



ANNUAL REVIEW

Antisemitism and Jewish Communal Security in Britain in 2012



CST
PROTECTING
the Jewish community

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Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne at the CST Annual Dinner, February 2012

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Introduction

Who we are

CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Government and the Police as a model of a minority-community security organisation.

CST provides security advice and training for Jewish schools, synagogues and Jewish communal organisations.

CST receives reports of antisemitic attacks and activity, and publishes annual analyses of both antisemitic incidents and antisemitic discourse. All reports to CST are treated sensitively and in confidence. Where necessary, assistance is provided to victims of antisemitism.

CST builds upon the British Jewish community's experience of over 70 years of communal self-defence against antisemitism and political extremists.

CST has 64 full and part-time staff and has offices in London (Head Office), Manchester (Northern Regional Office) and Leeds.

Volunteers

CST has 3,000 trained security volunteers throughout the UK. They are the bedrock of CST's work.

Volunteers come from every part of the community, regardless of age, gender, religious observance or political belief.

Funding

CST provides all of its services free of charge.

CST's costs are almost entirely met by charitable donations from the Jewish community. (Grants are also received from trust funds and specific Government anti-crime initiatives.)

Antisemitic incidents

The number of antisemitic incidents in the UK has increased significantly since 2000.

CST staff have specialist training in giving support and assistance to victims of antisemitic hate crime. Official 'Third Party Reporting' status was given to CST to allow it to report incidents to the Police on behalf of victims.

CST's annual *Antisemitic Incidents Report* is recognised by Police, Government and international bodies as the most authoritative study of antisemitic hate crime in Britain.

Police and Government

CST enjoys a close partnership with all levels of the Police, and provides expert advice to Government, the media and international bodies.

CST is part of the Government's Inter-Departmental Working Group on Antisemitism, which monitors the work of different Government departments in combating antisemitism.

CST provides training and advice to other minority communities, including the Muslim, Sikh, Hindu and Christian faith communities, to help them secure their communities against hate crime.

The Home Office funded the production of the CST booklet *A Guide to Fighting Hate Crime* to help other communities establish systems to record hate crimes.

Youth and students

CST runs Streetwise – a project for Jewish teenagers, in partnership with Maccabi GB.

Streetwise teaches personal safety, enabling young people to cope confidently with challenging issues such as crime, bullying and drugs.

CST helps secure Jewish students on campuses across the UK, in partnership with the Union of Jewish Students.

CST's *A Student's Guide to Antisemitism on Campus* helps Jewish and non-Jewish students recognise and combat antisemitism.

Security Enhancement Project

CST provides financial assistance and advice for all Jewish buildings throughout the UK in order to better protect them from the threat of terrorist attack.

Security measures include anti-shatter window film, to prevent flying glass, which is the greatest cause of death and injury in terrorist attacks on buildings. Other provisions include perimeter fencing, access gates, bollards, lighting, CCTV, intruder alarms and fire alarms.

In January 2009, anti-shatter film on the windows of a London synagogue prevented arsonists from setting fire to the inside of the building.

International work

CST assists other Jewish communities in developing organisations to combat antisemitism in their own countries.

CST provides hate crime training to Police forces across Europe.

CST provides expert advice to the Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union on combating antisemitism and other hate crimes.

CST's mission

- To work at all times for the physical protection and defence of British Jews.
- To represent British Jews on issues of racism, antisemitism, extremism, policing and security.
- To promote good relations between British Jews and the rest of British society by working towards the elimination of racism, and antisemitism in particular.
- To facilitate Jewish life by protecting Jews from the dangers of antisemitism, and antisemitic terrorism in particular.
- To help those who are victims of antisemitic hatred, harassment or bias.
- To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism; and to use this research for the benefit of both the Jewish community and society in general.
- To speak responsibly at all times, without exaggeration or political favour, on antisemitism and associated issues.



A message from CST's Chairman

On behalf of CST's Board of Trustees, I want to stress our pride at helping the Community Security Trust to achieve its goal of protecting our British Jewish community.

CST is a registered charity with offices in London, Manchester and Leeds, 64 full and part-time staff, 3,000 trained security volunteers and many thousands of financial donors. We work together, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to ensure that our community has the protection it needs and deserves.

Our security volunteers are the most visible part of CST and are the essence of the organisation, but their work and training must be coordinated by professional staff. CST's research into antisemitism and extremism is highly respected, while our work with the actual victims of antisemitic attacks demands particular expertise and sensitivity. All of this work depends upon a reliable income from charitable donations.

I am often told by the leaders of other Jewish communities around the world, just how much they envy what we have built here in Britain. Closer to home, I know that CST is repeatedly held up by Government and the Police as an example that other British communities should emulate.

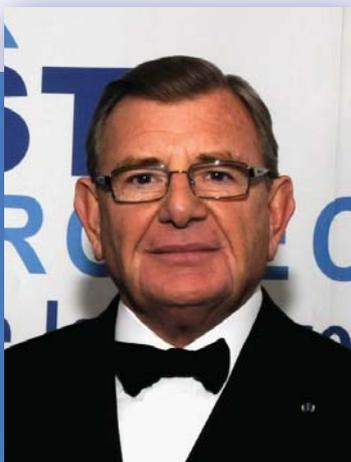
There is no secret to what we have achieved since attaining charitable status in 1994. We rely upon hard work, focus, expertise and an unwavering commitment to work in partnership with our entire community. It could not be any other way, as terrorists, antisemites and criminals punish weakness and never distinguish one Jew from another.

