador included references to, "we will be watching you as one watches VERMIN".

E. ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR

- **14 April 2003** and **31 May 2003** two letters were received by a high profile academic at Trinity College Dublin enclosing an excerpt from Andrea Dworkin's book 'Life and Death'. The letters described Talmudic Judaism as 'teaching filth' and quotes from the article "The Brown-Shirted Christ Killers" which "educates the world to the fact that four Christians to every one Jew were murdered by the Nazis in the concentration camps". This individual also received an unsigned letter saying, "If you don't like our treatment of 'refugees' why don't you fuck off to somewhere more congenial, like Belsen".
- **21 June 2003** a letter to the Israeli Ambassador included the reference to "your vicious, murderous, savage, inhuman race" and refers to Israelis as a "criminal race". The letter states that for diplomatic reasons "we" have to tolerate the Embassy's presence but that "we will be watching you". This letter is similar in language and tone to an earlier one dated **26 March 2003**.
- **In June 2003** the Jewish Representative Council recorded an incident where a group of Jews were harassed when entering a cemetery by a number of youths.

- **In October 2003** a man shouted abuse at a group of Jews entering a synagogue.
- The Israeli Embassy receives, on average, about four or five phone calls per month, which it classifies as abusive. These are normally after hours or left on their answering machine anonymously.
- A letter purportedly from the Hebrew Congregation in Limerick, to the Editor of a major newspaper was copied to the Israeli Embassy. The letter suggests that as part of the Talmudic religion Jews are allowed to enjoy pederasty/child sexual abuse. The letter included an editorial from the same newspaper on a recent clampdown on child pornography and an extract from Andrea Dworkin's Book 'Life and Death' which refers to the use of 'Holocaust pornography' in Israel.
- In an unsigned open letter to the Israeli Ambassador to Ireland the author states: "I do not think you should be made welcome in our country... The Zionist Reich will not last 1000 years, just like the Nazi Reich did not last 1000 years. Both were built on a bad foundation."
- Another correspondence received by the Embassy in 2003 compared Israelis to the Nazi regime, and included a copy of a newspaper article with a picture of Palestinian victims of the Middle East's conflict with the word 'Israeli Justice' written on top of the article. A further letter stated that the Israeli government's behaviour towards Palestinians made it 'regrettable Hitler didn't complete his program'.
- **2 November 2003** a signed letter to the Israeli Ambassador refers to a BBC television programme 'When Killing is Easy'. The letter describes the State of Israel and its people as "a pox on the world and should be treated as such. A people and a nation to be shunned and avoided at all cost".

F. ANTISEMITIC LITERATURE

- The 'Aryan Nation' website, <http://www.skadi.net/forum.htm>, under the subheading 'The Celtic Realm,' included antisemitic material targeted at a specific individual.
- In 2003 the Jewish Representative Council noted the launch of Al Muhajirounf Islamic Groups, which has expressed anti-Jewish statements (<http://www.muhaajiroun.com>). The organization does not have an Irish website, though references to its Irish representative/contact person can easily be found on the Internet.
- The Jewish Representative Council in its report on antisemitism in 2003 noted a cartoon in an Irish published magazine depicting a negative image of an orthodox Jew.
- The Israeli Embassy forwarded to the NCCRI a leaflet, which was circulated in Cork. This leaflet suggests that the Holocaust did not happen, and provides an email address for an Irish contact.

G. CHANGES IN THE EU POPULATION ATTITUDES TOWARDS JEWS

While it is not possible to assess changes in attitudes amongst the general population with regard to antisemitism, since no such studies have been conducted in the period in question it has been acknowledged that a range of external factors impact the context of racism and xenophobia in Ireland.

