



Jews
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**ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS
REPORT 2013**



Graffiti reading "Jew Scumbags" in Manchester, September 2013

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Executive summary

- 529 antisemitic incidents were recorded by CST in 2013, an 18 per cent decrease from the 649 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2012 and the lowest annual total recorded by CST since 2005.¹ The highest ever annual total recorded by CST was in 2009, when 931 antisemitic incidents were recorded.²
- There has been no change in CST's recording systems or patterns of incident reporting to explain this fall, which is most likely to reflect a genuine decrease in the number of antisemitic incidents that took place in the United Kingdom during 2013, when compared to 2012. The previous year had seen two 'trigger events' that caused the number of recorded incidents to temporarily increase, or 'spike'. These were the shooting of three Jewish children and a teacher at a Jewish school in Toulouse, France, in March 2012, and an escalation in fighting between Israel and Hamas in Gaza and southern Israel in November 2012. There were no such spikes in 2013, which is the most obvious explanation for the overall decrease in incidents.
- It is likely that there is significant under-reporting of antisemitic incidents to both CST and the Police, and that the number of antisemitic incidents that took place is significantly higher than the number recorded in this report. A 2013 survey of Jewish experiences and perceptions of antisemitism in the EU found that 72 per cent of British Jews who had experienced antisemitic harassment over the previous five years had not reported it to the Police or to any other organisation; 57 per cent of British Jews who had experienced antisemitic violence or the threat of violence had not reported it; and 46 per cent of British Jews who had suffered antisemitic vandalism to their home or car had not reported it. The same survey also found that, over the previous 12 months, 21 per cent of British Jews had suffered antisemitic harassment, 3 per cent had suffered antisemitic violence or the threat of violence and 2 per cent had experienced antisemitic vandalism to their home or car.³ Similarly, the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that around 40 per cent of all hate crimes come to the attention of the Police.⁴
- There were 69 violent antisemitic assaults reported to CST in 2013, the same number as was recorded in 2012. This is the lowest number of violent antisemitic assaults reported to CST since 2003, when 54 assaults were recorded.
- The 69 violent antisemitic incidents did not include any incidents categorised as Extreme Violence, meaning incidents that involved grievous bodily harm (GBH) or a threat to life. CST recorded two incidents of Extreme Violence in 2012 and two in 2011.
- Incidents of Damage and Desecration to Jewish property fell by 8 per cent, from 53 incidents in 2012 to 49 incidents in 2013. This is the lowest number of incidents recorded by CST in this category since 2005, when 48 such incidents were recorded.
- There were 368 incidents of Abusive Behaviour recorded by CST in 2013, a fall of 23 per cent from the 476 incidents of this type recorded in 2012. This is the lowest total recorded in this category since 2008, when 317 such incidents were recorded. This category includes verbal abuse, hate mail and antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property.
- There were 38 incidents reported to CST in the category of Threats in 2013, which includes direct threats to people or property rather than more general abuse. This is one fewer than the 39 incidents recorded by CST in this category in 2012.
- There were 5 incidents recorded in the category of Literature in 2013, which comprises mass-produced antisemitic mailings and emails rather than individual hate mail. This is a 58 per cent decrease from the 12 incidents of this type recorded in 2012.

1. CST has been recording antisemitic incident statistics since 1984.

2. The incident totals in this report may differ from those previously published by CST, due to the late reporting of incidents to CST by incident victims, witnesses or other sources, or the re-categorisation of incidents due to new information.

3. *Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States: experiences and perceptions of antisemitism* (Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013).

4. *An Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales* (London: Home Office, Office for National Statistics and Ministry of Justice, 2013).

- The most common single type of incident in 2013 involved verbal abuse randomly directed at visibly Jewish people in public. In 185 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male or female, attacked or abused while going about their daily business in public places. In 89 of these incidents, the victims were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing, school uniform or jewellery bearing Jewish symbols. A total of 266 incidents overall involved verbal antisemitic abuse.
- 31 antisemitic incidents in 2013 targeted synagogues, and a further 26 incidents targeted synagogue congregants on their way to or from prayers, compared to 43 and 41 incidents respectively in 2012.
- In 59 incidents, the victims were Jewish community organisations, communal events, community leaders or other high-profile individuals, compared to 46 such incidents in 2012.
- In 9 antisemitic incidents, the victims were Jewish students, academics or other student bodies, a fall of 73 per cent from the 33 campus-related incidents in 2012. Of the 9 incidents of this type recorded in 2013, 6 took place on campus, while there were 3 incidents which affected students, academics or student bodies off campus. None of the 6 incidents that took place on campus were in the category of Assault, while three involved the use of social media and three involved antisemitic graffiti, stickers or daubings.
- 32 incidents targeted Jewish schools, schoolchildren or teachers in 2013, compared to 55 incidents relating to schools and schoolchildren in 2012 and 54 in 2011. Of the 32 incidents of this type recorded in 2013, 13 affected Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to or from school; 13 took place at the premises of Jewish faith schools; and 6 involved Jewish children or teachers at non-faith schools.
- There were 129 antisemitic incidents which showed far right, anti-Israel or Islamist beliefs or motivations in 2013, making up 24 per cent of the overall total of 529 antisemitic incidents, compared to 197 incidents showing such ideas or motivations (30 per cent) in 2012. Of the 129 antisemitic incidents in 2013 showing ideological motivation or beliefs as well as antisemitism, 87 showed far right motivation or beliefs; 37 showed anti-Israel motivation or beliefs; and 5 showed Islamist motivation or beliefs.
- CST received a physical description of the incident offender in 146, or 28 per cent, of the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded during 2013. Of these, 86 offenders (59 per cent) were described as 'White – North European'; 4 offenders (3 per cent) were described as 'White – South European'; 11 offenders (8 per cent) were described as 'Black'; 37 offenders (25 per cent) were described as 'South Asian'; and 8 offenders (5 per cent) were described as 'Arab or North African'.
- There is no clear correlation between the ethnicity of incident offenders and the antisemitic language they use; contemporary antisemitic incident offenders will select from a range of Jewish-related subjects, using, for example, insults related to the Holocaust or Israel, for language or imagery with which to abuse, insult or threaten their Jewish victims.
- 174 of the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST nationally came via incident exchange programmes with the Police in Manchester and London, which allow for the systematic sharing of antisemitic incident reports between CST and the Police, so that both organisations have sight of incidents that had not otherwise been reported to them. The incident reports are fully anonymised to comply with data protection requirements. A further 10 antisemitic incidents were reported to CST by the Police in other parts of the UK on an ad hoc basis. In total, Police forces provided reports of 184 antisemitic incidents, or 35 per cent of the total

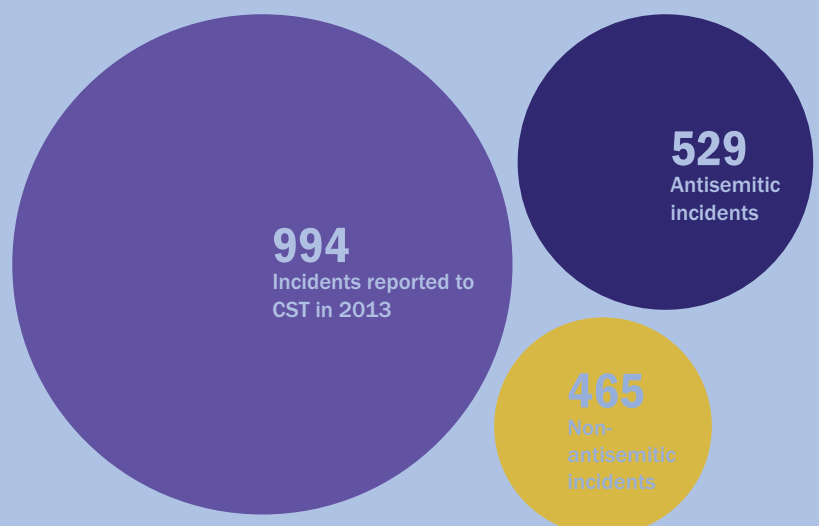
number of incidents recorded by CST. A total of 309 incidents, or 58 per cent, were reported directly to CST by the victims of, or witnesses to, antisemitic incidents, or by a friend or family member of an incident victim or witness. Thirty incidents were reported by CST staff or volunteers, or by the security officers at Jewish buildings and organisations. Two antisemitic incidents were recorded by CST during 2013 on the basis of media reports.

- CST recorded 86 antisemitic incidents that involved the use of internet-based social media in 2013 (16 per cent of the overall total of 529 incidents), compared to 81 in 2012 and just 12 in 2011. This reflects the growing relevance of social media as a place where Jews encounter antisemitism and the ease with which it can be reported from there directly to CST online, rather than being an absolute measure of the amount of antisemitism on social media platforms. Of the 86 antisemitic incidents of this type recorded in 2013, 81 were in the category of Abusive Behaviour and 4 were in the category of Threats. One incident that involved the use of social media also involved a violent assault, and was recorded in that category. CST does not proactively 'trawl' social media platforms to look for incidents of this type and will only record incidents that take place on social media if the offender is based in the United Kingdom, or if the incident

involves the direct antisemitic targeting of a UK-based victim.

- In addition to the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in 2013, a further 465 reports of potential incidents were received by CST but not included in the total number of antisemitic incidents as there was no evidence of antisemitic motivation, targeting or content.
- The 465 potential incidents reported to CST that were not included in the annual total included 248 cases of potential Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour at Jewish locations. These included 48 incidents of photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 30 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. These types of incidents are not categorised as antisemitic by CST as it is often not possible to determine their motivation, and many are likely to have innocent explanations. However, identifying and preventing the potential hostile reconnaissance of Jewish buildings or other potential terrorist targets is an important part of reducing the possibility of future terrorist attacks.
- In total, there were 994 incidents, including antisemitic incidents and those of a non-antisemitic security-related nature, which required a response from CST staff and volunteers during 2013.

994: Total number of potential antisemitic incidents reported to CST which required a response from CST staff and volunteers. 53 per cent of these reports were deemed antisemitic by CST.





As shown on cover: graffiti in a park in Greater London, May 2013

Introduction

The Community Security Trust

The Community Security Trust (CST) is a UK charity that advises and represents the Jewish community on matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security. CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Government and the Police as a best practice model of a minority-community security organisation.

