

Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive



Annual Report on anti-Semitism in France 2010





The **Jewish Community Protection Service (Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive)** was created in **1980**, in the wake of the terrorist bombing of a synagogue in rue Copernic in Paris.

The **SPCJ** was born from a common decision by the Representative Council of the Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF), the United Jewish Social Fund (Fonds Social Juif Unifié, FSJU, the main Jewish charity), and Jewish Consistories, the bodies in charge of the religious needs of the Jewish community to protect the entire Jewish community.

The members of the Executive Board of the **SPCJ** are designated by the institutions just mentioned and meet once a month.

The President of the **SPCJ** is M. Eric de Rothschild.

The **SPCJ** was brought into existence due to the threat of anti-Semitic terrorism that has plagued France since the 1980's. The **SPCJ** is non-political and non-profit. It is not a youth movement; **its only reason for existing is to protect the entire Community.**

The **SPCJ** works in complete cooperation with public authorities (Ministry of Interior, Police Headquarters), to ensure that services in synagogues are protected during Sabbath days and during major Jewish holy days. The **SPCJ** also intervenes at the request of various associations, in order to ensure protection for large community events.

The SPCJ is the only official agency representing the community in security matters.

The **SPCJ** also **inspects buildings and gives advice regarding security systems** (schools, synagogues, etc.). Where ministerial subsidies are not available, the **SPCJ** can grant subsidies to associations for the financing of security improvements already decided on.

Finally, the **SPCJ** has operated for three years a **department dealing with Schools**, which is responsible for counseling school administrators, teachers, and parent associations with regard to security. This department can also handle recruitment and training of professional security agents to serve protecting schools and community buildings.

Since 2009, the SPCJ has implemented an awareness program for young people (8-15 years of age) about the dangers to which they may be exposed and how to protect themselves.

Since its creation, the **SPCJ** has listed statistics on various anti-Semitic acts committed on French soil in order to inform community leaders about threat and danger evolution. The **SPCJ** shares this information with public authorities through regular contacts with the Ministry of Interior.

Responding to an increase in the number of such acts in 2001, the **SPCJ** opened a **Victim Assistance Department "VAD"**. A free phone number can be called 24 hours a day in order to alert the organization of any anti-Semitic act, or to call for help if there is an immediate danger. Victims can call this number to receive assistance and advice regarding different avenues of legal redress. Victims can also be referred to psychological or social counseling services if necessary.

Except for the permanent staff, all members of the SPCJ are volunteers.

**You can call the SPCJ all year long, at any hour, day or night
0800 18 26 26 - 24/7**



**REPORT ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN FRANCE
2010**

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INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESIDENT

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the fifth year in a row, we are pleased to present you with our report on anti-Semitism in France. The purpose of this report is to provide a snapshot of the situation today, based on an inventory carried out in cooperation with the Interior Ministry. To complete this overview, we also offer a statistical view of the evolving nature and gravity of anti-Semitic acts, as well as special reports and articles to shed additional light on the causes and origins of this phenomenon.

There were 466 anti-Semitic acts inventoried in 2010, compared with 832 in 2009. We recall that early 2009 was marked by an explosive rise in the number of acts (354 for the month of January alone) due to the "Cast Lead" operation in Gaza.

For this reason, we do not speak of a decrease, but of a return to a worrisome level of nearly 500 acts per year since the start of the 2000s.

More than ten years after this resurgence of anti-Semitism at levels no one would have anticipated, we must acknowledge that it has become an enduring attribute of our society despite an effective response by the police and the justice system in prosecuting the perpetrators.

Preventative efforts must absolutely be intensified to sustainably counter this trend. Developing education and awareness programs for youth about the dangers of anti-Semitism is the second crucial element in an effective long-term policy to combat this phenomenon.

The year 2010 is also the 30th anniversary of the SPCJ. This coincides with the anniversary of the Rue Copernic synagogue bombing which we commemorated a few months ago. Indeed, it was following this attack that the Jewish community decided to create a security service to protect its regular activities and other events.

This organization eventually became the SPCJ (Jewish Community Protection Service) with participation by the CRIF, the FSJU, and the Central Consistory and Paris Consistory. It has developed a range of activities determined largely by the sometimes challenging circumstances of Jewish life in France in recent times. I wish to express my gratitude and my great respect for all the teams, both volunteer and professional, for what they accomplish each day with the discretion that has become their watchword.



Their courage, commitment and ability to take on dangerous and delicate situations are what allow the dynamic and growing French Jewish community to fully express its identity.

The celebration of its 30th anniversary, which brought together active and former members alike, allowed us to pay homage in particular to our friend Pierre Kauffmann, founder of the SPCJ, and to share with him our great admiration and friendship.



Eric de Rothschild
President

A few years ago, we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Rue Copernic synagogue bombing by a small Palestinian terrorist group, for which one of the probable organizers is currently awaiting the decision of a Canadian judge with regard to his extradition to France. This was



the first time since WWII that an attempt was made to kill Jews in France. It was sadly not the last.

The need for a protection service for the Jewish community became clearly apparent. This service would later become the Jewish Community Protection Service, or SPCJ, and today we unfortunately need it more than ever. Throughout the years, the SPCJ has demonstrated its effectiveness and professionalism in securing community buildings, supporting the victims of anti-Semitism, and providing protection for community events. Its name has come to represent quality and reliability for the public authorities at the highest level. For the Jewish community, the SPCJ is a guarantor of safety, but also a reminder of an aberrant situation in the French Republic, which we can no longer hope will be only of short duration.

We must offer thanks to the governments that have all been committed to providing us with the material resources necessary for our protection.

And we must also share with the SPCJ staff and volunteers our admiration for their commitment, their skill, their calm and the strength of their dedication in a world where it is so much easier to find distractions than to devote so many volunteer hours to helping others. I have no doubt that the SPCJ is the best lesson in civics for Jewish youth in France today. Kol Hakavod. Bravo.

Richard Prasquier
President of CRIF

The Jewish Community Protection Service in France was created 30 years ago. Could its founders have imagined that, three decades later, they would have become indispensable?

Unfortunately, and this is my first observation, we must acknowledge that the Jewish community in our country does need to be protected from anti-Semitism and risks of terrorism, more than 60 years after the Holocaust. A terrible truth.



But I also want to state in this context, that watching young men and women volunteer with the SPCJ to protect, by their presence, places of worship, celebration and culture, is a source of great pride. They give of their time. They take risks, perhaps limited, but very real. We must congratulate them and share our admiration.

To conclude, I would like to draw attention to the exemplary relationship between the SPCJ and the French Interior Ministry. They have developed collaboration based on mutual trust and respect in the difficult task of ensuring security. The subsidies provided by the public authorities are a concrete reflection of this relationship.

As for the future, we cannot yet believe that the SPCJ will no longer be needed, and so can only hope that future generations of volunteers will be able to continue the mission of protection and dissuasion begun by their predecessors, without any dramatic new events.

Pierre Besnainou
President of the Foundation of French Judaism (FJF)
and the Unified Jewish Social Fund (FSJU)

The SPCJ was founded 30 years ago following the Rue Copernic bombing, more as a response to an urgent need than as a desire: the urgent need to protect the members of our community. The urgent need to counter the blind violence targeting French citizens of the Jewish faith. And the urgent need to prepare for what we rightly suspected would be further attacks.



The desire to say no together, to maintain our identity despite terrorist threats. The desire to stand strong together with the public authorities. A desire by SPCJ volunteers and staff who daily live out a positive attitude of committed civic activism. For 30 years, they have allowed our lives to continue despite anti-Semitism. They are primarily young people, but they know how to protect without responding to provocations. They are the guardians of our places of worship and our cultural events, because anti-Semitism continues to hold sway in France. This pestilence has changed its look, adapted to the times, to current attitudes and populations. What was once unheard of on French soil, and viewed as an exceptional situation, has become commonplace today.

It has become commonplace in France today for synagogues to have guards, and for the Jews of France to adapt their behavior to draconian safety rules.

But is it trivial that anti-Semitism has become so commonplace, such an expected thing today? Is it really normal that our youth have grown up and continue to grow up in insecurity, with the risk of becoming targets or potential victims? Is it normal that the general public associates synagogues with security measures, or terrorist attacks with places of worship, celebration or study? I refuse to see it as normal to associate Judaism and terrorist attack, Judaism and violence, Judaism and danger, Judaism and anti-Semitism: as if these associations were self-evident rather than dangerous illusions. I will associate SPCJ with the idea of committed and respectful youth, because they incarnate the pride of Judaism.

