

Forum: General Assembly 2

Issue: Addressing the rise of anti-Semitism

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Introduction

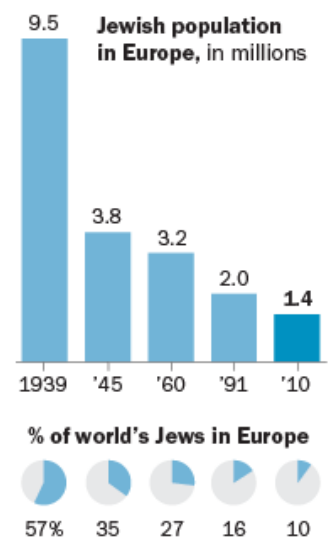
In the status quo, as the citizens of the 21st century, diversity, inclusiveness, and multiculturalism have become a talk of the world. For decades and centuries, people have been fighting for equal rights and protection, yet there are still issues the world hasn't completely overcome. Prejudice and discrimination aren't just something from the past, as it is still a pressing issue in the world we live in today. Among the many religions and minority groups which have been facing serious issues, the Jews have been struggling constantly against anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism has been an enduring issue throughout history: from the Medieval Ages to the present time, Jews have faced countless negative consequences of anti-Semitism. Numerous events led to the tensions getting higher, and the spark of the conflict seemed to be never-ending.

Anti-Semitic incidents and hate crimes violate fundamental human rights. In universities, the Jews still face hate crimes and others often violate their human rights. They receive anonymous threatening messages and wake up to absurd behaviors of the anti-Semites, yet there still has not been any clear action taken in order to remove anti-Semitism from our societies today. On December 10th of 1949, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all members of the UN signed it. One of its articles, Article 17, clearly established that "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion...and...to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance." This article of the declaration clearly stresses the right individuals have regarding religion and beliefs. This means that it is up to the individuals to make the decisions, and their rights to do so must be protected and respected. Moreover, Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also stresses a similar idea, establishing the "right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion". This article also stresses that "No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom...to adopt...a belief of his choice".

The Jewish Population in Europe Since 1939

Seven decades after the Holocaust, the number of Jews on the continent continues to decline.



Source: 2010 estimates are from the Pew Research Center's Global Religious Landscape report. All other years' estimates are based on research by Sergio DellaPergola of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

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Figure 1: The Jewish Population in Europe Since 1939

Despite these universal declarations and covenants, anti-Semitism has been viewed as a Jewish problem. There are large numbers of the population globally not attempting to solve the issue of anti-Semitism, yet there are a very small number of people who really are trying to bring attention to the problem and find solutions to. While acknowledging the significant roles few groups have played in raising public awareness, the recent rise of anti-Semitism and hate crimes have clearly underscored the need for better solutions to be addressed.

Elie Wiesel, an American-Romanian writer who survived the Holocaust, wrote in his book *The Night Trilogy: Night, Dawn, the Accident*, “Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented”. The world and its leaders must ensure this is never again repeated—if nothing is done regarding the discriminations and hate crimes against the Jews, consequently, it would appear that these acts of anti-Semitism would now be seen as something normal. Anti-Semitism is racism, and anti-Semitic actions need to be treated as serious and unacceptable violations of fundamental international human rights. Thus, it has come to the General Assembly’s attention to discuss and come up with adequate solutions to this issue.

Definition of Key Terms

Anti-Semitism

According to the U.S. Department of State, Anti-Semitism is defined as “a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.” Certain hate crimes also fall under anti-Semitism, which includes both verbal and physical attacks. These not only happen offline but are committed online as well.

Holocaust

The root of the word Holocaust comes from the Greek words *holos* (whole) and *kaustos* (burned). Historically, this word was used to describe a sacrificial offering burned on an altar. However, since 1945, the word has taken on a new but horrible meaning. The Holocaust was a period in history at the time of World War II, which was in the years of 1939 to 1945, and it was the genocide of the Jews. Approximately 6 million European Jews as well as millions of others, including Gypsies and homosexuals were murdered by the German Nazis during this period, according to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Kristallnacht (the Night of the Broken Glass)

On the night of November 9, 1938, an anti-Semitism pogrom broke out all over Germany. Over this night, most of Jewish synagogues and prayer rooms were destroyed and burnt down, Jewish shops and businesses were taken away and their equipment were destroyed. This was because the Nazis thought of

these as symbols of Jewish presence in Germany. Due to this, during Kristallnacht, many Jews were killed as well. Kristallnacht once again reinforced the Nazis' political dominance and the anti-Semitic policies they implemented.