Then, there is the background to our work. British Jews have a long and proud history of standing up to extremists, going back to before the Second World War. Personally, I have been fighting racism and antisemitism since the 1960s, as have many of CST's supporters. The circumstances of our community have changed significantly since these days, as have many of our enemies, but the threats remain – as does our determination to stand firm.

I invite you to join us in our continuing mission.

Thank you.

Gerald M Ronson CBE, Chairman



Gerald M Ronson CBE, Chairman of CST



Gerald M Ronson CBE with Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe QPM, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and George Osborne MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the CST Annual Dinner, February 2012

A message from CST's Chief Executive

The year 2012 was yet another difficult time for CST and our Jewish community.

In April, we watched with horror as French Jews suffered an appalling terrorist attack in Toulouse. At the time, CST's senior staff knew that a similar jihadist terrorist plot against Manchester's Jewish community had recently been prevented. The Manchester case became public in July, when the terrorists were found guilty. These were stark reminders for us all about the continuing urgency of CST's mission.

In November, there came another major challenge, namely the latest round of conflict between Israel and Hamas. CST immediately moved into its crisis-management mode, ensuring that security was increased throughout the community and that reliable information updates were provided to thousands of communal institutions and activists.

Both the terrorist threat and the Middle East conflict reinforced what I already knew, as Chief Executive, about what our Jewish community, and our partners in Governments and the Police, expect of CST. Above all, they rightly expect that CST has the responsibility, expertise and resources to fulfil its mission.

Providing security, researching antisemitism and dealing with the victims of antisemitic attacks is work that demands the utmost professionalism from staff and volunteers alike – both in times of actual crisis and throughout the rest of the year.

Our community, our partners, the media, academics and others repeatedly turn to CST for the most accurate and up-to-date information about the current situation – whatever that may be. It is the job of our public affairs and communications staff to carefully explain what is occurring, and, where appropriate, to say what we and our partners are doing about it. At all times, CST will present the truth of the situation in a sober and responsible manner, without any trivialising or scaremongering and devoid of political bias.

CST's management and the trustees of the charity, place a great trust in all of our personnel to undertake their work with responsibility, dedication and an understanding of the needs of our community and its many friends and partners.

There is also the commitment of our personnel to work throughout the year, in all weathers and often at the expense of work, friends and family. I was a CST volunteer prior to being its Chief Executive and I do not underestimate the selfless dedication that is shown by our security officers and teams throughout the country.

Finally, there is that which usually goes without a mention, but after a year such as this, it needs to be firmly stated, and that is to thank all of CST's personnel for the moral and physical courage that they repeatedly display – whether it be in openly confrontational situations on demonstrations and the like, or when we are working in situations of heightened risk that those around us may not be fully aware of.

I am proud to lead such an organisation and I thank you all for your role in it.

Richard Benson, Chief Executive



Richard Benson, Chief Executive of CST

Terrorism against Jews: an overview

CST's mission is to protect the Jewish community from antisemitism and terrorism.

In Britain, terrorism threatens all of our society. We are all at equal risk when using public places, such as airports, transport networks or famous buildings – but British Jews face an additional level of threat, as many terrorists regard Jews as another priority target for their actions.

In some cases, terrorists include Jews amongst a range of other targets. For example, the 2008 jihadist terrorist assault upon various high-profile targets in Mumbai, India, included an attack upon a little-known Jewish *Chabad* house. In 2012, in Toulouse, France, a jihadist killed French soldiers before then attacking a Jewish school, killing three children and a teacher. He attacked the school after failing to find his initial target, a policeman.

Many other times, however, it is Jews who are singled out, alone, for attack. For example, in 2012, the Jewish community in Manchester was singled out for attack by jihadist terrorists acting in support of Al-Qaeda. The terrorists had entirely self-radicalised over the internet, had no contact with actual terrorist networks and were only uncovered by chance.

A successful terror attack against any target is, of course, devastating for its victims and traumatic for all of society. Nevertheless, when terrorists single out a minority from the rest of society for attack, the long-term impact for that community, and its sense of safety and belonging, can be even worse than when the attack is regarded as being against society as a whole.

For these reasons, CST and its predecessor organisations have been engaged in anti-terror work since the late 1960s, when Jewish communities throughout the world first came under sustained threat and attack from terrorists.

In 2002, CST published a book, *Terrorism against Jewish Communities*, detailing all such attacks since 1968. The book was updated and republished in 2011 and now examines 427 successful and foiled attacks against Jews and

Israelis throughout the world (with the exception of within Israel).

These terrorist attacks come from a range of sources and show the shifting nature of antisemitic terrorism in recent decades.

In the 1960s and 1970s, attacks came from Palestinian and pro-Palestinian sources, including Arab nationalist and extreme leftist groups. Today, the most prominent threats arise from Iran and its surrogates (primarily Hizbollah), and also from groups and individuals motivated by jihadist ideology and movements such as Al-Qaeda.

The scale of attacks has also increased, with terrorists seeking to kill dozens or hundreds of people in each attack, as epitomised by the murder, in Argentina, of 85 people in the 1994 truck bombing of the Buenos Aires Jewish community centre.

Attacks from far right terrorists have persisted from the 1960s to the present day, showing that older forms of antisemitic threat remain a cause for serious concern.

CST will continue to work with all of our Jewish community, Government, the Police and the rest of society, including other minority groups, in order to lessen the threat of terrorism against us all.



