

2000



Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents

Bullet hole from an attack on a Pittsburgh-area synagogue, in a rampage that also took the lives of five people.



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Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents

2000

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The Anti-Defamation League was founded in 1913 “to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike.” Now one of the nation’s premier civil rights/human relations agencies, ADL fights anti-Semitism and all forms of bigotry, defends democratic ideals and protects civil rights for all.

A leader in the development of materials, programs and services, ADL builds bridges of communication, understanding and respect among diverse groups, carrying out its mission through a network of 30 Regional and Satellite Offices in the United States and abroad.

Executive Summary

- In 2000, 44 states and the District of Columbia reported **1,606 anti-Semitic incidents** to the Anti-Defamation League. This marks approximately a **4 percent increase** in anti-Jewish incidents over 1999.
- The small increase in anti-Semitic incidents is partly attributable to acts apparently related to the turmoil in the Middle East, which began at the end of September (the highest monthly number of the year’s incidents took place in October). While there is usually an increase in anti-Semitic incidents during the Jewish High Holy Days, when Jews are more visible, in 2000 there were at least 42 incidents that were linked by their perpetrators to the unrest in the Middle East.
- Anti-Semitic activity reported in 2000 comprises 877 acts of harassment (intimidation, threats and assaults) and 729 of vandalism (property damage as well as arson and cemetery desecration).
- As in the past, harassment and assaults directed at individuals and institutions made up more than half of all incidents reported. Among the worst acts were the hate-motivated murder of a Jewish woman in Pittsburgh, PA, an attempted synagogue arson in Riverdale, NY, a cemetery desecration in Tulsa, OK, and the attempted shooting of a rabbi in Chicago, IL.
- **General Trend:** From 1987 to 1994 the annual ADL *Audit* totals showed a steady trend of annual increase. Since 1995, however, the annual totals have shown a general decline. Most recently, in the four-year period 1997 to 2000 the annual totals have been confined within the approximate range of 1550-1600. Thus, despite the slight increase, the 2000 *Audit* maintains this recent pattern. This recent trend in the *Audit’s* findings comes at a time of enhanced public awareness about hate crime activity. Heightened sensitivity to this issue has led to the enactment of **hate crime penalty-enhancement statutes in 43 states and the District of Columbia**; the Federal Hate Crime Statistics Act; and the development of anti-bias education and law enforcement training programs nationwide. At the same time, it must be noted that many incidents comprising the *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents* are not criminal acts (e.g., a verbal slur, the mailing of a hateful flier).

- Sixty-nine incidents of anti-Semitism occurred on college campuses, a 15 percent increase over 1999, when there were 60. This increase halts a five-year general trend of decline during which such incidents dropped by 50 percent.
- The *Audit* does not exist in a vacuum. While crime rates have declined, there are still many groups dedicated to promoting their racist and anti-Semitic worldviews. In addition to their mass mailings of anti-Semitic propaganda and printings of anti-Jewish and racist

publications, these extremist groups continue to find in the Internet a growing vehicle for their hate. As a medium that is inexpensive and almost impossible to regulate, the Internet has become an increasingly active component of the anti-Semitic propaganda machine. (Generally, Internet-related anti-Semitism — e.g., that which is found at ongoing Web sites of hate groups; chat rooms and message boards; “spam” messages, and the like — is not part of the findings of the *Audit*.)

Preface

Toward the end of 2000, turmoil in the Middle East appeared to have been connected to a spate of anti-Semitic violence in the United States.

Jews were attacked and harassed and Jewish religious and communal institutions were targeted with attempted arson or vandalism. At least 34 such politically related incidents were reported in New York State (including Long Island) alone. In one of the earliest incidents reported, on Sept. 30, a rabbi and his wife were attacked and beaten by a group of men in Brooklyn, NY, including one who reportedly yelled, “This is for the Palestinians.” That incident was followed by another beating in Brooklyn on Oct. 1, where two assailants yelled anti-Semitic and pro-Palestinian slogans while hitting and slashing an Orthodox Jew with a sharp object. Two juveniles of Palestinian descent are facing hate crimes charges in Chicago in connection with two separate incidents where Jewish men were assaulted with marbles flung from a moving car. Other

incidents of assault or harassment have been reported in Chicago, Nashville, San Francisco, Cleveland and Berkeley, CA, including threatening phone calls to Jewish organizations from people claiming to be representatives of Palestinian and Islamic groups.

One of the most high profile acts of vandalism was the attempted firebombing of a synagogue in Riverdale, NY, which led to four arrests, including two Arab-Americans, both adults; a 17-year-old from Jordan and an unidentified 15-year-old. Two of the suspects became the first to be charged under New York State’s new hate crimes statute, which was signed into law on July 10. Meanwhile, police are investigating an explosion and fire that gutted a synagogue in Syracuse, NY — although this crime has not yet been linked to events in the Middle East. Other incidents involving vandalism or property damage possibly related to recent events in the Mideast have been reported in Philadelphia, Charlotte, NC, Oakland, CA, and elsewhere.

The Findings

- The number of anti-Semitic incidents documented by the Anti-Defamation League rose to a **total of 1,606** incidents from 1,547 in 1999, a **4 percent increase**. Of the instances of anti-Semitism in 2000, there were **877 cases of harassment** (up 1 percent from 868 in 1999), and **729 acts of vandalism** (up 7 percent from 679 in 1999). Harassment and vandalism and incidents represent 55 percent and 45 percent of the total incidents respectively, virtually the same proportion as in 1999. ADL's 1999 *Audit* reported 868 incidents of harassment (56 percent of the total) and 679 (44 percent) instances of anti-Semitic vandalism. The predominance of harassment totals over those of vandalism continues a **10-year trend**.
- Once again, the **five states** reporting the **most anti-Semitic incidents** in 2000 are **New York** (481), **California** (257), **New Jersey** (213), **Massachusetts** (128), and **Florida** (81). Together, these states (with the largest Jewish populations and thus the most targets of opportunity) account for 1,160 of the 1,606 incidents reported (72 percent). New York and Massachusetts showed increases, while New Jersey, Florida and California showed decreases in the number of reported incidents.
- After a 30 percent decrease in 1999, and a 50 percent decline over the previous 5 years, in 2000 anti-Semitic incidents on **college campuses increased by 15 percent, to 69**. More than a third of these incidents involved the publication of Holocaust-denial materials in campus newspapers, a growing problem.

What is the ADL *Audit*?

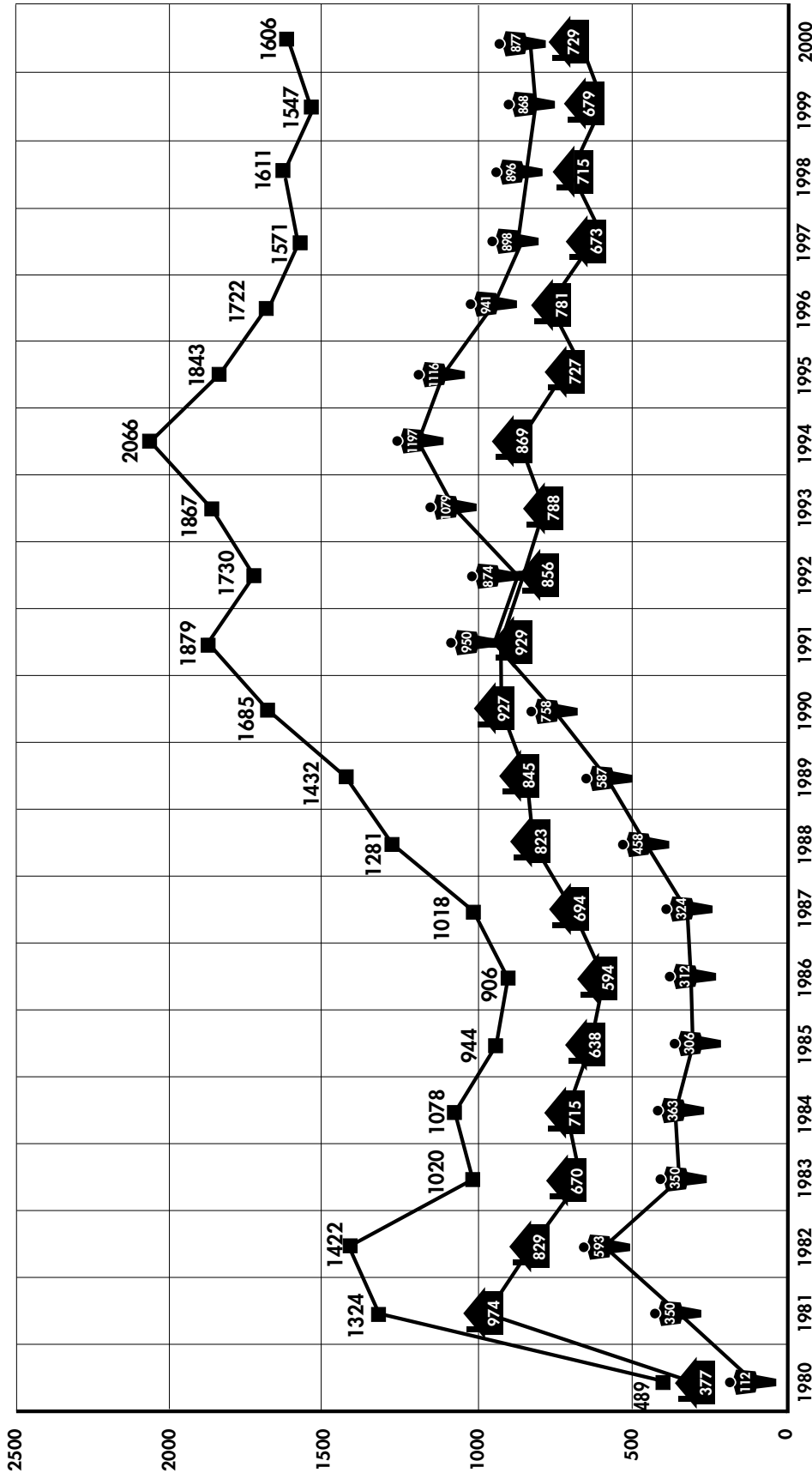
The *ADL Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*, published annually since 1979, is an account of overt acts and expressions of anti-Jewish bigotry or hostility. It reflects accurately the number of incidents reported to ADL, and to law enforcement agencies when such figures are made available. It is not, and does not claim to be, a scientific measure of anti-Semitism in all of its forms.