Joël Mergui
President of the Central Consistory of France

Friends, for 30 years, the SPCJ, the Jewish Community Protection Service, has worked to ensure the safety of the entire Jewish community of France. This service comprising mainly volunteers accomplishes the extraordinary task of securing all of our community's buildings, not only in Paris but also in most of our communities across the country.



Thanks to the SPCJ, many faithful can attend synagogue and pray in safety. The numerous children in Jewish schools can attend school in safety.

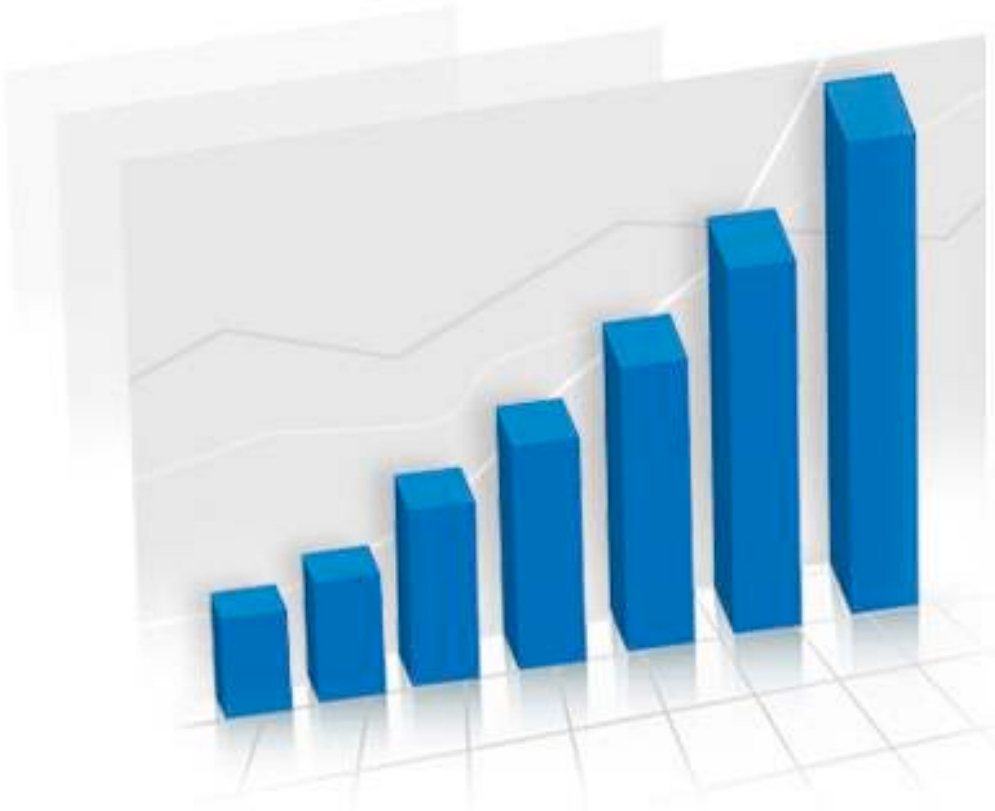
During challenging times the threat is even greater for our community, and we have reinforced our vigilance and the SPCJ, in close collaboration with the police departments, to continue to ensure our safety.

Over thirty years this service has grown larger and more professional, and it is our responsibility to encourage and support it so that it can continue this activity that is crucial to our community under the best possible circumstances.

For this anniversary I want to address to all the staff at SPCJ, as well as the hundreds of volunteers who devote their time, day after day, to ensure our security in France, best wishes for success, and that the Almighty grant them the strength and health to continue with their extraordinary work.

The Jewish community in France which I have the honor of representing can be proud to have such an exceptional protection service, and we offer them our sincere thanks for their commitment and devotion that do honor to French Judaism.

Gilles Bernheim
Chief Rabbi of France



2010 STATISTICS

- ANTI-SEMITIC ACTS INVENTORIED
ON FRENCH TERRITORY
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010
- TYPOLOGY 2010
- 2010 TOTAL
- COMPARISON 2008-2009-2010
- EVOLUTION 2002-2010
- BREAKDOWN BY DEPARTMENT
- BREAKDOWN IN PARIS

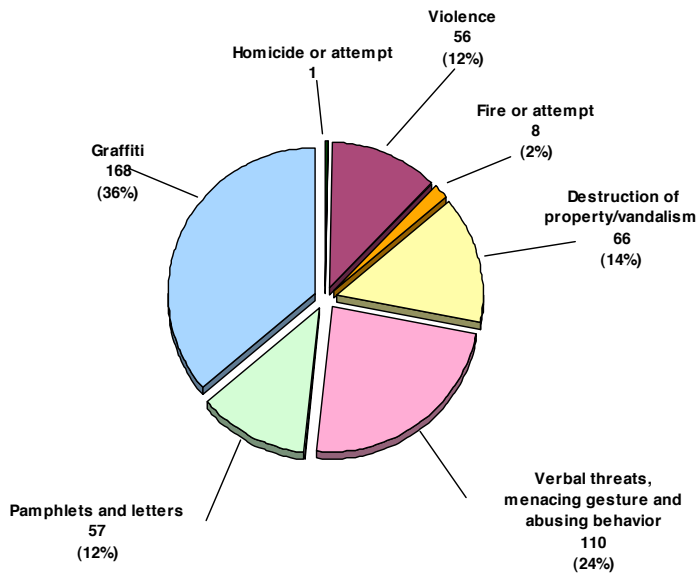
ANTI-SEMITIC ACTS INVENTORIED IN FRANCE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010

Nature of act	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
VIOLENT ACTS													
Homicide or attempt	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Violence	5	5	8	4	5	9	1	1	6	7	4	1	56
Fire or attempt	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
Destruction of property/Vandalism	2	6	6	6	10	10	6	4	6	2	2	6	66
Total of Violent acts	9	11	15	12	16	20	7	5	12	10	7	7	131
<i>Violent acts 2009</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>174</i>
THREATS AND INTIMIDATING ACTS													
Verbal threats, menacing gesture and abusing behavior	7	12	12	7	13	16	15	6	5	7	5	5	110
Pamphlets and letters	3	3	16	6	6	4	2	6	3	3	3	2	57
Graffiti	14	17	17	15	10	17	9	19	17	12	15	6	168
Total of Threats and intimidating acts	24	32	45	28	29	37	26	31	25	22	23	13	335
<i>Threats and intimidating acts 2009</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>658</i>
TOTAL 2010	33	43	60	40	45	57	33	36	37	32	30	20	466
<i>Total 2009</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>832</i>

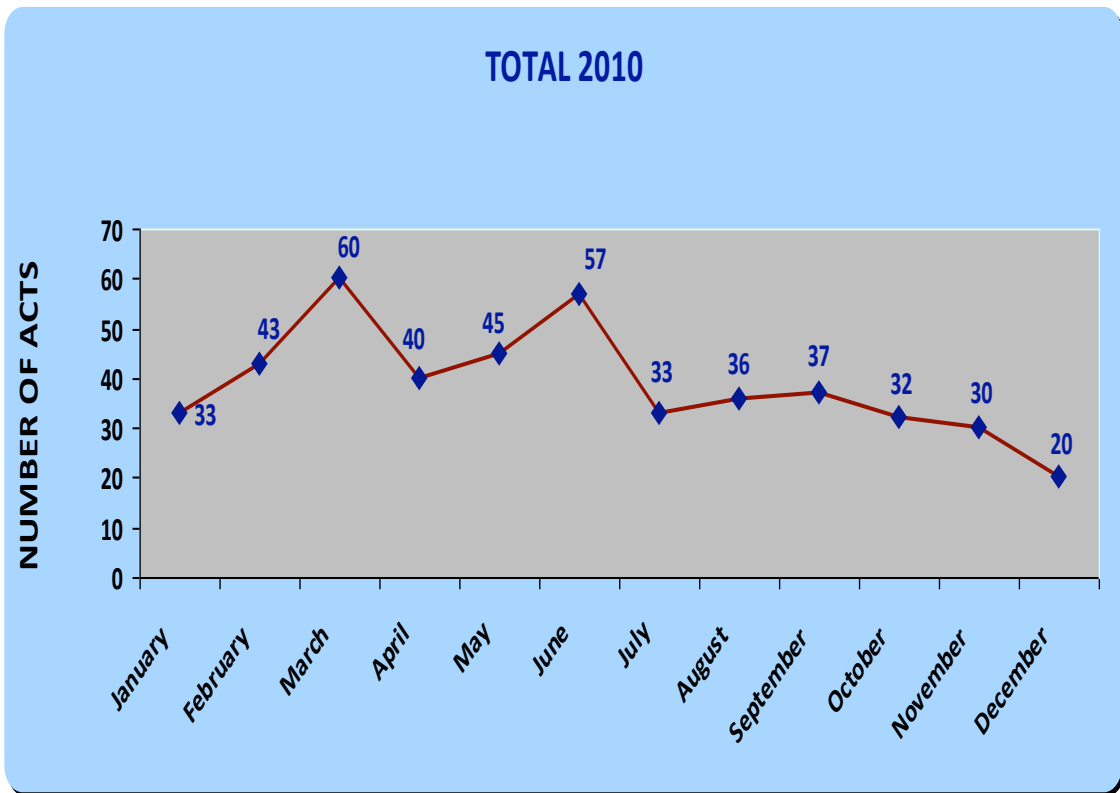
Sources Ministry of the Interior and S.P.C.J.