Front cover of *Terrorist Incidents against Jewish Communities and Israeli Citizens Abroad 1968-2010*

Terrorism against Jews in 2012

The year 2012 was notable for numerous terrorist attacks and plots that explicitly targeted Jews in Britain, France and elsewhere. Israelis were also targeted, including at locations frequented by Jews (such as educational, social and tourist facilities).

Three British cases are shown below. In each of these, CST worked with counter-terror police, keeping the information confidential until it was made public. This epitomises the close and professional working relationship between CST and the relevant authorities.

CST's Northern Regional Office in Manchester worked closely with Greater Manchester Police during the investigation, and trial, of Mohammed and Shasta Khan, a married couple from Oldham, who were preparing explosives for use against the Jewish community of north Manchester. Mohammed Khan admitted the charges and Shasta Khan pled innocent, before being found guilty.

On at least 11 occasions, Mr and Mrs Khan toured Jewish neighbourhoods to consider their targets. The court was told Mr Khan had said, "...we *must kill them all*", as he and Mrs Khan sat in their car, watching people at a Jewish community building.

Their plot was uncovered by chance, when a domestic dispute led to Mr Khan's brother-in-law alerting the Police to his radicalism. The Police then found evidence of the couple's bomb-making efforts.

The trial, in July, showed how the Khans had self-radicalised over the internet, before following the instructions of an article entitled "How to Make a Bomb in the Kitchen of Your Mom", taken from Al-Qaeda's online English-language publication, *Inspire*.

Also in July, it was revealed that in June 2011 a leader of Al-Qaeda in East Africa had been found with information relating to a possible terrorist attack on London Jews, perhaps during the Chanukah festival.

The attackers planned a "*heavy blow*", with "*maximum casualties*", in Golders Green and

Stamford Hill – areas they said had "*tens of thousands of Jews crammed in a small area*". The information was found in the terrorist's car after he was killed by Somali troops, and was subsequently shared with CST by UK anti-terror police.

In February, nine British jihadists were convicted of plotting a bombing campaign against a range of UK targets. One list of potential targets included the names and addresses of two British rabbis and their synagogues. CST had previously been made aware of this information, and had provided security advice and assistance to the rabbis and their synagogues.

Overseas, the shocking reality of antisemitic terrorism was shown on 19 March at the Jewish Ozer HaTorah school in Toulouse, France, where three children and a teacher were murdered by a French jihadist, Mohammed Merah, who had previously killed three French soldiers. He attacked the school after failing to find his initial target that day, a policeman.

Also in France, in October, a group of jihadist terrorists planning attacks against Jewish targets were discovered, following a home-made grenade attack against a kosher store near Paris.

The jihadist attacks and plots in Britain and France came from pro-Al-Qaeda sources, but Iran and its surrogates (such as Hizbollah) were widely alleged to be behind various other outrages against Jewish and Israeli locations around the world. The deadliest of these occurred on 18 July, when five Israelis and their Bulgarian bus driver were killed in a bombing at Burgas airport. The attack was on the 18th anniversary of the Iranian-backed truck bombing of the AMIA Jewish community centre in Buenos Aires in 1994, which killed 85 people.

Other apparently Iranian plots included foiled attacks in Bangkok, Thailand, and Baku, Azerbaijan (at a Jewish school), and in the Kenyan cities of Mombasa and Nairobi (with the synagogue amongst possible targets). Attempted simultaneous attacks occurred in New Delhi, India, and Tbilisi, Georgia, and in Bangkok the following day. In Limassol, Cyprus, an Iranian national was arrested on suspicion of terrorism.

CST: reaching our community

This article, by CST's Director of Communications, Mark Gardner, featured in *The Jewish Chronicle* on 26 July 2012 following the trial and conviction of Mohammed and Shasta Khan.

What did we learn from the case of Oldham's Mohammed and Shasta Khan, convicted last week in Manchester Crown Court for conspiring to attack the Jewish community in Greater Manchester?

The Manchester trial coincided with news that last summer, an African Al-Qaeda leader was found with attack plans against London Jews in Golders Green and Stamford Hill. Also last year, two British synagogues were amongst potential targets for a letter-bomb campaign.

All three cases were shared by Police with the Community Security Trust, well before becoming public knowledge. Their core lesson is that all types of British Jews are at risk of targeting. This is precisely why CST provides security infrastructure and personnel for Jewish communities and events across the UK.

In Manchester, Police and CST met those directly targeted by the Khans. Later, we jointly briefed over 60 local communal locations and synagogues, reassuring them to keep leading their Jewish lives. Trial updates were distributed locally and nationally to over 3,000 recipients. The community reacted splendidly – with calm dignity, aware of what could have happened, but certainly not panicked.

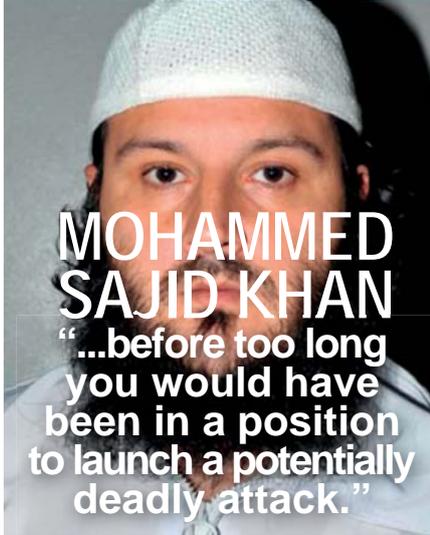
It was a domestic dispute that alerted police to the “home-grown terrorist”, Mohammed Khan. His treatment of his wife's family led Police to his door, revealing the bomb-making experiments, the jihadi incitement, the beheading videos and car-navigation systems showing at least 11 trips through Jewish neighbourhoods. But for this, Khan could well have been as notorious as his Toulouse namesake, Mohammed Merah, who this March murdered three Jewish schoolchildren and a teacher, and three soldiers.