Many incidents reported in the *Audit* are not crimes. For example, distributing neo-Nazi pamphlets or slurs directed against Jewish individuals are both protected free speech. Therefore, there will most likely be discrepancies between the total numbers of anti-Semitic incidents reported in the *Audit* and in official law enforcement bias-crime statistics.

The *Audit* is not only a catalog of anti-Jewish acts that take place in a given year. It seeks also to uncover trends in anti-Semitic activity, especially trends in the types of activity reported, such as changes in the proportion of attacks against Jewish institutions.

ADL 2000 AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS YEAR-BY-YEAR, NATIONAL TOTALS
1980 - 2000



NOTE: 1979 report recorded only "Anti-Semitic Incidents," without separate category of threats, harassments, etc. The 1979 total was 129.

- KEY:
- TOTAL INCIDENTS
 - 🏠 VANDALISM
 - 👤 HARASSMENTS, THREATS AND ASSAULTS

A Note on Evaluating Anti-Semitic Incidents

Overt and obvious expressions of anti-Jewish animosity are easiest to categorize as anti-Semitic incidents, and the vast majority of incidents in the *Audit* do reveal such overt expressions of anti-Semitism. Swastikas spray-painted on synagogues or on tombstones in Jewish cemeteries, and epithets like “dirty Jew” directed against people wearing identifiable Jewish clothing (such as yarmulkes), are all clear evidence of anti-Semitism. More difficult to classify are situations in which, for example, a Jewish institution is vandalized without any specific anti-Semitic graffiti. For the purposes of this report, any deliberate and gratuitous destruction of Jewish property (such as broken windows or display cases), brings the act into the sphere of the *Audit*. Therefore, a stone thrown at a synagogue window, even without any markings of definitive anti-Semitic intent, is considered anti-Jewish hostility. While there may not be conclusive evidence to that effect, ADL tries to make reasonable judgments based on likelihood and probability.

- ADL generally counts as anti-Semitic harassment the distribution of neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic materials to individual Jews, or the placing of such items on their property. This also holds true if the material is sent to a Jewish institution or posted in a public area.
- A series of apparently related incidents, such as similar anti-Semitic graffiti painted on neighboring Jewish properties in one night, or a mass mailing of anti-Semitic material to many recipients in a particular neighborhood, counts as one incident, even though many people may be affected.
- ADL also receives complaints of anti-Semitism directed at *non-Jews*. In ADL’s view, anti-Semitic slurs, threats or vandalism “mistakenly” carried out against targets thought to be Jewish, or purposefully directed against non-Jews believed to be sympathetic to Jewish causes, are clearly signs of anti-Semitic behavior and deserve inclusion in the *Audit*.
- Anonymously reported incidents represent an obstacle to maintaining the *Audit*’s integrity. ADL seeks to corroborate reports of anti-Semitic activity to assure accuracy, and to respond effectively to such acts. While it is relatively easy to authenticate acts of vandalism against Jewish institutions or in public areas, verifying incidents of verbal harassment and slurs proves more challenging. Absent any additional follow-up information to support anti-Semitic intent, these reported incidents require further evaluation and may be omitted from the *Audit*.
- ADL does not include cases of alleged employment discrimination in hiring, firing or promotion, unless the situation includes evidence of overt anti-Semitism. A claim of discrimination in itself, based on inferences of anti-Semitism because of alleged unequal treatment in work assignments or denial of time off for holiday observance, is not considered an incident for the purposes of the *Audit*. Such claims involve a different kind of anti-Semitic problem which, while hurtful to the complainant, are nevertheless distinct from overt expressions of anti-Jewish hostility.

From year to year, ADL strives to maintain a consistent policy of evaluating anti-Semitic incidents in an effort to make accurate and reliable comparisons. There are times, however, when a significant shift in the types of anti-Semitism reported emerges, which requires a rethinking of *Audit* procedure. In response to the explosion of Internet use in the past few years, ADL has instituted the following policy on evaluating Internet-related incidents.

Anti-Semitic hate messages, threats or harassment received by electronic mail are treated as if they were sent by traditional mail and are therefore considered anti-Semitic harassment. These messages are sent deliberately from one person to another in an effort to intimidate. As with mass mailings or local distribution of hate literature, an

anti-Semitic e-mail sent to a large number of recipients is classified as one incident.

Hate-oriented sites on the World Wide Web are not included as anti-Semitic incidents in the *Audit*. The presence of such a Web site is comparable to the publication of a KKK or neo-Nazi newspaper, the mere existence of which, while of ongoing concern, would not be considered an anti-Semitic incident for purposes of the *Audit*.

Finally, the central purpose of the *ADL Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents* remains limited but pragmatic: to provide one way, one consistent yardstick, for public officials, Jewish community leaders and the media to measure certain specific manifestations of anti-Semitism in the United States.

Anti-Semitism on the Internet

While some bigots mail anti-Semitic letters to or shout hateful slurs at their victims, others transmit their hate electronically. Anti-Semitic propaganda or threats directed to a specific person and received by e-mail, in a chat room, or sent via an instant-messaging program are considered anti-Semitic harassment by the *Audit*. These messages are deliberately directed to a particular person in an effort to intimidate.

E-mail messages are essentially electronic letters. Nearly anyone with access to the Internet can send and receive e-mail messages anonymously and free of charge. A mailing list can easily be compiled from public sources such as online e-mail address directories.

Enterprising bigots have e-mailed hate mate-

rials to hundreds, if not thousands, of people. Targets of such messages open their e-mail mailboxes and find hate mail just as surprised recipients of anti-Semitic leaflets find printed hate material on their doorsteps. Bigots can easily create numerous e-mail accounts, so even if an e-mail account is deleted because of the hate messages sent using it, another can quickly be opened. As with mass mailings of printed hate literature, anti-Semitic electronic messages such as these are each classified by the *Audit* as one incident, regardless of the number of people they are sent to.

In a chat room, an Internet user can communicate in real time with one or many other users. The text that the user types into his computer almost immediately appears on the screens of the

other users in the room. Haters enter chat rooms, sometimes those specifically devoted to Jewish interests, and aim anti-Semitic comments at other users. Their victims resemble friends conversing on a street corner who are hassled by bigots shouting hateful comments.

Instant-messaging software enables Internet users to create a private chat room with another individual. Functionally, an instant-messaging session is similar to a telephone call. Haters can use directories of instant-messaging users to find targets for their attacks, just as they might find Jews to target with harassing telephone calls by looking in the telephone book. An unsuspecting victim might receive a disturbing instant message just as he or she might pick up the telephone and hear a hateful voice on the other end of the line.

Hate-filled World Wide Web sites and online bulletin board messages are not included as anti-Semitic incidents in the *Audit*. While readers may be offended by such material, it generally does not target them specifically. In addition, Internet users are often not passive recipients of this material, unlike the unsuspecting addressees of e-mail messages.

Examples of Internet Threats and Harassment Incidents

The following is a representative sampling of anti-Semitic incidents of harassment on the Internet (some wording has been edited).

- **Connecticut** - 1/4/00 - An Internet user received an unsolicited, anti-Semitic e-mail message from Serbian extremist Dragan Glavasic.
- **Illinois** - 1/23/00 - The proprietor of a Jewish Web site received an E-mail message that read, "F--K ALL OF YOU C--K SUCK-ING KIKE A--HOLES! EAT S--T AND F--KING DIE!!!!!!!!!!!"
- **Florida** - 6/12/00 - A woman received an instant message stating, "f--king jew ill kill your mother f--king ass you dum f--king jew."
- **Maryland** - 7/2/00 - A Jewish woman received an instant message that read, "r u really the chepest kike in the world?"
- **Florida** - 7/7/00 - After a man requested payment for the item he had auctioned online, the winning bidder sent him an e-mail that read, "Your probably jewish, yep gotta be. Ya Hebrew bastard! Ya sheeny dirty hebe jew!"
- **Arizona** - 8/5/00 - Via an unsolicited e-mail message, an extremist sent the text of a radio broadcast by William Pierce, leader of the neo-Nazi National Alliance, to a Jewish man.
- **Illinois** - 8/18/00 - A Jewish teenager was targeted by anti-Semitic instant messages including "you grandparents can fit in my ash tray," "you killed Christ on your own time... you little kyke," and "i CAN'T WAIT TO SEE YOU BURN IN HELL...FOR KILLING OUR SAVIOR."
- **New Jersey** - 8/28/00 - A 14-year-old Jewish girl received an instant message stating, "u oven burining jew lemme throw u n the oven u stupid jew."