The Jewish Representative Council identified a number of factors, which led to increased apprehension amongst the Irish Jewish Community in 2003, including:

- A reported increase in the number of antisemitic events across Europe.
- A recent report that the British Jewish Community has been warned by British Police of an imminent terrorist attack on synagogues or community centres.⁵
- The complex situation in Israel, Israel's reaction to terrorist incidents, increased hostility to Israel, the 'de-legitimisation' of the State of Israel, comparison of Israeli policies to those of Nazis, etc.
- The recent speech by Malaysia's Prime Minister in which he urged Muslims to unite against "Jews" who, he said, ruled the world by "proxy". Many Jewish leaders view such statements as an invitation to violence⁶.
- Posts on Internet websites and newspaper discussion forums where Israeli Security Forces are often referred to as "Jewish criminals" and "Zionist war criminals".⁷
- Media coverage of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians that is perceived to be biased, unfair, and inaccurate bordering on antisemitic.
- The double suicide car bomb attack on two Synagogues in Istanbul, Turkey.⁸
- Difficulty in assessing where anti-Israel sentiment ends and antisemitism begins.

⁵ The Irish Times (13.10.03)

⁶ Speech by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad at the opening of the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on Oct 16, 2003. There was widespread condemnation of these comments in Ireland.

⁷ Indymedia Ireland Website, available at:
http://www.indymedia.ie/newswire.php?search_text=zionazis&type_id=all

⁸ The Irish Times (17.11.03)

H. RESEARCH STUDIES OR OPINION POLLS REPORTING ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE OR ATTITUDES

The NFP did not report of any such studies conducted or published in Ireland during 2003.

I. GOOD PRACTICES FOR REDUCING PREJUDICE, VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION BY NGOS

In terms of positive actions/practices that assist in the efforts to combat antisemitism there was positive feedback by Jewish and non-Jewish parties following the first official annual commemoration of the Holocaust at City Hall in Dublin in January 2003 attended by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. He stated that Ireland had betrayed its own Constitution by failing to protect Jews during the Second World War and that it was appropriate to “formally acknowledge the wrongs that were covertly done, by act and omission” to fail to offer refuge to those who sought it and by the failure to confront those who offered justification for the racial hatred and prejudice that led to the Holocaust.⁹

The Jewish Community is currently implementing mechanisms of reporting antisemitic incidents, both to its members and to all the appropriate authorities in Ireland.

J. REACTIONS BY POLITICIANS AND OTHER OPINION LEADERS INCLUDING INITIATIVES TO REDUCE POLARISATION AND COUNTERACT NEGATIVE NATIONAL TRENDS

Political reaction and debate concerning antisemitism in Ireland focuses either on the domestic historical context, or on international affairs.

- Ireland traditionally sponsors a resolution on religious Intolerance at the United Nations. The resolution condemns ‘all intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic or religious belief’. Over the last twenty years the Irish Government has received many proposals to include a reference to specific instances of religious intolerance, which it has resisted on the grounds that once such a reference is included it could not, in logic, refuse other references. The Irish Government has been concerned to maintain the consensus, which underpins the value of this resolution. At the Third Committee of the General Assembly in 2003 it was proposed to include a reference to antisemitism in the religious intolerance resolution. Notwithstanding the Irish Government’s concern not to accept an amendment to the

⁹ O’Halloran, M (2003) McDowell says Wartime Jews let Down, in the Irish Times, available at <http://www.ireland.com>.

resolution on the elimination of all forms of religious discrimination, it is concerned that the UN should give adequate expression to its opposition to all manifestations of antisemitism. Therefore the Irish Government was seeking support for a specific resolution on antisemitism to be tabled in the General Assembly. The motion co-sponsored, by the EU 25, Romania and Bulgaria was finally withdrawn in December 2003.

- **18 November** in a meeting with the Israeli Foreign Minister the Irish Foreign Minister assured him that Ireland is not antisemitic and promised to take an even handed approach to the Middle East crisis.¹⁰

CONCLUSIONS

Official sources in Ireland have not recorded any antisemitic incidents, and most of the information comes from Jewish organisations in Ireland. In general there is no discernable evidence of an increase in antisemitic violence or rhetoric over the period 2002 - 2003, and no evidence of systematic targeting of the Jewish community in Ireland. There were no recorded incidents of extreme violence, physical assaults, or damage to property. The bulk of the incidents in 2003 were categorised as ‘abusive behaviour’ - mainly abusive and aggressive letters and phone calls, totalling around 16 (although there may have also been unreported cases), with some further instances of antisemitic literature in the form of leaflets or on websites. As elsewhere, the discourse on antisemitism in Ireland is coloured by events in the Middle East.

