



ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORT 2010



Hail the Islamic SS



The sons and daughters of the Bosnia / Albania **Handschar Division** carry on the struggle against the Zionists which our fathers so bravely fought in the age of their youth.

Society for the memory of the Handschar Division

Website coming soon.

A leaflet left on cars outside
a Muslim/Jewish interfaith meeting in Manchester
October 2010

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Executive summary

- 639 antisemitic incidents were recorded by CST in 2010. This is the second-highest annual total since CST began recording antisemitic incidents in 1984.
- The total of 639 incidents is a decrease of 31 per cent from the 2009 record high of 926¹ incidents. The year 2009 saw a record number of antisemitic incidents as a consequence of reactions to the Gaza conflict at the beginning of that year, which acted as a 'trigger event' affecting the incident totals for January, February and March 2009.
- The total of 639 antisemitic incidents in 2010 is 17 per cent higher than the 2008 total of 546 incidents, and continues the long-term trend of rising antisemitic incident levels during the past decade.
- The only significant trigger event in 2010 occurred when Israeli forces boarded a flotilla of ships bearing pro-Palestinian activists who were trying to break the Israeli naval blockade of Gaza; nine activists were killed during the subsequent on-board clashes. Reactions to this episode led to a monthly total of 81 antisemitic incidents in the UK in June 2010, compared to 49 in June 2009, when there was no comparable trigger event.
- September saw the highest monthly total in 2010 with 82 antisemitic incidents. This was mainly due to the high number of visibly Jewish people in public during the High Holy Day period, rather than any particular trigger event. Forty of these 82 incidents took place on the five days of the month covering Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year), Kol Nidre and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
- There was a 46 per cent fall in the number of antisemitic incidents showing political motivation, from 442 in 2009 to 234 in 2010. Of the 234 antisemitic incidents in 2010 showing political motivation as well as antisemitism, 149 showed far-right motivation; 53 showed anti-Zionist motivation; and 32 showed Islamist motivation.
- CST received a physical description of the incident perpetrator in 214, or 33 per cent, of the 639 antisemitic incidents during 2010. Of these, 113 (53 per cent) were described as white; 16 (seven per cent) were described as black; 63 (29 per cent) were described as Asian; and 21 (10 per cent) were described as of Arab appearance.
- There were 114 violent antisemitic assaults in 2010, a fall of eight per cent from the 124 violent assaults in 2009. However, the number of violent assaults rose as a proportion of the overall total, from 13 per cent in 2009 to 18 per cent in 2010. CST recorded 88 incidents of violent antisemitic assault in 2008 and 117 in 2007.
- The 114 violent antisemitic incidents did not include any incidents categorised as Extreme Violence, which would include incidents that involved a threat to life or grievous bodily harm (GBH). This is the first time since 2003 that CST has not recorded any incidents in this category.
- Incidents of Damage and Desecration to Jewish property fell by seven per cent, from 89 incidents in 2009 to 83 incidents in 2010. There were 76 incidents of Damage and Desecration to Jewish property recorded in 2008.
- There were 385 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2010, a fall of 36 per cent from the 606 incidents of this type recorded in 2009. This category includes verbal abuse, hate mail and antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property. The 2009 total of 606 Abusive Behaviour incidents was the highest ever recorded in this category, largely because of the trigger event of reactions to the Gaza conflict. There were 317 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2008.
- There were 32 incidents reported to CST in the category of Threats, which includes

¹ The incident figures in this report may differ from those previously published by CST, due to the late reporting of incidents by victims and witnesses.

direct threats to people or property, rather than more general abuse. This is a fall of 29 per cent from the 45 incidents reported to CST in 2009. There were 28 incidents recorded in this category in 2008.

- There were 25 incidents recorded in the category of Literature in 2010, which covers mass-produced antisemitic mailings and emails rather than individual hate-mail. This is a fall of 60 per cent from the 62 incidents in this category in 2009. The high 2009 total was largely due to a series of hostile or abusive emails sent to one victim, probably by a single perpetrator. However, the 25 incidents recorded in this category in 2010 is also a fall from the 37 incidents of this type recorded in 2008.
- 59 antisemitic incidents targeted synagogues, and a further 52 incidents targeted synagogue congregants on their way to or from prayers.
- In 92 incidents, the victims were Jewish community organisations, communal events, community leaders or other high-profile individuals.
- In 44 incidents the victims were Jewish students, academics or other student bodies, a 55 per cent fall from the 97 campus-related incidents recorded in 2009. The 2009 figure of 97 incidents was abnormally high, due to a cluster of 38 incidents that year involving hostile or abusive emails sent

to an individual Jewish academic, probably by a single perpetrator. However, the 2010 total of 44 campus-related incidents is also a fall of 35 per cent from the 68 campus-related incidents reported to CST in 2008. Twenty-six of the 44 incidents recorded in 2010 took place on campus, all of which were in the category of Abusive Behaviour, and there were 18 incidents which affected students off campus.

- 58 incidents targeted Jewish schools, schoolchildren or teachers in 2010, a 15 per cent fall from the 68 incidents relating to schools and schoolchildren recorded in 2009. Of the 58 incidents in 2010, 28 were against Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to or from school, 16 took place at Jewish school premises and 14 involved Jewish children or teachers at non-faith schools.
- Of the 639 incidents recorded by CST, 219 took place in Greater London, compared to 460 incidents in Greater London in 2009 and 236 in 2008; 216 took place in Greater Manchester, compared to 206 in Greater Manchester in 2009 and 125 in 2008; and 204 were reported to CST from 58 other locations around the country. This continues the pattern whereby a higher proportion of the antisemitic incidents reported to CST occur in Greater Manchester than should be the case, given the relative sizes of the Jewish communities



1011: Total number of potential antisemitic incidents reported to CST which required a response from CST staff and volunteers.

63 per cent of these reports were deemed antisemitic by CST.

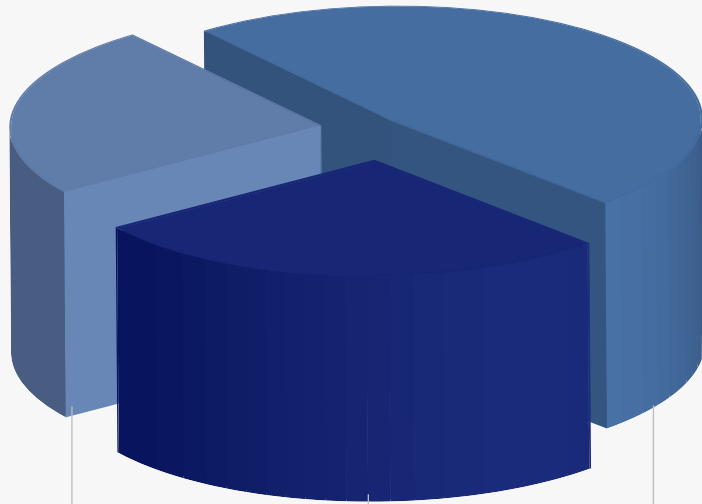


in Manchester and in London. The year 2010 was the first year in which the number of incidents recorded by CST in Greater Manchester constituted more than 30 per cent of the national total.

- The relatively high number of incidents in Greater Manchester, and the year-on-year rise in that area, is explained by various factors, including an increasingly visible Jewish community which is suffering higher numbers of antisemitic incidents; high reporting rates to CST from those parts of the community suffering incidents; and an excellent relationship between CST and Greater Manchester Police, which includes exchange of information between the two agencies about antisemitic incidents.
- In addition to the 639 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in 2010, a further 372 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 372 potential incidents reported to CST that were not included in the annual total included 147 cases of potential Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour at Jewish locations. These included 46 incidents of photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while

in 28 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. These 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 1011 incidents, including antisemitic incidents and those of a non-antisemitic security-related nature, which required a response from CST staff and volunteers during 2010.



14

Jewish children or teachers at non-faith schools •

16

At Jewish school premises •

28

Schoolchildren on journeys to or from school •

Antisemitic incidents involving Jewish schools, schoolchildren and teachers



Introduction

CST

The Community Security Trust (CST) 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 Police as a model of a minority community security organisation.

CST provides security advice and training for Jewish schools, synagogues and 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 and recording 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, but CST will record antisemitic comments posted on blogs or internet forums that are reported to CST, if they show evidence of antisemitic content, motivation or targeting.

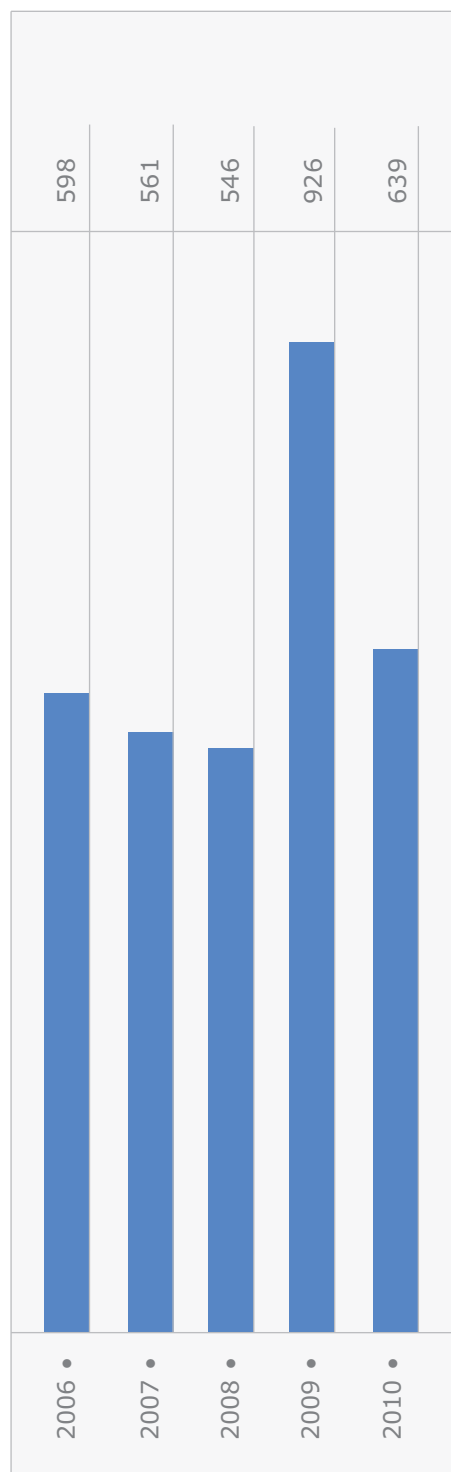
Antisemitic incidents are reported to CST in a number of ways, most commonly by telephone, email or by post. Incidents can be reported by the victim or by someone acting on their behalf. In 2001 CST was accorded Third Party Reporting status by the Police, which allows CST to report antisemitic incidents 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.