Harassment, Threats and Assaults

Anti-Semitic acts of harassment, threats or assault against Jewish individuals or institutions increased from 868 in 1999 to 877 in 2000, an increase of 1 percent. As in previous years, incidents of this nature constitute the majority of all anti-Semitic activity included in the *Audit*.

Anti-Semitic harassment covers a wide range of hostile acts, ranging from anti-Jewish slurs and affronts to physical assault. Fliers containing anti-Semitic messages or leaflets from virulent anti-Semitic groups that are left on cars or in mailboxes are considered acts of harassment, as are anti-Jewish or Holocaust-denying letters to the editors or advertisements printed in newspapers. In addition, verbal or written threats directed against individuals or Jewish institutions (including death threats and bomb threats) account for a portion of the harassment incidents.

Over the last few years, as the Internet has moved into more and more homes, libraries and schools, the number of harassing acts associated with the world of computers has increased. In 2000, several anti-Semitic and threatening messages were sent through electronic mail to Internet users. While most of these incidents of harassment are not criminal in nature, they shed light on another important form of expression of anti-Semitism which is generally not included in hate crimes statistics.

Examples of Harassment, Threats and Assaults

The following is a representative sampling of anti-Semitic incidents of harassment, threat and

assault in the states reporting the highest totals of such acts in 2000. (Some wording has been edited.)

- **New York** - (235 incidents) - 2/10/00 - A Jewish Center received a bomb threat over the phone. The caller stated, "I'm going to bomb the center so get all the non-Jews out of the location." The Jewish Center had been receiving phone calls threatening in nature almost every day for a month. (Queens)
- **California** - (153 incidents) - 7/10/00 - Individual entered Holocaust Museum, gave the Nazi salute and said, "We should have killed all you Jews." (Los Angeles)
- **New Jersey** - (72 incidents) - 8/30/00 - Victims were at a 7-11 store when individual pulled up in a car and yelled, "You f--king Jews, we should kick the s--t out of you and kill you by chopping your heads off." (Jackson)
- **Massachusetts** - (68 incidents) - 3/6/00 - When individual asked neighbor to move car that was blocking driveway, she was called "Jewish bitch." Neighbor also said that she "hated all Jews." (Worcester)
- **Florida** - (51 incidents) - 5/31/00 - Individual received a handwritten anti-Semitic letter stating that "the Nazis... made bars of soap and lampshades from Jewish people's bodies during WWII." (West Palm Beach)

- **Pennsylvania** - (36 incidents) - 2/27/00 - Har Zion Temple received anonymous call announcing bomb would go off and kill all the Jews in the name of Allah. (Penn Valley)
- **Illinois** - (34 incidents) - 10/12/00 - A rabbi was fired on while sitting in his car. He was not injured. This incident was the most serious of three personal attacks that occurred on the same night in the same neighborhood (three Palestinian-Americans attacked two men in separate incidents). (Chicago)
- **Texas** - (32 incidents) - 10/12/00 - Jewish community center received two bomb threats during Solidarity for Israel rally. (Houston)

Vandalism Incidents

Acts of anti-Semitic vandalism increased in 2000 after a 5 percent decrease in 1999. ADL recorded a total of 729 incidents of vandalism in 2000, compared to 679 in 1999, an increase of 7 percent. Acts of vandalism accounted for 45 percent of the total of 1,606 incidents in 2000.

Anti-Semitic incidents of vandalism include any destruction of property coupled with anti-Jewish messages or evidence of anti-Semitic intent. This encompasses any defacement of synagogues or other Jewish institutions, whether it be with graffiti, smashing windows or, in more serious instances, arson. Vandals also acted against privately owned Jewish property by marking swastikas and anti-Semitic messages on doors and lawns or by scratching them into cars. Many incidents in this category are public acts of anti-Semitic vandalism, including swastikas and anti-Jewish graffiti on sides of buildings, on street signs, and in schools.

New York, the state with the largest Jewish population, once again recorded the highest number of anti-Semitic acts of vandalism of any state. There were 246 such incidents in 2000 (136 of which occurred in the five boroughs of New York City). This marks a 21 percent increase from 1999, when

there were 202 incidents of vandalism.

New Jersey registered the second highest number of anti-Semitic incidents of vandalism with 141, an increase of 4 percent from 136 such acts last year. California had 104, down from the total of 109 from 1999. Massachusetts recorded 60, up from 36 in 1999; Pennsylvania had 36, up from 28 in 1999.

Vandalism: A Look at Some Noteworthy Incidents

Most of the incidents of anti-Semitic vandalism in 2000 consisted of hateful graffiti and some property damage. However, there were instances of more dangerous and damaging acts of destruction, including at least three acts of arson. Here is a representative sampling of vandalism incidents from several of the states reporting the highest totals in 2000.

- **New York** - (246 incidents) - 10/8/00 - In an apparent arson attempt, four men of Arab descent tossed bottles filled with flammable liquid at a synagogue, shattering a glass door. (Bronx)
- **New Jersey** - (141 incidents) 10-16/00 - Anti-Semitic graffiti including swastika and "Kill

Jews” painted on mailboxes and sign.
(Bridgewater)

- **California** - (104 incidents) - 1/1/00 - Hebrew school vandalized with swastikas, slurs and other anti-Semitic graffiti; windows and other property smashed. (Woodland Hills)
- **Pennsylvania** - (36 incidents) - 10/1/00 - Arson blaze gutted two stories of a building at Temple Ohev Sholom synagogue on Yom Kippur. (Harrisburg)

- **Florida** - (30 incidents) - 7/4/00 - Jewish War Veterans post defaced with swastikas (North Miami Beach)

Cemeteries

Jewish cemeteries continued to be a target of opportunity for anti-Semitic vandals, in part due to the fact that they cover large areas of land that are difficult to secure effectively. The number of Jewish cemetery desecrations decreased to nine in 2000, down from 12 in 1999. Four such incidents occurred in Connecticut, two in Massachusetts, while others occurred in New York, Texas, and Michigan.

Campus Incidents

After a 30 percent decrease in 1999, the number of anti-Semitic incidents on college campuses in 2000 rose to 69, an increase of 15 percent. The vast majority of these incidents involved acts of anti-Jewish harassment, several related to the unrest in the Middle East.

A persistently troubling phenomenon that increased on campuses in 2000 was the Holocaust-denying advertisements, opinion pieces and a longer insert offered by Bradley Smith and the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust. A total of 27 college newspapers across the country (10 more than in 1999) ran such pieces in 2000. For over 10 years, Smith has attempted to place Holocaust-denial material in campus newspapers. It should be noted that in some instances, the editors of the newspapers may not have fully realized the anti-Semitic nature of Smith's propaganda.

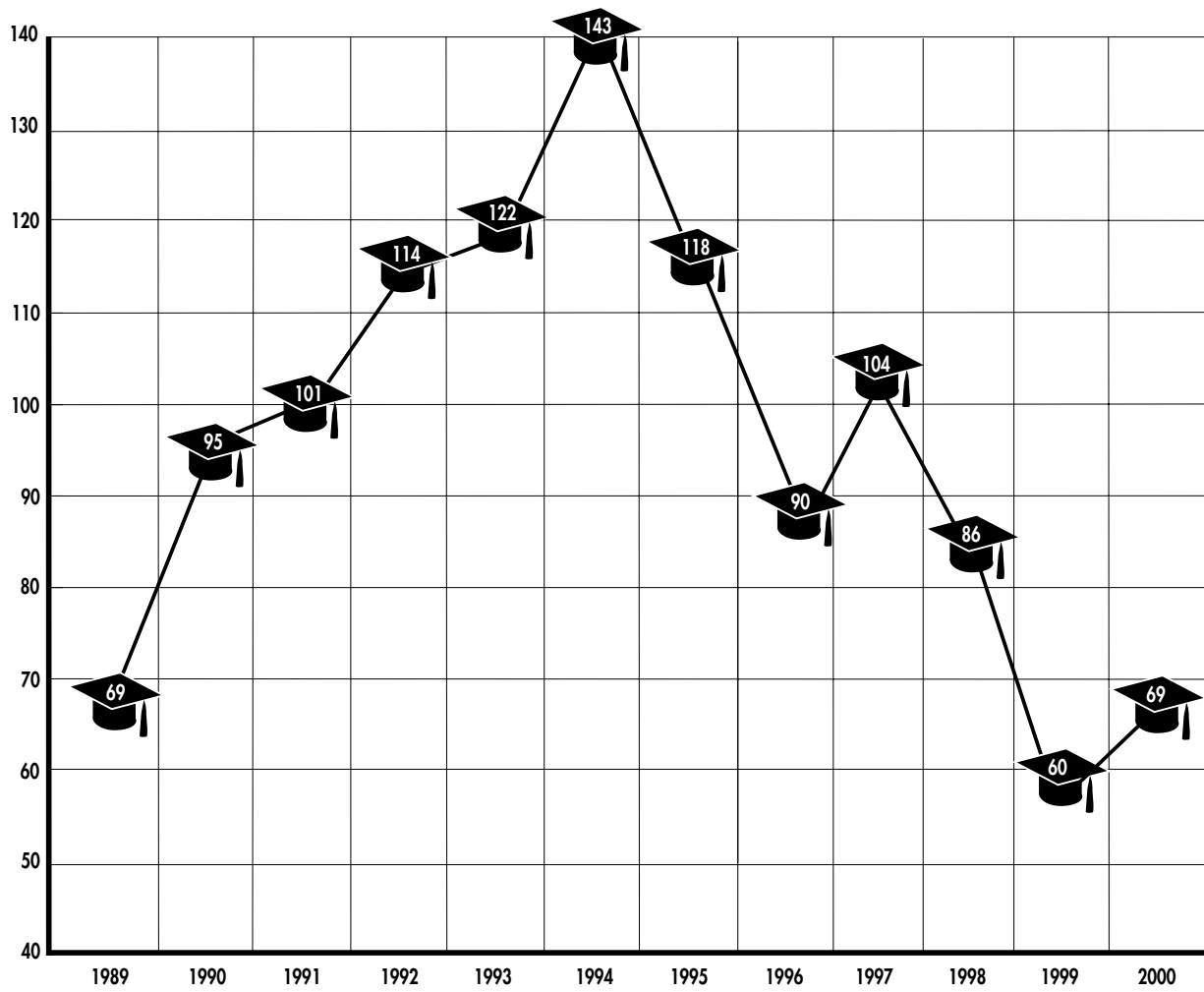
Yet another important point should be made regarding this problem. Some student editors have decided to publish these Holocaust-denial ads in the mistaken belief that the Constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press require them to do so. The fact is that determining a paper's editorial content and deciding what stories to print, and which advertisements to accept, is solely the province of editors.