Hate crime

Hate crime refers to crimes committed with biased motives. A majority of hate crimes are committed with prejudices based on race, religion, ethnicity, gender, disability and many more.

Anti-Defamation League

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) is an international Jewish non-governmental organization founded in 1913, aiming to reduce anti-Semitism. On its official website, it says, "ADL's ultimate goal is a world in which no group or individual suffers from bias, discrimination or hate."

General Overview

The history of anti-Semitism

The roots of anti-Semitism—prejudice and discrimination against Jews—go back to ancient times. Over the course of the history, the lack of understanding and protection of the Jews have been very severe. The Jews' position in the society was the inferior and minor religious group. In many cases, in ancient times, when the government officials felt threatened in terms of the authorities, they made a scapegoat of the Jews. As the Jews were monotheists and therefore refused to accept the new dominant religion, they were split and set apart from others.

The beginning of the anti-Semitism conflict dates back to approximately 63 B.C. During the time of the Roman Empire's conquering, Jews were restricted from practicing their religion freely. As soon as Christianity gained dominance, the Jews immediately became the targets of the Roman authorities. They confronted larger problems afterwards, as when religious conformity became a government policy, Christianity became the state religion. The majority of the early Christians tried to convert all the non-believers and Jews, and this was because they insisted that Christianity is the only true religion; however, again, because the Jews had their own religion and were monotheists, they strongly refused to become Christians. The constant conflict led to growing distrust and anger. In spite of this, the Jews couldn't overrule the state's laws and the power Christianity held over it. Eventually, the state, significantly influenced by Christianity, used their power to marginalize the Jews when they refused to give up their faith and convert their religion to Christianity. The growing hatred the Christians had on the Jews led up to the extreme, even to the point where they placed the responsibility for the death of Jesus on the Jews and denied their citizenships and rights. Over time, the Jews constantly faced discriminations, were excluded socially, and were treated very harshly by the ruling authorities. Many occupations were closed to Jews,

and they were expelled from many places, especially from western Europe. Wilhelm Marr, in his book *The Victory of Judaism over Germanism*, stated that “the Jews of Germany ought to be eliminated because they were members of an alien race that could never be fully a part of German society.”

Nevertheless, in the 21st century, anti-Semitism still remains as a prominent issue. There are many anti-Semites constantly committing hate crimes. An example includes extremists holding anti-Semitic signs, banners and placards. In an interview by the New York Times, a Jewish resident in France said, “anti-Semitism is pretty high, and you can feel it enormously”. She added that people spat when she was walking down the street wearing the Star of David. The Anti-Defamation League reported that one of the major factors that caused the recent rise of anti-Semitism is the rise and threat of extreme right nationalism and extreme left anti-Semitism. Furthermore, the New York Times have added that other reasons include the decline and uncertainty in global economy, growing value of race and national identity, and the political conflicts between parties and nations.