Not all antisemitic incidents will be reported to CST and therefore the true figures will be higher than those recorded. 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: for instance, while most antisemitic assaults are probably reported to CST, it is likely that the vast majority of cases of verbal abuse are not. All reports of incidents are investigated thoroughly before being included in CST's incident statistics. If there is no evidence of antisemitic motivation, language or targeting in a particular incident then it will not be included in the annual total. In 2010 CST received 372 reports of potential incidents that were rejected for this reason, and are not included in the total number of antisemitic incidents. These represent 37 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 does not use antisemitic language or imagery and is directed at pro-Israel campaigners, rather than simply Jewish people, buildings or organisations chosen at random.

CST takes the wishes of victims, both individuals and the heads of Jewish organisations or communal buildings, very seriously. In particular, CST treats the issue of victim confidentiality as a top priority. 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.



Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom in 2010



**Antisemitic incident totals
2006 – 2010**

**The second-highest annual
total since CST began
recording antisemitic
incidents.**

CST recorded 639 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2010.

This is the second-highest annual total since CST began recording antisemitic incidents in 1984, and is a 31 per cent fall from the 2009 record high of 926² incidents. The record total in 2009 was triggered by reactions to the Gaza conflict in January of that year, which led to record numbers of incidents in January and February 2009.

The 2010 total of 639 antisemitic incidents is 17 per cent higher than the 546 incidents recorded in 2008, and continues the long-term trend of rising antisemitic levels over the past decade.

While this long-term increase in antisemitic incident numbers partly reflects the increased size and reach of CST's work, and better reporting rates to CST from the Jewish community, there is a long-term trend of rising numbers of antisemitic incidents across Britain since the late 1990s. Antisemitic incidents in the UK often rise temporarily, or 'spike', in response to 'trigger events', normally related to Israel or the wider Middle East. Not all of these trigger events involved Israel, or Jews: as well as the Gaza conflict, other past trigger events have included the second Lebanon war in 2006; the Iraq war in 2003; the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001; and the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000. While each spike in incidents subsides at some point after the trigger event fades, the long-term impact of these successive spikes has been a gradual increase in the baseline level of antisemitic incidents recorded in the UK. The 2010 total of 639 antisemitic incidents, although significantly lower than the 926 incidents recorded in 2009, is higher than the previous record high of 598 antisemitic incidents in 2006 (the year of the second Lebanon war), and is only the second time that the number of antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in an individual year has exceeded 600.

The only trigger event in 2010 occurred on 31 May, when Israeli forces boarded a flotilla of ships bearing pro-Palestinian activists who were trying to break the Israeli naval blockade of Gaza. Nine activists were killed during the subsequent on-board clashes. This triggered a monthly total of 81 antisemitic incidents in the UK during June 2010, compared to 49 in June 2009. Thirty-two of the 81 incidents in June occurred during the first week of the month.

As well as the impact of repeated spikes in incident levels caused by trigger events, the long-term increase in the number of antisemitic incidents reported to CST is partly explained by better awareness in the Jewish community of CST's work, and a consequent improvement in the rates of reporting antisemitic incidents. For example, the year-on-year increase in antisemitic incidents

² This is a higher number than the 924 incidents cited in CST's *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2009*, as it includes incidents reported to CST after the publication of that report. Similar 'late' incidents have also been taken into account for previous years. As well as affecting the annual totals, these adjustments mean that some of the monthly and category figures for these years cited in this report differ from previously published data.

reported to CST in Greater Manchester is explained by a combination of a genuine rise in the number of incidents; good reporting rates of those incidents to CST; and a close partnership and information exchange between CST and Greater Manchester Police.

Antisemitic incidents happen in a variety of contexts, with a wide range of perpetrators, victims and motives, which fluctuate from year to year and location to location. These variations are explained in more detail throughout this report. Despite the correlation between trigger events overseas and antisemitic incident levels in the UK, it would be a mistake to assume that this alone explains why antisemitic incidents happen. For example, the month in 2010 that showed the highest total of antisemitic incidents was September, with 82 incidents. This was mainly because of the high number of visibly Jewish people in public during the High Holy Day period, when many important Jewish festivals take place. Of the 82 antisemitic incidents in September 2010, 40 – almost half – occurred on just five days of the month, when the festivals of Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year), Kol Nidre and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) took place. This period also sees an increased CST and Police presence in Jewish communities, which in turn makes it easier for victims of antisemitism to report incidents.



**A Jewish man beaten up
and his car damaged.**

**London
December 2010**

Incident Categories

CST classifies antisemitic incidents by six distinct categories: Extreme Violence; Assault; Damage and Desecration of Property; Threats; Abusive Behaviour; and antisemitic Literature.

The definitions of these categories, and examples of the incidents that occurred in each one in 2010, are given below³.

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 2010, compared with three in 2009.

This is the first year since 2003 that CST has not recorded any incidents of Extreme Violence.

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 114 incidents of Assault in 2010, an eight per cent fall from the 124 violent antisemitic assaults (including the categories of Assault and Extreme Violence combined) recorded by CST in 2009. However, the number of violent assaults rose as a proportion of the overall total, from 13 per cent in 2009 to 18 per cent in 2010. The number of violent antisemitic assaults has fluctuated in recent years, with 88 in 2008, 117 in 2007, 114 in 2006 and 81 in 2005.

A total of 102 of the 114 incidents of Assault or Extreme Violence recorded in 2010 were random, opportunistic attacks on Jewish people in public places, of which 63 targeted people who were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing. Twenty-one targeted synagogue congregants on their way to or from prayers. In 75 incidents of Assault, the victims were male; in 48 incidents they were adults; and in 25 incidents they were minors. Forty-seven of the incidents involved objects, often 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 Golders Green, Hendon and Stamford Hill in north London. There were 13 assaults on Jewish schoolchildren or staff in 2010, eight of which took place away from school premises. There were two assaults on Jewish students during 2010, both of which took place off campus.

³ 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

Incidents in the category of Assault in 2010 included:

- **Manchester, January:** Two white men approached a visibly Jewish man, ripped the yarmulke (skullcap) off his head and punched him to the ground, knocking him out. Both offenders were arrested and prosecuted for common assault.
- **London, April:** A Jewish man was walking with his children when an Asian man threw a rock at them and shouted, "Jew, Jew, Jew".
- **London, May:** A rabbi and his two sons were attacked by a group of three white men and one white woman, who verbally abused them and threw bottles at them before punching the rabbi to the ground. The rabbi required eight stitches in a head wound as a result of the attack.
- **Gateshead, May:** Two visibly Jewish men, both students at a yeshiva (religious college), were assaulted and racially abused. The perpetrators, Mark Padgett and Karl Bowman, were both sentenced to eight weeks in jail, suspended for 18 months, after admitting racially aggravated disorder and possession of an offensive weapon.
- **London, June:** A group of visibly Jewish boys were playing football when they were assaulted by some white youths. One of the youths took a wallet off one of the Jewish boys, and then said, "What are you looking at; you want me to stab you Jew?"
- **Manchester, July:** A group of five Asian men were repeatedly seen throwing eggs at visibly Jewish pedestrians from their car. The men were traced through their vehicle, and wrote letters of apology to their victims under the Restorative Justice programme.
- **Manchester, August:** A Jewish couple were waiting in passport control at Manchester Airport, having returned on a flight from Israel, when two white men with skinhead haircuts pushed through the queue. When the Jewish man objected, one of the men replied, "F**k you Jew" and slapped him across the face. The men, who were from Poland, were arrested and found to have neo-Nazi material in their luggage. They were issued with a caution for a public order offence and returned to Poland.
- **Manchester, August:** A visibly Jewish man was assaulted by a group of 15–20 white men while walking to synagogue. One of the group knocked his hat off his head and began kicking it around the ground; when he tried to retrieve it, another man headbutted him in the face. He was then punched to the ground.
- **Leeds, September:** A Jewish man was at an ATM when a car containing three or four Asian men drove past. One of the occupants shouted, "Jude" and then they threw several eggs at him.
- **London, December:** A Jewish man was driving through central London playing loud Hebrew music from his car and with a skullcap visible on his dashboard. An Arab man came and kicked his car, leaving a dent. When the Jewish man got out of his car to ask why, he was set upon by his assailant and several other Arab men, who beat him to the ground, leaving him with a head wound which required stitches.