The U.S. Supreme Court has stated, "A newspaper is more than a passive receptacle or conduit for news, comment, and advertising. The choice of material to go into a newspaper ... constitute[s] the exercise of editorial content and judgement."

For further detail on campus incidents, see Appendix IV - Challenges on Campus, 2000.

ADL 2000 AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

CAMPUS ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS 1989-2000



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The Regional Breakdown

Of the **1,606** anti-Semitic incidents reported to ADL in 2000, **952**, or **60 percent**, occurred in the *East*; **293**, or **18 percent** occurred in the *West*; **179**, or **11 percent** occurred in the *Midwest*; and **182**, or **11 percent**, occurred in the *South*.

I. The East

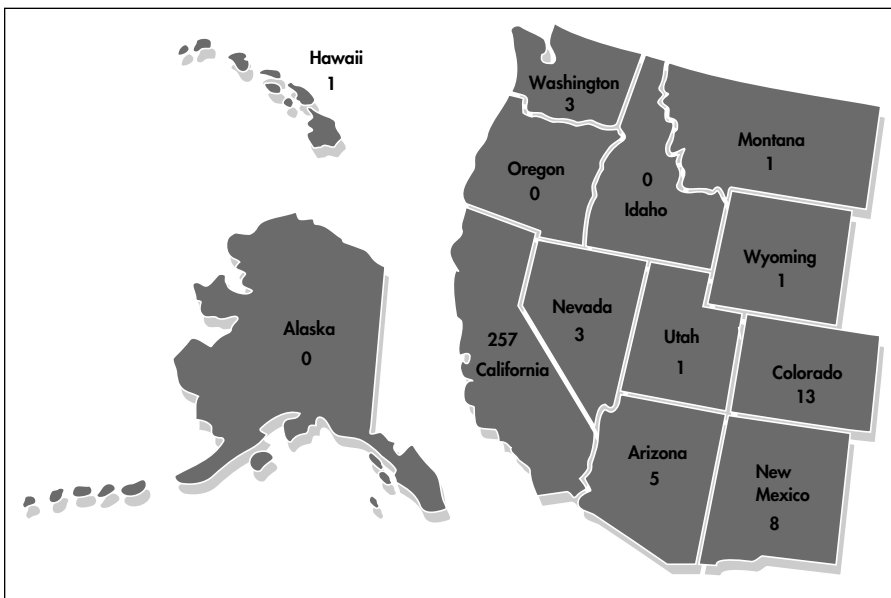
In the 11 Eastern states plus the District of Columbia, there were a total of 952 incidents (compared to 899 in 1999), the highest of the four regions. Once again, New York had the most (481, up from 352 in 1999), followed by New Jersey (213, down from 226), Massachusetts (128, up from 111), Pennsylvania (72, down from 82), Connecticut (32, down from 79), Maryland (6, down from 17), the District of Columbia (6, down from 17), New Hampshire (5, down from 6), Vermont (4, up from 1), Rhode Island (3, up from 2), Maine (2, down from 3), and Delaware (0, down from 3).



II. The West

In the 13 Western states, there were a total of 293 anti-Semitic incidents in 2000 (down from 331).

California had the most, with 257 (down from 275 in 1999), followed by Colorado (13, same as last year), New Mexico (8, down from 12), Arizona (5, up from 4), Nevada (3, down from 12), Washington (3, down from 6), Utah (1, down from 6), Hawaii (1, same as last year), Wyoming (1, up from 0), Montana (1, up from 0), and Idaho (0, down from 2). There were no incidents reported in Alaska and Oregon in 2000 or 1999.



III. The Midwest

In the 14 states which comprise the Midwestern region, there were 179 incidents (up from 126) reported to ADL in 2000. Ohio had the most, with 44 (up from 22 in 1999), followed by Illinois (41, up from 31), Minnesota (32, up from 14), Michigan (22, down from 32), Wisconsin (16, up from 8), Missouri (9, down from 11),

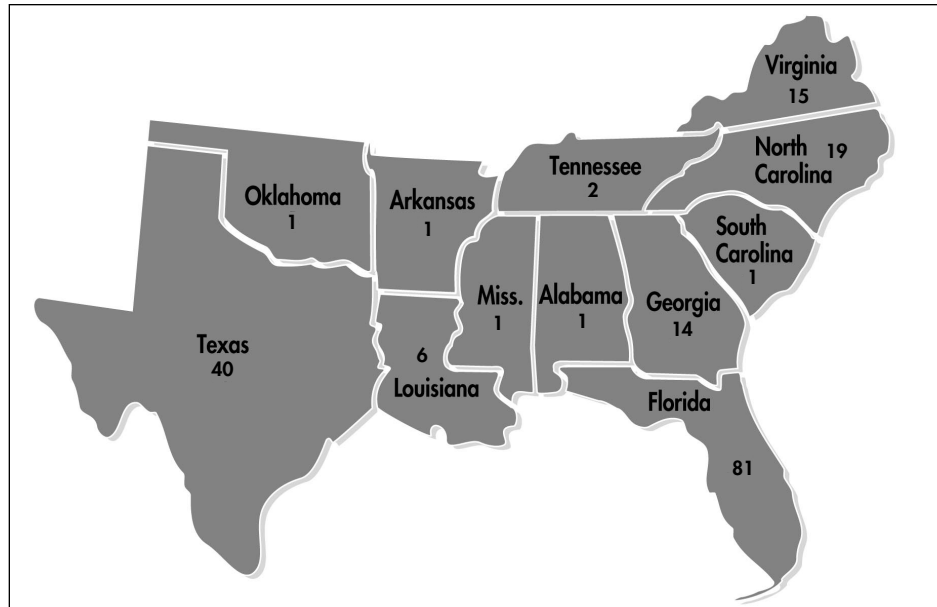


Kansas (4, up from 0), Nebraska (3, up from 2), Indiana (3, down from 4), Iowa (3, up from 1), Kentucky (1, up from 0), North Dakota (1, up

from 0), and West Virginia (0, down from 1). There were again no incidents reported in South Dakota in 2000.

IV. The South

In the 12 Southern states, there were a total of 182 incidents (down from 191). Florida reported the most, 81 (down from 88 in 1999), followed by Texas (40, up from 28), North Carolina (19, same as last year), Virginia (15, down from 18), Georgia (14, down from 25), Louisiana (6, down from 7), Tennessee (2, same as last year), Arkansas (1, down from 3), Oklahoma (1, up from 0), South Carolina (1, up



from 0), and Alabama (1, up from 0), and Mississippi (1, same as last year).

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Conclusion

The 2000 figure of 1,606 represents a small increase in anti-Semitic incidents over those reported to ADL in 1999, when there were 1,547 incidents. At the same time, the 2000 figure is lower than the average of the previous five years (1,658), and lower still than the average of the previous 10 years (1,752). To be sure, any increase is troubling — but the 2000 totals are within the approximate range of 1,550-1,600 incidents reflected in the *Audits* of the last several years.

In many ways the Jewish community in America is safer and more secure than ever before in its history. Recognition at the highest levels of government that anti-Semitism will not be tolerated in the 21st century, as well as responsiveness to incidents such as those documented in this report, contribute to this sense of security and well-being. ADL surveys of recent years also reflect a steady decline in anti-Semitic attitudes held by Americans. Moreover, 2000 saw the nomination of a Jew by a major party for one of the two highest offices in the nation, a milestone that (despite generating some predictable expressions of hostility from extremist elements) was welcomed — or, perhaps equally encouraging, ignored — by the vast majority of Americans.

Yet, while these developments and the five- and 10-year trends inspire cautious optimism, they should not invite complacency. Anti-Semitism in the U.S. cannot be viewed as merely the sum total of incidents reported to ADL. These incidents are part of a larger picture, which must be placed in a broader context. According to the FBI's most recent annual reports on hate crimes, over 75 percent of all such acts perpetrated on the basis of religion were directed against Jewish individuals

and institutions. Further, as always, anti-Semitic and racist organizations such as The World Church of the Creator, The National Alliance, and the Ku Klux Klan continue to recruit members and advertise their hatred to as many eyes and ears as possible.