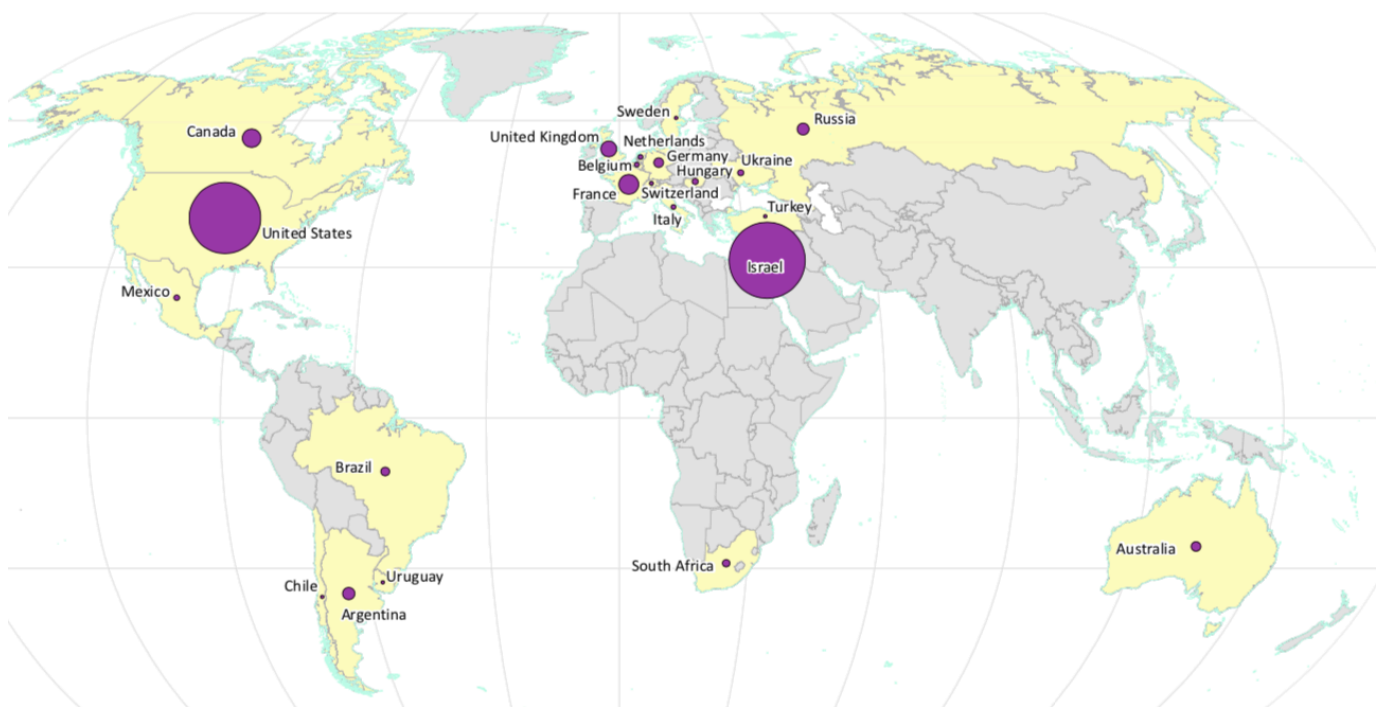


Figure 2: The global spread of the Jewish population

Nazism

Nazism is a set of political beliefs associated with the Nazi Party of Germany, and it started in the 1920s. When Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power, they had a solid ideology of national and racial supremacy. On top of this, an essential feature of the Nazi regime was open terror, which included the prosecution and extinction of Jews. During the 1930s, when the Nazis gained more power, the Jews were subjected to discriminatory laws which violated many of their rights, such as restricting their rights of

profession, education and citizenship. There were policies implemented and laws passed, which consequently stigmatized and persecuted many groups of people who were considered to be the outsiders and enemies of Germany, including Jews and political opponents. Until 1941, official German policies strongly encouraged Jews to leave the country by making life in Germany increasingly difficult for them—it was just like forcing them to leave. In addition to policies and laws, anti-Semitic campaigns, propagandas and an increasingly violent environment made life in Germany impossible for many Jews in various areas. This meant that they had no other choice but to flee for their survival and for the survival of their families. As of this, they became refugees and sought for asylum in other parts of Europe and beyond. Clearly, time seemed to not have changed anything.

Anti-Semites

Anti-Semites are people prejudiced against the Jews. Although there were several attempts to discuss the measures to take on anti-Semitism, many if not all failed due to disagreements, different perspectives and the lack of communication, collaboration and cooperation. As a result, the anti-Semites were not restricted from their acts and behaviors. After the wave of anti-Semitism throughout history and in the 19th century, many people hoped, believed and thought that there won't be anti-Semitism, especially after the Holocaust. However, a large number of the population globally were not willing to accept the Jews in their societies and communities.

For a long time, it was perceived as something politically incorrect to express anti-Semitism in many places around the world. However, that started to change again in the 2000s, and the number of anti-Semitism crimes and hate started to increase dramatically. Based on the survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) on December 2018, it has been reported that 80% of the Jews in Europe feel that there has been a rise of anti-Semitism over the past 5 years. Additionally, 40% of the respondents have replied that every day, they live under the fear of getting physically attacked.

