C⊘M/AN/CE

Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

# TRAINING PLAN

## THEORETICAL MODULE

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# 1. DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Purpose

***Antisemitism as a term***

The aim of this concrete course is to introduce and present Antisemitism as a term to the participants of this training module. Firstly, the training course plans to clarify the concepts of anti-Judaism and antisemitism in a historical perspective for the participants. Secondly, the training plan introduces the issue of antisemitism to the target group. The target group will gain knowledge about the birth of the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism, the typology of antisemitism, and the problem of so-called The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea that it is necessary to understand the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism. This is the primary strategy - training the knowledge - for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important theoretical basis for understanding of the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism.

***Antisemitism categorization***

The aim of the training plan is to acquaint the target group on a theoretical level with two approaches to the categorization of antisemitism which have been used in the ComAnCE (Combat Antisemitism in Central Europe) project. One type of categorization has been created by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) known as “Working Definition of Antisemitism”. The second has been created by four (4) Visegrad countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) for implementation of the ComAnCE project. The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea of the need to understand the key categorizations of antisemitism. This is the primary strategy - training in the knowledge - for counter, combat, localize, categorize, and target antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used categorizations of antisemitism.

***Antisemitism in Central Europe***

The aim of the course is to give participants a basic overview of the development of antisemitism in the countries of Central Europe; basic knowledge of the context in which antisemitic incidents are placed; orientation in an environment in which antisemitic hate speech can be encountered; and orientation in who and in what forms disseminates anti-Semitic content. The acquired theoretical knowledge and orientation in the issue will subsequently enable them to better target their efforts in the fight against antisemitism, i.e. in finding, identifying, categorizing and combating antisemitic incidents, especially antisemitic hate speech on the Internet.

## 1.2 Audience

This document is intended for use by: (approximately 15 individuals) from these target groups:

- *General public,*
- *Public/state authorities*

- *Academia in four (4) Visegrad countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia),*
- *Anti-discrimination experts,*
- *Educational staff/teachers and trainers*
- *Community leaders and NGOs,*
- *Media and journalist,*
- *Young people and students,*
- *National and EU policy makers, as well as national authorities, local authorities,*
- *Policy forces and prosecutors,*
- *Special parliamentary units which main aim is to combat extremism, xenophobia, antisemitism and other types of intolerance.*

## 1.3 Training Objectives

***Antisemitism as a term***

- *To ensure that the respective audience receive relevant training to prepare them for understanding of the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism*

***Antisemitism categorization***

- *Ensure that all impacted audience receive relevant training to prepare them for understanding the key categorizations of antisemitism.*

***Antisemitism in Central Europe***

- *Ensure that all impacted audience receive relevant training to prepare them for better understanding the development and current trends on antisemitisms in Central Europe.*
- *Ensure that all impacted staff receive relevant training to prepare them for orientating in the topics, arenas and patterns related to the spread of current antisemitic hate speech.*
- *Ensure that all impacted audience receive relevant training to prepare them for identifying antisemitic content*
- *Ensure appropriate level of skills that is reached in order successfully complete the practical part of the training where*

## 1.4 Scope

***Antisemitism as a term***

- The training workshop which lasts 1,5 hour and is accompanied by the PowerPoint presentation.

***Antisemitism categorization***

- A training workshop lasting 1 hour accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation.

***Antisemitism in Central Europe***

- This particular part of the training will have a form of a classroom / instructor-led teaching with the use of PowerPoint presentation along with some interactive methods. Duration of the course will be 1,5 hours.

### 1.5 Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to the Training Plan:

- *The Training Plan will be based on the PowerPoint presentations and workshops.*

### 1.6 Dependencies

Successful training is dependent on the availability of:

- *Availability of the training facilities including rooms, flip charts, and PowerPoint.*

## 2. TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### *Antisemitism as a term*

Antisemitism is more than just a prejudice, hate or discrimination against Jews. Although antisemitism has some elements in common with other forms of aversions and hatred (such as racial ideology), its "uniqueness" lies in the fact that it can evoke "intense emotions." While some forms of racial ideology often try to appear at least in the false mask of "scientific theory" - and therefore it is possible to use knowledge from scientific research against these forms of racial ideology - antisemitism uses a wide range of different emotions from hidden admiration, through envy, hatred, slurs, conspiracy “theories”, to a call for killing. The term anti-Judaism is a term that names the "it" against which it is opposing: Judaism. In other words, the term anti-Judaism can be defined. However, the concept of antisemitism is difficult to define; it is not possible to determine its exact content. Remarkably, antisemitism can link conflicting accusations against "Jews" - for example: that Jews are "agents of socialism" with accusations that Jews are "agents of liberalism"; that Jews "separate" and at the same time that they are "cosmopolitan." Antisemitism can be filled with contradictory and illogical accusations. This contradiction suggests that antisemitism does not need a "real Jew" (so-called “Antisemitism without Jews”).) Antisemite suffices with a fictional, non-existent "Jew," and does not need his real experience to aversion.

For that reason, it is necessary to introduce the target group to the issue of anti-Judaism (religious and Christian) and afterwards to the issue of antisemitism. The training plan shall clarify the origin of the very concept of antisemitism. The training plan shall focus on the presentation of key findings of the problem of antisemitism, about which there is an agreement between scholars and researchers. The target group shall gain knowledge about the circumstances of the historical birth of antisemitism, the current typologies of antisemitism, as well as the problem of the so-called “new antisemitism”.

### *Antisemitism categorization*

As there are several theoretical approaches to antisemitism, there is no consensus in academia on the general categorization of antisemitism. Therefore, this training take into consideration the Working Definition of Antisemitism from the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). However, IHRA classification of antisemitism sees antisemitism as a "hate speech". Hate is considered to be a great danger to modern liberal democracy. The term "hate" ("hatred") is currently without a generally accepted definition, and it is mostly seen as just a negative emotion or feeling. However, it is not possible to punish an emotion. Furthermore, the concept of hate (hatred) is so vague and opaque that scholars (as well as IHRA) often have to extend the semantic field of hate (hatred) with other concepts which are very close to the meaning of negative emotion or feeling: defamation, dehumanization, demonization, threat, intolerance, prejudice, bias, fear, fright, dislike, contempt, xenophobia, negative generalizations, hostility, discrimination, harming or violence. By expanding the semantic field of the concept of hatred, scholars face the problem that not all of the above-mentioned concepts shows the same degree of negative emotionality.

The IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism prefers an approach to characterize antisemitism based on hate. Moreover, the IHRA definition does not contain a reference to activities such as the BDS (The

Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions) Movement. This is the reason why this training adopted a slightly different approach. Antisemitism is "a genuine mode of thought", connected with a "desire for knowledge" of who we are, not merely a matter of prejudices or hate. This "mode of thought" is based on the notion that people are different, not individually, but collectively. This characterization of antisemitism tries to "annihilate" (attempt to annul the existence of) a target or an object. This "annihilation" might be connected with negative emotions, but negative emotions are not among the key signs of hate (hatred) — the effort to "annihilate" (attempt to annul the existence of) works regardless of the degree of negative emotion towards the target or the object. The offender does not want the target or the object to exist at all. So, the working method of training is not an attempt to identify hate (hatred) as an emotion towards an object, but to determine if an offender seeks to "annihilate" (attempt to annul the existence of) his target or object. So, training definitions claim that the key signs of hate (hatred) are the "annihilation" (attempt to annul the existence of) of very being of the target or the object. From this perspective does not matter what is hatred on a person or a group (e.g. ethnicity, race, class, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, political or other thinking), if hate aims at a very being of a person or a group. The training plan supposes that methodologically reasonable is to create a "general" concepts of hatred, e.g. "annihilate a person" (and its definitional content: ethnicity, race, class, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, political or other thinking).

### *Antisemitism in Central Europe*

According to our internal analysis of training needs, we identify significant gaps in the knowledge, skills or abilities of the stakeholders involved compared to the levels required to implement such changes that would have a real impact on combating antisemitism in individual countries. Antisemitism as an old disease of Central Europe is returning despite a relentless effort to get rid of it. The current antisemitism is more problematic in that it is hidden, and often in social groups that are closed and difficult to influence. Antisemitism is spread vehemently on the Internet and social networks, especially, where the authors of antisemitic hate speech feel safe due to anonymity; the belief that effective control does not function here; misinterpret freedom of speech; or live in the belief that what they actually spread and consume is not antisemitism.