Extremism and the hostilities it generates persist in America. ADL monitors dozens of organizations and movements active on the extreme fringes of American society, and these groups are responsible for an equal number of publications. Many of them have gained access to much wider audiences by building Web sites that promote their propaganda. Numbering in the hundreds and growing, these sites are relatively easy and inexpensive to build and maintain, and because the Internet is virtually impossible to regulate, they can influence Web surfers, especially young people. These sites facilitate communication and coordination among such groups.

A realistic perspective on anti-Semitism in America further recognizes that the *Audit* does not tell the full story reflected by each individual incident: behind each statistic lies a real person or community in pain. The lasting effect of anti-Semitism and racism on individuals and communities is impossible to quantify, but should not be overlooked. In light of this reality, ADL has worked with law enforcement and others to foster greater security awareness by Jewish institutions.

Law enforcement agencies themselves have become more sensitive and responsive to the problem of hate crime. For example, in 2000, ADL distributed thousands of copies of clipboard-size cards imprinted with the legal definition of hate

crimes to police officers around the country, to help them identify, report and investigate bias-motivated crimes. And in New York City, the staff of the Police Department's Hate Crimes Task Force was expanded to twice its former size.

Community leaders have a significant role to play in relieving the effects of anti-Jewish incidents, and in helping prevent similar acts in the future. In their distinct spheres of influence, educators, clergy, law enforcement personnel and par-

ents have the opportunity to act and speak out against hateful speech and behavior, while promoting education that encourages tolerance and respect for differences. Over time, preventive measures such as education, anti-bias and diversity training and hate crimes legislation can lead to changes in behavior which may reduce hate activity. In the meantime, ADL will maintain both vigilance and innovative counteraction to help keep the poison of bigotry from polluting our social environment.

ADL Focus: Combating Bigotry, Extremism and Violence

Throughout 2000, ADL was once again on the front line of defense against bigotry and extremism. The League monitored and exposed groups and individuals that promoted hate, extremism, anti-Semitism and racism, preventing them from gaining a foothold in our society. And it fought against hate crimes and all forms of discrimination through litigation, legislation, coalition-building and educational programs.

ADL Online, ADL's World Wide Web site, (www.adl.org) provides users with updated information about the fight against bigotry and extremism, including comprehensive reports on domestic hate groups and international terrorism, as well as ADL counteraction.

In the battle against hate crime, ADL won a major victory — thanks in large part to the grass-roots work of the League's New York Regional Office — when New York State's Legislature passed a hate crime statute after a 13-year battle. Georgia also adopted a new hate crime law, and California added a requirement that elementary and secondary schools must report hate crimes. Forty-three of the 50 states now have hate crime laws on the books — most of them based on model legislation drafted by ADL in 1981.

The League made efforts to ensure that these laws were implemented successfully. ADL prepared laminated cards — distributed to 7,000 officers in more than 185 Massachusetts communities, and other police forces nationwide — which listed factors to consider when determining whether a crime under investigation can be classified as a hate crime. ADL's Western States Counsel and Washington Counsel worked with the American Prosecutors Research Institute on their curriculum for hate crimes training. The Civil Rights Division also provided law enforcement training on hate crimes in various states around the country, and helped obtain substantial funding from the California State Legislature's 2000-2001 budget for a "Stop the Hate" program in that state.

Another ADL innovation in 2000 was *Hate on Display: Extremist Symbols, Logos and Tattoos*, an ADL publication that was adapted as an interactive page on the League's Web site. *Hate on Display* is a comprehensive listing and explanation of the signs, logos and other iconography used by extremist hate groups. It is an invaluable tool for law enforcement, educators, and ordinary citizens who encounter hate symbols.

Appendix I:

Other Sources of Anti-Semitism

The following background analysis is offered in order to place the ADL Audit's facts and statistics in a broader context, to present a fuller picture of anti-Semitism in the United States today, including sources of anti-Jewish hostility not measured by the Audit itself.

A. Far-Right Extremist Groups

Among organized right-wing hate groups active in the United States today, the **National Alliance** is among the most dangerous. Led by veteran anti-Semite and racist William Pierce since 1974, this neo-Nazi organization is also increasingly active, with continued growth in the number of members and contact people. Pierce's purchase in 1999 of Resistance Records, the largest distributor of hate-rock and neo-Nazi skinhead music in the country, rounded out his multimedia approach to targeting young recruits. The National Alliance continues to use leafleting as a means of disseminating its propaganda, especially on college campuses. There have also been bulk mailings of tapes of Pierce's speeches and of the *National Alliance Bulletin*, in addition to Pierce's weekly radio broadcast, *American Dissident Voices*, also available on the Web.

The National Alliance's current strength can be attributed to several factors: its skillful embrace of technology, especially the Internet, its willingness to cooperate with other extremists, its energetic recruitment and other promotional activities, and its vicious, but deceptively intellectualized propaganda.

Aryan Nations, a paramilitary neo-Nazi group based in Hayden Lake, ID, and led by

Richard Butler, is tied to the racist, anti-Semitic "Identity" church movement. Carl E. Story and R. Vincent Bertolini, acquaintances of Butler who became wealthy in the field of computer technology, worked to promote "Identity" theology and white supremacy through leaflet mailings and large donations. In 1999, they discontinued their support of Aryan Nations after the group was sued (see below).

The "Identity" movement, which views white Europeans as the true Chosen People, Jews as the offspring of Satan and nonwhites as subhuman, continues as a source of virulent anti-Semitism. Its leading proponents include "Pastor" Pete Peters of Colorado and his Scriptures for America "ministry"; America's Promise Ministries of Idaho, run by "Pastor" Dave Barley; "Pastor" Dan Gayman's Missouri-based Church of Israel; and Arkansas-based KKK leader Thom Robb.

A hate group that has shown some recent growth is the virulently anti-Semitic and racist **World Church of the Creator (WCOTC)**, which promotes the creation of "an all-white nation and ultimately an all-white world," rejecting Christianity altogether in favor of a "race-based," whites-only creed. The group has recently made a concerted effort to recruit college students, and has also been spreading its propaganda by encouraging members to drop booklets on people's lawns

or stick fliers inside free newspapers. After its founder and leader Ben Klassen committed suicide in 1993, the group suffered a decline, until its resurrection by Matt Hale in 1996. Hale calls himself “Pontifex Maximus” or “supreme leader” of the group. The reborn WCOTC, based in East Peoria, IL, has a small but growing membership of dedicated individuals who call themselves “Creators” and who are involved in an aggressive campaign to disseminate WCOTC’s “Creativity” propaganda and recruit new members.

During the recent unrest in the Middle East, Hale has bashed Israel several times, even declaring a “Day of Rage” against “Jewish imperialism” in October. He has also attempted to garner more media coverage for the group’s activities recently. Additionally, Hale has taken advantage of recent news events in order to reinforce the idea of a Jewish conspiracy to run the world. For example, Hale drew on Senator Joseph Lieberman’s vice presidential nomination and unrest in the Middle East as prime examples of what he and other extremists label a “Jewish Occupied Government” in which too many Jews hold too much power. In February 2001, Hale, a law school graduate, was denied a license to practice law in Montana, after being turned down the year before by the State of Illinois’ Committee on Character and Fitness.

The **National Socialist Aryan Party**, based in Nebraska, exemplifies the growing trend of hate organizations founded on the Internet that are now trying to form grass-roots chapters. Initially, NSAP did all its recruiting and meeting over the Internet. Now it is attempting to develop support in specific states, including California, New York and Oregon. NSAP’s stated mission is “to advance the Aryan race.” Its motto, “We must secure the

existence of our race and a future for white children,” is also known as “The 14 Words,” a battle cry for white supremacists and neo-Nazis that was coined by David Lane of The Order.

Vincent Bertollini, a wealthy extreme-right propagandist, and Carl Story, both of Sandpoint, ID, lead the **11th Hour Remnant Messenger**, a Christian Identity organization with a pseudo-theological bent that shares the anti-Semitic, white supremacist philosophy of Aryan Nations (see above). The two men have used wealth acquired from Silicon Valley computer ventures to finance mass mailings and other activities.

Founded by Willis Carto in 1955, **Liberty Lobby** remains the most influential and active anti-Semitic propaganda organization in the United States. Liberty Lobby has had considerable influence on the growth of American militia groups, such as those that inspired Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh, through three media vehicles: *The Spotlight*, a weekly newspaper which publishes anti-Semitic, anti-Israel and anti-government conspiracy theories, with a circulation of 85-100,000; Liberty Lobby’s national radio programs, “Radio Free America” and “Editor’s Roundtable,” which frequently broadcast interviews with hate group leaders and conspiracy theorists; and *The Barnes Review*, a monthly magazine focusing on historical revisionism and Holocaust denial, with a claimed circulation of 11,000. Carto started this publication after he broke with the Institute for Historical Review, which publishes the *Journal of Historical Review*.

In 2000, former Ku Klux Klan leader **David Duke** set his sights on Russia — defining Russia as the “key to white survival” — as a way to broad-

en his popularity internationally, and find a receptive audience for his anti-Semitic message. He has taken at least two trips during the past year, meeting with Russia's main anti-Semitic players. More recently, he released a book there entitled, *The Jewish Question Through the Eyes of an American*, which is actually a Russian version of the chapter on the same topic from his autobiography, *My Awakening*. His Mandeville, Louisiana-based organization, called N.O.F.E.A.R. (National Organization for European American Rights) stands to gain publicity from his visits and discussions there. N.O.F.E.A.R. is organized in America, with 26 chapters in 17 states listed on the Web site. Duke has also used leaflets to try to recruit more members, sporadically distributing pamphlets in many communities across the United States.