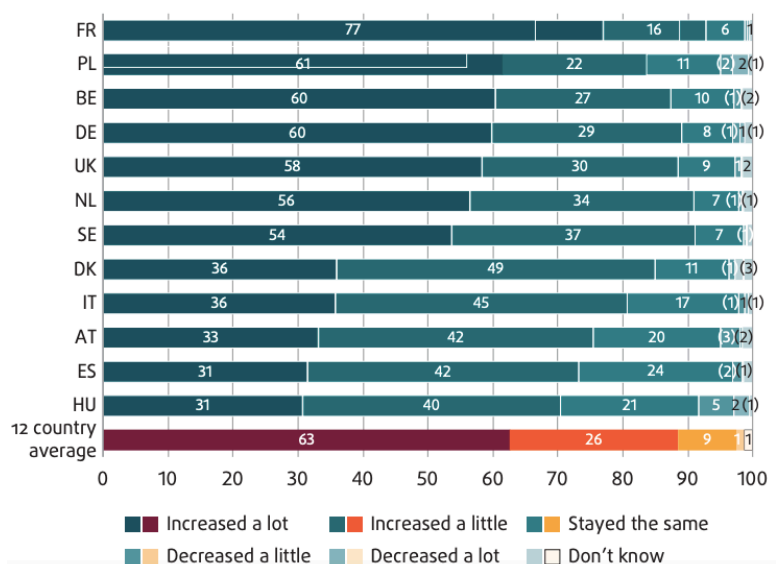


Figure 3: Perceptions on changes in the level of antisemitism in the country over the past five years (European Agency for Fundamental Rights)

The Évian Conference

The Évian Conference was convened in Évian-les-Bains, France, in July 6-15 of 1938. The conference was to discuss how to respond to the refugee crisis. There were 32 nations participating in the conference, and the delegates each expressed their regrets and concerns about anti-Semitism and its negative impacts, including the refugee crisis. However, most nations also were sidestepping from increasing their country's immigration quotas, which was mainly due to the global economic depression. Nations were hesitant to state and promise the specific measures, and therefore spoke in general terms instead.

By the end of the conference, only one country, the Dominican Republic, officially agreed to accept refugees from Europe. This was because their dictator, Rafael Trujillo, influenced by the international eugenics movement, which was a movement aiming to improve the genetic qualities of the population, believed that the Jews would improve the racial qualities of his population. Throughout the 1930s, other countries including Bolivia and Switzerland, admitted Jewish refugees. Regardless of this, the number of Jewish refugees outnumbered the opportunities available to emigrate. After the Évian Conference, Hitler is said to have concluded with a solid hate against the Jews, without any changes in his ideology and viewpoint.

Although there were many conferences convened in an attempt to find solutions and adequate measures to take on this issue, due to political and diplomatic differences, the conferences ended without agreement and no remedy or measures were taken after all—nothing but inaction was left.

Jews in different nations

In the mid-1940s, Jews were able to settle in neighboring countries such as Belgium and France; however, as Germans rose to greater power and their occupation spread across the European continent, these countries were no longer safe, and the Jews gradually were becoming desperate to escape and find a safe home. This not only was a serious struggle for the Jews, but the refugee crisis also created a dilemma for many nations. Many nations were hesitant to clearly either support or oppose the admission of Jewish refugees in their countries, as they also had the fear of the burden that immigrants could place on their nations' economy. Simultaneously, while economic concerns definitely played a major role in the many nations' attitudes towards immigrations, the feelings of fear, mistrust, and even hatred of those who were different did so as well. Clearly and undeniably, anti-Semitism played an important role in public opinion.

In 2017, the number of anti-Semitic incidents per month exceeded 100 in the United Kingdom, based on data reported by the Community Security Trust (CST). In 2018, German officials reported that there were 1,646 hate crimes against Jews committed in Germany. This meant that the numbers increased by 10% from the year of 2017.

According to the ADL, over the last decade, the number of anti-Semitic incidents in the United States increased by approximately 55%. Additionally, the FRA reported that approximately 38% of all Jews residing in Europe have considered emigrating in the past 5 years due to anti-Semitic incidents, which made them feel insecure as a Jew. Many have moved already, and in terms of destinations, two thirds of the respondents chose Israel. Just like it was like in the 1930s, people are leaving their homes out of fear—they don't feel safe and secured, nor do they feel protected of their fundamental human rights.