In addition, there is often a reluctance to address antisemitism, due to the fact that anyone who draws attention to it may end up as the one who is accused of spreading hatred or becomes a new target of hate speech. And that is another danger. If we cannot uncover and draw attention to antisemitism and punish it properly, if there are politicians who even defend it or spread it, as Viktor Orbán, Marián Kotleba, Adam B. Bartoš or Janusz Korwin-Mikke and many other (not only far right) politicians, our region will return to where it never wanted to return. For this reason, we consider it important that as many relevant actors as possible have the necessary tools to combat antisemitism effectively. This theoretical module is designed as an important step for successful completion of the practical part of the training.

## 3. TRAINING APPROACH

### 3.1 Training Methods

This section describes the training methods selected based on the options available and recommended for use by the project:

1. *Training Approach*
    a. *training in the knowledge of the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism*
    b. *training in the knowledge of two approaches to the categorization of antisemitism: (1) Categorization based on hate (IHRA) and (2) Categorization based on antisemitism as a "mode of thought" (ComAnCE). This will include: Instructor-Led Training by using a PowerPoint presentation and workshop.*

2. *Classroom / Instructor-Led Training along with some interactive methods*
    a. *To help participants to understand the content of the course and gain sufficient knowledge needed for the practical part of the training, this method is an efficient way for presenting a large body of material.*

    b. *Some forms of interactive methods will be used – e.g. group discussions, Q & A session or Question cards.*

## 4. TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

### 4.1 Training Facilities

The following is a list of the equipment and facilities preparation that will be required for classroom training sessions:

- *An instructor's computer, connected to a projector*
- *A projection screen*

### 4.2 Training Environments

The following section describes the distinctive training environments:

- *Training Development Environment*
  - *Will be used for creating training materials: printed materials will be available to the target group*
- *Training Production Environment*
  - *Will be used to deliver Instructor-Led Classroom Training: room with a projector*
- *Training Practice Environment*
  - *Will be used by end-users to practice new knowledge; concurrently with the distribution of training documents.*

### 4.3 The Learning System

#### *Antisemitism as a term*

The main objective: training in the knowledge - for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive an especially important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism.
How it will be used: according to the practical and professional needs of the target group (Audience).

#### *Antisemitism categorization*

The main objective: training in the knowledge - for counter, combat, localize, categorize, and target antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive an especially important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used categorizations of antisemitism.
How it will use: according to the practical and professional needs of the target group (Audience).

#### *Antisemitism in Central Europe*

Course participants will get acquainted with the submitted teaching material (reading) before the start of the course. Teaching will be led by the teacher is which series of facts, principles, mechanisms etc. related to antisemitism will be presented. Complex will be explained and developed through group discussion.

### 4.4 Training Curriculum

The curriculum defines the training courses that will be developed and delivered, including the associated learning objectives, sourcing options, delivery methods and course owners.

**Table 1 – Training Curriculum**

| NO | Curriculum Name | Module ID | Module Name | Learning Objectives | Duration (hrs.) | Delivery Method | Course Developer | Course Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Antisemitism as a term | TTM01 | Theoretical module | The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea that it is necessary to understand the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism. | 1.5 hours | PowerPoint presentation | Bratislava Policy Institute | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| 2. | Antisemitism categorization | TTM01 | Theoretical module | The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea of the need to understand the key categorizations of antisemitism. | 1 hour | PowerPoint presentation | Bratislava Policy Institute | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| 3. | Antisemitism in Central Europe | TTM01 | Theoretical module | The aim of the course is to give participants a basic overview of the development of antisemitism in the countries of Central Europe; basic knowledge of the context in which antisemitic incidents are placed; orientation in an environment in which antisemitic hate speech can be encountered; and orientation in who and in what forms disseminates anti-Semitic content. | 1.5 hours | Semiformal lecture with PowerPoint presentation | Civipolis o.p.s., | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |

## 5. TRAINING ROADMAP

A preliminary training schedule consists of the key training program activities. The training schedule will continue to evolve as the project progresses and additional details become available. The Training Needs Assessment, Training Curriculum, and Content Development Tracker will be critical inputs to the creation of the detailed training schedule.

**Table 2 – Training Roadmap**

| Activities | Description | Responsible | Target Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Training Plan | Develop high-level training schedule | Training Lead | Month 19 – 20 |
| Training Materials | Develop course outlines | Training Lead / Training Developer | Month 19 - 20 |

## 6. TRAINING EVALUATION

In evaluating the effectiveness of training delivery, information will be sourced from the following areas:

- *Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of training module*
- *Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties*

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| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| **Content:** | This part of the module focuses on key sources of antisemitism in the region, current trends in antisemitism, major characteristics of antisemitism in particular countries through statistics, polls, and other indicators. Furthermore, the content of the course will address the main topics and discourses related to antisemitism, main arenas in which antisemitism is flourishing and actors that are responsible for producing antisemitic hate speech. The topic will be covered from both perspectives, regional and country specific one. Where appropriate, the emphasis on the regional dimension, i.e. common conditions, patterns, mechanisms, etc., will prevail. In other cases, emphasis will be placed on individual states and their specifics. |
| **Objective:** | The aim of the course is to give participants a basic overview of the development of antisemitism in the countries of Central Europe; basic knowledge of the context in which antisemitic incidents are placed; orientation in an environment in which antisemitic hate speech can be encountered; and orientation in who and in what forms disseminates anti-Semitic content. The acquired theoretical knowledge and orientation in the issue will subsequently enable them to better target their efforts in the fight against antisemitism, i.e. in finding, identifying, categorizing and combating antisemitic incidents, especially antisemitic hate speech on the Internet. |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | Classroom / instructor-led training with the use of PowerPoint presentation along with interactive methods (discussion, Q & A session etc.) |
| **Training material** | Printed material will be available to the target group. |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Kraków, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 1,5 hours |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| **Title of the source:** | Compilation of own research reports and analyses |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| **Description:** | The material presents key findings from previous research within the COMANCE project. It offers a deeper insight into selected areas, such as research into the perception of antisemitism on the Internet and content analysis of antisemitic online hate speech, etc. |
| **Duration:** | 1 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on the confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

# Antisemitism in Central Europe

## A reading for the training course

**This material consists of selected parts of following reports and analyses:**

Vašečka, M. et al. (2020). *Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

Žúborová, V. et al. (2020). *Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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# GENERAL ATTITUDES OF FACEBOOK USERS FROM V4 COUNTRIES TOWARDS MINORITIES

Our research conducted in all V4 countries[1] among the users of Facebook shows that negative attitudes towards the Jews correlate with general attitudes towards other minority groups. Ethnicization of public space and historical traditions lacking the existence of the political nation leads to the exclusion of others from the mainstream society. Relations between attitudes towards minorities and the consumption of online content regarding the Jewish people are interlinked with research proving these connections. In all V4 countries diversity is not perceived as it should and could be - as a natural thing, but it is rather perceived by respondents as a negative phenomenon for each of these countries. Out of all types of diversities (ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic) only the cultural is perceived rather positively in Poland and Slovakia and linguistic diversity as a positive feature in the Czech Republic. Increasing age pushes attitudes towards diversity to even more negative numbers.

As far as individual minorities are concerned, research has been testing four minorities that tend to be viewed in some negative connotations - Roma, Jews, Muslims, and Black people. Research results show that negative attitudes prevail mostly towards Roma in all V4 countries, with slightly less occurrence in case of Poland that have significantly less Roma than other 3 researched countries. Both Slovakia and the Czech Republic show rather high levels of islamophobia, while both Hungary and the Czech Republic are slightly more open towards Black people than Slovakia and Poland.

Attitudes toward Jews differ within the V4 countries, but most present is striking dominance of ambivalent answers in all four countries. The Czech Republic, though, is visibly more positive about Jews in comparison with other three V4 countries - only 6% of respondents argue that Jews are not likeable to them in the Czech Republic, while Jews are generally speaking sympathetic to 38% of respondents.