As the Manchester trial ended, Israelis were bombed in Bulgaria. It was the 18th anniversary of Hizbollah's bombing of the Jewish community centre in Buenos Aires. At this point, the lessons come thick and fast: the threat is undeniable; it encompasses all Jews and Israelis; it comes from global actors, but also from lone, local extremists. It has endured for many years, but Iranian state-backed antisemitism and terrorism may yet see it escalate further.

Reactions to this can range from denial to paranoia. I would ask for a repeat of Manchester's example: understanding the threats, but staying calm and still leading Jewish lives. Finally, play your part by cooperating with CST and the Police; and if you see something unusual, please report it.

This CST advert was placed in the Jewish media upon the conclusion of the Khan trial.

GUILTY



Quotes from trial judge, Mr Justice Wilkie

GUILTY



Greater Manchester Police comment about the Khans:

“...they were in the preparatory stages of assembling that explosive device and, disturbingly, were driving around Jewish communities in the Manchester area looking at possible targets.”

Greater Manchester Police comment about CST:

“As soon as evidence of this plot came to light, we worked very closely with the Jewish Community Security Trust (CST) and continued to do so throughout the entire investigation and we are very grateful for the support they have given us.”

To continue our work we depend on your support



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Antisemitic incidents in 2012

A total of 640 antisemitic incidents were reported to CST during 2012. This is the third-highest annual total since CST began recording antisemitic incident statistics in 1984, and is a 5 per cent increase on the 2011 total of 608 incidents.

The increase in reported antisemitic incidents in 2012 is largely because of improved information-sharing in London between CST and the Metropolitan Police Service. CST now has specific programmes with the Police in London and Manchester that allow regular, systematic sharing of all antisemitic incidents reported to either agency. The reports are fully anonymised to comply with data protection requirements and form a central part of the close working relationship CST has with Police forces in mapping antisemitic hate crime, investigating incidents and supporting victims.

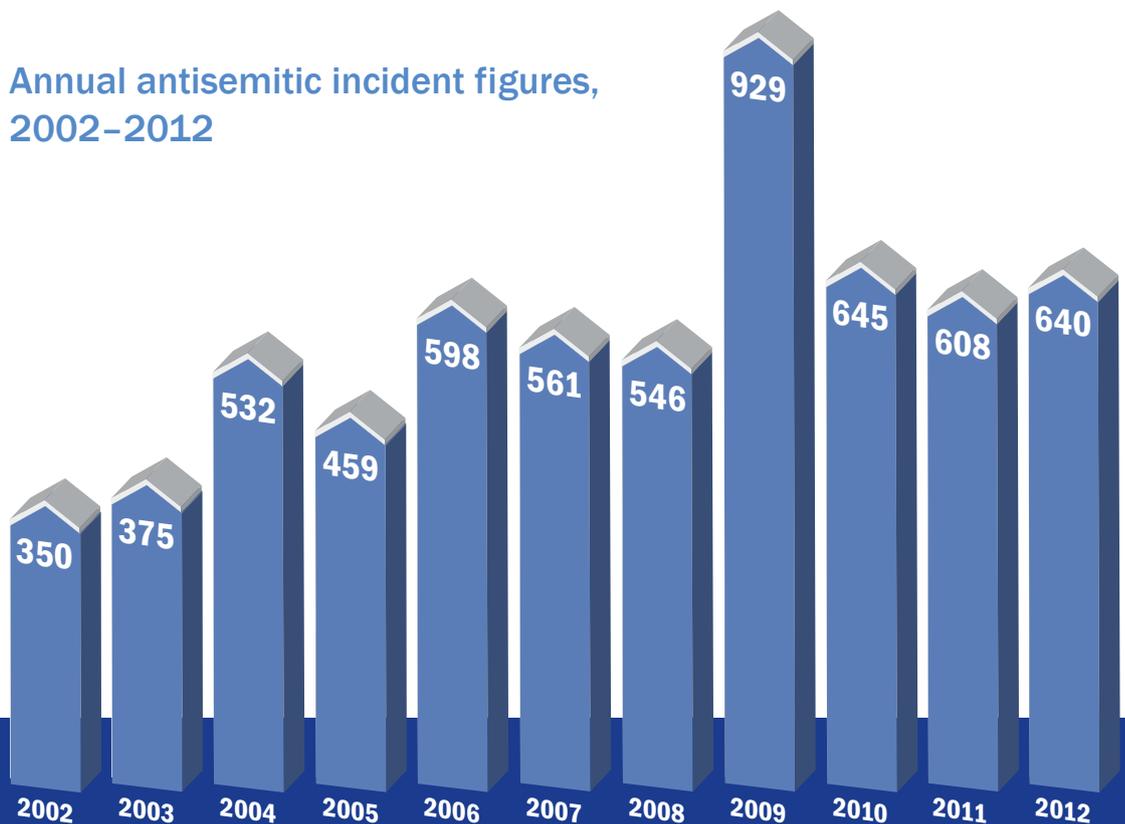
While the number of reported antisemitic incidents in London increased as a result of this new programme by 55 per cent in 2012 – from 203 in 2011 to 314 – in Manchester, where CST and

Greater Manchester Police have had an incident sharing programme since 2011, the number of recorded incidents fell by 34 per cent, from 256 to 169. This may be a positive sign that the trend of rising antisemitic incidents in Manchester over the past decade is beginning to reverse.