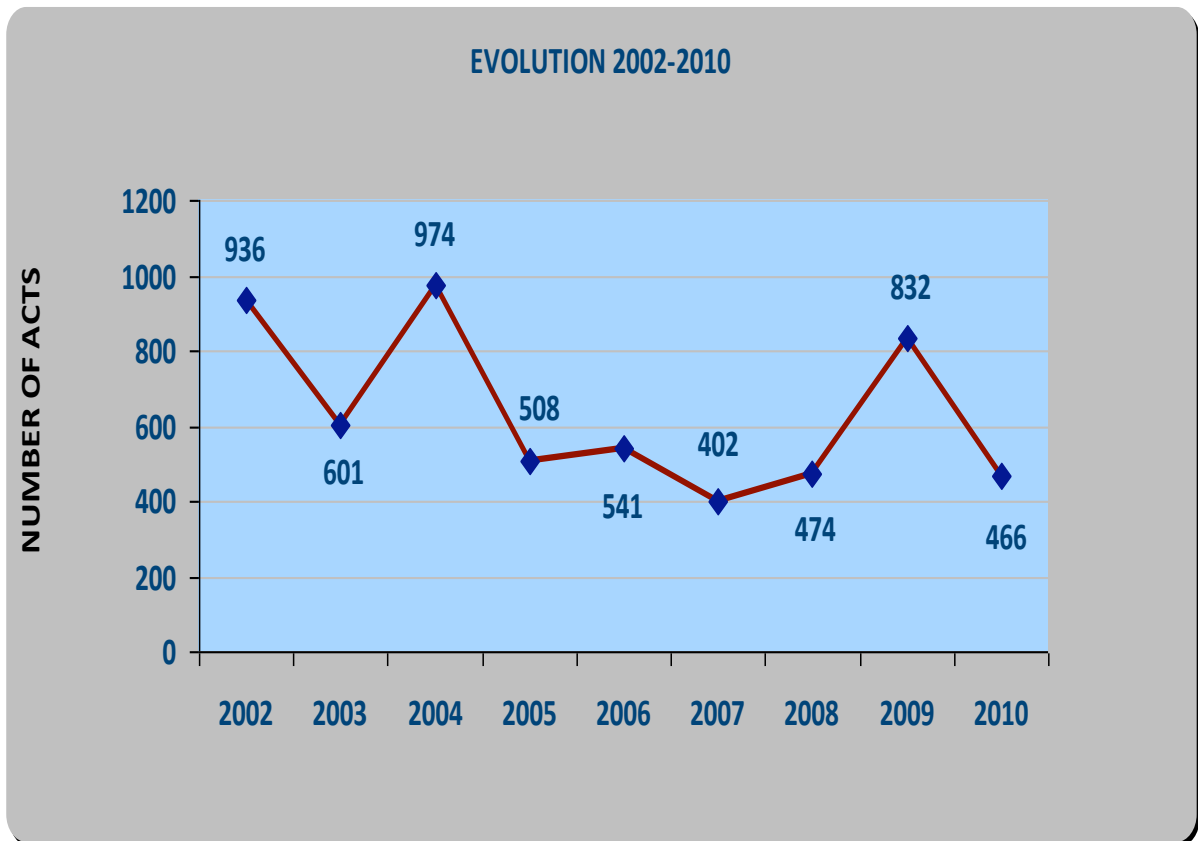
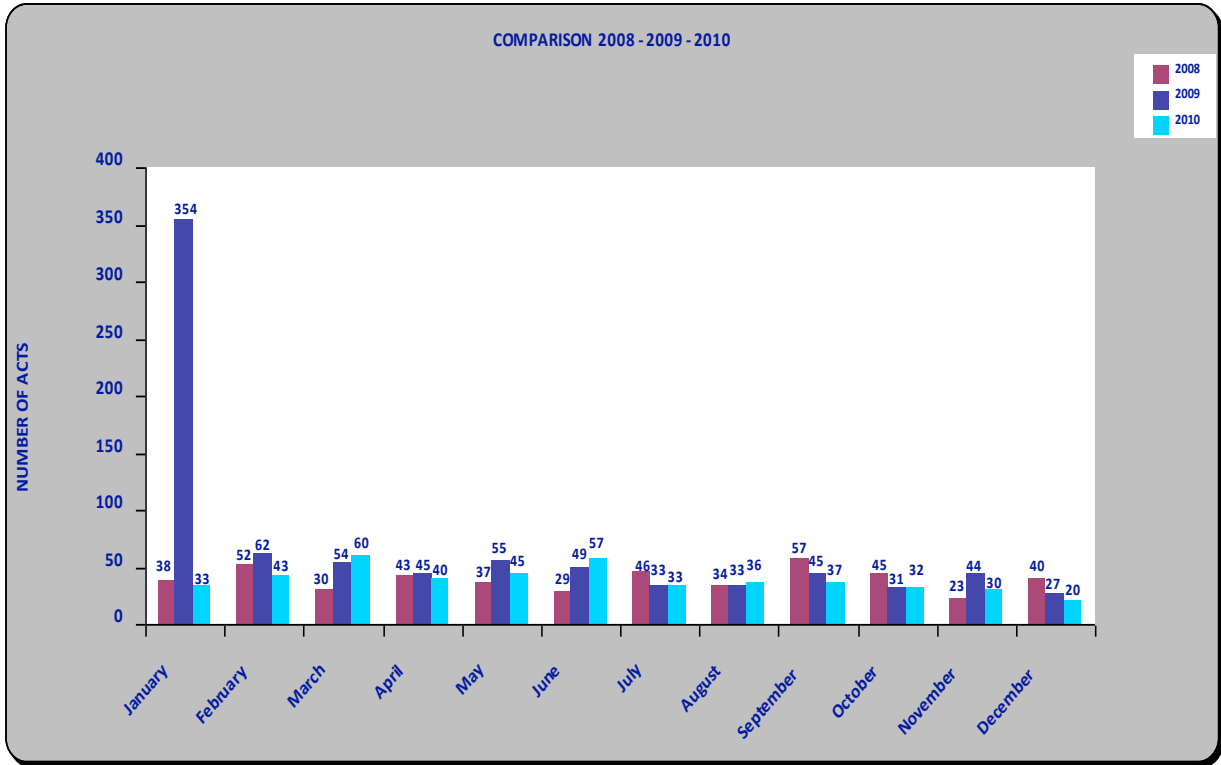