CST provides security advice and training for Jewish schools, synagogues and Jewish communal organisations and gives assistance to those bodies that are affected by antisemitism. CST also assists and supports individual members of the Jewish community who have been affected by antisemitism and antisemitic incidents. All this work is provided at no charge.

An essential part of CST's work involves representing the Jewish community to Police, legislative and policy-making bodies and providing people inside and outside the Jewish community with information to combat antisemitism.

CST has recorded antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom since 1984.

Reporting of incidents

CST classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish. Incidents can take several forms, including physical attacks on people or property, verbal or written abuse, or antisemitic leaflets and posters. CST does not include the general activities of antisemitic organisations in its statistics; nor does it include activities such as offensive placards or massed antisemitic chanting on political demonstrations. CST does not record as incidents antisemitic material that is permanently hosted on internet websites, nor does CST 'trawl' social media platforms to look for antisemitic comments. However, CST will record antisemitic comments posted on internet forums or blog talkbacks, or transmitted via social media, if they have been reported to CST by a member of the public who fulfils the role of a victim or witness; if the comment shows evidence of antisemitic content, motivation or targeting; and if the offender is based in the United Kingdom or has directly targeted a UK-based victim. Examples of antisemitic expressions that fall outside this definition of an antisemitic incident can be found in CST's Antisemitic Discourse reports, available on the CST website.

Antisemitic incidents are reported to CST in a number of ways, most commonly by telephone, email, via the CST website, via CST's social media platforms, by post or in person to CST staff and volunteers. In recent years, supported by grants from the Ministry of Justice Victim and Witness General Fund (formerly run by the Home Office), CST has conducted advertising campaigns to encourage incident reporting in areas of London and Manchester with significant Jewish communities. In 2011, a grant from the Ministry of Justice enabled CST to develop and launch an incident reporting facility for internet-enabled mobile phones. CST staff have also undergone specialist training from the Victim Support charity, in order to provide the best possible response to incident victims and witnesses who contact CST.

Incidents can be reported to CST by the victim, a witness, or by someone acting on their behalf. In 2001, CST was accorded 'Third Party Reporting' status by the Police, which allows CST to report antisemitic incidents to the Police and to act as a go-between for victims who are unable or unwilling to report to the Police directly. CST works closely with Police services and specialist units in monitoring and investigating antisemitic incidents. CST regularly exchanges anonymised antisemitic incident reports with Greater Manchester Police and the Metropolitan Police Service.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that around 40 per cent of all hate crimes come to the attention of the Police.⁵ It is likely, therefore, that most antisemitic incidents go unreported either to CST or to the Police, and therefore the true figures will be higher than those recorded in this report. No adjustments have been made to the figures to account for this. It is likely that this non-reporting also varies from category to category: a 2013 survey of Jewish experiences and perceptions of antisemitism in the EU found that 72 per cent of British Jews who had experienced antisemitic harassment over the previous five years had not reported it to the Police or to any other organisation; 57 per cent of British Jews who had experienced antisemitic violence or the threat of violence had not reported it; and 46 per cent of those who had suffered antisemitic vandalism to their home or car had not reported it.

If an incident is reported to CST but shows no evidence of antisemitic motivation, language or targeting, then it will not be recorded as antisemitic and will not be included in CST's annual antisemitic incident total. In 2013, CST received 465 reports of potential incidents that were rejected for this reason, and are not included in the total number of antisemitic incidents. These represent 47 per cent of the potential incidents reported to CST and mostly involved criminal damage to, or theft from, Jewish property; assaults on or theft from Jewish people; suspicious activity or potential information-gathering around Jewish locations; or anti-Israel activity which did not involve the use of antisemitic language or imagery and was directed at pro-Israel campaigners, rather than simply at Jewish people, buildings or organisations chosen at random.

CST always prioritises the wishes and needs of incident victims, both individuals and the heads of Jewish organisations or communal buildings. In particular, CST treats the issue of victim confidentiality as a top priority. CST does not proactively publicise antisemitic incidents that are reported to it, and if an incident victim chooses to remain anonymous, or wishes there to be no publicity about an incident, CST will observe their wish whenever possible.



Graffiti reading "Put Jews in here" on a bin in Greater Manchester, January 2013

5. *An Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales* (London: Home Office, Office for National Statistics and Ministry of Justice, 2013).

Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom in 2013

CST recorded 529 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2013, an 18 per cent decrease from the 649 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST for 2012 and the lowest annual total recorded by CST since 2005.⁶ The highest number of antisemitic incidents ever recorded by CST in a single year is 931 incidents, recorded in 2009.

Contexts and patterns

There is no clear, single explanation for the fall in antisemitic incidents during 2013. Antisemitic incidents happen in a variety of contexts, with a wide range of offenders, victims and motives. These vary from year to year and from location to location. Antisemitic incident totals are influenced by events overseas, and by crime patterns and anti-social behaviour in the local areas where they occur. As a result, the national 'headline' picture can sometimes obscure these independent or localised patterns and trends. For example, while the number of antisemitic incidents recorded in Greater London fell by 23 per cent, from 318 antisemitic incidents in 2012 to 246 in 2013, in Greater Manchester the number of recorded incidents rose slightly, with 172 incidents recorded in 2013, compared to 170 in 2012. This is explained in more detail in the section "Geographical locations and differences", p.24.

Changes in the numbers of incidents recorded by CST can sometimes reflect changes to the way in which incidents are reported to CST, as well as changes in how, when and why they take place. Since 2012, CST has operated incident exchange programmes with Greater Manchester Police and with the Metropolitan Police Service in London. These allow for the systematic sharing of individual reports between CST and the Police to give both agencies sight of incidents that had not previously been reported to them. The reports are fully anonymised to comply with data protection requirements and any duplicates – incidents that had been reported to both CST and the Police – are eliminated to ensure that there can be no 'double counting'. In 2013, 174 antisemitic incidents were reported to CST by this method. Prior to the introduction of this programme, antisemitic incidents in London and Manchester had been shared by the Police with CST on an ad hoc basis, for operational or community engagement purposes, as they still are

in other parts of the country; but most incidents reported to the Police would not have been shared with CST and therefore were not counted in CST's antisemitic incident statistics. Consequently this new and significant source of antisemitic incident reports must be taken into consideration when comparing CST's antisemitic incident totals for 2012 and 2013 with those from 2011 and earlier.

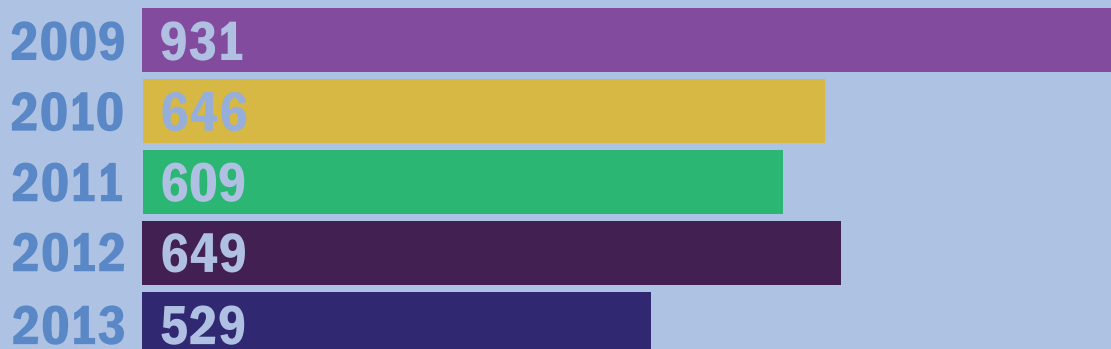
Answering the questions of why antisemitic incidents take place, who carries them out and who suffers from them is not always straightforward. Sometimes the evidence of victims or witnesses concerning what may have been a shocking, traumatic and brief experience can be vague and disjointed. Many antisemitic incidents, particularly those that take place on social media or via graffiti in public places, do not have a specific victim and the offender is often unknown. The antisemitic incident reports provided to CST by Police forces are anonymised to comply with data protection requirements, but this often strips them of detail that would help to classify the victim and offender by age, gender and ethnic appearance. While allowing for all these caveats, it is still possible to extract some analysis from the details of the antisemitic incidents recorded by CST during 2013, and the picture they show is one of complexity. In short, there is no single profile of an antisemitic incident victim, nor of an antisemitic incident offender, nor is there a single explanation as to why antisemitic incidents take place. This is explained in more detail in the sections "Incident victims", p.19; "Incident offenders", p.21; and "Discourse and motives", p.22.

Trigger events

The levels of reported antisemitic incidents in the UK often rise temporarily, or 'spike', in response to 'trigger events', often but not always related to Israel or the wider Middle East. The record high total of 931 incidents in 2009 was triggered by antisemitic reactions in the UK to the conflict

6. This is a higher number than the 640 incidents cited in CST's *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2012*, as it includes incidents reported to CST after the publication of that report, and reflects the re-categorisation of some incidents after publication due to the emergence of new information. Similar changes have also been made for previous years. As well as affecting the annual totals, these adjustments mean that some of the monthly, category and geographical totals for previous years cited in this report differ from previously published data.

Antisemitic incident totals, 2009–2013



in Gaza and southern Israel that year between Israel and Hamas. The previous record high of 598 incidents, in 2006, reflected responses to the second Lebanon War in that year. Other past trigger events include the Iraq war in 2003; the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001; and the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000. There were no major trigger events or spikes in incidents in 2013, whereas there had been two trigger events in 2012: one in March, which involved reactions to the terrorist shooting at the Ozar Hatorah Jewish school in Toulouse, France, and one in November, which involved reactions to the escalation in fighting between Israel and Hamas in southern Israel and Gaza. This lack of trigger events in 2013 goes some way towards explaining the fall from 649 recorded incidents in 2012 to 529 in 2013. However, the two trigger events in 2012 are likely to have contributed to around 60 'extra' incidents that year (in other words, around 60 more incidents than would have been expected had those months not contained trigger events). Therefore, eliminating these trigger events from a comparison of 2012 to 2013 still leaves a fall in the underlying, baseline level of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2013.