There were 69 violent antisemitic assaults reported to CST during 2012, two of which were so serious as to be classified as 'Extreme Violence'. This was a fall of 27 per cent from the 95 violent antisemitic assaults recorded in 2011 and is the lowest number of assaults reported to CST since 2003.

In addition to the 640 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST, a further 547 potential incidents were reported to CST but on investigation did not include evidence of antisemitic motivation, content or targeting and so were not included in the final statistics. These mostly involved criminal activity or suspicious behaviour at Jewish locations. In total, 1,187 actual and potential incidents required a response from CST staff and volunteers during 2012.

Annual antisemitic incident figures, 2002–2012



Working with victims of antisemitism

This article was written by CST's antisemitic incidents response team.

Working in the CST Incident Department is challenging but highly rewarding.

We are often the first point of contact for victims of antisemitism.

When we answer the phone we do not know what we are going to be dealing with. We can take calls from people who have received antisemitic abuse from a total stranger, or from victims of ongoing and sustained cases of antisemitic hatred and violence.

We have received extensive training from the Home Office's "Victim Support" organisation, in how to treat each victim sympathetically and supportively. We have access to numerous resources including the Metropolitan Police and regional Police forces. We liaise with and refer victims to local authorities and to organisations, such as Jewish Care and Streetwise, who will be able to provide specialist advice.

Each day brings new challenges and uncertainty. We never know if we could be called out to deal with a suspicious package that has been left outside a synagogue or other Jewish location, or if we will be the first point of contact for a victim who has experienced antisemitic hatred.

We have seen many antisemitic incidents over the years. These range from hate mail sent through the post or via email, egg throwing at Orthodox Jews on the Sabbath, swastikas carved into people's vehicles and property, and violent attacks in the street, to sickening desecrations and arson attacks at cemeteries and synagogues. We also have to deal with suspicious people and instances of potential hostile reconnaissance against our community: in plain English, cases of possible terrorist planning. Thanks to CST's Security Enhancement Project and the extensive CCTV network that it assists with, we are able to monitor situations as they happen and evolve.

Working with the Police is imperative in our roles as Incident Support Officers. Over many years we have built a strong relationship with numerous officers and specialist teams; and together we share valuable information to help combat antisemitism and terrorism.

The feedback we receive from the victims of antisemitism is often overwhelming and humbling. It keeps the work intensely motivating for all of us. Many times the victims simply had no idea who to turn to and they express great relief and thanks that there is, indeed, someone to turn to and that they are now getting the reassurance and support that they needed.

The Incident Department at CST never shuts and is contactable for emergencies 24 hours a day.

"Many times the victims simply had no idea who to turn to and they express great relief and thanks that there is, indeed, someone to turn to..."



Antisemitic incidents: a case study

In May 2012, there was a spate of incidents in Prestwich, Greater Manchester, involving children from a Jewish and a Catholic high school who had been taunting each other. The pupils from the Jewish school are all observant and wear *kippot* as they walk to and from school.

There had been frequent verbal exchanges between the pupils, culminating in an altercation one Friday afternoon, during which shouts of “Jew” and “A-Jew” were heard and stones were thrown, hitting one of the Jewish pupils in the back.

Greater Manchester Police categorised this incident as a racially or religiously aggravated Section 39

assault. Instead of seeking a prosecution, the incident was deemed to be appropriate for the Restorative Justice system. GMP’s local school-liaison officer resolved the situation during a visit to the pupils at the Catholic school.

CST led a similar intervention in an effort to resolve this escalating conflict. Three Streetwise sessions at the Jewish school were held for 100 pupils in Years 7–10 on personal safety and awareness, *Krav Maga* self-defence, religious tolerance and antisemitism.

Since these interventions, there have been no further problems reported by the school.

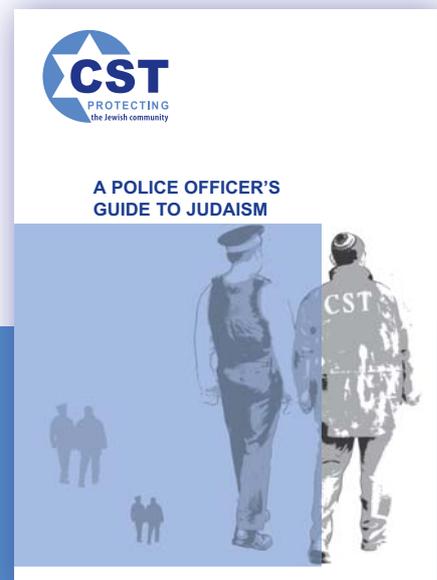
Police awareness seminars at the Jewish Museum

Approximately 500 Police officers have attended a number of CST seminars at the Jewish Museum in Camden, London. These seminars are designed to explain Judaism, the Jewish community and CST to Police who regularly deal with Jewish communities across London.

Attendees hear talks from the CST Head of Security, as well as from the Director of the Jewish Museum. They also learn about the immense diversity within British Jewry.

At the museum, CST gives detailed presentations concerning the current threat and the reasons for CST’s work. The presentation addresses CST’s role in facilitating Jewish life and then explains the current terrorist threats facing the Jewish community. CST’s presentations also include a detailed analysis of antisemitic incident levels, using the January 2009 surge of incidents as a case study of CST’s work and ongoing relationship with the Police.