[1] For the full results please refer to Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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**Table 1:** Respondent´s attitudes towards selected minority.

| | | *Czech Republic* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Roma** | absolutely likeable | 1.8 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 1.6 |
| | Likeable | 3.3 | 6,2 | 17.8 | 4.9 |
| | Neutral | 30 | 43.1 | 57.8 | 40.1 |
| | not likeable | 38.3 | 26.7 | 13.9 | 33.3 |
| | not likeable at all | 26.6 | 20.8 | 4.2 | 20.1 |
| **Jews** | absolutely likeable | 9.0 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| | Likeable | 28.6 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 20.1 |
| | Neutral | 56.2 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 62.1 |
| | not likeable | 3.7 | 9.4 | 17.5 | 8.3 |
| | not likeable at all | 2.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 3.5 |
| **Muslim** | absolutely likeable | 1.9 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 1.1 |
| | Likeable | 4.3 | 6 | 20.3 | 5.2 |
| | Neutral | 33.7 | 50 | 55.3 | 43.5 |
| | not likeable | 28.8 | 22.9 | 11.5 | 28.6 |
| | not likeable at all | 31.3 | 17.7 | 3,4 | 21.6 |
| **Black people** | absolutely likeable | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| | Likeable | 24.5 | 18.1 | 4.4 | 20 |
| | Neutral | 53.1 | 58.4 | 55 | 57.7 |
| | not likeable | 11.9 | 10.9 | 27.3 | 12.6 |
| | not likeable at all | 4.4 | 5.8 | 11 | 5.2 |

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In all V4 countries only a small number of respondents have personal experience with the Jews. This is mostly true for Poland and that might be perceived as surprising in a country that once used to have one of the largest populations of Jews in the world. On top of it, a rather small group of people in these countries are able to identify somebody who can serve as a source of information about Jews. Relatively large number of respondents in respective countries claim that they do not look for information about the Jews at all - with an exception of Poland, where these figures are the smallest, or in other words – *Polish respondents tend to search for information about Jews more than respondents from other V4 countries*. As for other sources - TV, traditional printed media and literature tend to be the main source of information for respondents in respective countries. Rather limited number of respondents claim that celebrities' and other public authorities' opinions and statements are relevant sources of information as well. Finally, social media tends to be an important source of information in most of these countries, with an exception of the Czech Republic.

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**Table 2:** Sources of information about Jews (only YES answers).

| | *Czech Republic* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Personal contact with Jews** | 14.1 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 10.9 |
| **My family and close friends opinions and statements** | 17.3 | 21.1 | 32.4 | 18.7 |
| **Celebrities and other public authorities opinions and statements** | 11.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 14.6 |
| **Press/ radio/ Tv** | 38.8 | 36.6 | 42.4 | 43.1 |
| **Social Media** | 15.9 | 36 | 38.4 | 23.1 |
| **Literature** | 37.3 | 36 | 40.7 | 35.7 |
| **Cinema** | 32.9 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 40.1 |
| **Cultural institutions and events (e.g. museums, exhibitions)** | 29.1 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 28 |
| **I´m not searching for such information** | 34.2 | 23.5 | 18.7 | 25.5 |

## NEGATIVE EMOTIONS TOWARDS JEWS IN PARTICULAR COUNTRIES

***Events in Poland that cause negative emotions towards Jews***

In case of Poland respondents in closed, specified questions clearly admit that they feel more comfortable and confident being online than speaking face to face about sensitive issues. Also because of that, most likely, they tend to choose middle-answers - neutral ones. In Poland, respondents know that hate-speech is harmful, but in spite of that many of them repeat harmful stereotypes. Unlike in other V4 countries Jews are a more disliked minority among those suggested, although there are two minorities hated even more by respondents in Poland - LGBT community and Muslims. Generally speaking, many respondents believe in Jewish influence on economy and world management processes. At the same time, the knowledge about Jews mostly comes

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from traditional media. Respondents view non-democratic behaviour of Israel in context of conflict with Palestine.

Open questions brought clear focus on stereotypes and post-memory phenomenon and revealed a high level of conspiratory thinking among Polish respondents. Respondents pay their attention to abusing and from their perspective unreasonable semantic expansion of the word “antisemitism”

There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to Polish respondents - negative emotions towards the Jews. Among specific topics in case of Polish respondents one can name:

1. Act 447 (return of Jewish property);
2. the anniversary of Jedwabne (1941) and any publications connected to the topic (movie “Pokłosie”, J.T. Gross book);
3. Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto anniversary;
4. President Duda’s resignation from participating in the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp (January 2020).

At the same time, there are several common topics in case of Polish respondents:

1. Jewish Culture Festival;
2. Any statements blaming Poles for the Holocaust;
3. Religious celebrations - rituals, acts of public pray, traditional costumes, and marches;
4. Jewish property devastation (cemeteries and buildings).

***Events in Slovakia that cause negative emotions towards the Jews***

Slovak respondents in open questions followed - in the same way as in other countries - all sets of stereotypes and their memory can be characterized by post-memory phenomenon. They displayed all types of various conspiracy tendencies of antisemitism - alleged power of Jews, Jewish bankers, Jews who are influential over society, and they connect activities of Jews with influence of NGOs and liberal politicians in Slovakia. Moreover, Slovak respondents paid their attention even towards the abuse and unreasonable semantic expansion of the word “antisemitism”.

Closed questions brought a great diversity in results in comparison with other countries. Respondents from Slovakia are aware of the fact that hate-speech can be harmful. They claim that their knowledge about the Jews mostly comes from traditional media, next from movies and literature, and social media are on the fourth position. Slovak respondents admit that they feel more comfortable and confident in speaking face to face than being online, what is a different result in comparison with Poland. Equally to other countries, respondents from Slovakia believe that Roma people, LGBT, and Muslims are more hated than Jews in Slovakia. Slovak respondents declare that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and their confidence is visibly overstated. The most popular kind of hate-speech in Slovakia is connected to the harmful stereotypes and especially jokes about the Jews, but people still believe in Jewish influence on the economy and the world management processes. In the same way as in other V4 countries, Slovak respondents display

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tendencies to use middle-answers and therefore not reveal their opinion. In the opinion of the Slovak respondents, Jews are neither likeable nor unlikeable minority, they put themselves in the mode-answer.

There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to Slovak respondents - negative emotions toward Jews. Among specific topics in case of Slovak respondents one can name:

1. The murder of journalist Ján Kuciak;
2. Neo-Nazi political party Kotleba ĽSNS;
3. Migration crisis.

As for commonalities with other V4 countries there are several causes shared by Slovak respondents:

1. Money and power (control of the society and media, owning banks, omnipotence of the Jews);
2. Holocaust and the historical events during/after the World War II;
3. Negative emotions are awaking through political rhetoric of selected politicians (former president Kiska or current president Čaputová);
4. Rothschilds family.

***Events in the Czech Republic that cause negative emotions towards Jews***

Open answers concerning the negative emotions towards the Jews in the Czech Republic brought several similarities with other V4 countries. Firstly, there are direct and indirect reflections of various kinds of conspiracy theories related to antisemitism - alleged or real Jewish wealth, global influence or domination of the Jews or those who are considered to be Jewish. Intriguing enough, unlike in the case of Hungary or Slovakia, Czech respondents focus rather on issues of wealth and money that rules the world than on hidden forces influencing the system through NGOs. There were no remarks about George Soros for instance in responses of the Czech respondents. Persistence of antisemitism is reflected mostly in a form of jokes and anecdotes within the Czech society. There were several direct remarks condemning antisemitism and pointing out the fact that the Jews do not represent an issue or a problem within the Czech society.

Closed questions showed many similarities with other countries of the region. As in other V4 countries, respondents showed tendencies of choosing the middle-answers on sensitive questions. As for social media, respondents are clearly aware of the risks and threats they may encounter on the network, and they distinguish real life from life on the internet. Majority of the Czech respondents condemn hate speech, according to 70 % of them hate speech reflects the real conflicts and tensions in a society. Respondents declare that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and they are not, generally speaking, frequent participants in discussions on the social networks, more than half never or very rarely write comments or take part in discussions. In respondents' opinion Roma people, LGBT, and Muslims are more hated than the Jews. Unlike in other V4 countries, Jews are generally speaking liked in the Czech Republic - only 6 % of them dislike the Jews, for 38 % are Jews likeable. It is Roma people who are the most non-likeable minority in the country. Consequently, half of the respondents did not ever encounter any form of antisemitic hate-speech in the Czech Republic. Only 14 % of respondents have personal contacts with the Jews, people mostly gain knowledge about the Jews from traditional media and literature, however, every third respondent does not seek any information about the Jews at all. Overall, however, the majority of the Czech respondents tend to think that diversity is not much positive to the Czech Republic.