Trigger events may not involve conflict in the Middle East or other geopolitical issues: they can be as mundane as a football match between local rivals. The highest monthly incident total recorded by CST in 2013 came in October, when 64 antisemitic incidents were recorded. Of these 64 incidents, 10 were in relation to a football match played between Tottenham Hotspur, who are known for having a Jewish following, and West Ham United. Of these 10 incidents, 9 involved antisemitic comments on social media and 1 involved antisemitic chants by fans at the match itself.

Despite the correlation between trigger events and antisemitic incident levels in the UK, it would be a mistake to assume that this alone explains why antisemitic incidents happen. There were 53 antisemitic incidents recorded during September, the month of the Jewish High Holy Days, including the New Year festival of Rosh Hashanah, and Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. Of the 53 antisemitic incidents recorded in the month, 13 – a quarter – occurred on the five days covered by Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. This is partly explained by the increased numbers of visibly Jewish people on the streets during these days, as they walk to and from synagogue, and also by an increased CST and Police presence in Jewish communities, which in turn makes it easier for victims of antisemitism to report incidents.

Long-term trends

The 2013 total of 529 antisemitic incidents is significantly lower than the record high of 931 incidents recorded in 2009, but is significantly higher than the annual totals recorded by CST at the start of the last decade. Therefore it represents two, potentially contradictory trends: a long-term trend of rising antisemitic incident totals over a 15-year period, and a medium-term trend of falling totals over the past four years. There are a number of explanations for this. One which is suggested by the incident data collected by CST since 1984 is that when trigger events have occurred frequently, as they did during the first decade of the twenty-first century, successive spikes in antisemitic incident levels generate a gradual, long-term increase in the baseline level of antisemitic incidents recorded in the UK. This factor is particularly noticeable in London, where incident totals correlate to the national totals more

than anywhere else does. On the other hand, the relative absence of major trigger events since 2010 has led to a gradual decrease in that baseline level over that time period.

As well as this impact of repeated incident spikes over several years, the gradual increase in incident totals also reflects better awareness in the Jewish community of CST's work, and a consequent improvement in the rates of reporting antisemitic incidents to CST by Jewish communities around the UK. It is also influenced by the introduction of new sources of antisemitic incident reporting, such as online incident reporting facilities and the incident exchange programmes with GMP

and MPS. Therefore any comparison of current recorded antisemitic incident totals with those from a decade ago or more should be done with caution.

Despite improvements in reporting, it is to be expected that antisemitic hate crime and hate incidents, like other forms of hate crime, are significantly under-reported. This is particularly the case where the victims are minors; where the incident is considered of 'lesser' impact by the victim; and for incidents that take place on social media. Consequently the statistics contained in this report should be taken as being indicative of general trends, rather than absolute measures of the number of incidents that actually take place.



Graffiti drawn in the sand at Jewish golf course in Liverpool, October 2013

Incident categories

CST classifies antisemitic incidents by six distinct categories: Extreme Violence; Assault; Damage and Desecration of Property; Threats; Abusive Behaviour; Antisemitic Literature. The definitions of these categories, and examples of incidents recorded in each one during 2013, are given below.⁷

Extreme Violence

Incidents of Extreme Violence include any attack potentially causing loss of life or grievous bodily harm (GBH). There were no incidents of Extreme Violence in 2013, compared with two in 2012 and two in 2011.

Assault

Incidents of Assault include any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not GBH.

CST recorded 69 incidents of Assault in 2013, the same total as the 69 violent incidents (combining the categories of Assault and Extreme Violence) recorded in 2012. The total of 69 violent antisemitic assaults reported to CST in 2013 is the lowest since 2003, when 54 assaults were recorded. There were 95 violent antisemitic incidents recorded in 2011, 115 in 2010, 124 in 2009 and 88 in 2008.

Fifty-eight of the 69 incidents of Assault recorded in 2013 were random attacks on Jewish people in public places, of which 33 targeted people who were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing. Nine assaults targeted synagogue congregants on their way to or from prayers. CST received a description of the gender of the victims in 49 of the incidents of Assault. Of these, the victims were male in 38 incidents; in 3 incidents they were female; and in 8 they were mixed couples or groups of males and females. CST received a description of the age of the victims in 27 of the incidents of Assault or Extreme Violence. Of these, in 13 incidents the victims were adults, in 9 incidents the victims were minors and in 5 incidents they were mixed groups of adults and minors.

CST received a description of the gender of the offenders in 36 of the incidents of Assault, of which 33 involved male offenders, none involved only female offenders and three involved male and

female offenders acting together. CST received a description of the age of the offenders in 28 of the incidents of Assault. Of these, the offenders were adults in 12 incidents; in 13 incidents they were minors; and 3 incidents involved adults and minors offending together. Twenty-nine of the incidents involved objects, usually eggs, being thrown at visibly Jewish people from passing cars. Particular targets for this kind of incident are the strictly Orthodox communities in Salford and Bury in north Manchester and in Golders Green and Hendon in north London. There were 3 assaults on Jewish schoolchildren or staff in 2013, all of which took place away from school premises. There was 1 assault on a Jewish student in 2013, which took place away from campus.

Incidents in the category of Assault in 2013 included:

- **Gateshead, January:** Three Orthodox female Jewish students were attacked by a group of male and female youths, who threatened them before pushing and dragging two of them into the road into the path of oncoming traffic. One of the offenders then said, "Jews get out of here."
- **Manchester, February:** A drunk male in his 50s shouted, "F*****g Jewish b*****d" at a Jewish man before punching him in the face. He then assaulted three other Jewish people while shouting more racial abuse. The offender was arrested, pleaded guilty to four charges of assault, criminal damage and racially or religiously aggravated public order offences, and given a 12-month suspended sentence and an £80 fine.
- **London, February:** A visibly Jewish man was on a London Underground train when he was deliberately hit on the head by a passenger who knocked his *yarmulke* (skullcap) off his head while exiting the train.

7. A more detailed explanation of the six antisemitic incident categories can be found in the CST leaflet "Definitions of Antisemitic Incidents", available on the CST website: www.thecst.org.uk

- **Manchester, March:** A group of seven youths, mostly around 11 years of age, were throwing stones and sticks at passing Jewish people while shouting, “Jewish b*****ds” and other verbal abuse.
- **Manchester, March:** Two Jewish men were walking home when four white males in a passing car shouted, “F*****g Jews” and threw stones at them. The offenders then got out of their car and chased the Jewish men. One of the victims reached his house but as he tried to enter he was caught by one of the offenders, who knocked him to the ground where he punched and kicked him, leaving him with bruising to his body.
- **Manchester, April:** Several incidents were reported in which the occupants of a car threw eggs at visibly Jewish pedestrians while shouting antisemitic abuse, including “Jewish motherf*****s”. Three South Asian males were arrested, pleaded guilty and sentenced to 12-month community orders and to pay £50 compensation to each victim and £85 costs.
- **London, August:** The offender pulled up beside a Jewish man, got out of his vehicle and called the victim a “Jewish motherf*****r” before punching him twice in the face and stealing his watch and wallet.
- **Manchester, August:** A Jewish woman was at a soft play centre with her two children when two white male youths approached them, swore at her son about being Jewish and knocked his *yarmulke* off his head.
- **London, August:** The victim was asked, “Are you Jewish?” before being held to the ground and punched in the face, causing cuts and bruising.
- **Manchester, September:** A group of white and South Asian youths were seen throwing bricks at Jewish pedestrians while shouting, “F*****g Jewish b*****ds” and making references to Hitler.

- **London, October:** A group of seven Jewish schoolchildren were in a fast-food restaurant when two boys from another school saw them and shouted, “Go get gassed”, before throwing money at them.

Damage and Desecration to Jewish Property

This category includes any physical attack directed against Jewish-owned property, or property that is perceived to be connected to Jews, which is not life-threatening. This includes the daubing of antisemitic slogans or symbols (such as swastikas) – including fixing stickers and posters – on Jewish property; and damage caused to property where it appears that the property has been specifically targeted because of its perceived Jewish connection, or where antisemitic expressions are made by the offender while causing the damage.

There were 49 incidents of Damage and Desecration in 2013, a fall of 8 per cent from the 2012 figure of 53 incidents in this category. The 2013 total of 49 incidents is the fourth year in a row that the number of incidents recorded in this category has fallen, from a high of 89 incidents in 2009, and is the lowest total recorded in this category since 2005, when 48 antisemitic incidents of this type were recorded. Of the 49 incidents in 2013, 11 involved desecrations of, or damage to, synagogues, and 20 affected the homes of Jewish people, or vehicles parked at their homes. There was one incident in 2013 that involved damage to, or desecration of, a Jewish cemetery, and three that involved the antisemitic hacking of websites of Jewish organisations.

Incidents of Damage and Desecration in 2013 included:

- **London, January:** A synagogue’s website was hacked and a picture of an Israeli flag on fire with the slogan “Memorial Of Gaza Martyrs” was placed on the homepage.
- **London, February:** Raw ham and prawns were pushed through the letterbox of a Jewish woman’s home.

- **Manchester, June:** The word “Jews” was written overnight on the outside wall of a Jewish school.
- **Manchester, June:** A sign at a Jewish school was defaced with the slogans “White Power” and “Nazi” and four swastikas.
- **Merseyside, August:** The words “Mein Fuhrer” and a swastika were daubed on a gravestone in the Jewish section of a local cemetery.
- **London, September:** Pebbles were thrown at a synagogue by offenders who were heard to shout “F*****g Jews”.
- **London, September:** A swastika was drawn on the front door of a Jewish person’s home.
- **Liverpool, October:** The words “Burn Jews” and “Hang Jews” with a swastika were carved into the bunkers at a Jewish golf club.
- **London, November:** A swastika was scratched into a Jewish woman’s car door overnight.
- **Gateshead, November:** The word “bacon” was daubed on the front door of a Jewish building. Similar graffiti was also found on a nearby mosque.

Threats

This category includes only direct antisemitic threats, whether verbal or written.