**Antisemitic graffiti
on a school wall
Manchester
June 2010**



**Antisemitic graffiti
on a private home
Manchester
2010**

Damage and Desecration of Property

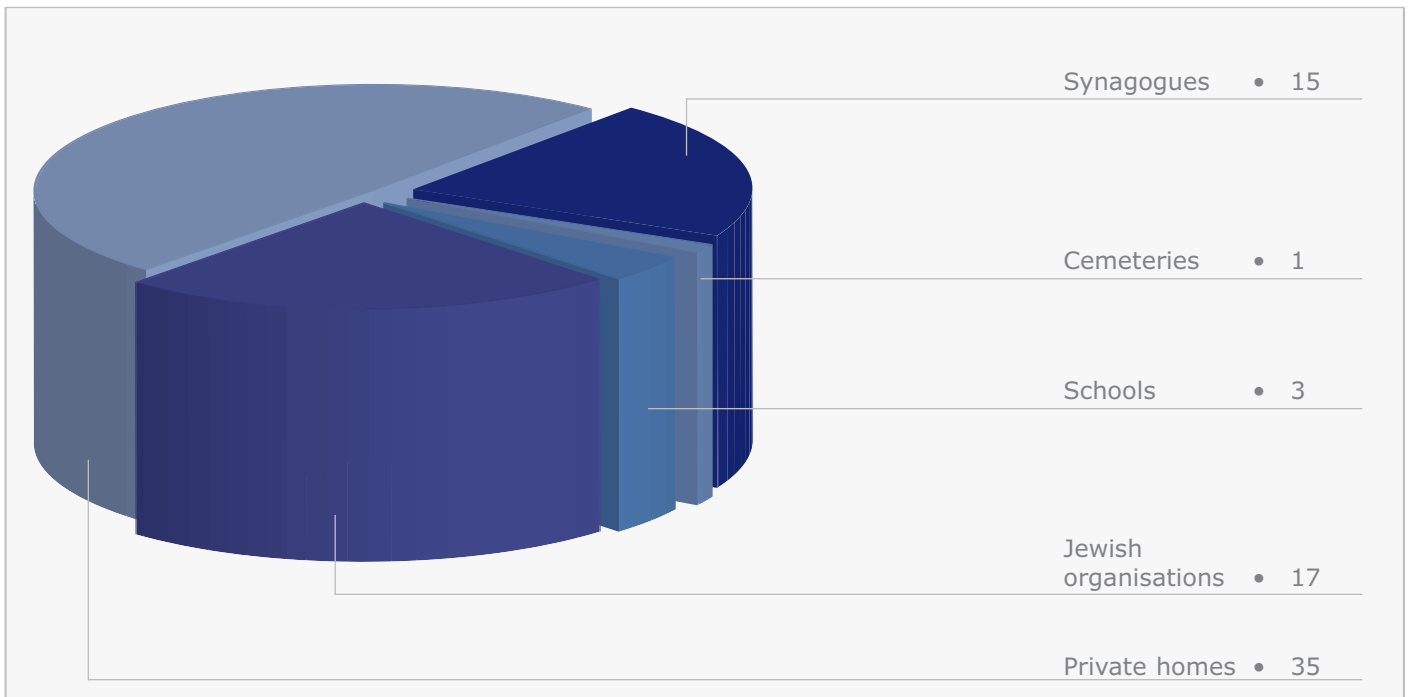
This category includes any physical attack directed against Jewish property, which is not life-threatening. This includes the daubing of antisemitic slogans or symbols (such as swastikas), including stickers and posters, on Jewish property, or damage caused to Jewish property, where it appears that the building has been specifically targeted because of its Jewish connection.

There were 83 incidents of Damage and Desecration in 2010, a fall of seven per cent from the 2009 figure of 89 incidents in this category. There were 76 incidents of Damage and Desecration in 2008. Of the 83 incidents in 2010, 15 involved the desecration of synagogues and 35 affected the homes of Jewish people, or vehicles parked at their homes. There was one desecration of a Jewish cemetery in 2010, compared to six in 2009.

Incidents in the category of Damage and Desecration in 2010 included:

- Manchester, February:**
A Jewish couple found a boot mark on, and the word "Jew" scratched into, the front door of their house.
- Manchester, February:**
Several Jewish-owned houses on an estate had the mezuzah (doorpost scroll) pulled off the front door and left on the ground.
- Manchester, February, March, September, November and December:**
Graffiti including "YID SCUM, GAZA BLEEDS"; "SHYLOCK SCUM, GAZA BLEEDS, HAMAS COMES"; "YID SCUM", "SHYLOCKS", "HAMAS"; and "HEZBOLLAH COMES" were repeatedly written on signs at a golf club which is known to have a large Jewish membership.
- Birmingham, March:** Three swastikas were painted on the rear wall of a synagogue.
- Lincolnshire, June:** The website of a Jewish-owned company was hacked and a message was left which read, "F**k you Israel bitches. Forever Adolf Hitler, there will be a war between Muslim countries and f**king Israel if [sic] near future and Turkey gonna f**k all Jewish bitches like Hitler. I love you Hitler."
- Hertfordshire, June:** "Jews Out", "F**k off Jews" and a swastika were drawn on poles that had been put up to mark a religious eruv, or boundary, which allows Jews to carry certain items on the Sabbath.

- **Manchester, June:** "Kill Jews" was painted in large letters on walls on or near two Jewish schools.
- **Manchester, July:** A swastika was daubed on the front of a synagogue.
- **London, September:** Swastikas were drawn on the door of a synagogue and on the pavement outside a nearby kosher food shop.
- **Manchester, October:** A visibly Jewish man was about to get into his car when a large group of children shouted, "Hitler is coming" at him and threw a brick through the rear window of his car.
- **Manchester, November:** Several Jewish-owned houses on the same street were daubed with antisemitic graffiti. Some of the graffiti read: "I hate you Jews", "Jew suckers" and "F**k you Jews".
- **Birmingham, November:** A Jewish woman found a swastika and SS symbol drawn in the ice on her car windscreen. Another Jewish woman in a nearby street found "Yids", "THFC", "Sh*t" and a cartoon face with a large nose drawn in the ice on her car.



Types of locations affected by Damage and Desecration of Property incidents

“f**king
Jews

I’m
going
to
smash
your
teeth
in!”

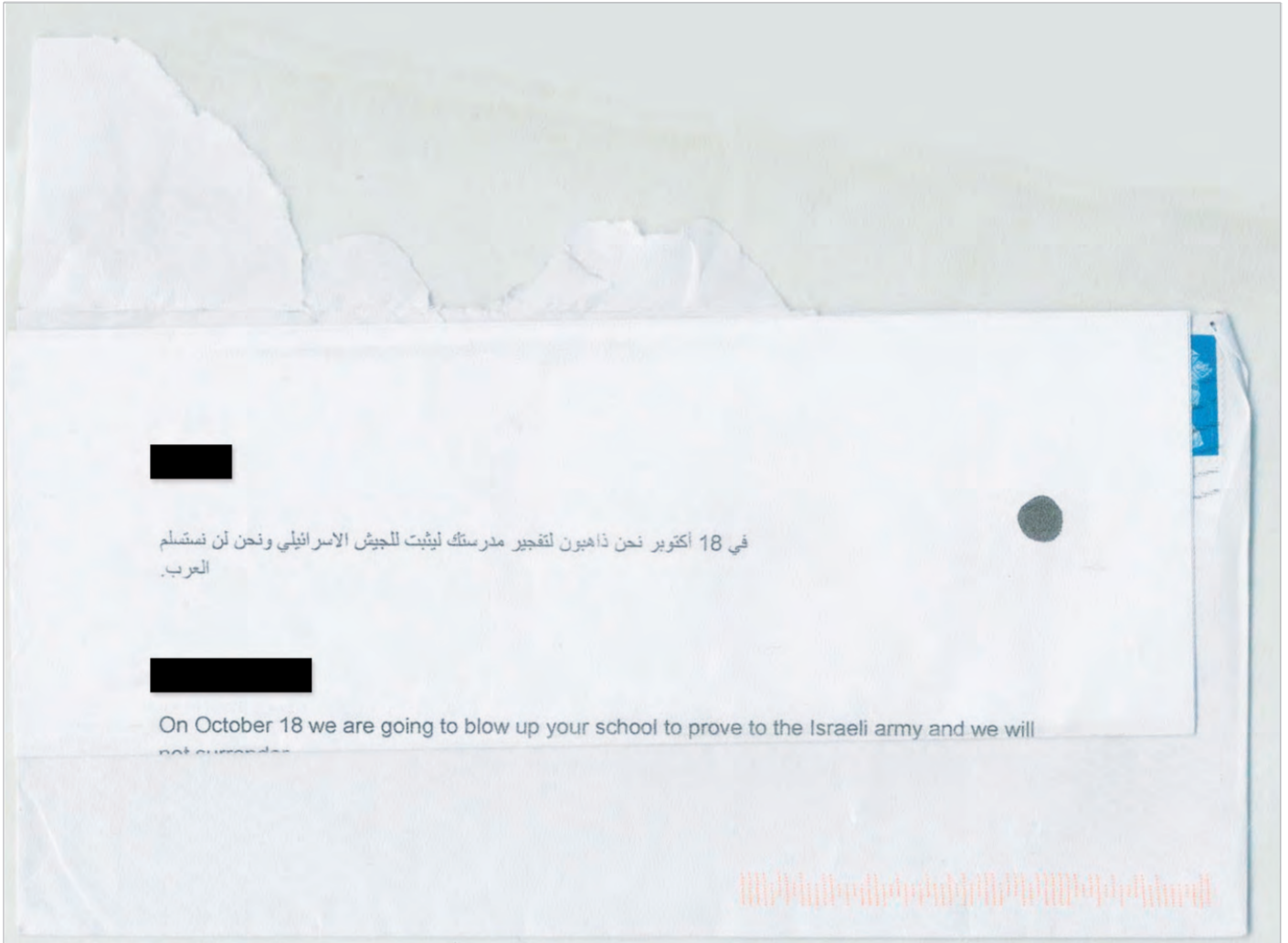
Threats

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

There were 32 antisemitic threats recorded in 2010, a fall of 29 per cent from the 45 incidents reported to CST in 2009. There were 28 incidents recorded in this category in 2008. Twenty-seven of the 32 threats in 2010 were verbal; three were made by email or over the internet; and two involved paper hate mail.