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There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to the Czech respondents - negative emotions toward the Jews. Among specific topics in case of the Czech respondents, we can see:

1. Migration crisis in Europe
2. Information on Israeli-Palestinian conflict

As for commonalities with other V4 countries, there are several causes of negative emotions toward the Jews shared by Czech respondents:

1. Issues related to alleged and/or real wealth or global influence or domination of the Jews (in general) or specific Jewish people (or those who are considered to be Jewish);
2. Holocaust and historical events in Czechoslovakia shortly before and during the Second World War (including commemorations, public places designations);
3. Some religious celebrations, rituals, especially related to the Orthodox Jews.

***Events in Hungary that cause negative emotions towards the Jews***

In the case of Hungary, respondents in closed, specific questions confirmed that the most significant theory about the Jews is that they are rich, and they control the monetary life. Hungarian respondents, in the same way as in other countries, were also aware of the impact of the media, and that the way they communicate has an effect on antisemitism. Some of the answers of Hungarian respondents were focused on rejection of prejudices in case of Hungarians. Many respondents even showed that they do not care about the issue and often they did not have any information about it.

Closed questions showed similar tendencies as in other V4 countries. Respondents have similar tendencies to choose the middle-answers. Hungarian respondents admitted that they feel more comfortable and confident in speaking face to face rather than being online. However, respondents from Hungary were less confident about harmfulness of the online hate-speech than in Slovakia or Poland. Respondents declared that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and they did not consider the internet to be a safe space. Hungarian respondents showed overwhelmingly that Roma are more hated than Jews as far as Hungary is concerned and the Jews are neither likeable nor a dislikeable minority. The most present hate-speech, according to Hungarian respondents, is repeating harmful stereotypes/ jokes, though belief in Jewish influence on the economy and the world management processes is still present.

The knowledge about the Jews mostly comes from traditional media, social media, literature and cinema. Among causes that - according to Hungarian respondents - bring negative emotions toward Jews are both historical (connected to events during the World War II) and recent ones:

1. Campaign against George Soros;
2. Anti-Semitic attacks in Western countries;
3. PM Netanjahu visits Hungary;

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4. Premiere of a Holocaust-themed film;
5. Holocaust commemorations;
6. March of the Living;
7. The large menorah at Nyugati Square during Chanukah.

There are various commonalities with other V4 countries that, according to Hungarian respondents, are causing negative emotions toward Jews:

1. Accusations of Jews as powerful people - economy, money, business, power.
2. Expressions that the Jewish people are privileged/ exceptional, believe that Jews are always overrepresented, and finally exhaustion that Jews always talk about the miseries they were exposed to;
3. Holocaust denial and relativization of history in Hungary, celebrations of antisemitic historical figures from the pre-war times and especially war-criminal Ferenc Szálasi.

## NEGATIVE EMOTIONS TOWARDS JEWS IN COMPARISON

1. Significant, though not the majority of respondents in all V4 countries tend to accept traditional antisemitic stereotypes, slightly less neutral though banally antisemitic claims, and least they accept openly antisemitic statements.

2. Many of the respondents are reluctant to take a stand in case of some openly antisemitic statements, in some cases as many as over 50% of respondents. Except of ignorance in case of some of them, it is obvious that they chose not to answer delicate and sensitive questions.

3. As for demographic characteristics, men display, in general, higher vulnerability to agree with antisemitic prejudices than women in all V4 countries. In all of them, equally, antisemitic views are more visible and prevalent with higher age. However, the already mentioned high proportion of people from all age groups that are unable to judge the situation and declare any opinion concerning antisemitism is striking. Interestingly enough, social status of respondents does not have any significant influence on prevalence of antisemitic views in all countries, with minor difference of Poland where social status brings less visible antisemitic views.

4. Education, however, influences level and prevalence of antisemitic views in an surprising way. With growing education level there is visible growth of antisemitic stereotypes, though antisemitic statements that are not based on stereotypes are rather dropping down with higher levels of education.

5. Research clearly shows that those respondents who show some objection to the system of minority protection display also higher levels of antisemitic prejudices. This result is inter-connected with the existence of fixed mental orientations known as authoritarian personality. Our research, indirectly, confirms findings of other studies that identified high prevalence of authoritarian personalities in the region of Central Europe.

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# MAIN FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

# *ANTISEMITISM ONLINE. FACEBOOK AS A SPACE FOR ANTISEMITIC HATE SPEECH*

The research[2] in which selected Facebook comments were analysed confirmed the claims that antisemitism is a very frequent phenomenon on the Internet and is still deeply rooted in Central European society.

## Conspiracy Theories Related to Jews and George Soros

In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia play a person "George Soros" plays the role of a schemer of behind-the-scenes from "milder version" ("Soros pays people") to monstrous conspiracies "theories" ("Soros organizes the entire government"). However, there is a significant difference between Poland and the remaining countries involved in the ComAnCE project, even though Poland remains in the same cultural circle (with the Czech Republic and Slovakia even linguistically) and are close neighbors. "George Soros" practically does not function in the antisemitic debate on the Polish ground. In the polish case, he is also not visible as the representation of a typical Jew or an embodiment of all evil and unclean interests. In this part of the analysis, a much more important conclusion for the Polish case is the fact that the main culprit of the vile actions and international agreements unfavourable for Poland is the State of Israel and the politicians governing it. On the other hand, in Hungary in contrast to Poland, the Czech Republic and also Slovakia has "George Soros" almost constantly present in government communication in the last five years. We could say that he has now become one of the symbols of Hungarian politics and public discourse. "George Soros'' has been accused of anti-national aspirations, and the Parliament adopted the "Stop Soros Package." In Slovakia, in general, all antisemitic conspiracy statements are displaying "Soros", and "America" as the executors of the new world order. The antisemitic conspiracy which is related to "George Soros" is displaying himself as the man villain whose main target is to destroy Europe with migration waves. Conspiracies on "George Soros'' vary according to the central theme of the news, but the narrative is the same, to destroy or to rule with his puppets over Europe, Slovakia, or the world.

In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia narrative of "George Soros" became the embodiment of deus ex machina, by which all problems can be "explained". By narrative "George Soros'' it is possible to "question" the authenticity of any activity, for example by claiming that people were sponsored by "Soros". In the case of narrative of "George Soros," we can see a "modern" version of a fabricated antisemitic text *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. In "classical" version the *Protocols* purport to document the minutes of a late-19th-century meeting attended by the world Jewish leaders, the "Elders of Zion", who are conspiring to take over the world. Narrative "George Soros" has become in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia something like *The Protocols* for 21st century, in which "George Soros" replaces "the Elders of Zion". However, the role of the "the Elders of Zion'' took over in case of the Czech Republic Mark Zuckerberg, Rothschild,

[2] For full raport with national case studies refero to *Antisemitism online*, *Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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Bilderberg; in case of Slovakia Rothschilds, Rockefellers, Bushes, Kissinger, Clintons. It is surprising how many motives, which we can find in *The Protocols* can also be found in the "activities'' attributed to "George Soros". "George Soros" like "the Elders of Zion" has a "secret" motive to harm the people, states, or the entire world to gain the world power. "George Soros" like "the Elders of Zion" affects almost all the iniquities that occur in the state.