There were 38 incidents reported to CST in the category of Threats in 2013, one fewer than the 39 incidents recorded in this category in 2012. There were 30 incidents of this type recorded in 2011 and 32 in 2010. Sixteen of the 38 threats recorded in 2013 took place in public. Twenty-eight involved verbal abuse, 4 were delivered by social media, three by text message, 1 by email and 1 by use of paper hate mail.

Incidents in the category of Threats in 2013 included:

- **Manchester, January:** A Jewish man was driving



Graffiti reading “DEATH 2 Jews” in High Wycombe, September 2013

when he had to stop to let another car pass. As it did so the driver of that car threatened to “break your f*****g Jewish legs.”

- **Manchester, February:** A white male shouted, “Jews are racist” at a group of Jewish school students. When a passing motorist challenged him, the offender threatened to hit him and said, “You f*****g Jews are all the same.”
- **Oxford, February:** A Jewish student received threatening and abusive antisemitic tweets after taking part in a debate about Israel.
- **London, April:** Two Orthodox Jewish men were in a shopping centre when an adult male of Arab appearance shouted, “F**k Israel” at them, before saying, “I’m going to kill you”, “You don’t belong here” and “Dirty Jew”.
- **Manchester, April:** In an argument over parking outside a business premises, an adult male of South Asian appearance said to a Jewish driver: “Why the f**k did you park there, Jewish b*****d, I will burn down your Jewish building and bring out all your Jewish mates and I will fight them all.”
- **London, May:** A Jewish woman got into a taxi and the driver began to make comments about how the Holocaust never happened. When the woman asked him to stop as she was Jewish, he said that World War Three was coming and that all the Jews will be killed. When they reached the destination and she exited the taxi, he said, “Enjoy life, it probably won’t last that long.”

- **Birmingham, July:** An anonymous phone caller claimed to have put an improvised explosive device (IED) in “a big building with lots of Jews in Birmingham”, as well as at other locations.
- **Manchester, July:** Five Jewish schoolboys were walking home when they were approached by five children from a local school, four of whom were male and one female. The offenders asked, “Are you Jewish?” and then said, “We’re German, we are going to shoot you. You should be sent to Auschwitz concentration camp.”
- **Scotland, July:** A group of Orthodox Jewish holidaymakers were abused by a drunk man who shouted that he was “Al-Qaeda” and threatened to burn the buildings they were staying in.
- **London, September:** A man threatened to have his dog attack a Jewish person who was walking past him, saying, “Kill the Jew” to his dog.
- **Manchester, October:** A Jewish man saw a male harassing two women in the street. When he tried to intervene, the offender called him a “Jewish b*****d” and threatened to beat him up.
- **London, December:** A drunk male shouted, “I’ll f*****g kill all you Jewish b*****ds” to Jewish people in the street.

Abusive Behaviour

This category includes verbal and written antisemitic abuse. The verbal abuse can be face to face or via telephone or answerphone messages. The category also includes antisemitic emails, text messages, tweets and social media comments, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (that is, one-off letters aimed at and sent to a specific individual), irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish. This is different from a mass mailing of antisemitic leaflets or other publications, which is dealt with by the separate Literature category. Antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property is also included in this category.

There were 368 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2013, a fall of 23 per cent from

the 476 antisemitic incidents of this type recorded in 2012. There were 413 incidents recorded in this category in 2011 and 391 in 2010. A total of 194 of the 368 incidents of Abusive Behaviour recorded in 2013 involved verbal abuse, of which 14 were communicated via telephone call or answerphone message. Eighty-one incidents in this category took place on social media; 48 involved antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property; and there were 21 antisemitic emails reported to CST in this category. There were 11 cases of antisemitic paper hate mail and 4 antisemitic text messages.

Incidents of Abusive Behaviour in 2013 included:

- **London, January:** A Jewish football team defeated a non-Jewish team in a match. After the game was over, players and supporters of the non-Jewish team made antisemitic remarks, including “Jewish w*****rs” and “F**k off, Jewish p***k.”
- **Manchester, January:** An antisemitic review comment was left for an app on an online app store. It was posted under the name “Adolf Hitler”, and read, “How are all of you Jews, I’ve rose from the dead and I am coming to get you, I’m taking you back to Auschwitz, where you all belong.”
- **London, January:** An antisemitic comment was left on a Jewish leader’s social media page. It read, “F**k Israel and Jew the most dirtiest people in the world.”
- **Brighton, February:** An anti-Israel demonstrator gave a Nazi salute towards pro-Israel demonstrators.
- **London, February:** A Jewish teacher at a non-faith school received antisemitic abuse from some of the pupils, including being called a “F*****g Jew.”
- **London, February:** A family were walking home from synagogue when a group of five South Asian youths, including males and females, shouted antisemitic abuse at them, including “You f*****g Jews.”
- **Manchester, March:** A Jewish woman and her

three children were walking along the road when the occupant of a passing vehicle shouted “Jew” at them. The offender was identified and the crime was dealt with via the Restorative Justice programme.

- **Manchester, March:** A Jewish man was standing on a street corner when a passing driver, a South Asian male in his 20s, shouted “Yid” at him and raised his middle finger.
- **Hertfordshire, March:** A group of Jewish boys were at a sports centre when some youths in a nearby part of the centre saw them and made antisemitic remarks, including comments about Hitler and gassing Jews.
- **Liverpool, March:** A rabbi received antisemitic verbal abuse from the occupants of a passing vehicle. The offender, a white male in his 20s, shouted, “F*****g Jewish b*****ds” at him.
- **Wales, April:** The word “Juden” and a Star of David were daubed on the window of an unused shop.
- **Manchester, April:** A Jewish family were walking home from synagogue when the driver of a passing vehicle shouted “Heil Hitler” at them. The offender, a white male in his 60s, was identified and the crime was dealt with via the Restorative Justice programme.
- **Gateshead, May:** Two swastikas and the word “Hitler” were daubed on the pavement outside a Jewish nursery.
- **Scotland, May:** A man who was being arrested for causing a disturbance and assaulting a local resident said to the arresting officer, “Are you a f*****g Jew with that nose? I hate f*****g Jews. No wonder the Nazis slaughtered you all.” The offender pleaded guilty to a range of charges and was given a 12-month Community Payback Order.
- **Liverpool, May:** A visibly Jewish man was walking home from synagogue when the white male occupant of a passing vehicle shouted,

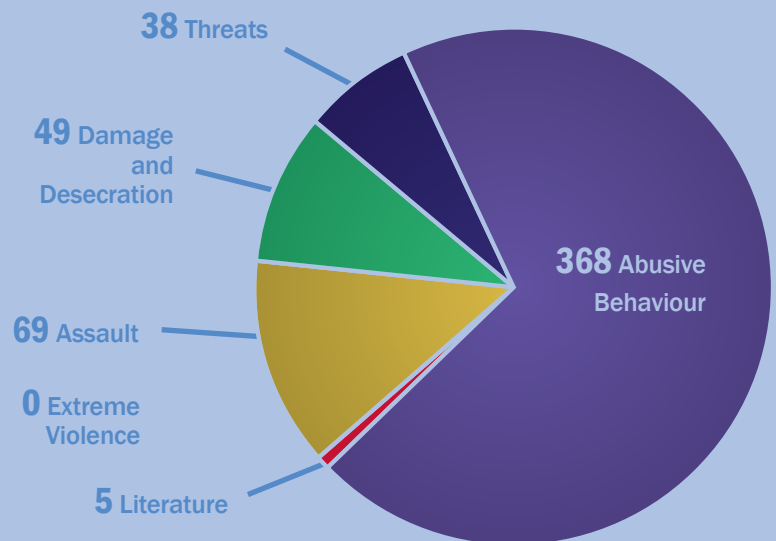
“Dirty f*****g Jew” at him.

- **London, May:** A letter bearing swastikas and the slogan “Heil Hitler” was received through the post by a Jewish charity.
- **London, May:** The slogan “Jews did 9/11” and a swastika were daubed on a path in a park used by many Jewish people.
- **Manchester, June:** A Jewish man was walking across the road after leaving synagogue when the driver of a passing car shouted, “Get off the road you f*****g Jew” at him. The offender was identified and the crime was dealt with via the Restorative Justice programme.
- **Manchester, June:** A Jewish woman called a local NHS hospital to discuss an appointment. The person who dealt with the call put her on hold but failed to do so properly, and then the Jewish woman heard the offender say to a colleague: “The Jews think we are BUPA. We should get rid of them all.”
- **Manchester, June:** A Jewish man was in his garden when he heard an unknown person shouting, “F**k you b*****ds”, “F**k you England”, “F**k you Jews”.
- **Manchester, June:** A Jewish man was at a local hospital when another patient said to him, “Don’t you look at me you dirty Jewish b*****d. I am a neo-Nazi – get back to your own country.”
- **Manchester, July:** A woman was stopped at traffic lights in her car when she saw two white male adults in another car shouting, “Jew, Jew, Jew” at a group of Jewish schoolchildren who were on the pavement nearby.
- **London, July:** A social media comment was left under a video about a Holocaust survivor that read: “She never saw a gas chamber. She never actually saw a genocide...She’s an ordinary women, and she’s been MUGGED off, not only by Nazis, but by her own Jewish Zionist parasitic lying elites telling them that people were

gassed, even when today the story is proving to be unattainable.”