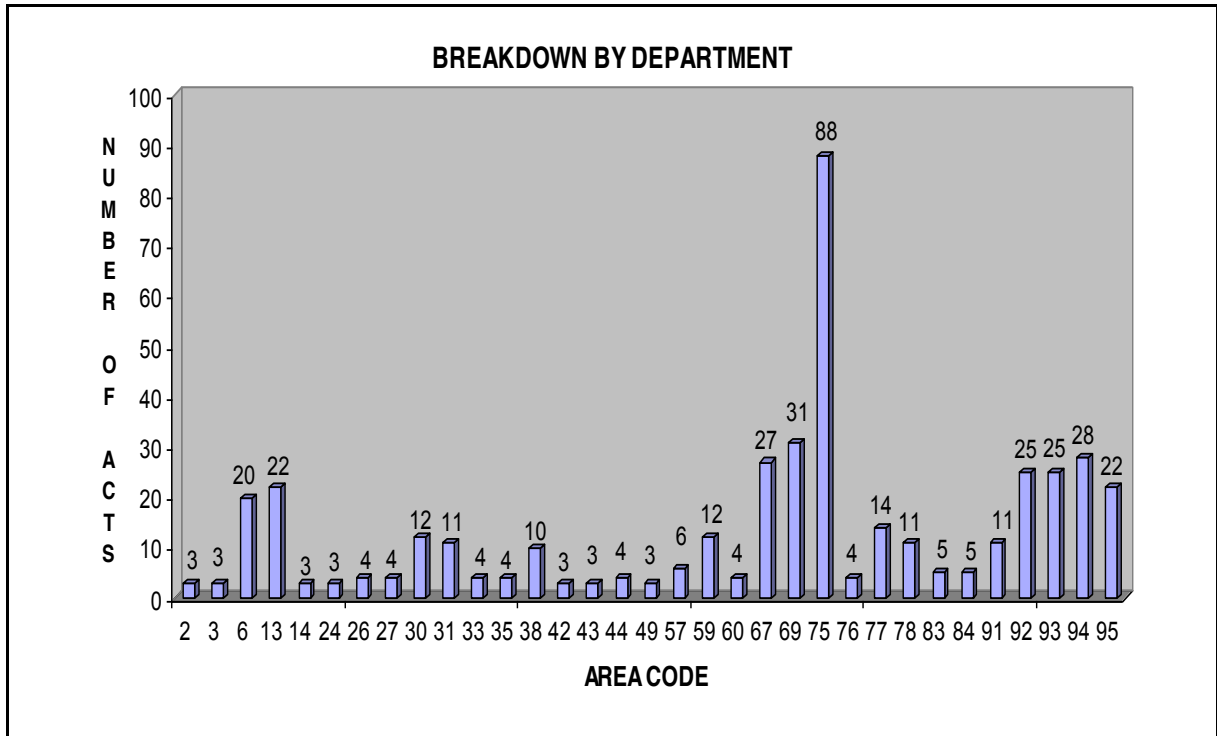
TYOLOGY 2010



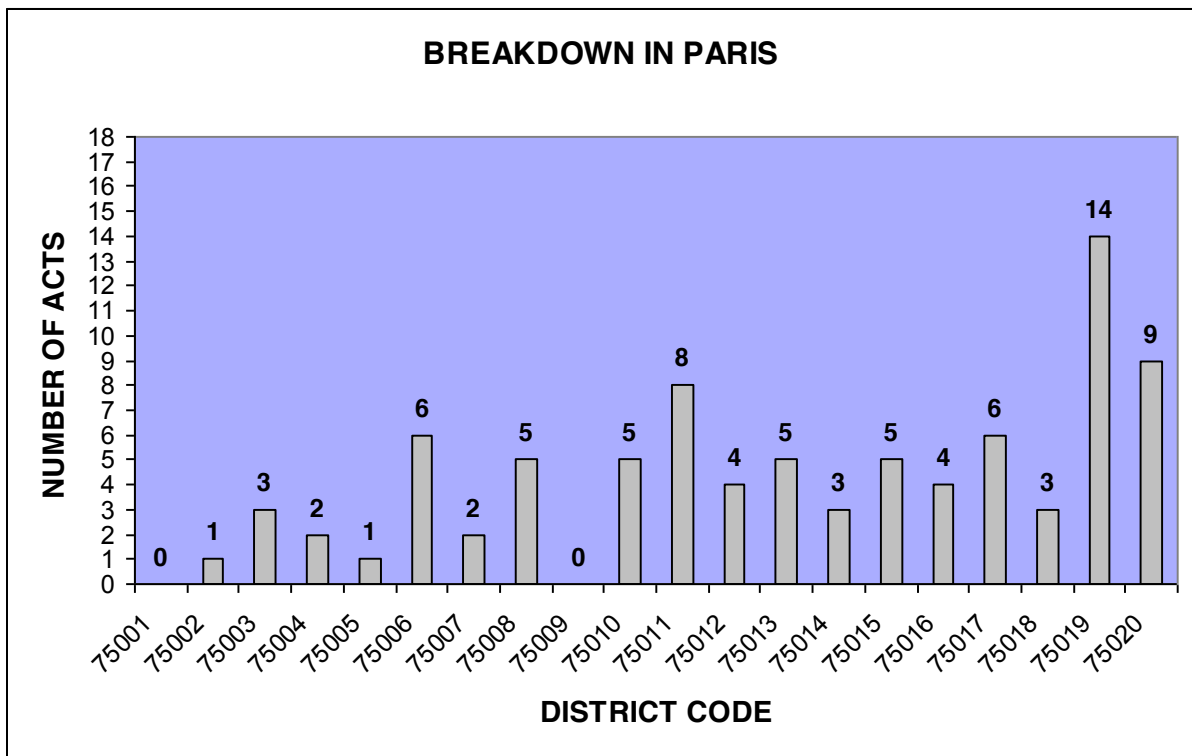
TOTAL 2010







Only areas having recorded 3 incidents or more are represented



Methodology

For a number of years, the SPCJ has released an annual review of anti-Semitic acts inventoried in France, and established quarterly statistics. The aggregate figures are derived from:

- the inventory of anti-Semitic acts registered by SPCJ's Victims' Assistance Department,
- additional data transmitted by the Victims' Delegation of the Interior Ministry, which carries out a strict accounting based on a shared classification of these acts.*

These regular discussions with the Interior Ministry, and the high standards of the Victims' Assistance Department in verifying the alleged anti-Semitic nature of each act, based on the complaints or police reports registered by law enforcement and communicated by the victims, allow us to establish a reliable count.

The disadvantage of this strict approach is that it excludes those acts brought to the attention of the SPCJ, but for which the victims did not wish to press charges. This means that a certain number of acts remain uncounted.

This approach therefore does not claim to be an exhaustive accounting of these acts, and the numbers presented here do not reflect the full reality. They nonetheless accurately measure trends.

* Divided into two categories: "Violent acts" and "Threats and intimidation acts"

COMMENTARIES ON THE STATISTICS

The total number of anti-Semitic acts registered in France in 2010, as collected from the inventory of the SPCJ Victims' Assistance Department and the French Interior Ministry, numbers 466 across all categories.

This figure reflects an overall 46% reduction compared with the preceding year, when 832 acts were inventoried.

The first months of 2009 were, we recall, strongly impacted by the repercussions in France of the conflict between Israel and Hamas. There were 354 acts inventoried in January alone.

VIOLENT ACTS

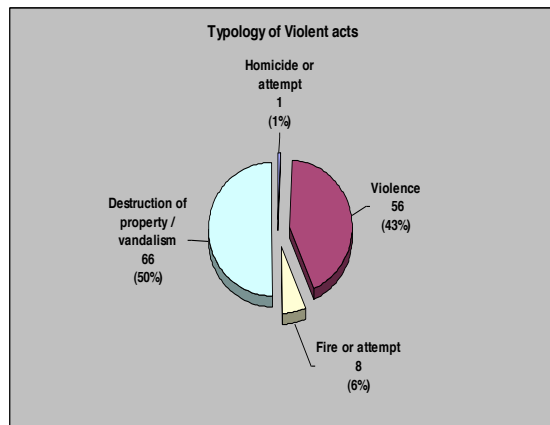
A total of 131 Violent acts were inventoried in 2010.

Of these, 83 were registered during the first half-year and 48 during the second half, representing a significant decrease of some 42%.

"Violent acts" registered an overall decrease of 25% over the year (131 compared with 174 in 2009). We recall the explosion of violent acts, 57 in all, observed in January 2009 during the "Cast Lead" operation.

Another peak appeared in June, when 20 violent events were inventoried, or almost 16% of the annual total. Most of these violent acts were directly related to media coverage of Israeli forces' boarding of a flotilla attempting to penetrate the blockade of Gaza at the end of May 2010.

Typology of "Violent acts"



Physical attacks

- **Attacks on individuals, numbering 56, make up 43% of the events counted in this category.**

A closer look at these acts shows a significant share of violence towards minors, 17 attacks in all or almost a third of the total. It is important to point out that more than half took place on school grounds, sometimes with extreme violence. Temporary work incapacity was granted for 30 days to one victim attacked at school.

An attempted homicide took place for the first time since the murder of Ilan Halimi on February 13, 2006, against a man of around 40 years of age, on April 30, 2010 in Strasburg.

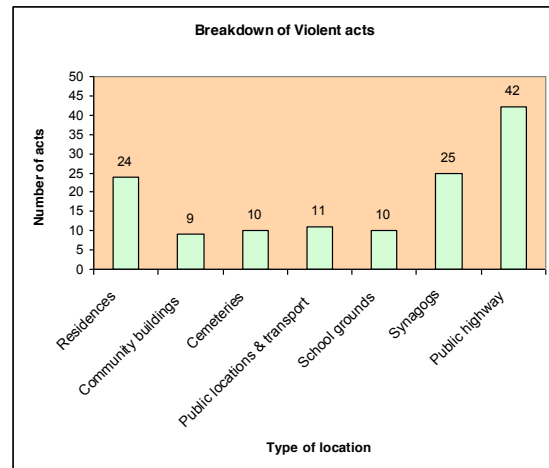
- **Attacks on property involving destruction or fire numbered 74 incidents, almost 57% of the events counted in this category.**

Community buildings were the primary targets, involving in particular spray-painted slogans or thrown objects (rocks, excrement). Thirty-four acts, 25 of them against places of worship and/or synagogues, were counted, representing almost half of the total acts.