Germany

As previously mentioned, Germany is one of the first few nations which are closely related to anti-Semitism. Not only were the Nazis the leading group of Holocausts and anti-Semitic ideas, but even before that, hate against the Jews were still existent. As stated previously, when the word anti-Semitism first appeared in the book *The Victory of Judaism over Germanism* by Wilhelm Marr in 1873, Marr stated that the Jews in Germany were ought to be eliminated because they could never fully be a part of their German society. In the status quo, the percentage of politically motivated acts of violence with an anti-Semitic motive increased drastically from 2017 to 2018, according to the FRA. The percentage in 2018 was approximately double the percentage recorded in 2017. Moreover, According to the FRA survey on experiences and perceptions of anti-Semitism, a Jewish woman residing in Germany said, "Anti-Semitism in Germany is just like it was 30 years ago. For the past 12 years, anti-Semitism has no longer been a taboo in Germany, and so it occurs more often—verbally and physically, on German streets and in social media."

Israel

Being the nation which was created in the aftermath of the horrors of the Holocaust and World War II, regarding anti-Semitism, Israel is often accused as a nation themselves, while simultaneously, the Jews are accused and criticized as individuals. In the modern day, Israel is still often targeted for contemporary anti-Semitism, and some nations view Israel as a nation negatively. In reference to the ADL Global 100: An Index of Anti-Semitism, 41% of the respondents globally said that they feel Jews are more loyal to Israel than to the country they live in.

United States of America

In terms of the Jewish population globally, the United States of America comes second, with Israel ranking first, with approximately 5.7 million Jews, which is approximately 39% of the world Jewry according to the Berman Jewish Databank. In the United States, anti-Semitism has existed for centuries as well. In the United States, there were 1,879 recorded anti-Semitic incidents in 2018, with a dramatic increase in the areas of physical assaults, including the deadliest attack on Jews in

U.S. history, based on the ADL's most recent audit of anti-Semitic incidents. The wave of anti-Semitism targeted Jewish schools, synagogues and many more, and a significant number of incidents occurred at schools and on college campuses. There were numerous disturbing manifestations of anti-Semitism in several states in August 2017, where an estimated number of 500-600 individuals showed up to support the anti-Semitic rally. United States have tried and attempted to actively monitor and respond to the anti-Semitic incidents and situations; however, however, the rise of anti-Semitism still remain as a huge problem left unsolved.

Dominican Republic

As said in the Évian Conference, the Dominican Republic was the only country which officially agreed to accept the Jewish refugees from Europe. Their dictator, Rafael Trujillo believed that the Jews would improve the racial qualities of their population, and he was influenced by the international eugenics movement. Initially, they agreed to take up to 100,000 Jews. However, in the end, only about 700 German Jews were able to make it there. After seeking refuge in the Dominican Republic, they found and lived a much different life waiting for them. The Jewish families which actually moved to the Dominican Republic at that time said that that nobody cared whether or not they were a Jew. Today, only a handful of the descendants of Jewish refugees are left in Sosúa, where the country's first established Jewish community is, and most eventually left for the United States.

Russia

In the last decades of the 19th century, anti-Semitism was emerging as a public issue. The major reason why anti-Semitism was generated in Russia was due to an economic competition within the social classes and segments. Although anti-Semitism has decreased in comparison to then, regardless, anti-Semitism still remains as a problem in the modern Russian society. In an interview on March 11, 2018, Russia's president, Vladimir Putin included an anti-Semitic response in relation to some candidates in the 2016 U.S. election. His comment was spread all over social media within hours, and the chief executive of the New York-based ADL said, "It is deeply disturbing to see the Russian president giving new life to classic anti-Semitic stereotypes that have plagued his country for hundreds of years".

France

From Israel and the United States, the number of Jewish populations globally is followed by France. According to the French Interior Ministry, in 2017, approximately 40% of all crimes committed due to religious reasons were targeted against the Jews. Moreover, based on research from the FRA, the

number of anti-Semitic actions over the last decade increased by approximately 40%, and the number of anti-Semitic threats increased by approximately 7%.

Hate crimes

With the growing wave of anti-Semitism, simultaneously, the number of hate crimes increased rapidly. In the United States, Europe and many more areas around the world, the attacks on Jewish religious sites and individuals in regard to anti-Semitism continued to make many Jews feel insecure and unprotected of their fundamental human rights. Anti-Semitism has affected Jewish communities for long time throughout history, and despite the lessons of the horrific past events, anti-Semitism continuously plagues the Jewish communities to this day. However, anti-Semitism affects not only Jews, but also the society as a whole. The existence of anti-Semitism in our world today underscores the lack of understanding and intolerance.