- **London, July:** A Jewish organisation received an email that read: “Would you be so kind and give me your latest holocaust figures? I see that the Jews have revised them several times”. It then went on to deny that six million Jews were killed in the Holocaust, before adding: “The good people of England indeed know and see how a barbaric and arrogant Israel treats starving and defenceless Palestinians. We do not like it.”
- **Essex, July:** A group of Orthodox Jewish boys were in a car park when the occupant of a passing van shouted, “You f*****g Jews” and other obscenities at them.
- **London, July:** A pro-Israel Facebook group received a message that read: “F**k your country, You terrorists, You evil s**ts, Free Free Palestine, Free Free Palestine, Hitler was the greatest.”
- **London, July:** An Israeli Jewish woman was told by colleagues at her place of work that “Jews should not live in England.” She replied saying, “Where should we go then?” and was told, “Go to America. They’re run by Jews.”
- **London, July:** A man was seen shouting, “F**k all Jews” and “F**k all queers” in the street.
- **Manchester, August:** An unknown person approached the home of a Jewish family and banged on the door, shouting, “Jews go back to Israel. Oh dirty Jews, go back to Israel.”
- **Manchester, August:** A Jewish man was walking home when he passed a neighbour who was leaning on his car outside his house. As he passed, the neighbour, a white male in his 20s, said “Jew boy” to him.
- **Manchester, August:** During a traffic dispute between two drivers, one called the other a “F*****g Jewish c**t”.
- **Manchester, August:** A Jewish politician who had campaigned against a far right event in his local area received an email that read: “The obvious fact that you are not British or even European by ancestry, but a descendant of Middle Eastern intruders into Europe works as a mitigating factor, because what else could one expect from you?”
- **London, September:** A Jewish man was walking to synagogue when a passing driver, a white male in his 30s, shouted “F*****g Jews” and stuck up his middle finger at him.
- **London, September:** A male on a motorbike drove past a synagogue and shouted “Yiddo, Yiddo, Yiddo” at the people standing outside.
- **Manchester, October:** A visibly Jewish man was paying for his shopping at a supermarket checkout. The person behind him, a black male in his late 20s, asked him to hurry up and then said, “All you f*****g Jews are the same. I hate you all. You are all weirdos.”
- **London, October:** A visibly Jewish man was looking for a parking space in a shopping centre car park when another driver, a white male in his 40s, said, “Move along now. You can’t park here, you’re Jewish”.
- **London, November:** The slogan “I hate Yids” was written on the outside of a building.
- **London, November:** An Israeli organisation received an email that read: “Until this morning I felt sympathy towards the Jews. Not anymore – I saw where you b*****ds had denied Palestinian farmers and other residents access to water. Water should be available to everyone but knowing the reputation of Jews perhaps no one was paying you for the water. I just wish the Arabs would get rid of you lot once and for all.”
- **Manchester, December:** A Jewish man was getting into his car when three passing men of South Asian appearance shouted “Heil Hitler” at him.

Total number of antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2013



Literature

This category covers mass-produced antisemitic literature which is distributed in multiple quantities. This can involve a single mass mailing or repeated individual mailings, but it must involve the multiple use of the same piece of literature in order to fall into this category. This is different from one-off cases of hate mail targeted at individual people or organisations, which would come under the category of either Abusive Behaviour or Threats (depending on the hate mail's content). The Literature category includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, and cases where Jews are specifically targeted for malicious distribution, even if the material itself is not antisemitic. This would include, for instance, the mass mailing of neo-Nazi literature to Jewish organisations or homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews. This category also includes emails that are sent to groups of recipients.

The statistics for the category of Literature give no indication of the extent of distribution. A single mass mailing of antisemitic literature is only counted as one incident, although it could involve material being sent to dozens of recipients. Thus the number of incidents reflects the number of offenders, rather than the number of victims.

There were 5 incidents recorded in the category of Literature in 2013, a fall of 58 per cent from the 12 incidents of this type recorded in 2012. The number of incidents recorded in this category has declined markedly in recent years: there were 7 Literature incidents recorded in 2011, 25 in 2010, 62 in 2009 and 37 in 2008. Even the increase in 2012 was caused by the actions of a single offender who sent 6 antisemitic mass emails during the course of that year. While the 2009 total was abnormally high due to a series of hostile or abusive emails sent to one victim, probably by a single offender, there has been a clear decline in the number of incidents in this category, for which there is no evidenced explanation. Four of the Literature incidents recorded in 2013 involved email, and 1 involved the distribution of an antisemitic leaflet.

Examples of Literature incidents in 2013 included:

- **Cumbria, January:** A Jewish man received a mass email that included the comments "The JEW USA Bolshevik Revolution is coming to USA 2013"; "FREEDOM FIGHTERS wake up"; "Jews Lead Gun Control Charge"; "Here we have a JEW telling us what the JEW CRIMINAL MAFIA are doing".
- **London, March:** Several synagogues received an email that stated, "I DECLARE WAR ON ISRAEL AND ANYONE ISRAELI", and then went on to accuse Israel of committing "those self same crimes committed by the Nazis".
- **London, July:** A Jewish organisation was one of dozens of recipients of a mass email that denied the Holocaust, claiming: "The Truth hurts – but it is the Truth and not another piece of Zionist Holofoax exaggerated propaganda to justify the existence of the outlaw state of Israel and portray the Chosen People (sic) as perpetual victims."
- **Manchester, November:** A leaflet was distributed to residents that claimed: "The end goal of multiculturalism, globalisation and the New World Order is to create a 1% Jewish master-race and a 99% dumbed down multi-racial or mixed race breed of debt slaves to serve them... For the crimes of ethnic cleansing, genocide, slavery and inciting racial and religious hatred/violence there needs to be a British Nuremburg Trials of the multiculturalists who hijacked the Labour Party and their Jewish puppet masters."

Incident victims

The victims of antisemitic incidents come from the whole spectrum of the Jewish community: from strictly Orthodox to Liberal, Reform and secular Jews; from the largest Jewish communities of London and Manchester to small, isolated communities all over the United Kingdom; and from Jewish schoolchildren to Members of Parliament.

The most common single type of incident involved verbal abuse randomly directed at visibly Jewish people in public. In 185 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male or female, attacked or abused while going about their daily business in public places. In 89 of these, the victims were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing, school uniform or jewellery bearing Jewish symbols. Thirty-one incidents targeted synagogue property and staff, compared to 43 in 2012, and a further 26 incidents targeted congregants on their way to or from prayers, compared to 41 in 2012. There were 59 incidents that targeted Jewish community organisations or communal leaders and high-profile individuals, compared to 46 in 2012, while 58 incidents happened at people's private homes (51 in 2012). Fourteen antisemitic incidents took place in the workplace or were work-related.

A total of 32 antisemitic incidents took place at schools or involved Jewish schoolchildren or teaching staff, compared to 55 in 2012. Of the 32 incidents of this type in 2013, 13 took place at Jewish schools, 6 at non-faith schools and 13 affected Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to and from school. Three of the 32 school-related incidents were in the category of Assault, all of which took place away from school premises; 4 involved Damage and Desecration of Jewish property; 3 were in the category of Threats; and 22 were in the category of Abusive Behaviour.

There were 9 antisemitic incidents in which the victims were Jewish students, academics or other student bodies, compared to 33 campus-related antisemitic incidents in 2012 and 27 in 2011. Of the 9 such incidents reported to CST in 2013, 6 took place on campus and 3 off campus. One of

the 9 incidents involving students, academics or student bodies was in the category of Assault, which took place off campus. Of the remaining 8 incidents, 6 were in the category of Abusive Behaviour, which includes verbal abuse and antisemitic graffiti; there was 1 campus-related incident of Damage and Desecration of Jewish property; and there was 1 incident in the category of Threats. Three of the antisemitic incidents that took place on campus involved the use of social media and three involved antisemitic graffiti, stickers or posters. One involved the use of language or imagery related to the Holocaust or the Nazi period, and 3 involved the use of language or imagery related to Israel and the Middle East. Two of the 6 on-campus antisemitic incidents occurred in the immediate context of student political activity; in 2 cases the offender was a student and in 1 case the offender was a member of academic staff. Of the 3 off-campus incidents, 1 was in the category of Assault and two were incidents of Abusive Behaviour. In 1 case the offender was a fellow student.

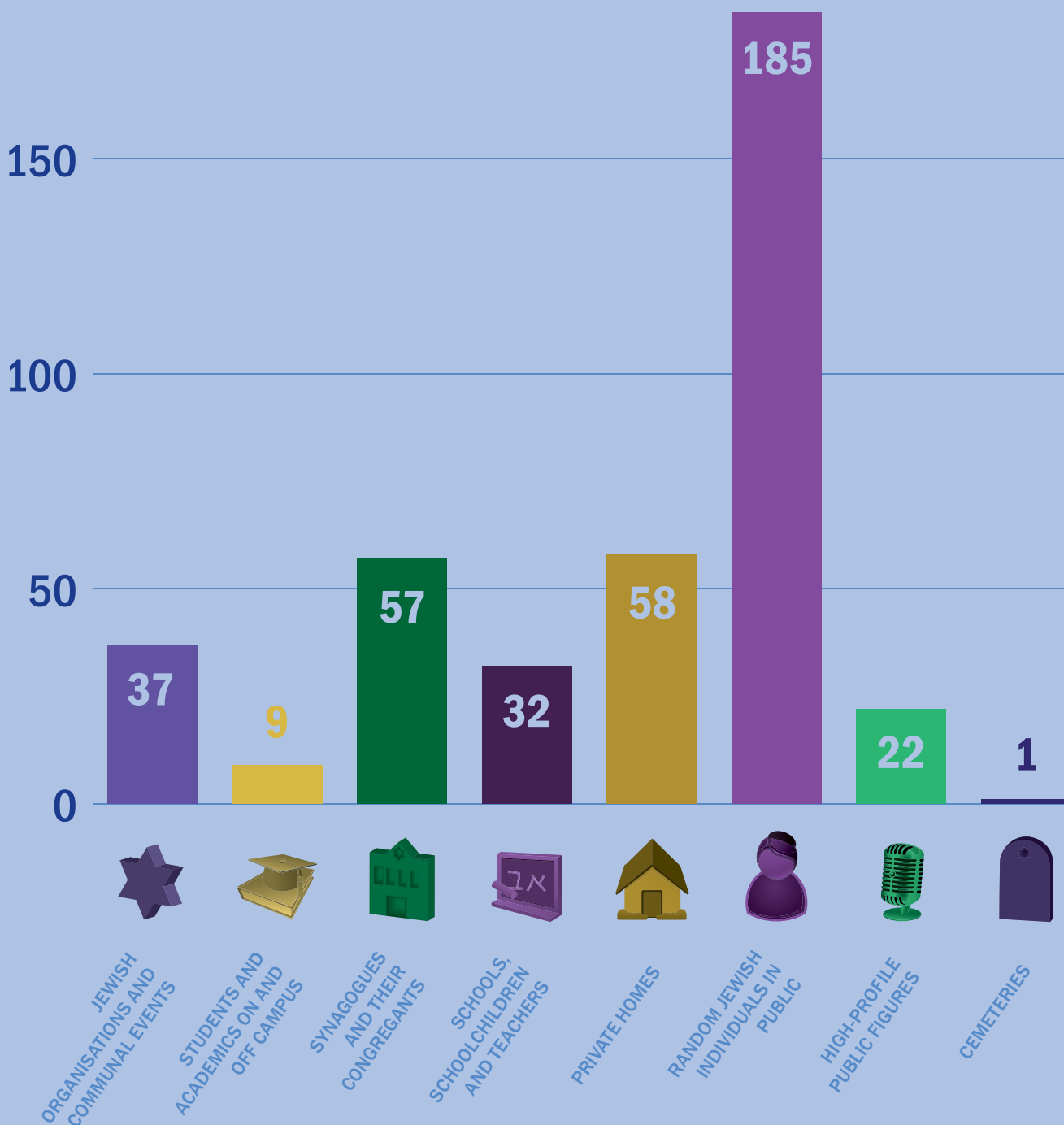
CST received a description of the gender of the victim or victims in 263 (50 per cent) of the 529 antisemitic incidents reported to CST during 2013. Of these, the victims were male in 176 incidents (67 per cent of incidents where the victim's gender was known), female in 62 incidents (24 per cent) and groups of males and females together in 25 incidents (10 per cent).