In the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia "George Soros'' like "the Elders of Zion" has "the minions'' (NGOs, media, politicians, ESET - a Slovak internet security company) that permeate all spheres of society. For example, in Hungary, the image of metropolitan intelligence was also paired with the liberal and Jewish image, which adds another layer to the category. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia "George Soros'' like "the Elders of Zion" instilled in the "goyim" all the ideas of human rights, freedom, and equality. The "sages" ("Soros") control the world with artificial phrases and artificial theories. The "weapons" of "sages" ("Soros") are the ideas of liberalism: globalization, multiculturalism, gender equality, support for abortions, support for the LBGT movement, "inviting" migrants to destroy Christianity or local "national culture" or nations. Alongside this is added anti-Western thinking in this Central Eastern European region, which can be a display of Jews and liberal values at the same time. In case of the Czech Republic, it is manifested in claims connecting Jews with liberalism: *Lie-Judeo-Liberalsdominate*, *Lie-Judeo-Liberal-Demagogue*-Cracy, *Judeocracy*, *Judeo-dictatorship*, *Judeo-Protectorate,* or *Judeo-capitalist system*. The control of the society also by the *Jewish commission* (Parliament), *Judeo-vision* (public TV) or *Jewish news.* To this description, another layer could be added, either Masonic or Bolshevists – thus there is *Jewish Illuminati system*, *Jewish Illuminati mafia*, *Judeo-Masonic banks*, all guided by Judeo-Masonic ultra-centrists. In the second case, the haters write about *Judeo–Bolshevist EU, Judeo–Bolshevist campaigns*, or even *Judeo–Bolshevik Nazis.* In Hungary, in line with the narrative of background power, the text and visual elements of posters depicting George Soros with various political figures or just alone were built on the anti-Jewish topic based on Nazi propaganda. It can be claimed that the term "Jewish" has been used in the Hungarian public life for decades in a negative way. Its function is to divide the population and to separate "the Hungarians" and people representing national interests from "liberals" that in practice applies to all political enemies of the governing power. In Poland, we can see the absence of any reference to liberalism, or even to the so-called "leftist", Illuminati, Freemasonry, which is an association to hidden influences. However, it is worth mentioning more than one case of the concept of *Jewish-communism* present. In Slovakia, we can see the topic as *Liberal fascism of George Soros*, *Soros' perversions*, *Lenin Soros*, *Soros communist comrade*, *Russia-Jewish beginning*, *Rothschilds*, *Rockefellers, Bushes, Kissinger, Clintons are Satanists*.

For the far-right or conservatives, the Jewish elite represents an omnipotent force whose intent is the destruction of independent nations and the creation of a liberal, Jewish-controlled, new world. Political far left on the contrary believes that a powerful Jewish lobby pulls the strings of domestic politics and controls the media to exploit the countries. There are also theories on an alleged secret coalition of Jews and Freemasons and Jewish Reptilians. Older conspiracy claims were related to Jewish Bolshevism. The Jews, accordingly, organized the Russian Revolution and dominated the Communist movements in the world.

## Traditional antisemitism or religious-based antisemitism

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In all Visegrad countries, the word Jew still functions as a sign of the greedy, a materialistic person, thinking only about their own benefits. In some samples of a hate speech linked to conspiracy theory, mainly related to "George Soros", parallel reflections of traditional stereotypes of religious character could be found. The essence of this kind of prejudice is that they compare Christian culture and religion with Judaism, reinforcing the resulting contradictions. A common claim in religious-based antisemitic statements is that Jews oppress Christians and do not allow them to practice their religion freely. The image of money, betrayal for money (*Judah's money, Dirty Judas dollars* or *30 silver coins from Soros* in the case of the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia) can be traced back to the Bible, and serve as a permanent discursive element in conceptions formed about the Jews. In the case of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, the central axis of interest is the liberal direction, i.e. the identification of Jews with the left-wing orientation, influence on the fate of the world and hidden power. In the case of Poland, however, all attention is paid to the subject of *money* and unfavourable character traits resulting from its possession, i.e. greed, envy, and stinginess; according to the Polish Facebook users a Jew has cared only about money, and Jews love money more than anything else.

Religion-based antisemitism is more present in Hungary than in Western European countries. It might be partially caused by the fact that in Hungary, Christianity has been a more significant part of daily public political discussions. Refusing the refugee quotas of the European Union, showed itself as the defender of Christian Europe that hindered the "Muslim invasion" by protecting borders. Viktor Orbán and his political community imported this image of oppressed Christianity, where liberals and leftists became the oppressors, into the Hungarian public political discussions. Christians stand in contrast with liberals and migrants "benefiting" from the support of liberals, from which George Soros and the Jews are only a step away in the association system presented by Fidesz.

Antisemitism motivated by the Christian faith is strong among Polish Facebook users as well. However, there is no reference to legends or terrible stories, e.g. about kidnapping small children and turning them into matzo. In general, the religious dimension does not focus on the cult of blood, sacrifice or even betrayal. However, there is no lack of subtle references to *Judas* or *silver coins*, which are still symbols of betrayal in the Polish culture. Antisemitism serves as an insult by using characteristic elements of clothing, physiognomy or visible aspects of culture and tradition of people of Jewish origin. Activities directly concerning Jesus or God are *crucifixion, surrender, murder*. The Facebook users also took an interesting path of insulting the Jews by reminding them of the *murder of Christ*, *denying the Messiah*, lack of faith and wasting a chance from God to be a *chosen nation*. As far as the chosen nation is concerned, Internet users emphasize with exceptional accuracy that Jews were given a serious task by God and a privileged role, but they decided to despise it.

Despite new narratives on antisemitism, the traditional stereotypes are also deeply rooted in the Slovak society. "Jewish culture" is displayed as something negative that does not belong to the traditional culture of the Slovak society, and the owners of "power" are familiar with the Jews worldview or are supported by the Jewish community, or they are carrying Jewish identity. "Soros's ("Judas") money" is an example of Slovak antisemitism, in the form that a person working in an NGO or other "non-productive sector" lives only from the money of "Jew" who has thus gained control of the person. The person no longer defends the interests of "own nation", but interests Soros ("Jew"). Antisemitic statements express a wide range of "threats" that "Jews" are trying to enforce in Slovakia: liquidation of Slovak "national "culture by the ideas of "liberalism": globalization, multiculturalism, gender equality, support for abortions, support the LBGT movement, "inviting" migrants. "Jew" is a "code": to understand globalization and liberalism as a threat to the nation and to exterminate (sick) the Slovak nation.

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## Holocaust Denial

In the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia Holocaust denial includes questioning the extent of genocide, relativizing certain events, blaming the Jews themselves, or even claiming either explicitely or implicitely, that the Holocaust is a hoax arising from a deliberate Jewish conspiracy designed to advance their interests. In the case of the Czech Republic, we can find topics as "*Hitler was funded by the Zionist Jews, who also invented the Holocaust*".

In Poland, the topic of World War II is sensitive. Poles continuously return to the events of the war. The Internet users have been emphasizing the critical role of the Polish nation in the process of protecting, saving, and helping Jews, who too rarely show their gratitude for those actions. The Jews, on the other hand, are exceptionally ungrateful, and they regularly accuse their saviour of antisemitism and Holocaust denial. The Facebook users also showed extraordinary sensitivity towards the case of restitution of pre-war Jewish property, accusing the Jews of appropriation and other illegal activities outside the law, aimed at restoring their former property. However, it is worth noting that no comment from the court contained an open and uncompromising denial of the existence of the Holocaust. In Slovakia, the data collected from the social media ring the bell about how individuals coming from the region, which was directly facing the horrors of Holocaust can lose the sensitivity and ability to distinguish antisemitic hate speech. The Holocaust still gets too much attention in public debate. The Holocaust deniers claimed that Jews with their power onto the international politics and their financial resources, and media ownership manage to create Holocaust for already mentioned reasons. In Slovakia, we can see the focus on the denial of the scale of the Holocaust and the real number of Jews, who were murdered during this time period. In general, all the claims were not strictly related to the Holocaust denial instead to belittlement Jews as victims, because of all other victims of World War II, including Slavs.

## Antisemitic Slurs, Ethnophaulism, and Stereotypes

In all Visegrad countries, we can find comments on so-called "the classical image of Jews". This category includes physical appearance (crooked nose, balding head, curly hair), elements of old jokes (Kohn jokes), economic stereotypes (hunger for money), and public beliefs about the Jews. There are plenty of epithets related to Jews, which serve only as an insult to another debater, or are aimed directly at specific public persons not necessarily of Jewish origin. We can also find ethnophaulism as a type of pejorative, ridiculing or otherwise degrading linguistic expressions that is part of the categorization of large social groups, which is based on certain prototypes or stereotypes (ethnic, religious, etc.).

In the case of the Czech Republic, the name *židák* (Yid, or Kike in the US) is one of the sharpest antisemitic insults present in the Czech language. The word Yid acquires a pejorative and often vulgar meaning, referring to differences, typical features or characteristics attributed to persons of Jewish and non-Jewish origin. However, we can also encounter such a nasty generalizing name for the State of Israel. We also found dozens of vulgarisms and insults that affected both Jews in general and George Soros in particular ("*Jewish devil of the bitch*", "*disgusting Jewish corpse*", "*Khazar bastard*"). These vulgar statements apply to tabloids and, to an even greater extent, alternative media (fake-news media). Swearing includes the naming of animals (lamb,

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sheep, rat, swine), genitals (pussy, dick), faeces (shit) in all possible variants that the Czech language offers. Swearing indicates questionable morals (whore) or mental disorders of those they are targeting.