Destruction of private property such as articles of worship (mezuzah), vehicles and residences numbered 29 incidents, or 39% of the total.

Attacks on cemeteries in the form of desecration or destruction of gravestones, account for 15% of the total with ten incidents in all.

Breakdown of the category "Violent Acts" by type of location



Some examples (excerpts from the global list*)

Tuesday, January 12, 2010 VILLEMOMBLE (93250)

A 13-year-old was beaten by a peer on his school grounds. Loss of consciousness and transport to the hospital by emergency services.

Thursday, February 11, 2010 - PARIS (75018)

A 14-year-old middle school student wearing a yarmulke and tzitzit was violently attacked by a group of individuals of between 16 and 18 years of age wearing brass knuckles. Violent blows to the head and stomach accompanied by anti-Semitic verbal abuse: "dirty Jew." State of shock and severe bruising. Three-day temporary work incapacity certificate.

**Thursday, February 18, 2010
OXELAERE (59670)**

Around fifty tombs were tagged in the night from Feb. 18 to 19 in the city's cemetery, including reversed swastikas and various graffiti. Administrative offices near the cemetery, street signs and an old van were also tagged.

Saturday, March 20, 2010 - NICE (06000)

An incendiary device was thrown into the interior of a vehicle parked on the street, in which several objects could be seen that indicated the vehicle owner's Jewish identity.

**Monday, March 29, 2010
PARIS (75012)**

A woman of the Jewish faith with her two children was violently beaten by a bus passenger: kneed in the stomach, hair pulled and verbally abused with *"dirty Jews, go to hell, I sh** on the tombs of your ancestors, I'm going to kill you."* Bruising and lump on the head. Police intervention.

**Friday, April 30, 2010
STRASBOURG (67000)**

A man of around forty years of age wearing a yarmulke was beaten by two individuals when he exited the streetcar. He was attacked with a knife and an iron bar. Stitches to his shoulder, bruising on body and face. The two individuals were questioned and taken into custody. The presumed aggressor was accused of attempted murder with aggravating circumstances for presumed anti-Semitic motives.

**Saturday, May 15, 2010
VILLEURBANNE (69100)**

The tires of a vehicle were punctured and a Star of David scratched into the right side.

**Monday, June 14, 2010
VILLEURBANNE (69100)**

The mezuzah hung in the doorway of the apartment of a family of the Jewish faith was pulled down and thrown on the ground. The scroll it contained was partially removed, and the mailbox label was torn off.

Sunday, June 20, 2010 - PARIS (75020)

A young man, age 17, wearing a yarmulke and tzitzit, was violently attacked by two individuals (18-20 years) on the platform at Botzaris metro stop. He was treated to anti-Semitic insults of *"dirty Jew..."* Transport to the hospital by emergency services. Double fracture of the nose and bruising on the face and leg. His 16-year-old sister, present at the time of the attack, was not harmed.

Saturday, June 26, 2010 – GRENOBLE (38000)

A man of the Jewish faith was repeatedly verbally abused with *"dirty Jew, heil Hitler, he should have exterminated you"* by a neighbor in a public location. The neighbor, when the victim did not respond to his insults, hit him in the forehead and threatened him with the statement: *"I'm waiting for you in front of the building."*

**Tuesday, July 20, 2010
WOLFISHEIM (67202)**

Desecration of 27 tombstones at the Jewish cemetery by knocking them over. No graffiti or tag was noted.



Thursday, July 22, 2010-MELUN (77000)

Discovery of seven swastikas and numerous anti-Semitic inscriptions referring to the Nazi regime on the doorway and part of the outer wall of the synagogue: *"hell on earth, that's the kike-Jews = out with AIDS - death to the world's Jews = out - Hitler's coming back... it stinks everywhere, garbage, killers of humanity Hitler's coming back we're dying with this garbage, watch out the Jews stink, the Palestinians you're worse than the Nazis, co**sucking fags, Jews = rats = race to be killed, Jews = AIDS of humanity filthy garbage, Adolf's coming to finish the cleaning"*



**Thursday, December 9, 2010
GRENOBLE (38000)**

While on display on a raised platform, a menorah belonging to the synagogue was pushed to the ground, breaking one of its branches.

**Saturday, December 18, 2010
LES ULIS (91940)**

During morning prayers, worshipers heard a loud noise coming from outside. On exiting, they saw that a glass jar containing excrement had been thrown.

**Sunday, August 1, 2010
GRANVILLE (50400)**

The victim was attacked with a knife at home by an acquaintance. The attacker used anti-Semitic verbal abuse. "dirty Jew," "co**sucking Jew," "Hitler was right" before breaking in the door to attack at knife point.

* Complete list available at www.spcj.org

**Friday, August 20, 2010
ARGENTEUIL (95100)**

Around 9:00 pm, a stone measuring around 50 cm was thrown at the synagogue, breaking a window.

Monday, August 30, 2010 - LILLE (59)
Desecration of tombs in the Jewish section of the cemetery. Broken statuary and vandalism of neighboring graves.

**Friday, October 29, 2010
BAR LE DUC (55000)**

Forty-nine tombs in the Jewish cemetery at Bar-le-Duc were desecrated.

**Sunday, October 31, 2010
NIMES (30900)**

The entire body of a vehicle belonging to an individual of the Jewish faith was vandalized. Rear window and right taillight broken and swastikas and Stars of David scratched in the surface with rocks.

THREATS AND INTIMIDATING ACTS

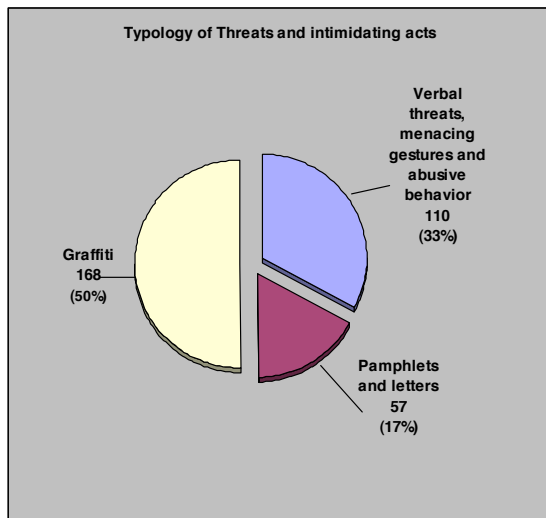
A total of 335 "Threats and intimidating acts" were inventoried in 2010.

195 acts were registered during the first six months, and 140 during the second half of the year, representing a significant decrease of some 28% in the final months of the year.

"Threats and intimidating acts" registered an overall decrease of 51% over the year (335 compared with 658 in 2009). A sharp increase in these acts (354) had been observed for the month of January 2009.

Under the influence of media coverage of Israeli forces' boarding of a flotilla attempting to penetrate the blockade of Gaza at the end of May 2010, the month of June alone registered 37 events in this category.

Typology of "Threats and intimidating acts"



Graffiti, a total of 168 events, account for fully half of the incidents registered in this category.

Of the total of 167 acts, verbal threats, menacing gestures and abusive behavior account for 110 incidents (33%) and pamphlets and letters for 57 incidents (17%).

Verbal threats, menacing gestures and abusive behavior

A closer assessment of the total of 110 incidents inventoried for this type of act indicates a high percentage of verbal threats. A total of 96 acts of verbal abuse (85%) were made to individuals, in most cases accompanied by death threats or even at knife point.

Identifying the content of verbal statements reveals that:

- 60 abusive acts refer to religion: "dirty old s*** Jew...", "you're a Jew, you'll pay," "Judaism is Satan's religion"
- 22 refer to the Holocaust: "light your candles, it'll remind you of the gas chambers," "dirty kike, wear a yellow star in the metro," "we should have put more of the Jews in the ovens," sometimes accompanied by the Nazi salute.
- 14 refer to Israel, Palestine or Gaza: "Zionist garbage," "you're not in Israel here," "you murdered all the Arabs... you're all criminals," "we're sick of you, you sink boats," "down with Zionism."