Incidents in the category of Threats in 2010 included:

- **Manchester, March:** Some Jewish schoolboys were walking down a road when some Asian girls shouted, “Yids, we’re going to burn your school.”
- **London, April:** A Jewish election candidate was out campaigning when two Asian men gave him antisemitic verbal abuse and said, “We are going to kill you”.
- **London, May:** A Jewish man received a voicemail message which said, “You Jewish scum, I’ll slit your throat if you come here again...you f**king Jewish people should have all been killed in the Holocaust, you vermin”.
- **Cardiff, June:** Four visibly Jewish men were walking to synagogue when a car drove past and the driver shouted, “w**ker” and gave them a raised finger. He then got out of the car holding a baseball bat, called them “f**king Jews” and repeatedly threatened to kill them, shouting, “I’m going to smash your teeth in!” He then got back into the car and drove up onto the pavement towards the group, forcing one of them to jump over a wall to escape injury. The perpetrator, Lee Tucker, admitted charges of affray and possessing a weapon and was jailed for a year.
- **London, July:** Three men were smoking cannabis while parked in the car park of a Jewish organisation. When the security guard approached, they shouted, “Heil Hitler” and threatened to shoot him.
- **London, August:** Two Jewish women were in a pub where they were being harassed by two black men. After the women moved to a different part of the pub, one of the men said to them, “That’s why I’m going to kill every f**king Jew in the world before I die”.
- **South-east England, October:** A Jewish school received a typed letter in the post in English and Arabic, which read: “On October 18 we are going to blow up your school to prove to the Israeli army and we will not surrender”.



Bomb threat letter:

**"On October 18 we are going to blow up your school to prove to the Israeli army and we will not surrender",
south-east England, October 2010**

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 and text messages, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (that is, those 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 385 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2010. This is a fall of 36 per cent from the record high of 606 incidents of this type recorded in 2009. The record figure in 2009 was largely because of reactions to the Gaza conflict that year. There were 317 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2008.

Incidents in the category of Abusive Behaviour in 2010 included:

- **Leeds, January:** The words "F**K THE JEWS" with a swastika were drawn on a desk in the University of Leeds library.
- **London, January:** A Jewish organisation received an email which read: "So what are the Jews doing to assist with the relief fund in Haiti? As I thought! Nothing!! If it does not benefit the Jews it's not worth the effort. Too busy trying to money grab for yourselves."
- **Leeds, February:** At an FA cup tie between Leeds United and Tottenham Hotspur, Leeds fans were heard singing, "You're on your way to Belsen" and making hissing sounds, to imitate gas chambers.
- **London, February:** Swastikas and the words "Heil Hitler" were drawn on the window frames of a residential care home.
- **London, March:** A group of Asian youths on a bus in an area with a large Jewish community were shouting, "You Jews", "This is Jihad – this is the beginning", "Die Jews" and "F**king Jews" out of the bus window.
- **Manchester, March:** An American Jewish singing group were on a Metrolink tram during a tour of the UK when a group of Asian teenagers began shouting "F**king Jews" and "Jewish morons".
- **London, March:** Graffiti was drawn on a flip chart at a London university, showing a caricature of a Jewish face, a swastika and the words, "I love Hitler, come and join us kill and murder".
- **Manchester, April:** A Jewish man was sitting in his car at traffic lights, when a car with four young Asian men in it pulled up alongside, and the driver shouted, "Die you dirty Jew" through his open window before driving off.
- **General, May:** Several people received a text message which read, "Pls pass to all the Muslims you know. The Israelis are pouring millions into David Cameron's party, if the Conservative party win the Jews will get their way in Parliament. For more proof search for conservative friends of Israel on the net. Lib Dems or even Labour are a better choice pls consider this b4 you vote!"
- **London, May:** A Jewish man was walking through a park when three Polish people sitting on a bench said to him, "Heil Hitler" and "Hitler you kaput".
- **Hertfordshire, May:** A Jewish schoolgirl was waiting for a bus when a boy and a girl from another local school threw some pennies on the ground and said, "Oh look Jew, there's money. Run Jew run".

- **Manchester, May:** On the day that the Israeli army intercepted a flotilla of ships bound for Gaza, a Jewish organisation received a phone call in which the caller said, "Listen Yids, what the f**k have you done in Palestine now?"
- **London, June:** A visibly Jewish man and his wife were walking down a road when two white men who were drunk shouted, "F**king Jews, you should all die. Death to all Jews".
- **Manchester, July:** A Jewish man was walking to synagogue when a car drove past and the occupant shouted, "F**king Jew".
- **Walsall, July:** A visibly Jewish man was verbally abused by a group of four Asian youths, who shouted, "You deserve to die you Jewish motherf**ker".
- **Hampshire, July:** A Jewish woman was having some building work done to her home. The builder asked why the child she was with was wearing a skullcap and when she explained that they were Jewish, the builder said, "Oh, I hate Jews, I'd like to kill the lot of you. If I had been in World War Two I would have gladly put you all in the gas ovens". The victim told the builder to leave the property and, as he did so, he made further comments about Gaza, the flotilla and the "poor Palestinians".
- **Manchester, August:** A Jewish organisation received an answerphone message which said, "I've just listened to the Radio 4's account of the Mossad. Adolf Hitler was absolutely right, you lot should be annihilated".
- **Essex, August:** A Jewish man was in a shop queue behind a white man with tattoos and a shaved head. When the white man saw his Star of David necklace, he called him a "f**king Yid" and walked out of the shop.
- **Leeds, September:** A rabbi was walking down the street when a white man walking in the opposite direction called him a "Jewish bastard".
- **Glasgow, September:** The local council erected two banners near its offices, one celebrating the Jewish festival of Rosh Hashanah and the other celebrating the Muslim festival of Eid. Graffiti reading "Love Jews Smash Zionism" was daubed on the Rosh Hashanah banner.
- **Manchester, October:** A Jewish man was walking to synagogue when an Asian woman shouted out of a car, "Y'Allah, dirty Jew".
- **Nottingham, October:** A Jewish student was having a conversation with a fellow, non-Jewish, student about student societies on campus. The other student said that he wanted to start a society which would have no Jews in it.
- **Manchester, October:** A Jewish under-16 football team was subjected to antisemitic abuse from the opposition. One opposition player was sent off for shouting, "Shut your mouth you Jewish c**t" at one of the Jewish players.
- **London, October:** A magazine editor, who is not Jewish, received hate mail which read: "You jumped up pushy Jewish bitch! Zyklon B was too good for you lot, they should have used mustard gas!"
- **Surrey, November:** A Jewish man was on a bus when he heard a group of white youths singing antisemitic songs, including lyrics such as "I've got a foreskin what about you, dirty Jew".
- **Birmingham, November:** A student meeting was held with a speaker talking on the subject of "Afghanistan to Gaza: 21st Century Warfare". Antisemitic messages were posted in the name "Naeem Mahmood" on the Facebook page advertising the event, including "Most Jews won't come because of the £2 entry fee" and "go Hamasssss" [*sic*].
- **Worcester, December:** The word "Jew" was daubed on a pavement with an arrow pointing towards a drain.
- **Liverpool, December:** "Kill the Jew!" was shouted from a vehicle at people lighting a Chanukiah to celebrate the Jewish festival of Chanukah.

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 Abusive Behaviour or Threats (depending on their content). The Literature category includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, or 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 homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews. This category also includes emails that are sent to groups of recipients, but not material that is generally available on websites or comments posted on blogs.

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 hundreds of recipients. Thus the number of incidents reflects the number of perpetrators, rather than the number of victims.

There were 25 incidents recorded in the category of Literature in 2010. This is a fall of 60 per cent from the 62 incidents in this category in 2009. The high 2009 total was largely due to a series of hostile or abusive emails sent to one victim, probably by a single perpetrator. However, the 25 incidents recorded in this category in 2010 is also fewer than the 37 incidents of this type recorded in 2008.