The officers have the opportunity to ask questions and at the end of the presentation are invited to look through the rest of the museum. These training days are open to any Police officers or staff who want to learn more about our community.



Front cover of a booklet produced by CST, *A Police Officer's Guide to Judaism*

Security Enhancement Project

CST provides two forms of security to the UK Jewish community. CST's staff and volunteers provide security at venues and events, but they also advise and help communal buildings to improve their own security infrastructure, such as CCTV systems, perimeter fencing, locks and alarms.

In 2008, CST launched its Security Enhancement Project, using its own finances to supplement those of communal buildings in order to ensure that every location has sufficient security infrastructure in place. The project has been a great success, bringing CST and communal buildings across the country into working partnerships for the benefit of all.

As of December 2012, CST had installed, upgraded or improved the security infrastructure (including the installation of protective glass anti-shatter film) at hundreds of communal buildings across the country. These measures have cost CST £3.9 million, with a further £1 million committed to ongoing work. CST plans to invest a further £3 million in the project. All of these costs are reliant upon charitable donations.

It is a highly complex matter to ensure that a large venue, such as a school, has the requisite security infrastructure in place. The statistics on the right show some of the measures installed by CST since 2008.

Security Enhancement Project since 2008

- 1,277 CCTV cameras 
- 297 CCTV monitors 
- 159 digital video recorders 
- 2,800 metres of perimeter fencing 
- 51 vehicle access gates 
- 51 pedestrian access gates 
- 53 security doors 
- 27 anti-ram bollards 
- 67 access control systems 
- 50 intruder alarm systems 
- 100 security grilles 



Streetwise

Streetwise is a partnership project between CST and Maccabi GB, a Jewish sporting and youth charity.

In 2012, Streetwise engaged with over 18,000 young Jewish people in schools and community organisations across the UK, enhancing their personal safety and development and emotional well-being.

Streetwise is run by four full-time members of staff in London and one in Manchester. It runs five main national projects in 34 primary schools, engaging up to 1,000 young people in each of the projects, which include anti-bullying and internet-safety programmes.

Streetwise also works within 26 Jewish and non-Jewish secondary schools nationally, offering numerous options regarding the national curriculum subject of Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education; and Sex and Relationship education to Jewish primary and secondary schools across London. In the 2012/13 academic year,

every Jewish secondary school in London will participate in the Streetwise Lifeskills programme.

Throughout the UK, Streetwise also holds personal safety and development courses and workshops in synagogues, Jewish societies and youth clubs, thereby reaching out to the 35 per cent of Jewish children who do not attend a Jewish school.

In recent years, Streetwise has developed its leadership programme and this is now the project's largest educational programme, with a four-year-long accredited course in community and sports leadership, and about 100 participants and tutors each year.

Streetwise is an important Jewish community initiative, and CST and Maccabi GB look forward together to many more successful years for the project.



Streetwise course members and graduates at the leadership training programme in Uttoxeter

Security on campus

The security of Jewish students at universities and colleges is of the utmost importance to CST. Jewish students should enjoy the same freedoms and sense of belonging and safety as their peers. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. University campuses can be hotbeds of political debate and activism. Jewish students face the challenge of standing up to the extremes of these political views, and with the support of CST, can do so without fear.

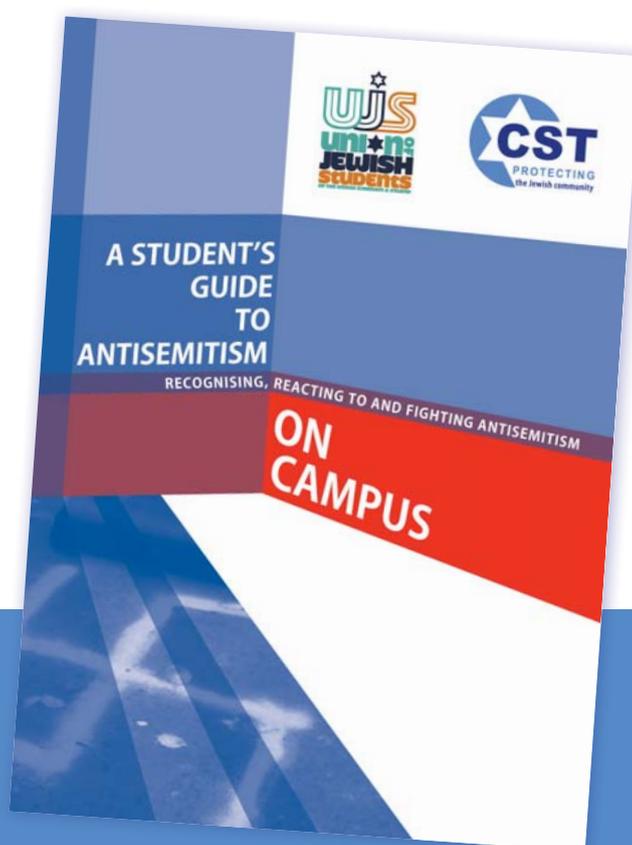
In order to help ensure this security, CST employs two full-time student security coordinators, who visited over 50 campuses throughout the UK during 2012.

The security coordinators work with the Union of Jewish Students and provide advice, support and security at campuses with Jewish student societies, as well as at campuses where Jewish students do not have formal representative groups. The security coordinators also ensure that students are encouraged to report actual antisemitic incidents, and that they receive whatever support is necessary.