Pamphlets and letters

This type of act accounts for a smaller proportion, with 57 incidents, or 17% of the total. Three events stand out and should be noted:

- many communities around France received threatening letters in March and April with the phrase "Allah Akbar," but only 18 brought charges
- the June/July/August 2010 publication of the Radical National Party contained an anti-Semitic article, "The Jews who rule France," and was widely available at major press retail outlets (1)
- massive posting, mainly in Paris and the Paris region, but also elsewhere in France, of the poster for the book by Hervé Ryssen, *The Jewish Mafia*.

(1) An injunction was brought against the PNR on July 12, 2010. The injunction order was for the immediate withdrawal of this publication.

• Graffiti

Primarily residences and private property (such as vehicles) were targeted with graffiti. Nearly half, or a total of 75 were noted on residences.

Of the 168 graffiti inventoried, 148 were identified:

- 78 referred to the Holocaust :

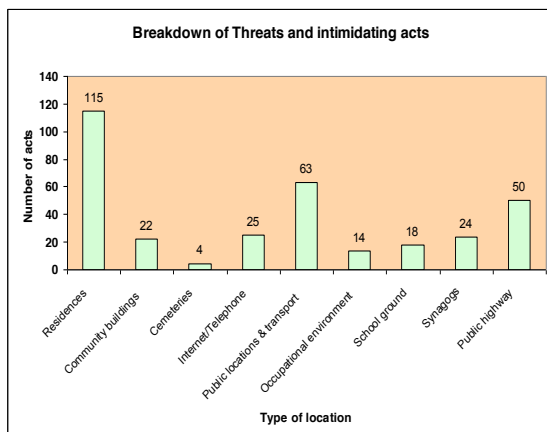
"Jews = gas + chamber," "Hitler didn't succeed, Lognes will," "Arbeit macht frei," "Long live Hitler," "The Holocaust is a myth," along with Nazi symbols and swastikas

- 52 referred to religion. The most frequent remain "dirty Jew," "death to the Jews," "f*** the Jews," and are usually accompanied by Stars of David

- 18 referred to Israel, Palestine or Gaza: "Long live Palestine," "F*** Israel," "Death to Israel free boycott," "Israel killer of humanitarian convoys," "Stamp out Zionism," as in 2009 when 102 graffiti referred to the conflict in the Middle East

Public locations and public transport remain the second-leading target for graffiti, in 25% of cases, or 42 events inventoried.

Breakdown of the category "Threats and intimidating acts" by type of location



Some examples (excerpts from the global list*)

Friday, January 8, 2010 - PARIS (75017)

During a traffic argument, a man of the Jewish faith was called "dirty Jew, son of a wh***, you look like a Jew" and his colleague was called "fat Jew" by a driver who accused him of breaking his rear-view mirror.

Friday, January 15, 2010

FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS (94120)

Every Friday for several weeks, the victim received malicious anti-Semitic phone calls from a woman saying "dirty Jew, light candles to remind you of the gas chambers, you're used to gas chambers."

Saturday, February 20, 2010

FONCOUVERTE (73)

Around ten individuals gathered in front of a building occupied by members of the Jewish community and waved signs that said: "Down with the Jews, long live Palestine."

Tuesday, March 9, 2010

MARSEILLE (13008)

A 13-year-old adolescent was attacked between his school and home by three children of the same age, who robbed him while threatening him with a huge knife. When they saw his tallit and phylacteries in the bag they took, they called him a "dirty Jew."

Thursday, April 8, 2010

PERPIGNAN (66100)

A swastika and a yellow star were painted on the mailboxes belonging to individuals of the Jewish faith.

Monday, April 19, 2010

CHATOU (78400)

At the RER (suburban train) station, a young rabbi was insulted and threatened by an individual: "a Jew on foot, I've never seen that, Jews have money, filthy kike, I'm going to gas you and make you eat pork."

**Wednesday, May 5, 2010
AIX-EN-PROVENCE (13100)**

The community received two envelopes. One was opened and contained a small pinkish leaf and a brown powder. The police were immediately notified. The substance was traces of excrement. The second envelope was taken away for analysis

**Monday, May 24, 2010
CALUIRE ET CUIRE (69300)**

Graffiti in red spray paint on the outer wall of the victim's property: "*F*** you dirty Jew*" and two swastikas.

**Saturday, June 5, 2010
GRENOBLE (38000)**

During the night from Saturday to Sunday, eleven shops in the Grenoble city center were tagged with a Star of David. Some belong to individuals of the Jewish faith or are frequented by clientele from the Jewish community.

**Sunday, June 6, 2010
MARSEILLE (13010)**

An individual of the Jewish faith was threatened and verbally abused by the building manager with the statements: "*we're sick of you,*" "*now I'm going to slap you, we're sick of you, you sink the boats.*" He mimicked slapping several times without touching the victim.

**Thursday, July 1, 2010
GRENOBLE (38000)**

A 67-year-old man is regularly verbally abused with anti-Semitic insults by his neighbor of 14 years: "*you Jews are a filthy race, too bad Hitler didn't exterminate you,*" "*dirty Jew, I'm going to kill you*" and "*heil Hitler*" with the Nazi salute.

Thursday, July 1, 2010 - LYON (69000)

The National Radical Party, in its June/July/August 2010 publication, included an anti-Semitic "study" titled "*The Jews who rule France.*" Widely available at traditional press retail outlets.

**Tuesday, July 6, 2010
SAINT PAULIEN (43350)**

A man of the Jewish faith was verbally abused by a neighbor: "*the Germans didn't finish the job in 1940, all the Jews weren't incinerated, they should have cut your throats.*"

Thursday, July 29, 2010 - PARIS (75011)
Swastikas were drawn on the fronts of shops managed by individuals of the Jewish faith on Boulevard Voltaire.

**Monday, August 16, 2010
MARSEILLE (13000)**

Two swastikas, a Star of David and the graffiti "*DIE*" were painted in white on the walls of the school building in white paint (1 m by 1 m).

**Monday, August 16, 2010
DRANCY (93700)**

A letter containing bullets and threats against the Jewish community was sent to the Drancy synagogue. It referred to the humanitarian aid ship going to Gaza. The letter included a swastika.



**Sunday, August 29, 2010
ANNEMASSE (74100)**

An individual approached a couple with their seven children on the patio of a refreshment stand and said: "*little Jew with your cap, you think you're good-looking, you're afraid... that other Jew is your dad, he's the dad of the Jews with his Jew cap. Don't be smart, you're afraid.*"

Monday, September 13, 2010

HAGUENAU (67500)

Discovery of around ten swastikas of some 60 cm in height, spray-painted in black on the outer wall of the Jewish cemetery.



Monday, October 11, 2010

PARIS (75015)

A student of the Jewish faith in his first year of technical studies had a sticker stuck to his back marked *"I'm boycotting the Israeli occupier."*

Thursday, November 11, 2010

PARIS (75007)

Presence of two swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti painted in black on the doorway of the offices of an attorney of the Jewish faith.

Monday, November 15, 2010

PARIS (75)

Poster campaign near synagogues in several Paris quarters as well as Issy-les-Moulineaux, Montrouge, Levallois-Perret, Vanves and Boulogne-Billancourt (Hauts de Seine) to promote the latest anti-Semitic book by Hervé Lalin, alias Hervé Ryssen, titled *The Jewish Mafia*.



Tuesday, November, 16 2010

NICE (06300)

A woman of the Jewish faith and her children are verbally abused and threatened by a shopkeeper near their home. They hear *"dirty Jew"* every time they walk past. Threats to burn them: *"I'm going to do you like Ilan Halimi, filthy wh***, shut your trap, we're going to f*** your race."*

Wednesday, December 1, 2010

SAINT-LAURENT DU VAR (06700)

Anti-Semitic graffiti were discovered on the wall of the Jewish community cultural



center. Two swastikas and the graffiti *"filthy Jews, sick of you"* were spray-painted on the building.



LEGAL ASPECTS

Legal results

What the law says

What a victim of anti-Semitism should do

Practical example



LEGAL RESULTS

As has been stated numerous times, anti-Semitism is not an opinion but a criminal offense punishable by law.

We present below excerpts from convictions obtained in 2010. The victims were all assisted by our Victims' Assistance Department and the cases litigated by an attorney from the SPCJ, with one exception.

For some of these convictions, the events took place in 2008 or even 2006. This is due to the case preparation timeline, arising from the investigation of the accused (1). Many cases were unfortunately not brought to trial, but "dismissed without further action" by the court, primarily because the perpetrators were not identified. Others were resolved through mediation with the prosecutor's office, or resulted in a simple warning.

An examination of these convictions shows a real effort on the part of the prosecutor's office to punish those who commit acts of physical or verbal aggression which are anti-Semitic in nature (2).