Militia groups in the United States have decreased in number in the past few years, but still maintain a criminal threat, as they convert anti-government fervor into action. States with the most active militia presence include Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and California. Key leaders in the movement are Mark Koernke of Michigan and John Trochmann of Montana. Although most militia groups profess to be nonracist, a number of groups and individuals associated with the movement have expressed racism and anti-Semitism.

In connection with the turning of the millennium, militia members committed criminal activities including conspiring to commit criminal acts of violence against federal buildings and officials, and engaging in confrontations with police officials. The Y2K event tapped into extremist conspiracy theories that the U.S. government would

unleash violent repression against its citizens, and militia leaders warned that officials would attack at the start of the new millennium. Recently, splinter groups have been breaking off from militia groups that were deemed not radical enough, in a phenomenon called "cell activity" or "leaderless resistance."

The **Church of the American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan**, led by Jeff Berry of Butler, IN, is one of the most active Klan (KKK) organizations in America. Berry established the American Knights of the KKK in 1995. (Its current name was adopted in 1999.) While most other Klans across the country have declined, the American Knights have been active, spreading propaganda and attempting to hold rallies across the country. Prior to his arrest (see below), Berry was one of the most active Klan figures in America. His group held frequent rallies in cities including New York and others throughout the Midwest and the South. It also distributed propaganda by stuffing fliers in free local newspapers. Other active Klan groups include the **Imperial Klans of America** and the **Knights of the Ku Klux Klan**.

It should be noted that virtually all Klan groups are virulently anti-Semitic.

B. Another Troubling Source of Anti-Semitism

The far right is not the only source of anti-Jewish propaganda in contemporary America. Despite substantially toning down his rhetoric during Saviours' Day in February 2000 and at the Million Family March (MFM) in October 2000, Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Black sepa-

ratist **Nation of Islam** (NOI), continues to preach that Jews control the lives of African-Americans. During Saviours' Day 2000, the NOI's annual convention celebrating the birth of NOI founder Master Fard Muhammad, Farrakhan invited Rabbi David Weiss of Neturei Karta, a group of ultra-Orthodox Jews with a record of hostility to Israel and Zionism, to speak. Weiss repeatedly attacked Zionism and Israel, telling the crowd that the Holocaust was punishment on the Jewish people for trying to establish the State of Israel.

Neturei Karta also showed up at the MFM. In front of a nationally televised audience a day before the MFM, Farrakhan reiterated his belief that Jews control Black athletes and professionals, calling it a "master-slave relationship." Farrakhan had also made several other anti-Semitic statements on his U.S. tour promoting the MFM.

The main NOI Web site (www.noi.org) maintains links to several of Farrakhan's past speeches, including some in which he makes racist and anti-Semitic remarks. Other NOI links lead to the NOI's infamous publication *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* and to a range of hostile articles on Jews. NOI also posts many anti-Israel articles in regard to the recent Middle East conflict.

C. Internet

The exploitation of the Internet and World Wide Web by hatemongers and religious and racial extremists continued unabated in 2000. Among the extremists with established hate sites were Don Black of Stormfront; David Duke and his newly founded National Organization for

European American Rights; William Pierce and his National Alliance; Tom Metzger and his White Aryan Resistance; the "Identity" church movement; Matt Hale and the WCOTC; neo-Nazi skinheads; "Aryan" women's groups, and several KKK chapters. Holocaust-denial groups such as the Institute for Historical Review and the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, as well as militia groups, also made their presence felt online.

In the aftermath of the selection of Senator Joseph Lieberman as the Democratic Party's vice presidential candidate, anti-Semites, racists and bigots took to the Internet to spread anti-Semitic vitriol in chat rooms and online message boards. While the majority of the messages were posted by anti-Semites and racists with the intention of reaching others of a similar bent, remarks also appeared on a handful of racist Web pages operated by some of America's most notorious anti-Semites, including Don Black's Stormfront and Matt Hale's World Church of the Creator.

Numerous groups and individuals have created and maintained Web sites promoting the anti-Semitic, racist ideas of Adolf Hitler's Nazi party. The Web site for the National Alliance features transcripts of broadcasts from leader William Pierce's weekly anti-Semitic radio broadcasts, the text of articles from the group's *National Vanguard* magazine, and a catalog of over 600 books.

In addition, although today's Ku Klux Klan is extremely fragmented, the group's several factions have been using the World Wide Web as a means to revitalization. Spreading the Klan's traditional message of hatred for Blacks, Jews and immi-

grants, numerous Klans and their local chapters are drawing attention to themselves by establishing Web sites.

Anti-Semites and racists continue to use the Internet to spread hateful messages, to raise funds and to recruit and organize members. Because of the near total anonymity offered by the Internet, haters are less prone to disguise their ideas or mask their online identities. As a result, there are literally hundreds of Web sites that spew racism and anti-Semitism. A number of sites are also devoted to Holocaust-denial propaganda.

D. Holocaust Denial

Since its inception in 1979, the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), a California-based Holocaust-denial organization founded by Willis Carto of Liberty Lobby, has promoted the anti-Semitic conspiracy theory that Jews fabricated tales of their own genocide to manipulate the sympathies of the non-Jewish world. In 1991, IHR's attempts to attract attention led the American Historical Association to issue a statement condemning Holocaust denial and adding "No serious historian questions that the Holocaust took place." IHR entered a period of institutional decline when, in 1993, it ousted Carto over alleged financial improprieties. Deprived of Carto's monetary resources and focusing most of its attention on its continuing lawsuits against him, IHR was unable to produce its pseudo-scholarly "Journal of Historical Review" with any consistency. Nevertheless, IHR remained the world's single most important outlet for Holocaust-denial propaganda, keeping in print such classic works of Holocaust denial as

Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, and Fred Leuchter's *The Leuchter Report*. In 1996, a California court ruled against Carto and awarded IHR's parent corporation, The Legion for the Survival of Freedom, \$6 million. The appeals process continued until November 2000, when the Court of Appeals upheld the lower court's ruling. (To date IHR has yet to receive the full sum from Carto, who is embroiled in bankruptcy proceedings and has filed a new lawsuit against IHR.) A newly invigorated IHR held a "Revisionist Conference" in May 2000 — its first since 1992. Featured speakers included David Irving, Robert Faurisson, Arthur Butz, Jurgen Graf, Ernst Zündel, and Bradley Smith, as well as former U.S. Congressman Paul McCloskey Jr. IHR's next conference was scheduled to take place in Beirut, Lebanon, in March 2001, but it was cancelled by the Lebanese government.

Since 1988, Bradley Smith, who runs the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH), has attempted to disseminate Holocaust-denial propaganda on college campuses through display advertisements that he has purchased in student newspapers. To date, he has run ad campaigns employing eight different advertisements; he has also purchased smaller ads promoting his Web site, and has been able to have copies of a pamphlet entitled *The Revisionist* inserted into several newspapers. His major ads have always provoked controversy and have been turned down by most college newspapers; since 1998, in particular, Smith has been able to place ads only in the newspapers of smaller and less prestigious colleges. In response to his decreasing effectiveness, he announced in January 2001 his intention to begin using more subtle tactics for spreading Holocaust denial, including the submis-

sion of Op-Ed-style opinion pieces, which would deal with Holocaust denial only obliquely.

In May 2000, one month after losing his lawsuit against Deborah Lipstadt in a British High Court, English Holocaust-denier David Irving arrived in the United States for three months of writing and speaking appearances. He began in California, where he spoke at the 13th Holocaust-denial conference of the Institute of Historical Review; his stay culminated when Irving conducted his own Holocaust-denial conference, "Real History, USA." Irving's conference took place in Cincinnati, from September 22 -24. It was his second conference in the United States (the first one took place in 1999), and featured, among others, Bradley Smith, Charles Provan, John Sack and Germar Rudolf. Irving is currently planning a 2001 conference, which he says will take place in New Orleans.

E. Court Cases

In September 2000, in a suit brought by the Southern Poverty Law Center, a jury awarded \$6.3 million to a mother and son who were attacked by Aryan Nations guards outside the group's northern Idaho headquarters. The jury found the group, its 82-year-old leader, Pastor Richard Butler, and its corporate entity guilty of negligence in the selection, training and supervision of the security guards. The judgment was large enough to cripple the group. In late October, Butler and 30 followers held their last parade under the Aryan Nations banner and pledged to continue spreading their racist message in northern Idaho.

In November, Butler was forced to declare bankruptcy and have his assets liquidated in order to pay off debts. The 20-acre Aryan Nations compound and the Aryan Nations name were legally handed over to the victims, forcing Butler to rename his organization, now called the Aryan National Alliance.

Jeff Berry, leader of the Butler, Indiana-based Church of the American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was ordered to pay \$120,000 to two television journalists who said he locked them in a room until they handed over their interview tapes, because he was afraid their report would criticize the Klan. The journalists said Berry and several Klan followers blocked the doors following a November 1999 interview, intimidated them, and demanded they surrender the interview tapes.