The coordinators help to manage the large number of Jewish students who provide a network of security volunteers for their own events; and regular recruitment drives are held during Freshers' Weeks and at major Jewish student gatherings. This ensures that increased levels of security personnel and support can be provided at times of particularly high tension, such as during Middle East conflicts, or when extremist speakers are visiting campuses.

At a political level, CST's public affairs staff and senior management strive to build stronger and more effective relationships with university vice-chancellors and university security officers and Police. This can be a difficult process, owing to the relative independence of each campus, but a constructive approach, based upon hard facts and CST's many years of experience in this field, generally yields positive outcomes of benefit to both Jewish students and the wider campus fraternity.

CST advises UK Jewish youth groups on security matters throughout the year. In 2012, CST ran over 20 training sessions across the UK, for over 400 youth leaders from 16 different youth groups, and ran a total of 41 residential and non-residential summer camps that are held in the UK and overseas. The training sessions taught the youth leaders essential security matters, and ensured that clear communications were in place should CST be required to attend the camp for any reason.



Front cover of the second edition of *A Student's Guide to Antisemitism on Campus*, a booklet created in partnership with the Union of Jewish Students and supported by the National Union of Students. This edition was funded by the Home Office.

Messages of support



Prime Minister David Cameron MP was the guest of honour at CST's Annual Dinner in March 2011.

"It's great to be able to show my support again for Community Security Trust and the brilliant work you do. On behalf of everyone here let me thank all the staff and volunteers who work so hard together with the Police and the wider community to protect the Jewish people and to make this charity as successful as it is today.

"I believe CST is a model for all our communities in Britain. So much of what you do epitomises what I'm getting at when I talk about the Big Society.

"You don't say, 'Just leave it to the Government, it's not my responsibility'; you say, 'I want to play my part; I want to do my bit...

"I find it incredibly impressive that, day in and day out, not just a handful of people but 3,000 CST volunteers work with the Police, local and national Government, and other religious and minority communities to fight hate crime and increase the safety and security of our communities."

"CST is the protective cloak over communal Jewish life".

He wished that one day CST would no longer be needed, but described antisemitism as:

"a very light sleeper, easily woken, in a different guise whenever it rises, sometimes dormant, but never entirely gone,"

and expressed concern that economic uncertainty may yet:

"stir up...extreme hatred and prejudice."



Deputy Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. Nick Clegg was the guest of honour at CST's Northern Regional Dinner in November 2011.

"The work of CST raises awareness, including among members of Parliament, and tells them there is a problem of antisemitism and we do need to fight that problem.

"I want to see the most open, tolerant, diverse society. In order to do that you need organisations like CST."



Labour Leader Ed Miliband MP



The Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, was the guest of honour at a fundraising lunch for CST in London in November 2011.

"I want to thank CST for the work it is doing to fight hatred, prejudice and discrimination in this city. It is absolutely vital that Jewish people in London are able to live, work and go about their daily lives without fear."

"The CST does a wonderful job and I am very proud to be a supporter. I urge those working in the financial and property sectors to continue to support the CST's work, which is of critical importance for the community."



Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe QPM, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, addressed the CST Annual Dinner in February 2012.

"I've now worked with CST on and off for about 11 or 12 years directly, and in that time I've seen it develop into a really professional organisation – well-funded, well-organised, delivers on its promises, very challenging, there's no messing about..."

"But it has my support and it has the Police service of the United Kingdom's support – great partner, it delivers what it says on the tin and it does its best to keep safe and share intelligence and allow us to move forward together."



Sir Peter Fahy QPM, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester Police, co-hosted a CST lunch at the new GMP headquarters in November 2012.

"I am proud to continue working with CST, a truly professional organisation which has made a real difference in protecting its community and working productively with local Police."

Tell MAMA: CST – the model for other communities

This article was written by Tell MAMA project leader Fiyaz Mughal.

The Tell MAMA (Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks) national project was launched in March 2012 by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, the Rt. Hon. Eric Pickles MP. The project is modelled on the Community Security Trust and there is a lot of work ahead in the next 10 years to ensure that we at MAMA can get an accurate assessment of the scale of anti-Muslim prejudice, whilst supporting the victims of such incidents and crimes. Whilst we have some considerable way to go to mirror the work of CST, CST is nonetheless an inspiration for all those working to counter hate incidents and crimes.

CST has provided moral and practical support for the MAMA campaign. At a moral level, it is reassuring to know that there is an organisation that is around to raise our spirits when we work through the maze of complexities associated with hate crimes. Furthermore, CST officers have relieved some of the acute stress we have felt,

whether due to attacks targeted at us or at other victims. We have been able to move forward knowing that we have colleagues, friends and allies who are working against hate and prejudice with us. This support cannot be underestimated and has kept us going at many points.