¹⁰ Stuanton, D (2003) Ireland not Antisemitic, says Cowen, in the Irish Times (19.11.03). Ireland has secured the agreement of the EU member states to co-sponsor a UN General Assembly resolution condemning antisemitism.

ANNEX I ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS, WEB PAGES, AND LITERATURE ON ANTISEMITISM

DIVERSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS

- Dr. Jeffrey Kaplan: "Racism, Anti-Semitism and Violence: The Local Studies Perspective." The Stockholm International Forum 2001.
- Lawyers Committee for Human Rights: "Fire and Broken Glass - The Rise of Anti-Semitism in Europe." Washington D.C. 2002.
- Union des Etudiants Juifs de France, SOS-Racisme: Les Antifeujs. Paris : Calmann-Lévy, 2002.
- Anti-Defamation League: European Attitudes Towards Jews, Israel and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict. June 2002.
- Anti-Defamation League: European Attitudes Towards Jews: A Five Country Survey. October 2002.
- CNCDH (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme): La lutte contre le racisme et la Xénophobie. Rapport d'activité 2002, Paris 2003.

WEB PAGES¹¹

Not country specific

*The American Jewish Committee: <http://www.ajc.org/german/ueber.asp>

*The Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Anti-Semitism and Racism at Tel Aviv University: <http://www.tau.ac.il/Anti-Semitism/>

*BBC NEWS Europe: Viewpoints Anti-Semitism and Europe: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3234264.stm>

*Centre Européen Juif d'Information (CEJI): <http://www.ceji.org/index2.html>

*International Network Against Cyber Hate: <http://www.inach.net/>

*The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism: <http://www.antisemitism.org.il/>

¹¹ Only those Web sites marked with a star * were consulted for the present report.

Ireland

*National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism:
<http://www.nccri.com/>

ANNEX II EUMC GUIDELINES - CATEGORISATION OF DATA ON ANTISEMITISM

EUMC GUIDELINES IN 2002:

Since the recent wave of violence in Israel the EUMC is increasingly worried about the increase of antisemitic acts in several European Member States. It would like to use the RAXEN Rapid Response Function to get solid information about antisemitic violence. We would like you to answer the following questions:

- A. PHYSICAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS JEWS, THEIR COMMUNITIES, ORGANISATIONS OR THEIR PROPERTY (CEMETERIES, SYNAGOGUES, RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS ETC) AND ALSO ANY MEASURES SEEN AS RETALIATION TO OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS, OR ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, OR NEW TYPES OF VICTIMS:

Have any physical attacks (harassment, verbal abuse, violent acts, etc.) against Jews (or other people related to them) been reported (in the media, by Jewish organizations, by human right/anti-discrimination NGOs, by the police etc.)? Please use the following categories as headlines:

Arson; throwing objects and/or tear gas; physical aggression; theft and burglary; vandalism and disparagement; threatening intrusion; physical threat

- B. VERBAL AGGRESSION/HATE SPEECH AND OTHER, SUBTLER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS JEWS:

Have there been any verbal attacks against Jews in the media, in the public discourse, in politics? Are there any cases of incitement to hatred? Are there court cases to be reported? What about hate speech on the Internet? Please use the following categories as headlines: direct verbal threat; threats by telephone; insults; graffiti and antisemitic inscriptions; publicly distributed leaflets

C. CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE EU POPULATION TOWARDS JEWS, THEIR COMMUNITIES, ORGANISATIONS OR THEIR PROPERTY (CEMETERIES, SYNAGOGUES, OTHER RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SYMBOLS ETC):

D. ARE THERE STUDIES OR OTHER REPORTS DEALING WITH CHANGES IN ANTISEMITIC SENTIMENTS?

What are the results? Are there any other changes in attitudes linked to the increase in antisemitism?

E. RESEARCH STUDIES REPORTING ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE OR OPINION POLLS ON CHANGED ATTITUDES TOWARDS JEWS:

Are there any new or recent report done on antisemitic aggression or attitudes?