Anti-Semitism is an aggravating circumstance as defined by law no. 2003-88 of February 3, 2003, known as "Loi Lellouche" – see chapter "What the law says" on page 25.

2010 CONVICTIONS

Hearing of March 31, 2010
W. Case / Review of the facts
April 10, 2010 - MARSEILLE (13000)

A student at a Jewish high school was subjected to verbal abuse and death threats by a young man when leaving her school: "I'm anti-Semitic, I'm going to burn you up, run you over." The girl went to the school security guard and filed a complaint.

The perpetrator was condemned to a one-month suspended prison sentence and €750 in damages

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of May 3, 2010

T. Case / Review of the facts
May 2, 2010 - PARIS (75006)

A young Jew was attacked in the street by four individuals with the stated motive that he was singing in Hebrew. One of the attackers stated: "to hell with Israel and to hell with the Israelis" and violently hit him in the face and knocked him to the ground. A friend who came was also attacked by the group. Stitches and four days of temporary work incapacity for each victim. The perpetrators were questioned and taken into custody. Two of the attackers were condemned to a six-month suspended prison sentence and € 600 in damages. A third attacker, a minor, was summoned to Juvenile Court on September 13, 2010.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of May 4, 2010

A. Case / Review of the facts
November 20, 2009 - PARIS (75011)

Following an argument caused by a car accident, the driver of the damaged vehicle, of the Jewish faith, was grabbed by the shirt and verbally abused by the other driver: "Go back home filthy kike."

The perpetrator was condemned to:
- a € 750 suspended fine
- € 300 in damages

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of May 10, 2010

A. Case / Review of the facts
December 8, 2009 - PARIS (75019)

A young man of the Jewish faith was subjected to anti-Semitic statements by his neighbor: "I don't like the Jews... you're a filthy race... I supported Israel before but now that you massacre people I don't support you any more."

The speaker was condemned to:
- a € 300 fine
- € 500 in damages

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of June 2, 2010

B. Case / Review of the facts

March 8, 2006 – RENNES (35740)

A minor of the Jewish faith riding a bus was subjected to anti-Semitic statements:

"*Dirty Jew, go back home... all the Jews are co**suckers, we should kill them all,*" by two minor passengers.

A swastika was drawn on the bus window and they repeated "Heil Hitler" several times. An investigation was opened by the juvenile judge in May 2006.

The speakers were given a solemn warning (entered into their official record) and ordered to pay € 300 in damages.

Case followed since 2006 and presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of June 16, 2010

H. Case / Review of the facts

June 6, 2010 - METZ (57000)

Two individuals on a motorcycle threw an incendiary object at a Jewish home for seniors adjacent to the synagogue, without causing damage. One of the attackers questioned on June 16 admitted that he wanted to make a symbolic gesture in support of the Palestinian people.

Condemned following immediate appearance on June 16, 2010 to:

- a 10-month suspended prison sentence,
- 210 hours of community service,
- € 500 in damages.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of June 23, 2010

W. Case / Review of the facts

November 22, 2009 - FONTENAY-S/BOIS (94)

A young man of the Jewish faith was verbally abused with anti-Semitic insults of "dirty Jew" and physically attacked. His hand was injured with a knife. Three stitches and one day of temporary work incapacity.

The two accused, absent from the hearing, were condemned to:

- ten months in prison
- joint payment of € 1500 in damages

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of July 9, 2010

A. Case / Review of the facts

June 6, 2010 - ARGENTEUIL (95100)

A man of the Jewish faith was attacked in the suburban train by an individual who asked each passenger if they were Jewish. He was subjected to anti-Semitic abuse: "I don't like the Jews and I'm going to beat you up," "did you see what your cousins did to Gaza." The victim was then punched twice in the head.

The perpetrator was questioned and remanded to temporary custody while awaiting trial.

Condemned to:

- a 12-month prison sentence, 8 months suspended
- € 1000 in damages.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of July 19, 2010

Y. Case / Review of the facts

June 4, 2010 - BRUNOY (91800)

Three yeshiva students at the Brunoy train station were confronted by two men who threatened them with a knife and verbally abused them, shouting: "Fofana, Fofana," "Die," "Jews, we're going to kill you." The police questioned the two individuals, who had fled into a supermarket. Three complaints filed.

The perpetrator was placed under supervision and condemned at the hearing to:

- a 4-month suspended prison sentence,
- € 600 in damages for each of the victims,
- 18-month probation and citizenship probation.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Hearing of July 21, 2010

H. Case / Review of the facts

November 2, 2008 - CALVI (20260)

A woman of the Jewish faith was repeatedly verbally abused with anti-Semitic statements by her boyfriend's brothers in front of witnesses: "Shalom, dirty Jew."

The charges were dismissed for lack of firm evidence.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

LEGAL ASPECTS

Hearing of September 8, 2010

K. Case / Review of the facts

May 18, 2008 - STRASBOURG (67000)

During a traffic argument between a couple of the Jewish faith on a motorcycle and a man driving a car, the latter verbally abused the couple with anti-Semitic statements and vandalized their motorcycle.

The perpetrator was condemned to:

- a € 300 fine,

- € 500 in damages

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney

Notification of October 6, 2010

B. Case / Review of the facts

May 31, 2010 - PARIS (75013)

During a sporting event in a stadium, a 17-year-old youth from a Jewish school was approached by two individuals who shouted "lower your eyes or I'll f*** you," "we f*** all the Jews." The youth responded but they grabbed him and hit him in the face.

Case dismissed without further action

Notification of December 8, 2010

P. Case / Review of the facts

June 6, 2010 - NICE (06000)

On the way to the synagogue, a rabbi was attacked by two individuals. He was hit in the leg by a rock and verbally abused: "you're murderers."

Case dismissed without further action

Hearing of November 15, 2010

A. Case / Review of the facts

September 29, 2010 - AUBERVILLIERS (93300)

On the way to the synagogue a 16-year-old youth was heckled, attacked, hit in the

face and robbed by two attackers. They also verbally abused him: "dirty Jew, we Algerians will kill you all." Six days of temporary work incapacity.

The aggressor was condemned to one year in prison.

Hearing of December 14, 2010

S. Case / Review of the facts

March 29, 2010 - PARIS (75012)

A woman of the Jewish faith with her two children was violently beaten by a bus passenger: kneed in the stomach, hair pulled and verbally abused: "dirty Jews, go to hell, I sh** on the tombs of your ancestors, I'm going to kill you." Bruising and lump on the head. Police intervention.

The perpetrator was condemned to pay a € 500 fine and damages.

Case presented by an SPCJ attorney.

Notification of December 29, 2010

M. Case / Review of the facts

June 5, 2010 - PARIS (75006)

Near a demonstration moving through the Montparnasse quarter, two young men of around 20 years of age, of the Jewish faith, wearing caps and one with an Eilat stone around his neck, were confronted for no reason by demonstrators. Punched and kicked on the body and head. Bruising and scratches.

Case dismissed without further action

(1) 6 cases which originated as far back as January 2009 were still under investigation at the time of publication of this report.

(2) 10 hearings set for the first quarter of 2011.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS

The law of February 3, 2003, known as "Loi Lellouche," introduced the notion of racially motivated crimes and increased the related penalties. The anti-Semitic nature of an infraction is a factor that increases the penalties. The law known as "Perben II" extended the statutory limit for racist crimes as defined by the law of July 29, 1881. An objective definition has been codified so that judges can determine whether an infraction (verbal abuse, violence, libel, etc.) is racist.

An infraction is racist in nature if it is "preceded, accompanied and followed by statements, images, objects or acts that dishonor or disrespect the victim or a group of individuals to which the victim belongs for their adherence or non-adherence, real or imagined, to a particular ethnic group, nation, race or religion."

it is therefore crucial to indicate the anti-Semitic nature of an infraction when filing a complaint so that the aggravating circumstance can be considered. The victim may request damages at the hearing to compensate for any related moral suffering. The provisions of the French Penal Code define infractions of a racist nature.

> Verbal abuse

Public verbal abuse is a misdemeanor and may be punishable by a prison sentence and/or a fine. The misdemeanor of racist verbal abuse is defined by article 29, paragraph 2 and article 33, paragraph 3 of the law on freedom of the press: "Any offensive or contemptuous statement or invective that does not involve attribution of an actual event... towards an individual or group of individuals due to their adherence (...) to a particular religion."

What is taken into account are the words said, for example: "dirty Jew."

> Incitement to racial hatred

Defined by article 24 of the law on freedom of the press: "Any person who incites to discrimination, hatred or violence towards an individual or a group due to (...) a particular religion will be condemned to one year in prison and a €45,000 fine or only one of these two penalties."