In the case of Poland, the most common speech of hatred, not only towards Jews, are direct insults addressed to a specific group or person. In case of antisemitic hate speech, apart from direct insults, universal about many groups, some formulations can be distinguished. They function as insults using characteristic elements of clothing, physiognomy or visible elements of culture and tradition of people of Jewish origin. Thus, there are features used such as peyes, yarmulke, skin complexion, hunchbacked or larger nose, lack of foreskin, characteristic speech and accent, public celebrations of Jewish holidays. Various terms for a Jew, mainly negative, mockery, include *żydki*, *żydeczki* (belittling), *żydy* (contempt), *żydostwo*, *mosze*. The word *parch* was also noted in the sample, while from animal epithets, it was compared to a beetle. Calling someone a Jew is one of the forms of approximation, and the common adjectives are: *vile* and *untrue*. It is also common to search for a Jewish origin based on the foreign name of a discussant. There are also references to the *Jewish plague*.

In the case of Slovakia, like in the Czech Republic and Poland, the most common speech of hatred, not only towards Jews, are direct insults addressed to a specific group or person. As examples of vulgar ethnophaulism, we can find "*Soros' whore*", "*The Cow owned by Soros*" insidious designation of Zuzana Čaputová, an activist from NGO, who ran for President (2019); "*Soros' trash*", "*Soros' parasites*", Insidious designation of persons that is allegedly controlled/paid by George Soros; "*That ugly hyena, which is tearing the whole of Europe with its dirty money*", insidious antisemitic swearing, statement about "the character" of George Soros. The second most used epithet is the word *"sorosky*" and was decoded as the "*money from Soros paid for those who are calling themselves supporters, followers or members of the open society, liberal politics and civic sector*".

## Anti-Israel Statements

In all Visegrad countries, these statements include comments that contain antisemitic overtones in manifestations against the Jewish state. Most statements fall into the area of new antisemitism, or anti-Zionism, that goes beyond the legitimate criticism of the State of Israel. Examples of such statements include the statement that Israel is an occupier committing war crimes, Israel is a racist state or a terrorist state, and Palestine is the largest concentration camp. There is also a questioning of Israel's claim to existence, remarks to Apartheid and statement that if Israel had never emerged, there would be more peace in the world.

In the Czech Republic, these claims are based on prejudices against Jews, although at first glance they may seem neutral statements. There are examples of demonization of Israel (comparing to Nazis), the delegitimization of Israel (that it does not have the right to existence, for example), holding all Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel etc. In Hungary, contributors question the legitimacy of Jews in the Middle East and condemn the actions of Israel as a specifically Jewish state. In these manifestations, it is important to separate foreign policy statements and the judgment of the political system from those that contain a specifically antisemitic content. This is of particular significance in Hungary, as due to the good relations between the Hungarian and Israeli governments, the antisemitic tone may also be included in the current political context.

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For the Polish case is the fact that the main culprit of the vile actions and international agreements unfavourable for Poland is the State of Israel and the politicians governing it. Although, there are no direct accusations that the Jews had a great deal of power concentrated in groups other than the nation, Internet users recognize the privileged position of Israel, and it remains a possible player in the international game of influence. The servitude of other countries towards Israel, including Poland, is also eagerly pointed out. Moreover, according to the Facebook comments, false narratives about Poland are paid for by Jews. In the case of Slovakia Israel is a non-democratic state that systematically oppressed and displaced Palestinians. Jews are creating the stories about Holocaust by themselves to gain more sympathies for their new state of Israel, and to raise more money via reparations, and demonize and demoralize Germany, and European societies in general.

## Antisemitism in the National Context

This category is an interesting example of a strictly Polish context. It is the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda, against whom many hoaxes are made with a Jewish motive in the background. First of all, the term Andrzej Juda (instead of Duda) was used at least six times for the whole attempt, suggesting the President's dependence on Israeli politics and influence. Thus, it can be concluded that such a modification is not only a one-time play on words but slowly becoming an everyday construction in contemporary language. The President's wife Agata Kornhauser-Duda is also a victim of antisemitic hate speech. Her name, of Jewish origin, gives Facebook users a wide field of creative use to discredit the President. At the same time, it is clear from such insults that Jewish origins are considered to be an insult and a cause for shame.

In the case of Slovakia, the most “popular” term was connected to a progressive political party (Progressive Slovakia), LGBT community, European Union, open society and NGOs. The term “liberal” represents liberal democracy, human rights, freedom, globalization, multiculturalism, and gender equality. Although the term is not inherently antisemitic, this term is used in Slovakia as a pejorative “code” for “Jewish values” or “Soros value” (e.g. “*PSS – Progressive Soros Slovakia*”) and people who spread these liberal and progressive ideas and values are allegedly considered as disloyal to Slovakia. This connection was dominantly made within the pre-election time (Presidential election, EP election) or within events that have a dramatic impact on the inner circles and structure of the society.

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C Ø M / A N / C E
Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| 1 | *Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere.* Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe |
| 2 | *Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe |
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| 7 | Petersen, H.-Ch., Salzborn S. (eds.). (2020). *Antisemitism in Eastern Europe*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. |
| 8 | Tarant, Z. (2020). "Antisemitism in the Czech Republic: Understanding Current Trends." *Antisemitism Studies*, 4 (1): 108-142. https://doi.org/10.2979/antistud.4.1.05 |
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Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

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# Antisemitism in Central Europe

## THEORETICAL TRAINING MODULE

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Here I would put the video, that you can find in the folder

# Antisemitism

- is permanently rooted in the region,
- takes many forms,
- is on the rise,
- and it never seems to disappear.

- yet, it is necessary to deepen our understanding of it and fight

# Importance of Historical Sources of Antisemitism

- keep in mind the importance of historical circumstances, sources, factors for understanding contemporary antisemitism
- Jews are present in the region since the Middle Ages
- common past with various forms of coexistence and conflict

→ antisemitism has been rooted in the societies of all Central European countries for centuries

→ reflections of ancient prejudices can be observed to this day

# „Bloodlands“ and „Black Earth“ Lies Right Here

- increase in prejudices, hatred, xenophobia, which was manifested also in form of racist antisemitism from the second half of the 19th century
- interwar nationalism → minority discrimination, anti-Jewish measures
- Holocaust – the change of the world

# Post-war Secondary Antisemitism

- despite its small size, the Jewish minority has become the target again (Communist political show trials, anti-Zionist campaign)
- Jews engaged in denunciation and collaboration during the war
- alleged Jewish passivity during the Holocaust
- blank spots of history - role of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and Hungarians
- until today → discussion of the nations' role in rise of antisemitism and Holocaust (in Poland especially)

# Antisemitism Without Jews?

- in post-war, Jewish people almost disappeared from the region
- → antisemitism  persisted and gained new momentum after 1989
- negative attitudes towards Jews cannot be based on direct experience with Jews, thus they are a manifestation of negative prejudices

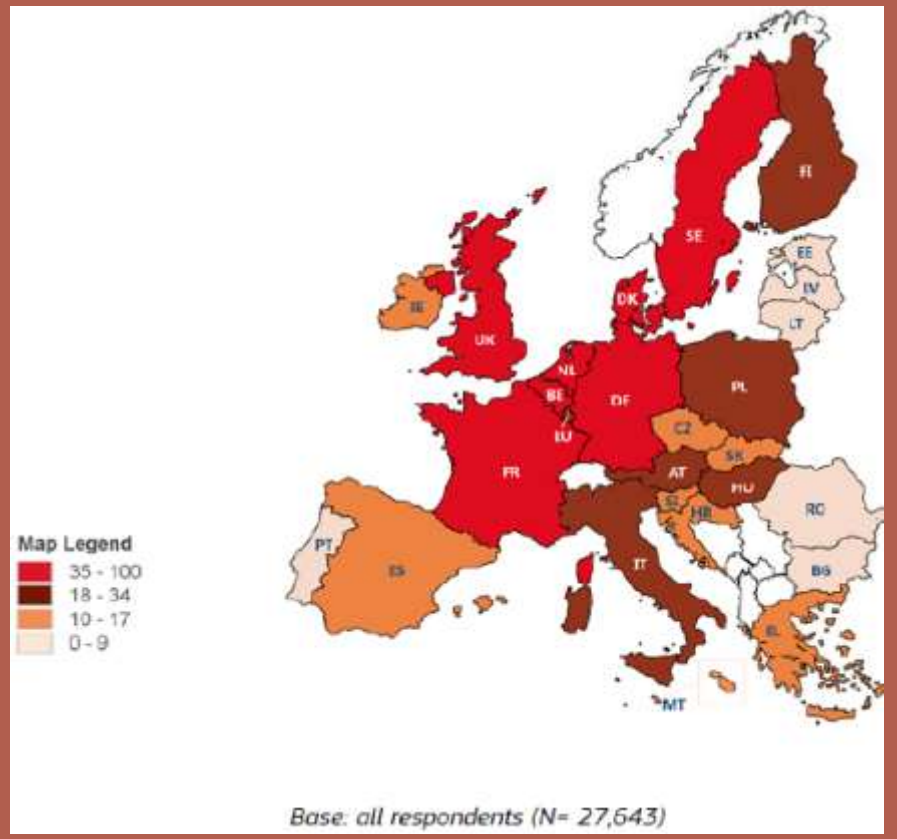
# Attitudes Towards Jews

- generally, people declare **positive attitudes** toward Jews
- the figures are similar to those from our research among Facebook users

# Perception of a Antisemitism in the EU

Percentage of respondents who think antisemitism has increased over the past five years in their country.