F. GOOD PRACTICES FOR REDUCING PREJUDICE, VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION BY NGOS:

Can you report of any good practice that has been successful in avoiding the increase of prejudice and violence towards Jewish people and other groups?

G. REACTIONS BY POLITICIANS AND OTHER OPINION LEADERS INCLUDING INITIATIVES TO REDUCE POLARIZATION AND COUNTERACT NEGATIVE NATIONAL TRENDS:

How has the Government reacted to increased antisemitic violence? What have been the reactions of the politicians and other opinion leaders? Are there any institutionalized proposals and implementations to be observed?

The information provided should be of a factual character. Sources should always be quoted; there should be a balanced mix of sources (state organizations, organizations related to Jewish communities; other NGOs; mass media; Internet) to get as far as possible an “objective, reliable and comparable” picture of the situation in the Member State. Please indicate if the articles are reported as news or as the opinion of an opinion leader (politicians, representatives of religious communities, other people of public interest like movie stars or sport champions etc), or even as opinions expressed in the “reader’s pages”. Any original material to which reference is made in the report should be attached (newspaper articles, etc.).

IMPORTANT NOTE:

“Non-events” should also be reported. The report shall not include personal data. Please try to follow as closely as possible the recommendations attached.

EUMC GUIDELINES IN 2003:

The EUMC ask you to present the data and information **related to antisemitic incidents in a separate text.**

This separate document should be structured **as far as possible** along the following categories and definitions on antisemitism established by Michael Whine (For Categories 1 to 6 see: <http://www.axt.org.uk/essays/Whine.htm>).

A. EXTREME VIOLENCE:

Any attack potentially causing loss of life.

B. ASSAULT:

Any physical attack directed against people, which is not a threat to life.

C. DAMAGE AND DESECRATION OF PROPERTY:

Any physical attack against Jewish property, which is not life threatening.

D. THREATS:

Includes only clear threats, whether verbal or written.

E. ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR:

Face -to-face, telephone and targeted abusive/antisemitic letters (i.e. those aimed at and sent to a specific individual) as opposed to a mail shot of antisemitic literature, which will be included under Category 4. Antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property is also included in this category.

F. LITERATURE:

Includes distribution of antisemitic literature, based on the following criteria:

- the content must be antisemitic (except see (d) below)
- the recipient may be either Jewish or non-Jewish

- the literature must be part of a mass distribution, as opposed to the directed at a specific individual
- Racist literature that is not antisemitic is included when it is clear that Jews are being deliberately targeted for recipient because they are Jews (implying an antisemitic motive behind the distribution)
- It should be noted that the statistics for this category give no indication of the extent of distribution. Mass mailings of propaganda are only counted as one incident, although antisemitic leaflets have been circulated to hundreds and possibly thousands of Jewish and non-Jewish individuals and organizations.

G. CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE EU POPULATION TOWARDS JEWS, THEIR COMMUNITIES, ORGANISATIONS OR THEIR PROPERTY (CEMETERIES, SYNAGOGUES, OTHER RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SYMBOLS ETC):

Are there studies or other reports dealing with changes in antisemitic sentiments? What are the results? Are there any other changes in attitudes linked to the increase in antisemitism?

H. RESEARCH STUDIES REPORTING ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE OR OPINION POLLS ON CHANGED ATTITUDES TOWARDS JEWS:

Are there any new or recent report done on antisemitic aggression or attitudes?

I. GOOD PRACTICES FOR REDUCING PREJUDICE, VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION BY NGOS:

Can you report of any good practice that has been successful in avoiding the increase of prejudice and violence towards Jewish people and other groups?

J. REACTIONS BY POLITICIANS AND OTHER OPINION LEADERS INCLUDING INITIATIVES TO REDUCE POLARIZATION AND COUNTERACT NEGATIVE NATIONAL TRENDS:

How has the Government reacted to increased antisemitic violence? What have been the reactions of the politicians and other opinion leaders? Are there any institutionalised proposals and implementations to be observed?

EUMC Mission Statement

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) is a thinking, acting and challenging network organisation, working in all sectors of society for equality and diversity, and against racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in the European Union - as a network of knowledge, a bridge-builder and a service organisation.

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