The San Diego-based **Alex Curtis**, a radical voice of the racist right, was arrested in November on three federal counts of conspiracy to violate civil rights. He hopes that a violent revolution will topple the United States government, which he considers "a Jew-occupied government," and replace it with a "race-centered" government, with citizenship and residency restricted to "those of pure White ancestry." Curtis employed the Internet, his *Nationalist Observer* magazine, and telephone hotlines to try to bring his ideas into reality. In March 2001, Curtis entered into a plea arrangement calling for him to serve three years in prison for civil rights violations involving threats against a Jewish Congressman and the vandalism of two synagogues.

Appendix II:

At the Federal Level

A. “Partners Against Hate”

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL), in partnership with the Leadership Conference Education Fund (LCEF) and the Center for the Prevention of Hate Violence (CPHV), has received a \$1 million grant jointly funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention and the U.S. Department of Education, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to design and implement a program of outreach, public education and training to address youth-initiated hate violence.

Primary Goals of the Project

- To increase awareness of the problem of bias crime, and to share information about promising education and counteraction strategies for those who interact with young people, including parents, school personnel, youth service professionals and law enforcement officials.
- To help individuals working with youth better understand the potential of advanced communications technologies to break down cultural barriers and address bias.

The collaboration, Partners Against Hate, will feature an innovative collection of both online and offline resources and support. Partners Against Hate will coordinate its individual organizational experiences and broad-based networks to promote awareness of promising techniques to

prevent, deter and reduce juvenile hate-related behavior.

Technology-based communications advances are providing individuals and organizations interested in preventing juvenile hate crime with the unprecedented ability to harness technology to educate and change hate-related behaviors in ways never before imagined. Partners Against Hate intends to employ the strategic use of advanced communications technologies — namely the Internet — throughout the project, thereby building on existing hate-crime prevention programs to make them more interactive, accessible and sustainable than ever before.

Partners Against Hate will blend an array of existing organizational resources with new programs and initiatives that will enhance understanding of promising practices to address hate violence in all segments of the community. The Partners’ extensive networks of contacts will allow for the broad distribution of resources and information designed to address youthful hate crime. Further, the Partners’ professional experiences will allow diverse perspectives to be shared and will ensure the fullest range of input, participation, and strategic coordination of resource materials.

Highlights of the Partners Against Hate Project

- **Program Activity Guide:** Following a comprehensive literature review and assessment of existing resources, the Partners will pre-

pare a guide designed to provide parents and educators with the necessary tools to engage in constructive discussions and activities about the causes and effects of prejudice and bias-motivated behavior and to intervene, when needed, with children who engage in such behavior.

- **Joint Hate Crimes Web Site:** The Partners will develop and maintain a comprehensive clearinghouse of hate crime-related information, resources, news reports and counteraction tools. The Web site will also provide access to online training and technical assistance addressing bias-motivated behavior.
- **Interactive Manual on Hate on the Internet:** This manual will equip parents, educators and librarians with specific tools to help young people recognize and negotiate hate on the Internet. The manual will contain information to help young people, in association with their parents and teachers, to refine their critical-thinking skills regarding responsible use of the Internet, ultimately leading to rejection of online haters and their propaganda.
- **Middle School Hate-Crime Prevention Training of Trainers:** The Training of Trainers will provide participants with the knowledge and skills to conduct hate-crime prevention programs for middle school students and teachers. The three-day Training of Trainers will result in a cadre of training teams capable of conducting workshops on preventing bias-motivated harassment and violence. These training teams will be supported with ongoing Web-based technical assistance.
- **Multidisciplinary Regional Training:** This training will include a comprehensive assessment of regional bias-crime problems in a selected location and then provide specific guidance on promising and replicable prevention and intervention strategies that could positively influence that local environment.
- **Strategy and Program Guide for Peer Leader Programs:** This guide will provide parents and families, community members, educators and law enforcement officials with blueprints for establishing middle and high school peer leader programs that will give students the skills and confidence to become role models in confronting bias-motivated harassment and to stand up for civility in their schools and communities.
- **National/State Policymakers Training:** Training programs will educate state and federal policy makers and professionals by providing information about the national hate crime problem, active hate groups across the country, analysis of implementation of hate crimes laws in each state, analysis of rehabilitation programs in juvenile justice centers and policy recommendations for each constituency.
- **Promotion to National Audience:** Building a broad-based coalition and promoting training and technical assistance on a national level will aid in identifying and sharing promising practices and replicating success stories nationwide.

B. Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act

Background

The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEEA) is a bill pending before Congress that would strengthen existing federal hate crime laws in two ways. Under current law, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 245, the government must prove both that the crime occurred because of a person's membership in a designated group and because (not simply while) the victim was engaged in certain specified federally-protected activities — such as serving on a jury or attending public school. The LLEEA would eliminate these overly restrictive obstacles to federal involvement, which have prevented such involvement in many cases in which individuals kill or injure others because of racial or religious bias.

Second, the LLEEA would authorize the Department of Justice to assist local prosecutions and, where appropriate, investigate and prosecute cases in which the bias violence occurs because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. Current federal law does not provide authority for involvement in these cases at all.

In the last session of Congress, bipartisan majorities in both the Senate and the House voted to approve the measure. On June 20, the Senate voted, 57 to 42, to include the language of the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act as an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization bill. On September 13, the House instructed its participants in a House-Senate conference meeting to reconcile differences in that bill to retain that hate crimes language by a mar-

gin of 232 to 192. Unfortunately, at the urging of Republican leadership in the House and Senate, the LLEEA was stripped from the final version of this legislation.

Outlook for the 107th Congress

Supporters of the bill will continue to vigorously press for enactment — building on the substantial bipartisan backing the measure received in the last Congress and the fact that support for the measure has increased among newly elected Members of the 107th Congress.

The Need for the LLEEA: Enhancing Federal and State Coordination

State and local authorities investigate and prosecute the overwhelming majority of hate crime cases — and will continue to do so after the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) is enacted. Since 1991, for example, the FBI has documented over 66,000 hate crimes. During that period, however, the Justice Department brought less than 50 cases under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 245. The HCPA would provide a necessary backstop to state and local enforcement by permitting federal authorities to provide assistance in these investigations — and by allowing federal prosecutions when necessary to achieve a just result.

The federal government's jurisdiction under the LLEEA would be limited to only the most serious violent crimes directed at persons, not property crimes. Prosecutions under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 245 can only be brought if a crime is certified in writing by the Attorney General or his designee that an individual prosecution would be "in the public interest and necessary to secure

substantial justice.” As they do now, federal authorities would consult with state and local authorities before deciding whether assertion of federal jurisdiction is warranted.

There is currently no general federal criminal prohibition against violent crimes directed at individuals because of their sexual orientation, gender or disability. The federal government

must have jurisdiction to address those bias-motivated crimes in states in which the law is inadequate. For example, including the District of Columbia, only 22 states now include sexual orientation-based crimes in their hate crime statutes, 21 states include coverage of gender-based crimes and 22 include coverage for disability-based crimes.

STATE HATE CRIMES STATUTORY PROVISIONS

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO
Bias-Motivated Violence and Intimidation	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil Action				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Criminal Penalty	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Race, Religion ¹ , Ethnicity	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sexual Orientation			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Gender		✓	✓		✓			✓						✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Other ²	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓					✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		
Institutional Vandalism	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data Collection ³			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Training for Law Enforcement Personnel ⁴			✓		✓									✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		

1. The following states also have statutes criminalizing interference with religious worship: CA, DC, FL, ID, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NV, NM, NY, NC, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, WV.

2. "Other" includes mental and physical disability or handicap (AL, AK, AZ, CA, DC, DE, IL, IA, LA, ME, MA, MN, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA, WI), political affiliation (DC, IA, LA, WV) and age (DC, IA, LA, VT).

3. States with data collection statutes which include sexual orientation are AZ, CA, CT, DC, FL, IL, IA, MD, MI, MN, NV, OR and WA; those which include gender are AZ, DC, IL, IA, MI, MN, WA.

4. Some other states have regulations mandating such training.

ADL 2000 AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
Bias-Motivated Violence and Intimidation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Civil Action		✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Criminal Penalty	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Race, Religion ¹ , Ethnicity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sexual Orientation		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓								✓		✓		✓	
Gender		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓											✓		✓	✓		
Other ²		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓									✓		✓	✓	✓	
Institutional Vandalism	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
Data Collection ³		✓			✓		✓				✓		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓		
Training for Law Enforcement Personnel ⁴												✓											✓		

5. The Texas Statute refers to victims selected "because of the defendant's bias or prejudice against a person or group."

6. The Utah Statute ties penalties for hate crimes to violations of the victim's constitutional or civil rights.

Appendix IV:

Challenges on Campus 2000

Isolated outbreaks of random anti-Semitic acts were found on a number of campuses in the year 2000. Among these were a series of swastikas drawn in various parts of the State University at Binghamton, NY, campus and a case of anti-Semitic harassment directed at a member of the UCLA band after it had played at the University of Southern California. The most serious and highly organized instances, however, involved the continuing Holocaust-denial campaign directed at the campus media and the widespread emergence of anti-Israel activity on American campuses during the Fall 2000 semester.

Holocaust Denial on the College Campus Gains Increased Notoriety

One of the most notable anti-Semitic propaganda movements to develop over the past two decades has been the organized effort to deny or minimize the established history of Nazi genocide against the Jews. In the United States, the movement has been known in recent years primarily through hate sites on the Internet and the publication of editorial-style advertisements in college and university newspapers. One of their most recent ploys has been the production and distribution of a booklet over 20 pages long designed to be placed as an insert in campus newspapers. This advertising gambit is the work of Bradley Smith, director of the so-called “Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust” (CODOH). Smith has had a long-term relationship with the “Institute for Historical Review,” the world’s leading clearinghouse of Holocaust-

denial propaganda. While large numbers of campus newspapers, including all of the newspapers at Ivy League and similar elite institutions, rejected this item, Smith had some limited success.