Incidents in the category of Literature in 2010 included:

- **London, January:** Some leaflets were left at a train station, including a Holocaust denial cartoon titled "Have a Happy Chanukah Holiday in...Yidneyland"; another which read "ARBEIT NICHTS MACHT FREI, JEWISH VERMIN SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED, RE-OPEN AUSCHWITZ AND TREBLINKA, GET ALL JEWS AND MUSLIMS OUT OF REDBRIDGE"; and another leaflet calling for Marks & Spencer to be boycotted for supporting Israel.
- **London, June:** Every Member of Parliament received an email titled "the jews = blood sucker", which referred to the Gaza flotilla and "Jews (the real terrorist)".
- **London, July:** A large number of recipients were sent an email titled "Jewish ritual murders", which read: "The involvement of Jews in human sacrifice (murder) of innocent "goyim" children is a well documented fact and the following video(s)
- attest to debunk the denial by using the cliché of "anti-Semitism."...go to www.youtube.com and search under "jewish satanic rituals."
- **London, August:** A Shia Muslim newspaper which contained antisemitic articles was delivered to several people's homes. The articles alleged that Jews had infiltrated Sunni Muslim terrorist groups in order to tarnish the name of Islam, and stated: "Jewish infiltration did not begin in this day and age, but dates back to the very beginning of Jewish history... [Jews] break up Muslim society with Jewish individuals, who pretend to be Muslim. The result of this was the corruption of Islam".
- **London, August:** A large number of Israeli recipients, including some based in the UK, received an email titled: "GREEDY Tribe of Nazi jews need to STOP your EVIL Deeds again [*sic*] Humanity". The opening paragraph of the email began: "You classless jews MAY think you are liked and accepted in all the countries through the world you have migrated, infiltrated and taken CONTROL over throughout history but think twice."
- **Hertfordshire, September:** A Jewish organisation was sent a sheet of antisemitic and racist cartoons drawn by the veteran far-right cartoonist Robert Edwards. Included on the sheet were cartoons titled "Focus on Fact – Jewish Ritual Murder"; "Dresden and

Auschwitz – The Facts!"
and "Trouble with 'N*gger".

• **Manchester, October:**


People attending a meeting to commemorate Muslims who had helped Jews escape from the Holocaust returned to their cars after the event, to find a leaflet on their windscreens which read: "Hail the Islamic SS. The sons and daughters of the Bosnia/Albania Handschar Division carry on the struggle against the Zionists which our fathers so bravely fought in the age of their youth. Society for the memory of the Handschar Division, Website coming soon."

• **Kent and Hertfordshire, November:**

Leaflets were hand-delivered to houses in Kent and Hertfordshire which were titled "9/11 WAS CARRIED OUT BY ISRAEL". The leaflet read: "The same forces behind Israel are the same forces that created 7/7, WW1, WW2, the Russian Revolution, the French Revolution, every conceivable act of terrorism and financial downfall in history – including this recession." The leaflet then listed several antisemitic and anti-Israel websites and videos.

• **London, November and December:**

Several recipients were sent a Christmas card which featured a cartoon of two characters, an adult and a child. The adult is depicted saying, "Do you still believe in Father Christmas?"; the child replies, "Do you still believe in Holocaust?"

9/11 

WAS CARRIED OUT BY ISRAEL

The same forces behind Israel are the same forces that created 7/7, WW1, WW2, the Russian Revolution, the French Revolution, every conceivable act of terrorism and financial downfall in history – including this recession. All the proof in the world

Films/Video Links

- 9/11 Missing Links
- The Khazarian Conspiracy (Youtube 1-12)
- The Hidden History –The Khazar Empire
- Jenin Jenin (google video 54 mins)
- Ted Pike -The Other Israel
- The 13th Tribe of Khazaria
- Origins of The Khazar Empire
- The Money Masters
- Wake Up Call – New World Order (Remastered)

www.press-tv.ir
Press TV
(download 'lifestation'
for free from
www.lifestation.com)

Websites

- www.iamthewitness.com An excellent archive of information on Zionist issues. Access and download the free books, articles and audios to gain a wealth of information on this important and suppressed historical truth.
- www.theinfofounderground.com ▪ www.prothink.org
- www.wakeupfromyourslumber.com ▪ <https://theuglytruth.podbean.co>
- www.theforbiddentruth.net ▪ www.gentilealliance.org

General Research Areas

- The Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion (alignment with communism)
- The Kabbalah (especially the Zohar) and the connection with high level (33+) Freemasonry
- The Babylonian Talmud (occult doctrine)
- Talmudic Zionism and the connection with Communism & Fascism
- The New World Order and The Illuminate (and it's agenda)
- The Temple of Solomon and the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Anti Christ
- Lavitical law (from the Levites) and The Pharisees, The bloodlines of The Pharaoh
- Agenda 21 (eugenics agenda - 90% depopulation)
- Codex Alimentarias (attack on all natural foods, medicine and health)
- Chemtrails (nefarious spraying of chemicals from airoplanes) p.t.o.....

Let the shining sword of truth light the way to your freedom

**A leaflet that was hand-delivered to houses
in Kent and Hertfordshire,
November 2010**

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 304 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male and female, attacked or abused while going about their daily business in public places. In 155 of these the victims were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing, school uniform or jewellery bearing Jewish symbols. Fifty-nine incidents targeted synagogue property and staff, and a further 52 incidents targeted congregants on their way to or from prayers. There were 92 incidents that targeted Jewish community organisations or communal leaders and high-profile individuals, while 58 incidents happened at people’s private homes.

A total of 58 antisemitic incidents took place at schools or involved Jewish schoolchildren or teaching staff. Of these, 16 incidents took place at Jewish schools, 14 at non-faith schools and 28 targeted Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to and from school. Taken together, these 58 school-related incidents show a 15 per cent fall from the 68 incidents relating to schools and schoolchildren recorded in 2009. There were 50 such incidents reported to CST in 2008.

There were 44 antisemitic incidents in which the victims were Jewish students, academics or other student bodies, a 55 per cent fall from the 97 campus-related incidents recorded in 2009. The 2009 figure of 97 incidents was abnormally high, due to a cluster of 38 incidents that year involving hostile or abusive emails sent to an individual Jewish academic, probably by a single perpetrator. However, the 2010 total of 44 campus-related antisemitic incidents is also lower than the 68 campus-related incidents reported to CST in 2008 and the 59 incidents of this type in 2007. Of the 44 incidents reported to CST in 2010, 26 took place on campus and 18 off campus. All of the on-campus incidents were in the category of Abusive Behaviour, which includes verbal abuse and antisemitic graffiti. The campus with the highest number of antisemitic incidents was The University of Nottingham, where there were six incidents recorded in 2010. Two of the 18 incidents which affected students while they were off campus were in the category of Assault; there was one incident of Damage and Desecration and 15 of Abusive Behaviour. Four of the 18 off-campus incidents took place in Birmingham.



Who is being targeted?

CST received a description of the gender of the victim or victims of 372 (58 per cent) of the 639 antisemitic incidents reported to CST during 2010. Of these, the victims were male in 242 incidents (65 per cent), female in 99 incidents (27 per cent) and both male and female together in 31 incidents. This gender profile varied across different incident types: for example, females made up 32 per cent of the victims of Abusive Behaviour incidents, but only eight per cent of the victims of incidents of Assault (where CST received a description of the victim's gender).

CST received a description of the age of the victim or victims of 228 (36 per cent) of the 639 incidents recorded during 2010. Breaking this down into adults and minors, and acknowledging the difficulty in accurately categorising incident victims who may be merely described as "youths" or "teenagers", shows that 150 incident victims were adults (66 per cent), 57 were minors (25 per cent) and in 21 cases the victims were adults and minors together. As with gender, the age profile of victims varied across different incident categories, with younger victims appearing to be more prone to violent antisemitism than their elders. Minors were the victims of 25 antisemitic assaults in 2010 (31 per cent of incidents where the victim's age was accurately reported), but only of 26 Abusive Behaviour incidents (24 per cent). Another 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.



Incident Perpetrators

Identifying the motives and ethnicity of the perpetrators of 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, it depends on the evidence of victims of, and witnesses to, antisemitic incidents, and may rely on the perpetrators' physical appearance, language or other indicators. Sometimes, the evidence of victims or witnesses concerning what may have been a shocking and traumatic experience can be vague and disjointed. Many incidents do not involve face-to-face contact between incident perpetrator and victim, so it is not always possible to obtain a physical description of the perpetrator. It is obviously an easier task to analyse, for instance, a sample of hate mail, where the content of an antisemitic letter often reveals the political motivation of the perpetrator, although it would be a mistake to assume to know the ethnicity of a hate-mail sender on the basis of their political opinions.

Bearing in mind all these limitations, a physical description of the perpetrator was provided in 214 of the 639 incidents recorded by CST.⁴ Of these, 101 were white (47 per cent); 12 were East European (six per cent); 16 were black (seven per cent); 63 were Asian (29 per cent); one was Far Eastern; and 21 were of Arab appearance (10 per cent). Therefore, there were white perpetrators (taking white and East European together) in 53 per cent of incidents where a physical description of the perpetrator was given. These figures partly reflect the fact that Britain's Jewish communities tend to live in relatively diverse urban areas, but events during the year also have an impact on the ethnicity of incident perpetrators. In 2009, when there was a major trigger event involving Israel, the proportion of white incident perpetrators fell below 50 per cent (of those incidents where a description was provided). CST has conducted analysis of antisemitic incident perpetrators by ethnic appearance since 2004. Since then, the only other year in which the proportion of incident perpetrators identified as white dropped below 50 per cent was 2006, which was also marked by a significant rise in incidents in response to events in the Middle East. In 2008, when there was no trigger event from the Middle East, the proportion of antisemitic incident perpetrators described as white was 63 per cent.