CST received a description of the age of the victim or victims of 175 (33 per cent) of the 529 incidents recorded during 2013. Breaking this down into adults and minors (while acknowledging the difficulty in accurately categorising incident victims who may be merely described by witnesses as "youths" or "teenagers") shows that 130 incident victims were adults (74 per cent of incidents where the victim's age was known), 31 were minors (18 per cent) and in 14 cases (8 per cent) the victims were adults and minors together. Younger victims appeared to be more prone to violent antisemitism than their elders: minors were the victims of 9 incidents in the category of Assault in 2013 (33 per cent of

incidents of Assault where the victim's age was reported), and of 22 incidents in the categories of Abusive Behaviour or Threats combined (16 per cent). One explanation for this may be that younger

victims are more likely to report assaults than adults are, but less likely to report verbal abuse; but there is no obvious reason why this should be the case.

Who and what is being targeted?



Incident offenders

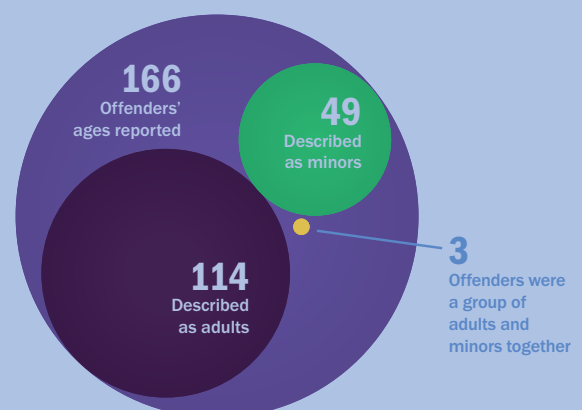
Identifying the motives, age and ethnicity of the offenders in antisemitic incidents can be a difficult and imprecise task. Many antisemitic incidents involve public encounters where the antisemitic abuse may be generic, brief and sometimes non-verbal. In cases involving physical or verbal abuse, this identification depends on the evidence of victims of, and witnesses to, antisemitic incidents, and may rely on their interpretation of the offender's physical appearance, language or other indicators. Many incidents do not involve face-to-face contact between offender and victim, so it is not always possible to obtain a physical description of the offender. Social media platforms afford a level of anonymity to offenders, should they wish to hide their identity. As explained in the "Contexts and patterns" section of this report (p.9), the anonymised antisemitic incident reports provided to CST by Police forces are stripped of much of the detail of the offender's age, gender and ethnic appearance. The content of an antisemitic letter may reveal the motivation of the offender, but it would be a mistake to assume to know the ethnicity of a hate-mail sender on the basis of the discourse they employ.

Bearing in mind all these limitations, a physical description of the offender was obtained in 146, or 28 per cent, of the 529 incidents recorded by CST in 2013.⁸ Of these, 86 offenders were described as 'White – North European' (59 per cent); 4 offenders were described as 'White – South European' (3 per cent); 11 offenders were described as 'Black' (8 per cent); 37 offenders were described as 'South Asian' (25 per cent); 8 offenders were described as being 'Arab or North African' (5 per cent); and no offenders were described as 'East or South East Asian'. These figures partly reflect the fact that Britain's Jewish communities tend to live in relatively diverse urban areas, and that street crime offenders (where most antisemitic incidents take place) make up a younger, and consequently more diverse, demographic profile than the population as a whole. Events during the year also have an impact on the reported ethnicities of incident offenders: the proportion of offenders described to CST as other than 'White – North European' tends to rise if a year includes a major trigger event related to Israel or the wider Middle East.

CST received a description of the gender of the offender or offenders in 247 (47 per cent) of the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2013. Of these, the offenders were described as male in 212 incidents (86 per cent of incidents where the offender's gender was known), female in 26 incidents (11 per cent) and mixed groups of males and females in 9 incidents (4 per cent). Unusually, there were no incidents in the category of Assault that involved female offenders only: of the 36 recorded incidents of this type in 2013 for which the gender of the offenders is known, 33 involved male offenders and in 3 incidents the offenders were mixed groups of males and females. CST also received a description of the approximate age of the offender or offenders in 166 of the 529 incidents reported during the year (31 per cent). Of these 166 incidents, and allowing for the same caveats as when attempting to analyse the ages of incident victims, the offenders were described as adults in 114 antisemitic incidents (69 per cent of incidents where the offender's age was estimated), minors in 49 incidents (30 per cent) and adults and minors together in just 3 incidents (2 per cent). Just as with the age profile of incident victims, younger antisemitic incident offenders are much more likely than adults to be involved in violent incidents (albeit usually using relatively limited violence): minors were responsible for 46 per cent of the incidents recorded by CST in the category of Assault in 2013 (where an age description of the offender was provided), but for only 25 per cent of the incidents in the categories of Abusive Behaviour or Threats combined, where an age description of the offender was obtained.

8. CST uses the 'IC1-6' system, used by the UK Police services, for categorising the ethnic appearance of offenders. This uses the codes IC1, IC2, IC3, etc for 'White – North European'; 'White – South European'; 'Black'; 'South Asian'; 'East or South East Asian'; and 'Arab or North African'. This is obviously not a foolproof system and can only be used as a rough guide.

Who are the offenders?



Discourse and motives

Analysing the content of incidents can help to identify the motives of incident offenders, although the link between the discourse used in an incident and the motivation of the offender or offenders is not always obvious. For example, compare these two incidents:

- **Manchester, April:** Graffiti reading “Hitler had the right idea, send them all back, they should be sent for a gas shower, Hitler was a hero” was written on the toilet wall at a football stadium. The initials “EDL” and “NF” were also written nearby.
- **London, June:** Two visibly Jewish schoolboys were on a London bus when two older boys, one of whom was white and one black, got on the bus and sat behind them. The older boys told them to get off the bus and said, “Get off now or we will cut your face up. We are worse than Hitler.”

In the first example, the language used in the graffiti and its proximity to graffiti in support of far right political organisations strongly suggests that the offender was motivated by far right beliefs. However, although the offenders in the second incident used language that could be interpreted as expressing support for Adolf Hitler, their ethnicity suggests that they were unlikely to have been motivated by far right ideology of that type. Although it is counter-intuitive that non-white people would display neo-Nazi language or behaviour for any reason, a third incident gives a clue as to how this paradox can occur:

- **London, May:** An Israeli organisation was sent a threatening antisemitic letter that read: “Jewish Scum! We are an ex-military group from the British/French army and IRA who support Palestine. For every Palestinian you Israeli scum kill, we are going to kill Jews and Americans all over Europe and make it look like accidents. We are going to poison the water systems of Jew schools throughout Europe if your tanks enter Palestine you low-life, big-nosed, ugly c**ts.” The letter was headed “The 4th Reich Brigade UK Division” and bore a large swastika.

In this incident, the offender uses language and imagery relating to both the Holocaust and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. The content of the letter primarily concerns the actions of the State of Israel, but the letter-heading suggests that the writer is a neo-Nazi. This mixture of political discourses is overlaid with explicitly antisemitic language, such as “Jewish Scum”. The offender in this particular incident is typical of contemporary antisemitic incident offenders, who will select from a range of Jewish-related discourses for language or imagery with which to abuse, insult or threaten their Jewish victims. There were 20 antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2013 in which the offender used more than one type of discourse in this way. The specific language used is sometimes of secondary importance, compared to the desire to insult or abuse Jews.

At other times, the language used by antisemitic incident offenders can be influenced by the wider discursive environment, as is illustrated by this incident:

- **London, October:** A group of Orthodox Jewish men were walking down the road when the occupant of a passing van shouted “Yiddos” at them.

The year 2013 saw high-profile public discussion of the use of the labels “Yid Army” and “Yiddos” by supporters of Tottenham Hotspur, a football club that has traditionally been associated with a Jewish fan base. While “Yid” has a long history as a term of racial abuse directed at Jews, particularly in the interwar and immediate-post-war years, Spurs fans claim that they use this language in a positive way and not to offend. While there is no reason to doubt their intentions in this regard, it is possible that their use of this language helps keep a racial insult in popular circulation that might otherwise fall out of use with the passage of time. In 2013, CST recorded 7 antisemitic incidents in which the word “Yid” or variants were used as terms of abuse.

Rather than being limited to prejudice rooted in more traditional, far right beliefs, the antisemitic

MULTICULTURALISM IS WHITE GENOCIDE

The end goal of multiculturalism, globalisation and the New World Order is to create a 1% Jewish master-race and a 99% dumbed down multi-racial or mixed race breed of debt slaves to serve them. You can probably see this happening around you in Britain today.