On October 27, 2018, there was a shooting in a synagogue in Pittsburgh. Inside the synagogue, a man possessing an assault rifle and at least three handguns opened fire, and he was shouting out anti-Semitic slurs. At least 11 died, and 6 were wounded. On April 27, 2019, another synagogue shooting happened on near San Diego, and it left a 60-year-old woman dead, and 3 wounded. The day of this shooting was the Sabbath and the last day of Passover, which is a holiday that celebrates Jewish freedom. Moreover, in December 2019, there was a deadly attack in a kosher market in New Jersey, which again clearly indicated growing numbers of increasingly violent incidents of anti-Semitism in the United States. These anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents show that even in places of worship, which is for celebration and to share people's faiths and beliefs, there still are many shooting and other various forms of hate crimes committed. Furthermore, with similarities to the United States, there has been a similar rise in Europe, where Jews have been targeted in a series of attacks in recent years. One included where a Holocaust survivor was thrown out of a window. France's National Human Rights Advisory Committee reported that anti-Semitic incidents in the country rose 70% in 2018 from 2017. Again, as previously mentioned, these hate crimes were all committed based on anti-Semitic motives.

Hate crimes not only includes violent and deadly physical attacks on the Jews, but it also is committed online and in other settings. Anti-Semitic propaganda often flows around online, which is one of the major sources for spreading anti-Semitic comments and messages. Jews also receive threatening messages anonymously, and there have been many incidents of anti-Semitic online hate speech. According to the FRA, 80% of the respondents replied that they most commonly come across various anti-Semitic statements online.

Due to these hate crimes, harassment, violence and discrimination targeted against the Jews, they have been living under the fear of expressing and exposing their religious identity in the public they're afraid that it would negatively affect their individual rights and communities. This means that out of fear, Jewish

individuals often abstain from identifying publicly as Jews, expressing their cultural identity or attending Jewish cultural events—practically excluding Jews from their public life. As a result, anti-Semitic violence threatens the security of communities and societies, especially the Jewish communities, and leads to a growing sense of fear and insecurity among the individuals within those communities.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”

Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states, “This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.”

On 1975, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 3379, which determined that “Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination”. However, on 1991, this resolution was rescinded without further explanation with adopting Resolution 46/86.

Another resolution was adopted by the UNGA on November 1st, 2005, which was on the Holocaust Remembrance (A/RES60/7). The resolution urged member states to “develop educational programs that will indicate future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust in order to help to prevent future acts of genocide”. The resolution also stated that “any denial of the Holocaust as an historical event, either in full or part” would be rejected. Resolution 61/255 further reaffirmed the resolution 60/7 of November 1, 2005 and recalled that denying the Holocaust increases the risk they’ll be repeated, as it’s ignoring the historical fact of the terrible events. These resolutions all call for a remembrance of past anti-Semitic incidents and crimes with an attempt to prevent them in the future.

In recent years, the UN has begun to address other anti-Semitic to the Jewish community. In January 2015, the United Nations General Assembly held its first ever special session for discussion on the global rise of anti-Semitic violence. The cosponsors for this event included the US, Israel, the 28 members of the European Union and other countries, and also featured statements and speeches given by the UN Secretary General as well as a number of government officials. In June 2019, the UNGA held an informal session on combatting anti-Semitism and other forms of racism, and more than 90 countries participated in the session.