CST received a description of the gender of the perpetrator or perpetrators in 296 of the 639 antisemitic incidents reported in 2010. Of these, the perpetrators were male in 245 incidents (83 per cent), female

**Graffiti in Borehamwood
June 2010**

⁴ CST uses the 'IC1-6' system, used by the Metropolitan Police Service and others, for categorising the ethnic appearance of incident perpetrators. This uses the codes IC1, IC2, IC3, etc, for 'White', 'East or Dark European', 'Black', 'Asian', 'Far Eastern' and 'Arab' respectively. This is obviously not a foolproof system and can only be used as a rough guide: for example, an East European perpetrator could easily be described as IC1 or IC2, depending on whether an incident victim or witness is capable of identifying their nationality by their appearance, accent, language or some other indicator.

in 36 incidents (12 per cent) and mixed groups of males and females in 15 incidents (five per cent). These proportions did not vary significantly across different incident categories. CST also received a description of the approximate age of the perpetrator or perpetrators in 319 of the 639 incidents reported during the year. Of these 319 incidents, and allowing for the same caveats as when attempting to analyse the ages of incident victims, the perpetrators were adults in 218 antisemitic incidents (68 per cent), minors in 98 incidents (31 per cent) and mixed groups of adults and minors in just three incidents. The only incident category in which this pattern was significantly different was for incidents of Damage and Desecration of Jewish property: of the 21 incidents of this type where the age of the incident perpetrator was described by a victim or witness, 18 involved minors and three involved adults.



**Graffiti in Worcester
December 2010**

Picture courtesy and copyright of the *Worcester News*



**Antisemitic
and racist leaflet
London
May 2010**

Discourse and Motives

Analysing the content of incidents can also help to identify the motives of incident perpetrators, although the link between the written or spoken discourse used in an incident, and the motivation of the perpetrator, is not always obvious. For example, compare these two incidents from 2010:

- **Buckinghamshire, June:** The words "F**k-in kill all Jews", "kill Obama" and "death to Israil [*sic*]" were daubed on a fence.
- **London, July:** A Jewish shop received abusive phone calls in which the caller said, "Jews go back to Israel" and "Going to close your shop down".

While both these incidents employ discourse related to Israel and the Middle East, the first (which occurred shortly after the Gaza flotilla incident) shows anti-Zionist motivation, whereas the second suggests a xenophobic attitude more commonly ascribed to far-right politics. Nor is there necessarily a direct correlation between the discourse used in an antisemitic incident and the ethnicity of the perpetrator. One feature of contemporary antisemitism is that the use of far-right references is no longer the preserve of neo-Nazis; nor is mention of Israel and the Middle East the favoured expression solely of Muslim or Arab perpetrators of incidents. In 26 incidents in 2010, the perpetrators employed more than one type of discourse, often mixing references to the Middle East with references to Nazism. It is more accurate to say that the Middle East and the Nazi period are both used by antisemites of all backgrounds as sources for material to use when abusing Jews.

In 158 of the 639 antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2010, the perpetrators employed discourse based on the Nazi period, including swastikas and references to the Holocaust. Of these, 149 showed evidence of far-right political motivation alongside the antisemitism. This more traditional form of antisemitism outweighed newer forms in 2010. Discourse related to Israel or the Middle East was used in 75 antisemitic incidents in 2010, of which 53 showed evidence of anti-Zionist motivation alongside the antisemitism; and Islamist discourse was present in 25 antisemitic incidents, while 32 incidents showed evidence of Islamist political motivation. This is a different profile from 2009, when the number of incidents which showed anti-Zionist or Islamist motivation or language outnumbered those involving far-right motives or discourse. This is most easily explained by the significant trigger event of the Gaza conflict in 2009, whereas there was no trigger event of comparable impact in 2010.

In total, 234 (37 per cent) of the 639 incidents in 2010 showed political motivation, compared to 437 incidents in 2009 (47 per cent).



**Antisemitic graffiti
Buckinghamshire
June 2010**

Geographical Locations and Differences



As in previous years, over two-thirds of the 639 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2010 took place in Greater London and Greater Manchester, the two largest Jewish communities in the UK. However, for the first time the number of incidents recorded in Greater Manchester (216) was roughly similar to the number recorded in Greater London (219). It is normally the case that the number of antisemitic incidents recorded in Greater Manchester is disproportionately high, given the size of the Jewish community there compared to the size of the community in Greater London, but this is the first year in which the number of incidents recorded in Greater Manchester rose above 30 per cent of the national total. For comparison, in 2009 there were 460 incidents in Greater London and 206 in Greater Manchester; and in 2008, the statistics showed 236 in Greater London and 125 in Greater Manchester.

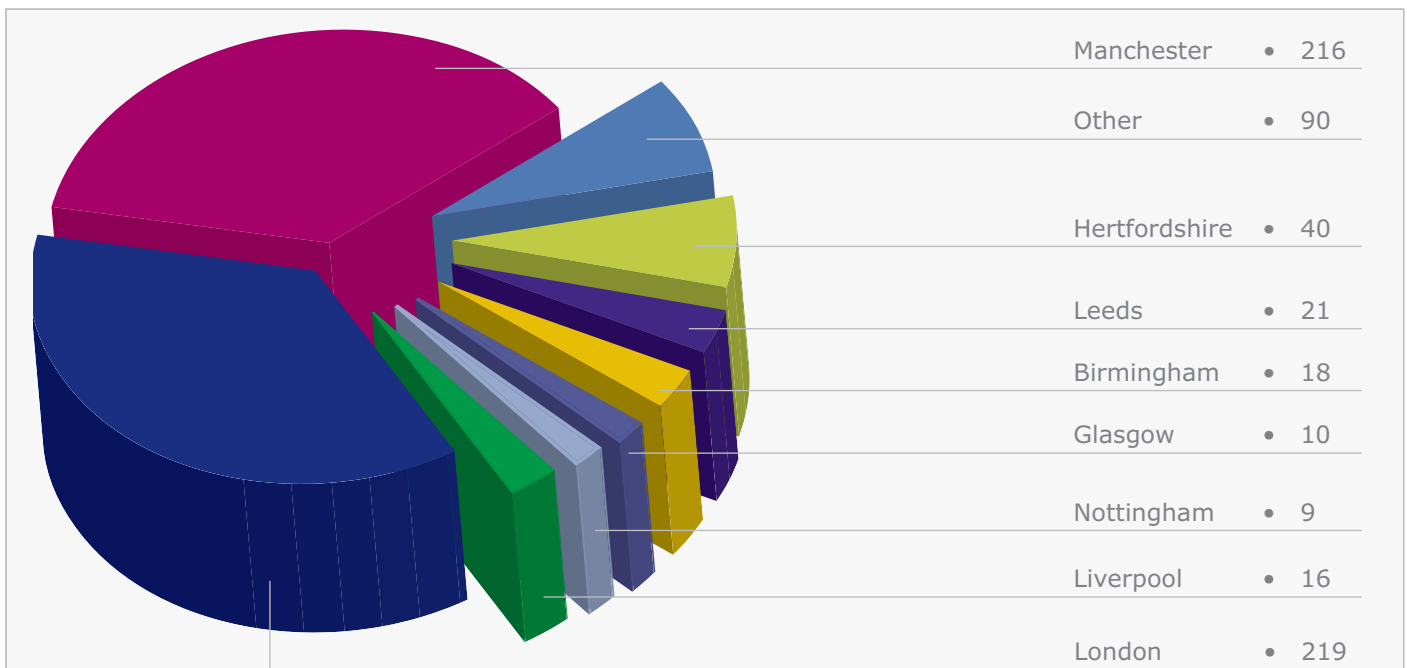
This absolute and relative rise in the number of antisemitic incidents in Greater Manchester can be explained by a combination of several causes, which become apparent through detailed analysis of the types and locations of the incidents that were recorded in Greater Manchester in 2010. Firstly, it is highly likely that the figures reveal a genuine increase in the number of antisemitic incidents, as the incidents occur largely in certain parts of north Manchester, which has seen a shifting, and increasingly visible, Jewish community. However, the increase also reflects the fact that these changes, and the growth in incidents, have involved parts of the Jewish community with which CST has a strong relationship, and which therefore are more likely to report antisemitic incidents to CST. Lastly, the increase can also be explained by the close relationship between CST and Greater Manchester Police, which includes the exchange of information about antisemitic incidents reported to either agency.

Outside Greater London and Greater Manchester, CST received reports of 204 antisemitic incidents, from 58 locations around the United Kingdom. There were 40 antisemitic incidents in Hertfordshire (of which 19 were in Borehamwood); 21 in Leeds; 18 in Birmingham (of which seven were student related); 16 in Liverpool; 10 in Glasgow; and nine in Nottingham, eight of which were student related.

Within London, there were 87 antisemitic incidents in the borough of Barnet, which has the largest Jewish community of any London borough, 30 in Westminster, 22 in Camden and 16 in Redbridge. In Greater Manchester, 91 of the 216 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST took place in the Metropolitan Borough of Salford, 68 in Bury and 37 in Manchester.

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, these show that antisemitic incidents in Greater Manchester are more likely to involve random, spontaneous street thuggery against individual Jews, while politically 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, for instance, antisemitic incidents in Greater Manchester tend to be more violent than in Greater London: incidents of Assault made up 25 per cent of the incidents in Greater Manchester, compared to 17 per cent in Greater London. In contrast, 45 per cent of antisemitic incidents in Greater London showed evidence of far-right, anti-Zionist or Islamist political motivation alongside the antisemitism, compared to just 20 per cent in Greater Manchester.

Incidents in Greater Manchester are more likely to target individual Jews in public than in Greater London (60 per cent of Greater Manchester incidents compared with 45 per cent of Greater London incidents). However, incidents in Greater London are more likely to involve hate mail, abusive emails or online antisemitism: there were 54 such incidents in Greater London in 2010, compared to just seven in Greater Manchester. While 62 per cent of antisemitic incident perpetrators in Greater Manchester were described as white (for those incidents where a description was provided to CST), that figure fell to 43 per cent in London in 2010, probably reflecting the greater diversity in the capital’s population.



Geographical breakdown of antisemitic incidents in the UK 2010

Typology of Incidents: Mission, Opportunistic or Aggravated?