The Chronicle, at Hofstra University in Hempstead, NY, included this insert in its October 28, 1999, issue and *The Arbiter* at Boise State University in Boise, ID, on November 17, 1999, became the second campus newspaper to distribute it. Four other campus newspapers distributed this item during the Spring 2000 semester. Smith also submitted separate quarter-page ads to campus newspapers. Publications on 15 separate campuses carried this ad during the Spring 2000 semester. An even more blatant, newly designed ad in the fall of 2000 was less successful, having only five takers. A most effective response to this current campaign is found in the statement of President Steffen Rogers of Bucknell University, which is reproduced below:

To the Bucknell Community:

Last Thursday’s issue of *The Bucknellian* contained an advertisement placed by an individual in California who denies that the WWII genocide of the Jews really happened. I will leave it to the newspaper’s staff to explain how the ad appeared and to apologize for the hurt it

has caused. However, I want to make it very clear that Bucknell University in no way accepts or condones the views voiced in this advertisement. The anti-Semitic views behind Holocaust denial violate the spirit of inclusiveness and openness to diversity that the University has worked hard to create. To deny the reality of the Holocaust is to ignore the suffering and death of millions of Jews, Poles, Roma, Communists, Christians and homosexuals attested to by witnesses, survivors, and scholars.

I hope that the inadvertent publication of this despicable ad will encourage all members of our community to educate themselves on the realities of the Holocaust and the ongoing patterns of anti-Semitism through history of which this advertisement is an example.

This Thursday, November 9, Bucknell Hillel will be coordinating a Kristallnacht anniversary observance, at which a local witness to the Holocaust will be speaking, and in which a number of Bucknell's multicultural organizations will be participating.

I encourage you to attend. Additional opportunities for campus discussion are being considered as well, and will be publicized as plans become firm.

Steffen H. Rogers President

Anti-Israel Activity on Campus

During the past decade, the anti-Israel campaign on campus had been rather quiescent, reflecting both the initially positive spirit of the Oslo process and a level of disarray within the anti-Israel camp. While there were periodic eruptions, during the celebration of Israel's 50th anniversary of statehood, for instance, these were generally localized and of short duration.

Once the cycle of Palestinian violence against

Israel began in late September, anti-Israel and anti-Zionist activities emerged on many campuses across the country. By and large, these have been peaceful and of limited duration. Typical manifestations consist of leafletting, kiosk/bulletin board fliers, marches, vigils, campus newspaper ads and public meetings/lectures. A number of debates have been held in which the pro-Israel side is represented, although usually outnumbered.

Early reports suggested some degree of violent threat. Subsequent investigation has not substan-

tiated this as a widespread phenomenon. For instance, a reported bomb threat at the Arizona State Hillel does not seem to be Middle East-related. Another early report cited an anti-Israel resolution presented to the University of Michigan student government. This resolution, however, failed to muster much support and was withdrawn.

The anti-Israel side is highly charged and quite vocal. Their arguments appeal more to the emotions than to the cognitive qualities of their audience. At times, they can be verbally abusive and they inevitably twist facts to suit their message. Their rhetoric at times has bordered on and even crossed the line into anti-Semitism imagery.

The pro-Israel side is less personally engaged and mobilized than are the Arab and pro-Arab forces. While there have been many pro-Israel programs, these have been generally held in response to the activities of the other side, which has clearly held the initiative. Many Jewish students, in particular, seem unsure of the facts on the ground and ways in which they can most effectively respond.

Most of these activities took place during the month of October. The frequency declined in November as the situation in the Middle East settled in for the "long haul." Press attention centered on the extended post-election contest, and the academic calendar turned from midterms through the Thanksgiving break towards final exams. Many other campuses experienced no anti-Israel activities at all during this period.

Another area of concern has been the withdrawal of American university sponsorship of pro-

grams in Israel. Initially, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia and George Washington Universities announced that they would not allow their students to participate in such programs. Following protests, these decisions were reversed. The California State system (but not the University of California) is continuing its ban for the Spring 2001 semester.

In sum, there has been a response so far that is wide but not very deep. If the violence in the Middle East continues and escalates, the anti-Israel campaign can be expected to spread and intensify.

ADL Response

The League, through its Department of Campus/Higher Education Affairs and Regional Offices, has worked hard to provide accurate information to the campus community on the situation in the Middle East and on the agenda and tactics of the Holocaust-denial movement.

- ADL staff have spoken on the Middle East situation in campus debates and "teach-ins."
- Under the auspices of the **Samuel and Mildred Levine Institute to Combat Bigotry on Campus**, ADL staff have visited campuses throughout the country. ADL ads supporting the cause of Israel and calling for peace in the Middle East have appeared in campus publications. ADL and Hillel have jointly prepared a guide on "Fighting Holocaust Denial on Campus" that has been distributed nationwide.
- In November 2000, ADL and *The New York*

Times held a national colloquium on “Extremism Targets the Campus Press: Balancing Freedom and Responsibility,” which brought together campus journalists and academic administrators from 31 different colleges and universities. Held at *The New York Times*, it featured such speakers as ADL National Director Abraham H. Foxman, *The New York Times* Publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr., and columnist Bob Herbert.

- In August 2000, the League’s annual **Albert Finkelstein Memorial Campus Editors**

Study Mission brought 21 student journalists to Poland, Bulgaria and Israel. The League’s **Bess Myerson Campus Journalism Awards** recognizes and promotes excellence in human relations writing in campus publications.

- ADL continues to provide anti-bias education training through its A CAMPUS OF DIFFERENCE™ program. ADL continues to be an important resource in the struggle against all forms of bigotry and anti-Semitism on our campuses.

Appendix V:

2000 Perspective: A Milestone and a Challenge

The 2000 Presidential election marked more than a millennial milestone in the American Jewish community. The campaign provoked a strong emotive reaction across the wide spectrum of American Jewry due to the emergence of Senator Joseph Lieberman — the first candidate of the Jewish faith ever nominated by a major party to the vice presidency of the United States. Pride and fear often mixed in unequal parts among Jews of all ages, ethnicities and religiosity.

Pride emanated from our sense that the Jewish community had come of age in America and that a candidate of widely acknowledged merit had been chosen. The fear was sparked by convictions that an anti-Semitic backlash would ensue, especially given Senator Lieberman's blend of Orthodoxy and his references to faith during the campaign. Though Senator Lieberman did not ultimately ascend to higher office, both reactions among American Jews were reasonable and natural.

Virtually from the day then-Vice President Al Gore named Joseph Lieberman as his running mate, anti-Semites and extremists of every ilk began a concerted effort to malign him and all Jews, often resorting to the tired tenets of anti-Semitic conspiracists. Perversely, several extremist groups even called upon their members to support the Democratic ticket in hopes of speeding up the long-anticipated destruction of American society.

The galvanizing effect that the Lieberman nomination had on the extremist movement was

certainly foreseeable to ADL. It is testimony to the relentless efforts of this fanatic fringe; the amazing impact of its favorite, most cost-effective tool, the Internet; and the continuing appeal of anti-Semitism for some Americans, even extending into the Third Millennium. Through the tireless enterprise of ADL's Internet researchers, we were able to catalog and evaluate the accumulation of anti-Semitic material on the World Wide Web.

But perhaps the more extraordinary phenomenon was that the anti-Semitic sentiment resulting from the Lieberman nomination never became mainstream. Americans of every variety appeared to view Joseph Lieberman for exactly what he was, a political candidate and a serious, popular Senator, and supported or criticized him for his political views. A powerful and positive message of the 2000 campaign was the easy, implicit acceptance of a Jewish person in this new role by the vast majority of Americans.

From a Florida ADL perspective, the pre-election outpouring is only part of the story. During the post-election controversy which played out largely in our state, dozens of constituents called our Florida offices to complain about the Palm Beach "butterfly" ballot, the recounts and the ultimate outcome of the election. Most of these callers saw anti-Semitism in the process and in the result — in the design of the ballot form, the tabulation, and in the Democratic defeat.

The sentiments of our Jewish complainants were reinforced by the realization that many

Holocaust survivors apparently had mistakenly voted for Patrick Buchanan, who has engaged in anti-Semitic innuendo over the years. Their suppositions about anti-Semitism gained credence when Jewish members of Congress and a Jewish elected official in Palm Beach began to receive thousands of anti-Semitic letters and e-mail messages. Local talk radio's contribution to the dialogue was the not infrequent allusion to the Democratic vice-presidential candidate as "Jew Lieberman."

In the final analysis, ADL could not corroborate the allegations of anti-Semitism, however heartfelt and sincere. The problems Jewish voters experienced in voting — which were often shared

by non-Jewish voters — did not, in themselves, constitute discrimination. The Jewish communal shudder which resulted was incidental to the election — an unintended consequence.

Overall, the lessons to be drawn by American Jewry from the electoral politics of the year 2000 are encouraging and bode well for the future. We are now beyond doubt a part of the whole, deeply ingrained in the American democratic process, as both candidates and voters. We are capable as never before of detecting anti-Semitic threats and defending ourselves against attack. ADL will continue to be a vital tool to these ends for the American Jewish community in the coming years.

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