> Violence

Violence is "an attack on the physical or psychological integrity of an individual." The anti-Semitic nature of violent acts increases the applicable penalty, and perpetrators are subject to:

- three years in prison and a € 45,000 fine for violence leading to work incapacity* of less than eight days
- five years in prison and a € 75,000 fine for violence leading to work incapacity* of more than eight days

> Damage to others' property

In case of destruction, vandalism or damage to property, the prison term is three years and the fine is €45,000 (article 322-2 of the French Penal Code).

In case of damage to a place of worship, a school, an educational or recreational establishment or a vehicle transporting children, the prison term is five years and the fine is € 75,000 (article 322-3 of the French Penal Code).

Damage by an explosive substance, by fire or by any other means that is dangerous to people is punishable by ten years in prison and a fine of € 150,000 (article 322-6 of the French Penal Code).

** Officially recognized work incapacity under the French medical system*

WHAT A VICTIM OF AN ANTI-SEMITIC ACT SHOULD DO

LEGAL PROCEDURE

1 > Collect all the elements needed for possible legal proceedings:

- Date, time and location of the events
- Precise circumstances of the attack
- Description of the perpetrator(s) to allow them to be identified
- Identity of the perpetrators, if known
- Names and addresses of possible witnesses
- Take photos

2 > Call 0 800 18 26 26

If possible before filing a complaint, so that we can assist you in the process.

3 > File a complaint in a police station (local or national police).

Note: In case of physical attack, the judicial police officer will give you a document titled "Requisition" to allow you to be examined by a Judicial Medical Unit (UMJ).

A case of anti-Semitism, however minor, must never be tolerated but rather clearly and systematically denounced through a criminal complaint.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Who can file a complaint?

Any adult or the legal representative if the victim is a minor.

How is a complaint filed?

- At a police station or national police station which transmits the complaint to the public prosecutor following investigation.

- In the form of a letter addressed directly to the public prosecutor of the superior court of the location of the infraction (specifying the date of the incident, the location, the type of act committed, the identity of the perpetrator, etc.).

Important note: Protection of complainants

If the complainant's testimony is liable to place his or her life or physical well-being in danger, the judge may authorize:

- A declared residence for the victim at the police station where the complaint was filed, without mention of an actual address.
- Registration of a complaint without the identity of the complainant appearing in the case file.

After the complaint is filed

The public prosecutor decides whether or not to pursue the complaint based on the investigation, that is:

- Either to begin proceedings against the perpetrator of the acts,
- Or to dismiss the case without further action (in this case it is sometimes possible to bypass this decision by filing a civil complaint).

During the judgment hearing for the accused individual, the victim may request compensation for "moral" or material suffering by filing a civil complaint in the relevant jurisdiction and stating the amount of compensation requested (with the help of their attorney).

Types of anti-Semitic acts

- Physical or verbal attacks (verbal abuse, threats),
- Vandalism and damage to others' property, to places of worship, schools or community establishments,
- Desecrations,
- Etc.

In any case, the anti-Semitic nature must be stated and proven. This terminology is not used to encompass every legal affair involving individuals of the Jewish faith.

CONCLUSION

NEVER LET AN ANTI-SEMITIC ACT GO UNPUNISHED!

It is important to use the tools that the law offers victims by prosecuting the individual(s) who carry out anti-Semitic acts (see pages 22 to 24: Legal results). Only filing these complaints makes it possible:

- To reduce the number of anti-Semitic acts by causing perpetrators to fear accusation and punishment,
- For public authorities to evaluate levels of anti-Semitism from the number of complaints filed,
- To clearly inventory anti-Semitic acts,
- To obtain punishments and strict application of the laws in effect.

*The Victims' Assistance Department
is there for you
24/7*

0 800 18 26 26

(free call within France from a landline)



EXAMPLE OF A CASE FOLLOWED BY THE DAV
(Victims' Aid Department)

Sunday, June 6, 2010 • METZ

Two individuals on a motorcycle threw an incendiary object at a Jewish home for seniors adjacent to the synagogue. No damage was caused.

4:48 pm Email informs of the interrogation and immediate summons of the community, the authorities and the press.

Monday, June 7, 2010

Incident communicated by text message to the community and posted on our website

5:05 pm Arrival of our attorney in Metz. Met at the train station by a member of the community and driven to the courthouse.

Wednesday, June 16

Individual questioned

1:30 pm Informed of immediate summons for 3:00 pm.

5:30 pm **Hearing and condemnation of the individual to a ten-month suspended prison sentence, 210 hours of community service and € 500 in damages.**

1:45 pm Our attorney is called.

The accused admitted during questioning to being the organizer of the pro-Palestinian demonstration that took place in Metz the day before the events, and to having decided the next day with an accomplice to make a symbolic gesture in support of the Palestinian people.

2:00 pm Fax from our attorney to go the case at the Metz Tribunal.

3:00 pm Telephone call between our attorney and the attorney for the opposing party.

8:00 pm Return train for our attorney.

3:40 pm Our attorney leaves.

Thursday, June 17, 2010

4:00 pm Local calls by the Home Israëlite (longstanding Jewish institution in Metz) to write the proxy for our attorney, and delivery of the document by a local community representative.

Morning: Communication of the condemnation

- by email to the entire community, the authorities and the press,
- posted on our website.



2010 Wiesenthal Prize awarded to the SPCJ

Interview with Richard Odier

President of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in France

What is the Wiesenthal Center's focus today?

The Simon Wiesenthal Center is one of the largest Jewish NGOs in the world, with several hundred thousand members and offices in the United States, Argentina, Canada, Israel, etc. Simon Wiesenthal spent 50 years of his life tracking down former Nazis to bring them to trial in democratic court systems. The center he created continues in the same spirit; today we are combating new forms of racism and anti-Semitism. For example, we are very involved in identifying terrorist networks and understanding their financing. We make every effort to hinder, stop and monitor groups that collect money and recruit in Europe or America for suicide attacks. We also have teams that monitor anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic networks on the internet. We are extremely vigilant with regard to the new forms of anti-Semitism, and in particular the links we observe between the extreme right and extreme left.

You personally experienced the era of the Rue Copernic bombing and the founding of the SPCJ. How do you view contemporary anti-Semitism and its dangers?

At the time of the Rue Copernic attack, some of the Jews living in democratic countries believed that Auschwitz had eliminated anti-Semitism, and that only a few extremists continued to propagate a discourse of hatred. With Copernic, and then the attacks on the Anvers and Buenos Aires community centers, many understood that "the Jew" remains a target, not because of a given policy or approach, but simply by birth. Today, more than 70 years after the start of the Holocaust, the world is a different place. Almost 200 countries are now in the United Nations, and an ever smaller proportion of them are democracies.

Our generation believed, before Copernic, that we could live peacefully as Jews, and take part in public life and in political debates like any other individual. We were wrong. During these 70 years we have seen both rabid anti-Semitism in countries where there are no more Jews (Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Malaysia, etc.), and also, more perniciously, the rise of "traditional" anti-Semitism resembling that of the 19th century, where it is accepted that educated, intellectual, bourgeois individuals see the "Jew" (or the Zionist!) as a being apart. Take the example of the boycott campaigns against Israel.

The boycotters are educated people, well integrated in their home countries of France, the UK, Scandinavia, etc. Who are they targeting? Not companies in the disputed territories. They are targeting the companies where Jews work, where the shareholders are Jewish, or companies that use components manufactured in Israel. In other words, this boycott targets the Jew. This powerful trend towards considering "the Jew" once again as a different type of citizen is extremely dangerous.

Why did you award the Wiesenthal Prize to the SPCJ this year?

We wanted to recognize two attributes of the SPCJ. The first is directly related to Simon Wiesenthal. The SPCJ was founded after Copernic, and we wanted to highlight the exemplary vision of this movement's founders, particularly Pierrot Kauffmann, who immediately understood that the attack was anti-Semitic and that vigilance would be needed in the future to protect Jewish property and people. The SPCJ clearly applied the lessons of the great Jewish leaders, such as Wiesenthal. We must rely on ourselves, organize and fight hatred with our values. The SPCJ expresses this type of vigilant, youth-directed republican commitment. Its director Ron Refaeli is a true heir to these great men.

The second reason was to be able to thank all the volunteers who have given their time to the community for 30 years. People say that youth is selfish, but the SPCJ shows every day that this is not true. Excellent teams are in front of the synagogues and community buildings at every festival, so that the "Jewish masses" can continue their traditions in peace.

The SPCJ is a true symbol for enlightened Judaism, and we are proud to have awarded this association.