Source: Eurobarometer 484, 2018



# To sum up …

- positive attitudes towards Jews
- interest in the issues related to Jews and Israel
- rather low level of direct personal experience with Jews
- majority of citizens do not observe increase of antisemitism

→ antisemitism is in fact growing

# Evidence of Antisemitism

- there is no functional system for searching for and reporting antisemitic (and other) incidents
- incident registration is done on a voluntary basis by some non-profits, who often rely on reports from Internet users
- victims of antisemitic attacks (including crimes) often do not report these
- the statistics are therefore inaccurate

→ however, even these inaccurate statistics confirm the steady trend of increasing antisemitic incidents in all countries

| Year | Texts, depictions, audio-visual manifestations | Physical Attacks and attacks on property | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2008** | 28 | 3 | 17 | 48 |
| **2009** | 17 | 6 | 5 | 28 |
| **2010** | 31 | 5 | 11 | 47 |
| **2011** | 26 | 6 | 11 | 43 |
| **2012** | 82 | 6 | 10 | 98 |
| **2013** | 162 | 4 | 9 | 175 |
| **2014** | 209 | 6 | 38 | 253 |
| **2015** | 193 | 4 | 34 | 231 |
| **2018** | 333 | 5 | 9 | 347 |
| **2019** | 685 | 3 | 6 | 694 |

- For instance even in the Czech Republic where the general attitude towards Jews and Israel is the most positive, the number of registered antisemitic incidents grows steeply. Most of the incidents occured in the Internet.

Source: Federation of Jewish Communities - Reports on Manifestations of Antisemitism in the Czech Republic.

# Antisemitism in Public Space

- derogatory inscriptions, graffiti, symbols
- attacks on Jewish property (cemeteries)
- Gdańsk 2016, Jičín 2020, Kecel 2020, Rajgród 2016, Częstochowa 2019, Námestovo 2019 and many more …

# Antisemitic in Online Sphere

- in our research we focused on comments in 10 media Facebook profiles
- various types of media were represented
- we searched for examples of manifestations of antisemitism according to our categories
- examples are given in the database of hatred

# Key Findings

- in all countries, anti-Semitic statements are spread through both serious (public or private) mainstream media and tabloid and disinformation media
- hate speech against Jews appears in all media, regardless of their worldview or demarcation on the axis of the left vs. right
- the media play a very important role in the spread of antisemitism. With their manipulative or outright false content, as the disinformation alternative media do, directly encourage readers to create and spread antisemitic hate speech

# Key Findings

- in all V4 countries, the use of the terms  Jew or Jewish in public life can be observed in a negative context. Its function is to inflict unfair intentions on the addressee of the attack, to insult him, but also to bring the division of society into "us and them", our people (Christians, decent people, nationals, patriots, etc.) and foreigners (world elites, rich people, conspirators, liberals, enemies)
- Jew functions as a swear word, but also as a stigmatisation. Who is a Jew is decided by antisemites, in whose submission the Jew is everyone whom they consider to be the enemy
- the internet is flooded with vulgar insults of all kinds

# Key Findings

- moreover, as far as conspiracy theories are concerned, it seems that George Soros is a superhuman demon who stands behind everything. He had become a primary target of extremists but also of a large part of the society as soon as Soros appears, all antisemitic stereotypes emerge

# Current Trends – General

- negative attitudes toward strangers and minorities entered the mainstream politics, the society is polarised,
- public officials and the media spread intolerance and hatred against „enemies“
  - Jobbik, Okamura‘s Party of the Direct Democracy, People Party Our Slovakia, Law and Justice and others
- along in also antisemitism leaked to the mainstream/public media – Poland and Hungary
- freedom of speech is mistaken by some users of social networks for impunity for incitement to hatred, impunity for defamation or spreading alarmist messages

# Current Trends – Related to Antisemitism

- increase of the number of registered antisemitic incidents
- shift of the vast majority of antisemitic incidents from the internet pages (i.e. far right) and discussions on news portals to the environment of discussions in social networks (Facebook, Twitter)
- persistence of traditional myths and stereotypes
- resurgence of antisemitic discourse related to conspiracy theories
- the occurrence of hate-spreading internet trolls

# Current Trends - Specifics of Individual Countries - Poland

- several nationalists and open antisemites in government and parliament,
- Penetration of antisemitic narratives into public media
- strong far-right scene (and football hooliganism)
  religious stereotypes persist
- tense relations with Israel
- non-settlement of the past (Holocaust), return of property to the victim's descendants
- competition over victimhood (who suffered more – Poles or Jews?)
- limited impact of the „Soros“ conspiracy theory

# Current Trends - Slovakia

- the presence of an far-right political party in parliament has a negative impact on social cohesion and tolerance
- Slovaks are extremely vulnerable towards conspiracy theories and fake news
- George Soros, portraited as main enemy to Slovakia trying to take advantage in the shaky political situation after murder of journalist Ján Kuciak and gain power through selected political candidates and parties (Progressive Slovakia, President Zuzana Čaputova etc.)

# Current Trends – Czech Republic

- positive attitude towards Israel and Jewish in general
- still, antisemitism on the rise (on internet)
- gradual penetration of conspiracy theories associated with G. Soros spread by conspiracy and disinformation sites (often, however, without reflecting Soros's Jewish descent)

# Current Trends - Hungary

- at present, everything revolves around G. Soros and his struggle, or his global conspiracy, against the government of Viktor Orbán
- as a result of the Orbán‘s open anti-Soros campaign, manifestations of antisemitism are also growing, especially in the form of hate speech

- 2020 - publication of the classic anti-Semitic work of German National Socialist education – book “*The Poisonous Mushroom*.” The police are investigating the commission of a crime

- another example, the book "*The Circumcised Republic*" by Czech far right politician Adam B. Bartoš, along with his speeches and Facebook posts sufficient as proof that he was sentenced to prison

# Literature and Other Sources


- Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe
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- European Commision. 2018. Eurobarometer 484 – Perception of antisemitism, https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion
- Barna, I., Félix, A. (eds.). (2017). Modern Antisemitism in the Visegrád Countries. Budapest: Tom Lantos Institute. Available at: https://archive.jpr.org.uk/download?id=3495
- Pictures and videos: www.gazeta.pl, www.telegraph.co.uk, www.tvn.pl, www.youtube.com, www.wp.pl,

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| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| **Content:** | This part of the module focuses on key sources of antisemitism in the region, current trends in antisemitism, major characteristics of antisemitism in particular countries through statistics, polls, and other indicators. Furthermore, the content of the course will address the main topics and discourses related to antisemitism, main arenas in which antisemitism is flourishing and actors that are responsible for producing antisemitic hate speech. The topic will be covered from both perspectives, regional and country specific one. Where appropriate, the emphasis on the regional dimension, i.e. common conditions, patterns, mechanisms, etc., will prevail. In other cases, emphasis will be placed on individual states and their specifics. |
| **Objective:** | The aim of the course is to give participants a basic overview of the development of antisemitism in the countries of Central Europe; basic knowledge of the context in which antisemitic incidents are placed; orientation in an environment in which antisemitic hate speech can be encountered; and orientation in who and in what forms disseminates anti-Semitic content. The acquired theoretical knowledge and orientation in the issue will subsequently enable them to better target their efforts in the fight against antisemitism, i.e. in finding, identifying, categorizing and combating antisemitic incidents, especially antisemitic hate speech on the Internet. |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | Classroom / instructor-led training with the use of PowerPoint presentation along with interactive methods (discussion, Q & A session etc.) |
| **Training material** | Printed material will be available to the target group. |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Kraków, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 1,5 hours |