A study of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service from 2001 to 2004⁵ 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 639 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in 2010 reveals that 413 incidents, or 65 per cent of the total, showed evidence of being 'mission' incidents. This does not mean that, in every case, the perpetrator left their house intending to find a Jewish person or building to attack, although this does happen in several cases. Rather, it relates to incident perpetrators who, in the moments preceding an antisemitic incident, go out of their way to make contact with that Jewish person or building in order to express their bigotry.

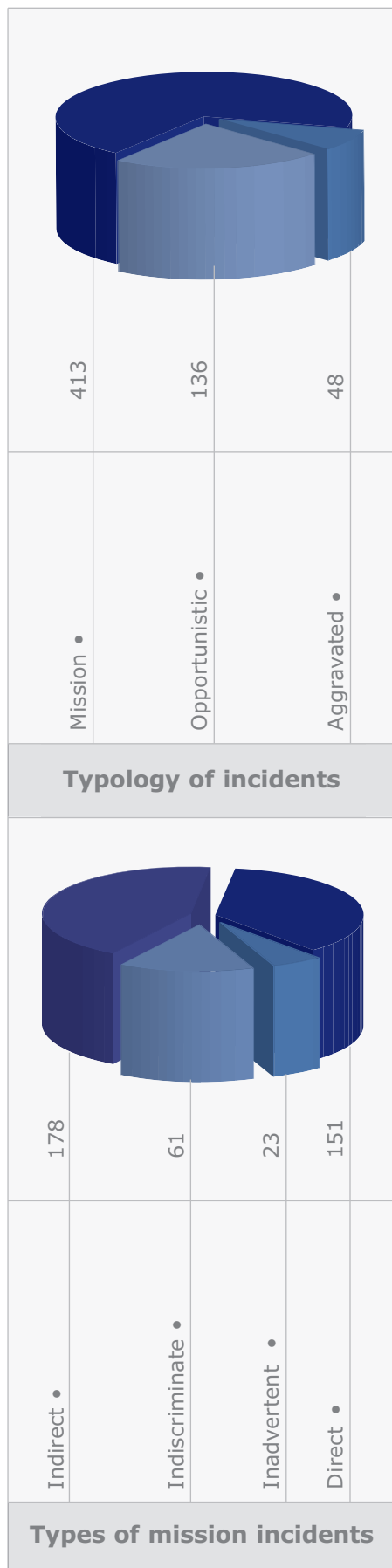
Examples of 'mission' incidents recorded in 2010 include:

- **London, January:** A visibly Jewish man was walking down a road when a vehicle pulled up alongside him, and the occupant shouted: "F**king Jew, go back to your own country".
- **London, January:** A visibly Jewish man was approached by a group of youths of Arab appearance, who asked him if he was Jewish and then said: "F**king Jews, I hate Jews, your people kill people."
- **Manchester, July:** Three perpetrators approached a Jewish person and said, "Because you are Jewish I want to give you a crack", before assaulting the victim.
- **London, October:** Two visibly Jewish boys were at a bus stop when a large group

of white teenage girls and boys surrounded them, said, "Jews aren't nice" and then punched them and tried to steal their yarmulkes and glasses.

The 413 'mission' incidents recorded by CST can be further broken down by type of incident. The four examples given above are all what can be referred to as 'mission-direct', which involves direct, face-to-face contact between perpetrator and victim. Other incidents which do not involve this face-to-face contact can be classified as 'mission-indirect', of which these are examples:

- **Kent, March:** "No Jews aloud" [*sic*] and a swastika were painted on the wall of a synagogue.



⁵ Iganski et al., "Hate Crimes Against London's Jews" (Institute for Jewish Policy Research, London 2005)

- **London, May:** A woman phoned a Jewish school and said that there was a bomb in the building.
- **London, August:** A synagogue was sent leaflets marketing material from a neo-Nazi publisher, including one advertising the antisemitic book *The Talmud Unmasked*.

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. Examples of these 'mission-indiscriminate' incidents include:

- **Manchester, February:** The words "Jews did 9/11" were daubed in foot-high letters on the wall of a house.
- **Nottingham, May:** The graffiti "bloody Jews spoil everything" was written on a desk in the library at The University of Nottingham.

The final type of 'mission' incidents that make up the 413 incidents of this type in 2010 are 'mission-inadvertent', whereby the perpetrator's expression of antisemitism is inadvertently overheard or seen by somebody who the perpetrator did not intend to offend or abuse. Examples of this from 2010 include:

- **London, July:** A Jewish man was walking through an area of London with a large Jewish community when he overheard a man talking to a young boy.

The boy said to the man, "They are a bit strange around here", to which the man replied, "That's because they are Jews. We don't like bloody Jews because they all think they are better than us."

- **Nottingham, November:** A female Jewish student attended a political meeting on campus and overheard two male students saying, "Israel is the aggressor; they are the same as Nazis", "The Nazis did not set out to kill the Jews" and "All Jews are dirty Tories". The Jewish student confronted the men, who retracted their statements.

By comparison, 136 incidents, or 21 per cent of the total, 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 et al., 2005). Examples of 'opportunistic' incidents from 2010 include:

- **Liverpool, September:** A visibly Jewish couple were on a bus when a group of five Asian teenagers spat at them and shouted, "Jew, a Jew!"
- **London, April:** A group of visibly Jewish men were standing outside a café when two white men walked past, and one said, "Look, it's a meeting of Goldman Sachs planning how to rip us off".

Forty-eight incidents, or eight per cent, 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 2010 include:

- **London, November:** The victim, who is not Jewish but has a Jewish grandparent, was at a taxi rank when he got in a taxi that two white men at the same taxi rank had also tried to hail. The men called him a "Christ-killer" and punched him, leaving him with a black eye and bruising.
- **Glasgow, September:** A Jewish woman was driving in a supermarket car park when another driver accused her of hitting her car. In the ensuing altercation the other driver shouted, "You Jews are all the same".

Antisemitic or anti-Israel?

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 is often subtle and the subject of much debate and disagreement. Clearly, it would not be acceptable to define all anti-Israel activity as antisemitic; but it cannot be ignored that much contemporary antisemitism takes place in the context of, or is motivated by, extreme feelings over the Israel/Palestine issue. 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 372 potential incidents during 2010 that, after investigation, did not appear to be antisemitic and were therefore not included in the total of 639 antisemitic incidents. These 372 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 that were not recorded by CST as antisemitic include the following:

- **Liverpool, April:** Anti-Zionist leaflets were distributed during the General Election campaign.
- **London, May:** An Israeli woman had a dispute with her neighbour. At one point the neighbour said: "You Israeli killers...you killed our Rachel".

Sometimes, the targeting of a particular incident can suggest an intention to intimidate or offend Jews on the part of the perpetrator. For example, graffiti reading "F**k Israel" would be classified as an antisemitic incident when it is daubed in an area known for having a large Jewish community, but not when it appears in another area where few Jews live. Similarly, anti-Israel material that is sent unsolicited to synagogues 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.

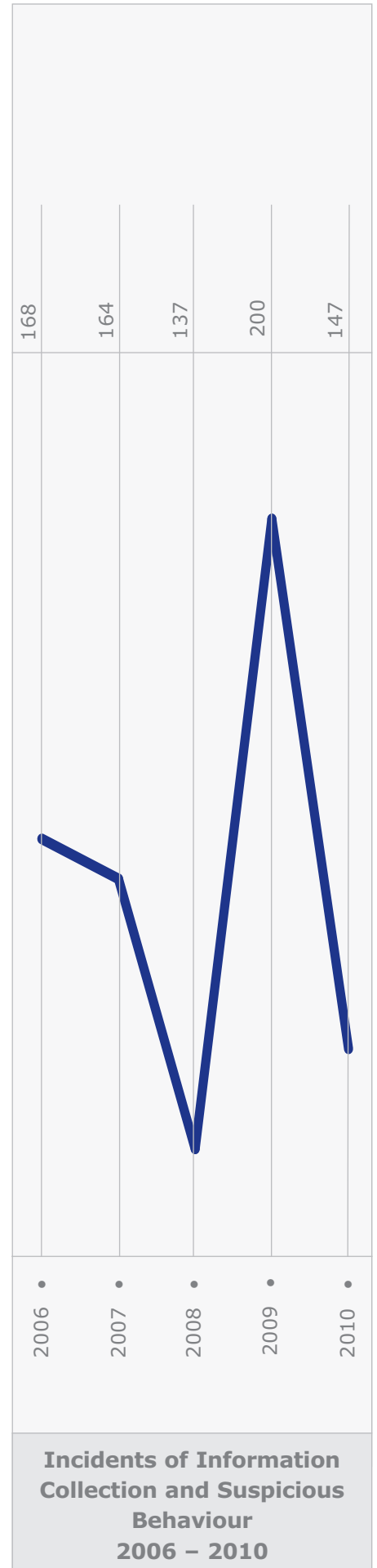
The political discourse used in an incident may also be the reason why it is accepted or rejected as antisemitic. Incidents that equate Israel to Nazi Germany would normally be recorded as antisemitic, whereas those that compare Israel to, for instance, apartheid South Africa normally would not be. While 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.

Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour

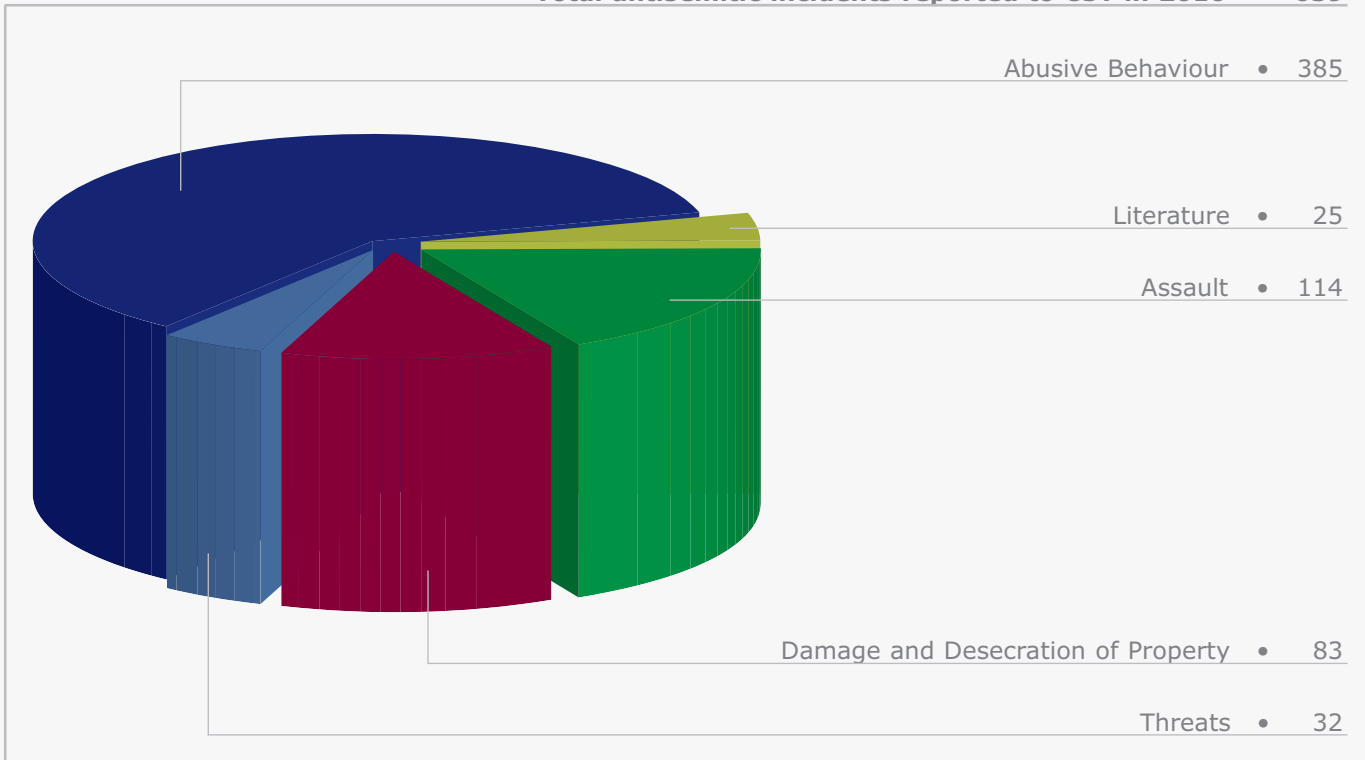
One of the most important jobs CST does is to record and analyse incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour around Jewish locations. It is well known that terrorist groups often collect information about their targets before launching an attack. Identifying and preventing the gathering of this kind of information is an integral part of CST's work in protecting the 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. Most recently, Jewish communities in 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. Here in the UK, a group of Islamist extremists jailed in April 2007 for plotting terrorist attacks in Britain were found to have downloaded lists of synagogues from the internet, possibly as potential targets for attack; and two men convicted in Manchester in December 2008 of belonging to al-Qaeda and directing terrorism had gathered information about a prominent Jewish communal leader. 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 147 such incidents reported to CST in 2010, compared to 200 in 2009 and 137 in 2008.

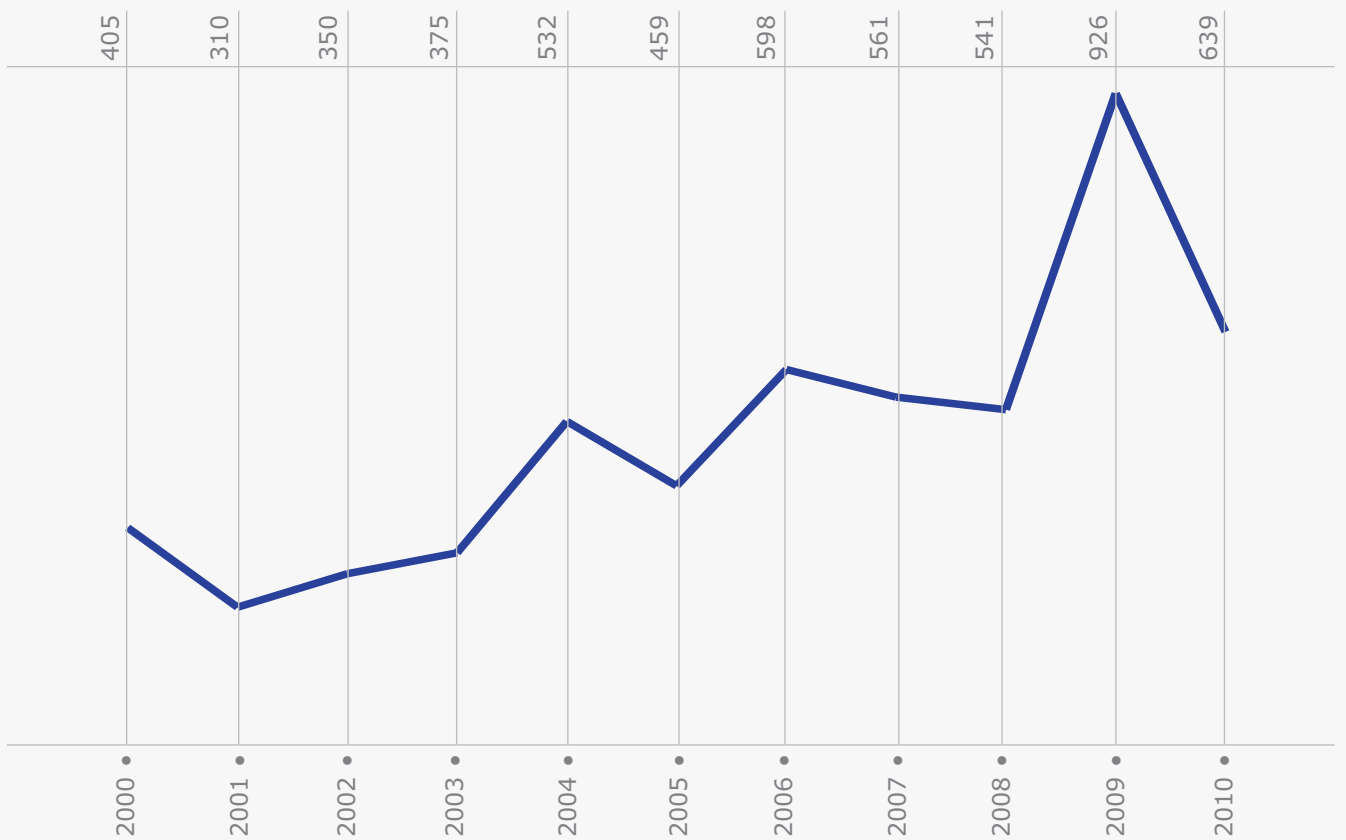
Of the 147 incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour reported to CST in 2010, 46 involved the photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 28 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. These are not categorised as antisemitic by CST as it is often not possible to determine their motivation and many are likely to have innocent explanations. However, 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.



Total antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2010 • 639



Antisemitic incident category totals in 2010



Annual antisemitic incident figures since 2000

Monthly incident figures 2000 – 2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	37	16	15	23	20	60	34	33	44	288	30
February	19	14	11	24	28	45	56	40	52	114	48
March	25	20	26	48	100	39	40	36	40	73	54
April	35	33	47	29	62	49	33	59	39	52	60
May	29	32	47	27	39	39	44	36	62	52	50
June	24	30	26	34	64	38	37	42	40	49	81
July	29	28	31	30	48	40	94	60	52	46	63
August	16	20	15	20	29	32	78	49	20	40	47
September	23	50	47	22	60	30	67	81	47	86	82
October	105	48	45	57	29	45	59	55	58	44	50
November	42	14	28	36	29	22	36	37	45	53	47
December	21	5	12	25	24	20	20	33	47	29	27
TOTAL	405	310	350	375	532	459	598	561	546	926	639

Annual incident figures by category 2000 – 2010											
Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Extreme Violence	2	1	5	0	4	2	4	1	1	3	0
2. Assault	51	40	42	54	79	79	110	116	87	121	114
3. Damage and Desecration	73	90	55	72	53	48	70	65	76	89	83
4. Threats	39	37	18	22	93	25	28	24	28	45	32
5. Abusive Behaviour	196	122	216	211	272	278	366	336	317	606	385
6. Literature	44	20	14	16	31	27	20	19	37	62	25
TOTAL	405	310	350	375	532	459	598	561	546	926	639

Annual incident figures full breakdown 2010													
Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
1. Extreme Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Assault	2	3	8	10	10	12	22	13	15	11	6	2	114
3. Damage and Desecration	4	18	7	4	6	8	6	3	8	5	10	4	83
4. Threats	2	1	4	4	5	3	6	2	1	2	0	2	32
5. Abusive Behaviour	21	25	35	42	29	57	24	24	56	31	25	16	385
6. Literature	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	5	2	1	6	3	25
TOTAL	30	48	54	60	50	81	63	47	82	50	47	27	639

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.



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