Part of an antisemitic leaflet posted through doors in Oldham, Greater Manchester, November 2013

incidents reported to CST in 2013 represent the multifaceted nature of contemporary antisemitism. In 143 of the 529 antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2013, the offenders employed discourse based on the Nazi period, including swastikas and references to the Holocaust. Of these, 87 showed evidence of far right motivation or beliefs. For comparison, in 2012, Nazi-related discourse was used by offenders in 178 antisemitic incidents, of which 134 showed evidence of far right motivation or beliefs. Discourse related to Israel or the Middle East was used in 49 antisemitic incidents in 2013 (compared to 71 in 2012), of which 37 showed evidence of anti-Israel motivation or beliefs (47 in 2012); and discourse relating to Islam or Muslims was present in 7 antisemitic incidents (18 in 2012), while 5 incidents showed evidence of Islamist motivation or beliefs (16 in 2012). Overall, there was a 35 per cent decrease in the number of antisemitic incidents showing some degree of ideological motivation or belief, from

197 in 2012 to 129 in 2013, which may reflect the fact that 2012 contained two trigger events related to events in the Middle East and to jihadist terrorism, whereas 2013 contained no 'political' trigger events. In all of these incidents, it was necessary for there to be evidence of antisemitic language, targeting or motivation as well as any political or ideological motivation for the incident to be recorded by CST as antisemitic. Few of the incidents involving ideological motivation or beliefs contained evidence that the offender was a member of any particular extremist organisation, or that the incident was part of any wider organised extremist activity.

Geographical locations and differences

Over three-quarters of the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2013 took place in Greater London and Greater Manchester, the two largest Jewish communities in the UK. However, the two cities saw contrasting trends during 2013. In Greater London, CST recorded 246 antisemitic incidents in 2013, compared to 318 during 2012 – a fall of 23 per cent. However, in Greater Manchester, CST recorded 172 antisemitic incidents during 2013, slightly more than the 170 incidents recorded there during 2012.

Within Greater London, the borough where the highest number of antisemitic incidents was recorded was Barnet, with 80 antisemitic incidents. This is normally the case: Barnet has the largest Jewish community of any local authority in the country. There were 31 antisemitic incidents recorded in Hackney, 24 in Westminster, 14 in Camden, 10 in Haringey and 9 in Redbridge. In Greater Manchester, over half of the 172 antisemitic incidents were recorded in the Metropolitan Borough of Salford, where 88 incidents were recorded. There were 39 antisemitic incidents recorded in the Borough of Bury and 21 in the Borough of Manchester.

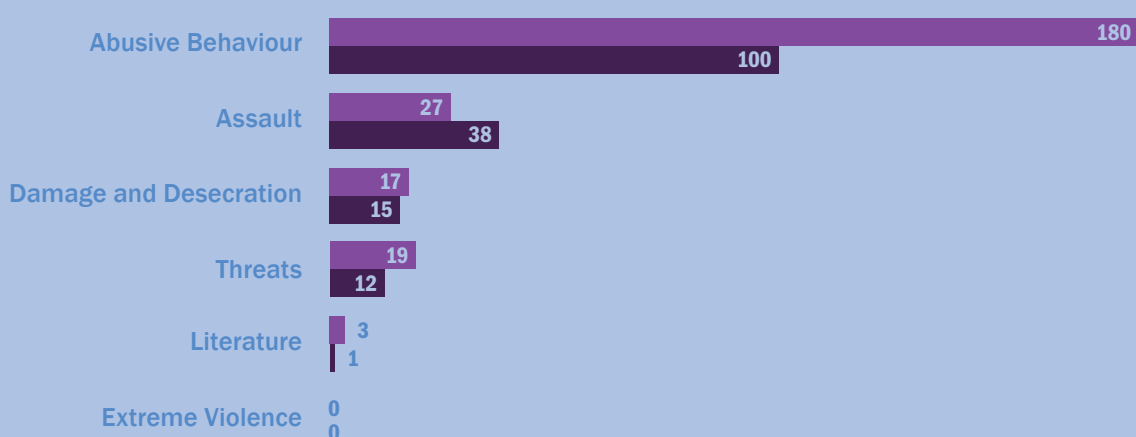
Outside Greater London and Greater Manchester, CST received reports of 111 antisemitic incidents from 50 locations around the United Kingdom in 2013, compared to 161 incidents from 63 different locations in 2012. There were 15 antisemitic incidents in Hertfordshire, compared to 27 in 2012; 16 in Leeds, compared to 17 in 2012; 15 in Liverpool, compared to 7 in 2012; 6 in Gateshead (7 in 2012); 2 in Birmingham (11 in 2012) and 2 in Glasgow (7 in 2012). Going by Police region rather than specific locations, and in addition to

the figures already given for London, Manchester and Hertfordshire, CST recorded 17 antisemitic incidents in West Yorkshire, 16 in Merseyside, 14 in Scotland and 9 in Northumbria. Ten antisemitic incidents were recorded as having an unknown location, usually because they took place on social media and it was not possible to attach the incident to a particular geographical location.

Further differences between incident types in Greater London and Greater Manchester can be drawn out of the statistics. Taken broadly, and allowing for very rough generalisations, the statistics show that antisemitic incidents in Greater Manchester are more likely to involve random street racism – what might be called antisemitic hooliganism – against individual Jews; while ideologically motivated antisemitism – which normally takes the form of hate mail, abusive phone calls or antisemitic graffiti – tends to be concentrated in Greater London where most of the Jewish community’s leadership bodies and public figures are based. So, 55 per cent of antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in Greater Manchester targeted individual Jews in public, compared to 25 per cent of the incidents recorded in Greater London; whereas 21 per cent of incidents recorded in Greater London targeted Jewish organisations, events or communal leaders, compared to just 2 per cent of the incidents in Greater Manchester. Incidents in Greater London are more likely to involve hate mail, abusive emails or online antisemitism: there were 73 such incidents in Greater London in 2013 (30 per cent of incidents in Greater London), compared to just 17 in Greater Manchester (10 per cent of incidents in Greater Manchester).

Geographical incident categories

- London
- Manchester



Typology of incidents: mission, opportunistic or aggravated?

A study of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service from 2001 to 2004 defined 'mission' incidents as those in which "the offender takes some premeditated action to instigate the incident by engineering their interaction with the victim. In addition, antisemitism seemingly drives the offender's actions – as manifest by their language or symbols they use" (Iganski, Keilinger & Paterson, 2005). Applying this definition to the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in 2013 reveals that 299 incidents, or 57 per cent of the total, showed evidence of being mission incidents. This does not mean that, in every case, the offender left their house intending to find a Jewish person or building to attack, although this did happen in several cases. Rather, it relates to incident offenders who, in the moments preceding an antisemitic incident, take some action to make contact with a person, organisation or property they believe to be Jewish, in order to express their bigotry. Examples of mission incidents recorded in 2013 include:

- **London, January:** A Jewish schoolgirl was travelling home from school on a train when she was approached by a group of black, female schoolgirls from a different school. One of them asked, "Do you have any black in you?" Another replied, "No, she's a f*****g Jew. Jews like you should not be alive".
 - **Manchester, February:** The offender approached a Jewish man, shouting "Dirty Jews", before saying, "Do you want a punch?" and feigning to punch him.
 - **London, July:** A visibly Jewish man was in his car when another driver pulled up alongside him and said, "Go back to your own country", before making a gun shape with his hand and saying "Boom boom".
 - **Manchester, July:** A Jewish family were in a local park when two white males in their 20s pulled up in a car and shouted "Jew boy" and "Heil Hitler", before driving off again.
 - **Manchester, August:** A visibly Jewish man was standing on a street corner in central Manchester when a man approached him shouting "F*****g Jew, f*****g Jew". The man walked away and then returned, punched the victim in the face three times and shouted, "If you touch me I'll stab you", before walking away.
- The 299 mission incidents recorded by CST in 2013 can be further broken down by type of incident. The five examples given above are all what can be referred to as 'mission-direct', which involves direct, face-to-face contact between offender and victim. Other incidents, which do not involve this face-to-face contact, can be classified as 'mission-indirect', of which these are examples:

- **London, January:** "Jews Out" was written in the ice on a Jewish man's car window.
- **London, January:** A male caller phoned a synagogue and asked, "Is this the synagogue?" When told that it was, he said, "This is the UK calling. Why do you f*****g Jews live here? Hitler did a good job, but didn't kill enough of you."
- **London, February:** A Jewish organisation received a handwritten letter that stated: "The greedy Jewish businessmen and bankers have to be made to realise their greed will result in Britain becoming a third world country."
- **London, June:** A non-Jewish anti-racist group was sent an email that read: "We know this is a Jewish operation. The REAL holocaust is coming."
- **Essex, June:** A Jewish teenager was using a Facebook app when she received a message that read: "You're so ugly, I hope you die you Jewish b***h – go drink bleach. I'm so glad Hitler killed your ancestors."

Other mission incidents do not target a specific victim, but rather take place in a public area – where the victims can be any members of the

public who happen to pass by – or on social media where the offending comments are publicly visible. Examples of these ‘mission-indiscriminate’ incidents include:

- **London, February:** A man was seen to make Nazi salutes towards the opposition fans at a Premier League football match.
- **London, March:** Two swastikas were drawn on a poster at a university campus.
- **Manchester, March:** An antisemitic review comment was left for an app on an online app store, which read: “Reviews are all fake. I will keep killing Jews.”
- **Manchester, September:** A swastika and the words “HATE BLACKS AND JEWS” were daubed on a “For Sale” sign outside a house.
- **Manchester, November:** Two white males were seen goose-stepping and making Nazi salutes in an area of Manchester where there is a large Jewish population.

The final type of mission incident that made up the 299 incidents of this type in 2013 were ‘mission-inadvertent’, whereby the offender’s expression of antisemitism is inadvertently overheard or seen by somebody who the offender did not intend to directly abuse. Examples of this from 2013 include:

- **Manchester, February:** A Jewish man tried to buy some kosher biscuits at a petrol station. The South Asian shop assistant, not realising that he was Jewish, told him that he shouldn’t purchase the biscuits as they are a Jewish product.
- **London, November:** A Jewish woman was talking to her neighbour who was selling his house. The neighbour, who did not know that the woman was Jewish, said, “I am making sure the house doesn’t go to Jews. I know how much they will want it but they aren’t getting it.”

- **London, September:** A Jewish woman overheard her neighbour’s mother saying, “I hate Jews” and “I hate everybody Jewish”.