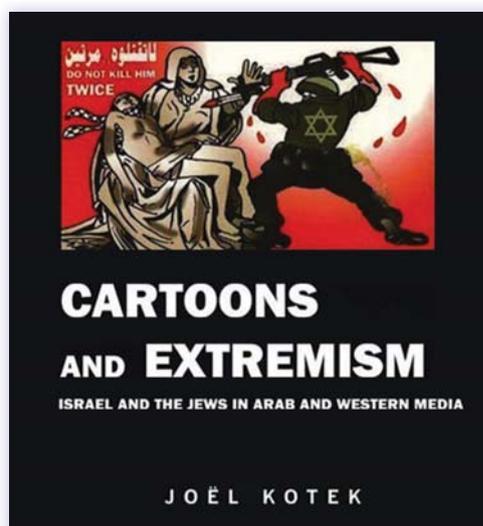
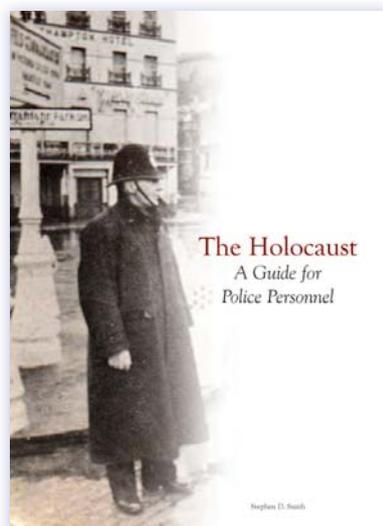
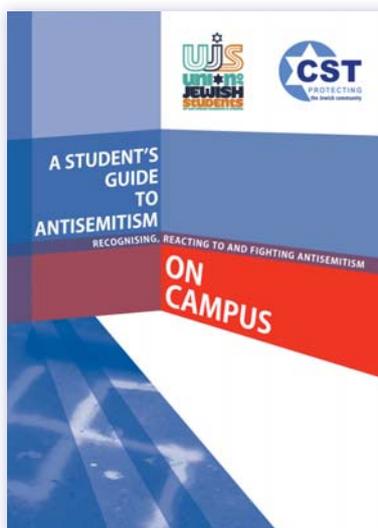
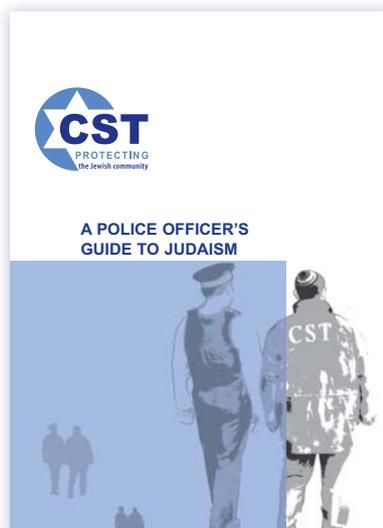
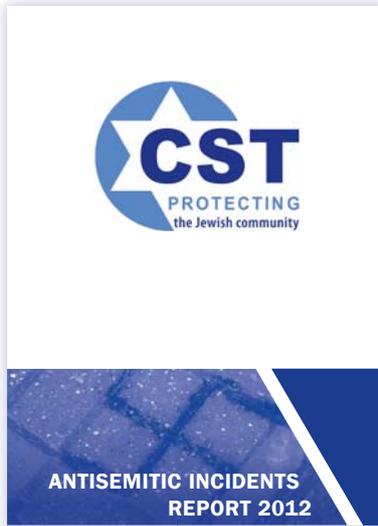
At a practical level, CST has advised us as to how to work through some of the strategic issues that we have come across, such as countering online hate. Additionally, CST's supportive voices around Government consultation on these issues has helped to show that such concerns are not particular to one group and that only through joint working can prejudice and hate be countered. We salute the work of CST, its officers, its supporters and its Board. Within Judaism, *Tikkun Olam* is a key principle and we can say that CST has shown us the way to heal the world in our small way for Muslim communities.



Fiyaz Mughal, Tell MAMA project leader

CST publications

CST reports and publications can be downloaded from www.thecst.org.uk, or contact CST for printed copies.



How you can help CST

CST relies upon your active support to undertake its work.

CST's website, phone numbers and emergency contact details are on the back of this Annual Review.

You can help in the following ways:



VOLUNTEER

Volunteers are essential to CST's security work. Contact your local CST office and ask about recruitment, training and how to join one of our teams throughout the country. See the "Contact Us" section of CST's website for further details.



SECURITY

Please cooperate with CST's security personnel and security measures at events, synagogues and other Jewish communal venues.



REPORT

All reports and calls to CST will be treated with the utmost confidence.

Ensure that you report instances of antisemitism to your local CST office and to your local Police station. In case of emergency, always call Police on 999. CST may also be contacted in case of emergency on our 24 hour emergency pagers. See the "Report an Incident" section of CST's website for further details, including reporting via the internet and by mobile telephone.

If you see behaviour in Jewish neighbourhoods and locations that you believe to be suspicious, please report it to CST as soon as possible.

If you have information that you believe is relevant to antisemitism and to CST's work, then please contact your nearest CST office.



DONATE

CST does not charge for its work. CST is a registered charity that relies upon charitable donations in order to function.

CST's work costs millions of pounds each year. Please contact your nearest CST office to make a donation, or do so via the "Make a Donation" section of CST's website.



ADVOCACY

Play your own part in supporting CST by making others aware of our work and services, and encourage them to join us in our mission.

Inform yourself about the reasons for CST's work, including the current situations regarding terrorism and contemporary antisemitism. Follow CST on both Twitter and Facebook, and keep up to date with the latest facts and figures via the "CST Blog" and "CST Publications" sections of CST's website.

The Chairman, trustees, staff and volunteers of CST thank you for your support.

How you can stay in contact with CST

CST's website contains contact details for volunteering, reporting antisemitism and making donations. CST's blog gives in-depth analysis of current events. CST's Twitter and Facebook accounts give you all the latest updates.

Website <http://thecst.org.uk>



Blog <http://blog.thecst.org.uk>



Twitter http://twitter.com/CST_UK



Mobile website <http://cstreport.mobi>



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www.thecst.org.uk

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