When the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres was opening the session, he said, “We must tackle the tsunami of hatred that is so visible and violent across the world today. I guarantee you that I will continue to call out anti-Semitic racism and other forms of hatred loudly and unapologetically”.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
586 B.C.E.	Babylon destroyed the temple in Jerusalem, captured Judea and 10,000 Jewish families, who then had to work as slaves.
37 C.E.	Thousands of Jews were killed by mobs in Alexandria (Egypt). This caused more fear among the Jews.
70 C.E.	The Romans destroyed the Jewish State, and most Jews were scattered throughout the ancient world.
300-600 C.E.	During the Middle Ages, a new pattern of institutionalized discrimination and prejudice against Jews occurred. This included forbidding them of citizenship and certain rights.
1012	Henry II, the Holy Roman Emperor expelled Jews from Mainz, and they then went to France. This was one of the first known persecutions of Jews in Germany.
1312	King Charles IV expelled Jews from France, which lead to Jews heading to Germany.
1603	A partly Jewish friar who embraced Judaism, Frei Diogo da Assumpção was burned alive in Lisbon.
1873	The term” anti-Semitism” was first used in a book written by Wilhelm Marr, a German political agitator.
1915	World War I prompted the expulsion of 250,000 Jews from Western Russia. Due to this, they had to migrate again.
1933	The persecution of Jews in Germany rose to the level where they were stripped of their rights not only as citizens, but also as human beings. From 1933 to 1941, anti-Semitism reached its all-time high wave.
November 9, 1938	Kristallnacht, the “Night of the Broken Glass”
July 6-15, 1938	The Évian Conference was convened at Évian-les-Bains, France, to discuss measures to take against the oppression and exodus of the Jews of Europe

September 1, 1939	World War II started as Germany stormed in and invaded Poland after having staged several false flag border incidents as a pretext to initiate the attack. With the start of World War II, it also marked the beginning of the Holocaust.
September 2, 1945	After Japan surrendered on August, with the surrender documents officially signed, World War II officially ended.
January 2015	The United Nations General Assembly its first ever special session for discussion on the global rise of anti-Semitic violence.
October 27, 2018	The Pittsburgh synagogue shooting took place, which killed at least 11 people inside the synagogue.
April 27, 2019	This was the Sabbath and the last day of Passover, a holiday that celebrates Jewish freedom; however, another synagogue shooting happened near San Diego. This left a 60-year-old-woman dead and many wounded.
December 12, 2019	In a kosher market in New Jersey, there was another deadly attack.

Possible Solutions

Regarding anti-Semitism and any other forms of hate, there should be zero-tolerance. As the issue of anti-Semitism also includes dealing with the human rights, it's important that solutions are brought up to the extent where the individuals' fundamental human rights are respected. Moreover, intolerance could be decreased by educating the public and encouraging them to recognize the issue as well as the current situation. The public should understand the importance of accepting cultural, racial and religious diversities. Furthermore, they must acknowledge that anti-Semitism is a problem that poses a threat to global security and stability and therefore needs to be addressed consistently by governments. The negative impacts the problem poses and how to challenge it through various measures must be understood as well. Meanwhile, governments must prevent further anti-Semitic crimes and attacks by enhancing the cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the Jewish communities through clear formal communication, which includes transparent and joint planning and action. Additionally, having known of the many anti-Semitic hate crimes committed online, definitely, there must be measures to restrict and reduce those.

Building trust and making sure that the Jews feel safe and secure with their human rights protected is another crucial aspect and can be done through various ways. Seeing as the number of hate crimes are drastically increasing along with the increasing wave of anti-Semitism, the protection for Jewish communities and sites must be improved. This should include through enhanced police patrols and security and reduce the threats caused. The reason behind this is because Jews in some countries feel they live under

a state of emergency and extreme violence, because of the continuing rise of anti-Semitism, most notably in Western Europe and North America, in anti-Semitic manifestations.

Additionally, there should be supports provided for the victims of hate crime and assist them in returning to their daily lives after the attacks. There could be support centers, providing both physical and mental help. The supports provided should make them feel like they belong in the society, and it shouldn't be something which would further put them into discriminations and hate. What they are in need of is a helping hand, and this will help resolve the partial conflicts and problems within this issue regarding anti-Semitism.

Another possible solution is to enforce laws which can effectively protect the rights of the people. States must make incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence based on religion or belief, including against Jews, and ensure that these laws are enforced. Policies which are to be presented to the citizens to fight anti-Semitism should be detailed and clear. On top of that, people should be able to report necessary situations, hate crimes and harassments. The 2018 FRA study found that anti-Semitic crimes are seldom reported, making it hard to figure out the true statistics. When people, especially the Jews, witness such an act, they should prioritize their safety, and the way to do that is to report it to the proper law enforcement authorities to seek help.

Regarding the fact that the rise of anti-Semitism not only affects the Jews but also the world globally, reasonable and efficient solutions must be come up with, and nations must try with the utmost abilities to reduce anti-Semitism, hate crimes and the negative side effects it has on the world we live in today.

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