By comparison, 98 incidents, or 19 per cent of the 529 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2013, appeared to be ‘opportunistic’, whereby “the offender takes immediate advantage of an opportunity that presents itself to vent their antisemitism, rather than engineering the incident in a premeditated way” (Iganski, Keilinger & Paterson, 2005). Examples of opportunistic incidents from 2013 include:

- **London, February:** A rabbi was walking down the road when a passing van driver, a white male in his 50s, shouted, “Adolf Hitler was right. Six million were not enough.”
- **London, June:** A visibly Jewish rabbi was walking home from synagogue with two congregants when they passed a group of four white youths, three male and one female, on the other side of the road. One of the male youths approached the victims and threw coins at them. When the rabbi asked him why he did this, the offender replied, “Because you’re a f*****g Jew”.
- **Leeds, August:** A Jewish man was walking his dog when he passed a car containing a group of South Asian males. One of the males shouted, “You f*****g Jew, I’ll f*****g kill you” at him.
- **Manchester, September:** Two Jewish men were at a golf driving range when a group of four South Asian youths in the bay next to them shouted, “Jewish b*****ds”, “Free Palestine” and “F**k Israel”.
- **London, September:** A Jewish boy was walking home from school wearing his uniform that identified him as Jewish. When he passed a group of pupils from a local school, they started making Nazi salutes to him and laughing.

Sixty-five incidents, or 12 per cent of the overall total of 529 incidents, were what may be categorised as 'aggravated' incidents, whereby "the offender and victim are caught up in a conflict situation that initially does not involve antisemitism. However, in the course of the conflict the offender's bigotry emerges" (Iganski et al., 2005). Examples of aggravated incidents recorded by CST in 2013 include:

- **London, May:** In an argument over parking, the offender called the victim a "f*****g Jewish p***k" and punched him.
- **Manchester, June:** A Jewish landlord was owed money by a tenant. When he asked for the money, the tenant, an adult white male, sent him a series of abusive texts, including "I gonna kill you, you little dirty f*****g Jew", "Maggot

Jew boy as always" and "I'll gas you like the Germans did."

- **Manchester, July:** A Jewish family were having a party and called a taxi to take home some of their guests. When it arrived, there was an argument over how many people could use the taxi and during the argument the driver said, "F**k off you Jewish b***h" and "F**k off Jewish", before driving off without any passengers.
- **Manchester, November:** A visibly Jewish man was waiting to cross a junction in his car when a cyclist approached and, finding the man's car blocking his way, opened the car door, shouted "b*****d Jew" and "Jewish s**thouse" and spat in the Jewish man's face.



A swastika and the word "HEIL" drawn in snow in a synagogue car park, Greater Manchester, January 2013

Antisemitic or anti-Israeli?

CST is often asked about the difference between antisemitic incidents and anti-Israel activity, and how this distinction is made in the categorisation of incidents. The distinction between the two can be subtle and the subject of much debate. Clearly, it would not be acceptable to define all anti-Israel activity as antisemitic; but it cannot be ignored that contemporary antisemitism can occur in the context of, or be accompanied by, extreme feelings over the Israel/Palestine issue, or that discourse relating to the Israel/Palestine issue is used by offenders to abuse Jews. Drawing out these distinctions, and deciding on where the dividing lines lie, is one of the most difficult areas of CST's work in recording and analysing hate crime.

CST received reports of 465 potential incidents during 2013 that, after investigation, did not appear to be antisemitic and were therefore not included in the total of 529 antisemitic incidents. These 465 potential incidents included examples of anti-Israel activity directed at organisations involved in pro-Israel work, which did not involve antisemitic language or imagery, and were therefore not classified by CST as antisemitic. Examples of anti-Israel incidents during 2013 that were not recorded by CST as antisemitic include the following:

- **London, January:** A Jewish organisation that had complained publicly about the publication of an anti-Israel cartoon in a national newspaper, received an email that read: "If there is a single religion specific to Semitic people it is not depicted or suggested in the cartoon. The cartoon does portray well the Apartheid system under construction in the occupied territories for which all humanity should be ashamed."
- **Manchester, April:** The slogan "Help Free Palestine" was daubed on a playing field clubhouse, in an area of Manchester with no significant Jewish community.
- **London, May:** A charity that raises money for an Israeli beneficiary sent out appeal cards,

and received one back that read: "You are attempting to legitimise theft, you thieving c**ts! Give the Palestinians their land back. You f*****g parasites."

Sometimes the targeting of a particular incident can suggest an intention to intimidate or offend Jews on the part of the offender. For example, graffiti reading "F**k Israel" would probably be classified as an antisemitic incident if it appears to be targeted at an area known for having a large Jewish community, but would probably not be counted as antisemitic if it appears in an area where few Jews live. Similarly, anti-Israel material that is sent unsolicited to a synagogue at random may be recorded as an antisemitic incident (because it fails to distinguish between a place of worship and a political organisation), when the same material sent unsolicited to specifically pro-Israel organisations would not be. On the other hand, if a particular synagogue has been involved in public pro-Israel advocacy, and subsequently is sent anti-Israel material, it may not be classified as antisemitic unless the content of the material dictates otherwise.

The political discourse used in an incident may also be the reason why the incident is accepted or rejected as antisemitic. Incidents that equate Israel to Nazi Germany would normally be recorded as antisemitic, whereas those that compare Israel to, for instance, apartheid South Africa, normally would not be. While the charge that Israel practises apartheid upsets many Jews, it does not contain the same visceral capacity to offend Jews on the basis of their Jewishness as does the comparison with Nazism, which carries particular meaning for Jews because of the Holocaust.

Irrespective of whether or not these incidents are classified as antisemitic by CST, they are still relevant to CST's security work as they often involve threats and abuse directed at Jewish people or organisations who work with, or in support of, Israel, and therefore have an impact on the security of the UK Jewish community.

Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour

One of the most important jobs CST does is to record and analyse incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour around Jewish locations. It is well known that terrorist groups often collect information about their targets before launching an attack. Identifying and preventing the gathering of this kind of information is an integral part of CST's work in protecting the UK Jewish community from the danger of terrorism. Jewish communities have long been the targets of terrorists of different and varied political and religious motivations. Since the late 1960s, there have been over 400 terrorist attacks, attempted attacks and foiled terrorist plots against Diaspora Jewish communities and Israeli targets outside Israel. In the UK, several terrorist plots targeting Jewish communities in the United Kingdom came to trial or were publicised via the media in recent years. The most serious of these involved a local couple in Manchester, Mohammed and Shasta Khan, who had conducted surveillance of the Manchester Jewish community as part of their preparations for a terrorist attack in the city, for which they are now serving prison sentences. Outside the UK, Jewish communities in France, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia and India have all been attacked by Al-Qaeda and its supporters, while plots to attack Jewish communities in Germany, Australia and the United States have been foiled by Police action. In addition to this threat from violent jihadist terrorism, there is growing evidence of efforts by British neo-Nazis to plan and execute terrorist attacks against minorities here in Britain, including against the Jewish community.

Cases of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour are not included in the antisemitic incident statistics, as the motivation for many of them is not possible to determine. The vague and uncertain nature of many of these incidents means that they are easier to analyse if the two categories are combined, rather than treated separately. Taken together, there were 135 such incidents reported to CST in 2013, compared to 204 in 2012, 158 in 2011 and 147 in 2010.

Of the 135 incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour reported to CST in

2013, 48 involved the photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 30 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. Many of these incidents are likely to have innocent explanations and it is often not possible to determine their motivation. However, neither CST nor the Police underestimate the threat posed to Jewish communities by various terrorist organisations and networks. Identifying and preventing the potential hostile reconnaissance of Jewish buildings or other potential terrorist targets is an important part of reducing the possibility of future terrorist attacks.



Incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour, 2009–2013

10. For a full chronology and analysis of this history of modern anti-Jewish terrorism, see the CST publication "Terrorist Incidents against Jewish Communities and Israeli Citizens Abroad 1968–2010", available at www.thecst.org.uk

Antisemitic incident figures by category, 2003–2013

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Extreme Violence	0	4	2	4	1	1	3	0	2	2	0
Assault	54	79	79	110	116	87	121	115	93	67	69
Damage and Desecration	72	53	48	70	65	76	89	83	64	53	49
Threats	22	93	25	28	24	28	45	32	30	39	38
Abusive Behaviour	211	272	278	366	336	317	611	391	413	476	368
Literature	16	31	27	20	19	37	62	25	7	12	5
TOTAL	375	532	459	598	561	546	931	646	609	649	529

Antisemitic incident figures by month, 2003–2013

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	23	20	60	34	33	44	289	30	45	39	33
February	24	28	45	56	40	52	114	48	54	52	38
March	48	100	39	40	36	40	73	54	49	75	23
April	29	62	49	33	59	39	52	61	45	48	44
May	27	39	39	44	36	62	52	50	58	44	48
June	34	64	38	37	42	40	49	82	43	54	37
July	30	48	40	94	60	52	46	63	43	59	58
August	20	29	32	78	49	20	40	47	37	42	48
September	22	60	30	67	81	47	87	83	73	60	53
October	57	29	45	59	55	58	45	52	52	60	64
November	36	29	22	36	37	45	54	48	53	83	40
December	25	24	20	20	35	47	30	28	56	33	43
TOTAL	375	532	459	598	561	546	931	646	609	649	529

Antisemitic incident figures, full breakdown, 2013

Category	Extreme Violence	Assault	Damage and Desecration	Threats	Abusive Behaviour	Literature	MONTH TOTAL
January	0	3	4	1	24	1	33
February	0	4	5	3	26	0	38
March	0	4	1	1	16	1	23
April	0	12	1	4	27	0	44
May	0	5	4	5	34	0	48
June	0	1	5	4	27	0	37
July	0	4	2	5	46	1	58
August	0	8	6	2	32	0	48
September	0	13	5	2	33	0	53
October	0	8	7	4	45	0	64
November	0	3	6	3	27	1	40
December	0	4	3	4	31	1	43
CATEGORY TOTAL	0	69	49	38	368	5	529

Some of the numbers in the tables may differ from those previously published by CST, due to the late reporting of incidents to CST by incident victims and witnesses, or the recategorisation of some incidents due to new information.



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