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| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| **Title of the source:** | Compilation of own research reports and analyses |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| **Description:** | The material presents key findings from previous research within the COMANCE project. It offers a deeper insight into selected areas, such as research into the perception of antisemitism on the Internet and content analysis of antisemitic online hate speech, etc. |
| **Duration:** | 1 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on the confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

# Antisemitism in Central Europe

## A reading for the training course

**This material consists of selected parts of following reports and analyses:**

Vašečka, M. et al. (2020). *Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

Žúborová, V. et al. (2020). *Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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# GENERAL ATTITUDES OF FACEBOOK USERS FROM V4 COUNTRIES TOWARDS MINORITIES

Our research conducted in all V4 countries[1] among the users of Facebook shows that negative attitudes towards the Jews correlate with general attitudes towards other minority groups. Ethnicization of public space and historical traditions lacking the existence of the political nation leads to the exclusion of others from the mainstream society. Relations between attitudes towards minorities and the consumption of online content regarding the Jewish people are interlinked with research proving these connections. In all V4 countries diversity is not perceived as it should and could be - as a natural thing, but it is rather perceived by respondents as a negative phenomenon for each of these countries. Out of all types of diversities (ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic) only the cultural is perceived rather positively in Poland and Slovakia and linguistic diversity as a positive feature in the Czech Republic. Increasing age pushes attitudes towards diversity to even more negative numbers.

As far as individual minorities are concerned, research has been testing four minorities that tend to be viewed in some negative connotations - Roma, Jews, Muslims, and Black people. Research results show that negative attitudes prevail mostly towards Roma in all V4 countries, with slightly less occurrence in case of Poland that have significantly less Roma than other 3 researched countries. Both Slovakia and the Czech Republic show rather high levels of islamophobia, while both Hungary and the Czech Republic are slightly more open towards Black people than Slovakia and Poland.

Attitudes toward Jews differ within the V4 countries, but most present is striking dominance of ambivalent answers in all four countries. The Czech Republic, though, is visibly more positive about Jews in comparison with other three V4 countries - only 6% of respondents argue that Jews are not likeable to them in the Czech Republic, while Jews are generally speaking sympathetic to 38% of respondents.

[1] For the full results please refer to Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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**Table 1:** Respondent´s attitudes towards selected minority.

| | | *Czech Republic* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Roma** | absolutely likeable | 1.8 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 1.6 |
| | Likeable | 3.3 | 6,2 | 17.8 | 4.9 |
| | Neutral | 30 | 43.1 | 57.8 | 40.1 |
| | not likeable | 38.3 | 26.7 | 13.9 | 33.3 |
| | not likeable at all | 26.6 | 20.8 | 4.2 | 20.1 |
| **Jews** | absolutely likeable | 9.0 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| | Likeable | 28.6 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 20.1 |
| | Neutral | 56.2 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 62.1 |
| | not likeable | 3.7 | 9.4 | 17.5 | 8.3 |
| | not likeable at all | 2.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 3.5 |
| **Muslim** | absolutely likeable | 1.9 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 1.1 |
| | Likeable | 4.3 | 6 | 20.3 | 5.2 |
| | Neutral | 33.7 | 50 | 55.3 | 43.5 |
| | not likeable | 28.8 | 22.9 | 11.5 | 28.6 |
| | not likeable at all | 31.3 | 17.7 | 3,4 | 21.6 |
| **Black people** | absolutely likeable | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| | Likeable | 24.5 | 18.1 | 4.4 | 20 |
| | Neutral | 53.1 | 58.4 | 55 | 57.7 |
| | not likeable | 11.9 | 10.9 | 27.3 | 12.6 |
| | not likeable at all | 4.4 | 5.8 | 11 | 5.2 |

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In all V4 countries only a small number of respondents have personal experience with the Jews. This is mostly true for Poland and that might be perceived as surprising in a country that once used to have one of the largest populations of Jews in the world. On top of it, a rather small group of people in these countries are able to identify somebody who can serve as a source of information about Jews. Relatively large number of respondents in respective countries claim that they do not look for information about the Jews at all - with an exception of Poland, where these figures are the smallest, or in other words – *Polish respondents tend to search for information about Jews more than respondents from other V4 countries*. As for other sources - TV, traditional printed media and literature tend to be the main source of information for respondents in respective countries. Rather limited number of respondents claim that celebrities' and other public authorities' opinions and statements are relevant sources of information as well. Finally, social media tends to be an important source of information in most of these countries, with an exception of the Czech Republic.

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**Table 2:** Sources of information about Jews (only YES answers).

| | *Czech Republic* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Personal contact with Jews** | 14.1 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 10.9 |
| **My family and close friends opinions and statements** | 17.3 | 21.1 | 32.4 | 18.7 |
| **Celebrities and other public authorities opinions and statements** | 11.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 14.6 |
| **Press/ radio/ Tv** | 38.8 | 36.6 | 42.4 | 43.1 |
| **Social Media** | 15.9 | 36 | 38.4 | 23.1 |
| **Literature** | 37.3 | 36 | 40.7 | 35.7 |
| **Cinema** | 32.9 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 40.1 |
| **Cultural institutions and events (e.g. museums, exhibitions)** | 29.1 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 28 |
| **I´m not searching for such information** | 34.2 | 23.5 | 18.7 | 25.5 |

## NEGATIVE EMOTIONS TOWARDS JEWS IN PARTICULAR COUNTRIES

***Events in Poland that cause negative emotions towards Jews***

In case of Poland respondents in closed, specified questions clearly admit that they feel more comfortable and confident being online than speaking face to face about sensitive issues. Also because of that, most likely, they tend to choose middle-answers - neutral ones. In Poland, respondents know that hate-speech is harmful, but in spite of that many of them repeat harmful stereotypes. Unlike in other V4 countries Jews are a more disliked minority among those suggested, although there are two minorities hated even more by respondents in Poland - LGBT community and Muslims. Generally speaking, many respondents believe in Jewish influence on economy and world management processes. At the same time, the knowledge about Jews mostly comes

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from traditional media. Respondents view non-democratic behaviour of Israel in context of conflict with Palestine.

Open questions brought clear focus on stereotypes and post-memory phenomenon and revealed a high level of conspiratory thinking among Polish respondents. Respondents pay their attention to abusing and from their perspective unreasonable semantic expansion of the word “antisemitism”

There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to Polish respondents - negative emotions towards the Jews. Among specific topics in case of Polish respondents one can name:

1. Act 447 (return of Jewish property);
2. the anniversary of Jedwabne (1941) and any publications connected to the topic (movie “Pokłosie”, J.T. Gross book);
3. Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto anniversary;
4. President Duda’s resignation from participating in the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp (January 2020).

At the same time, there are several common topics in case of Polish respondents:

1. Jewish Culture Festival;
2. Any statements blaming Poles for the Holocaust;
3. Religious celebrations - rituals, acts of public pray, traditional costumes, and marches;
4. Jewish property devastation (cemeteries and buildings).

***Events in Slovakia that cause negative emotions towards the Jews***

Slovak respondents in open questions followed - in the same way as in other countries - all sets of stereotypes and their memory can be characterized by post-memory phenomenon. They displayed all types of various conspiracy tendencies of antisemitism - alleged power of Jews, Jewish bankers, Jews who are influential over society, and they connect activities of Jews with influence of NGOs and liberal politicians in Slovakia. Moreover, Slovak respondents paid their attention even towards the abuse and unreasonable semantic expansion of the word “antisemitism”.

Closed questions brought a great diversity in results in comparison with other countries. Respondents from Slovakia are aware of the fact that hate-speech can be harmful. They claim that their knowledge about the Jews mostly comes from traditional media, next from movies and literature, and social media are on the fourth position. Slovak respondents admit that they feel more comfortable and confident in speaking face to face than being online, what is a different result in comparison with Poland. Equally to other countries, respondents from Slovakia believe that Roma people, LGBT, and Muslims are more hated than Jews in Slovakia. Slovak respondents declare that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and their confidence is visibly overstated. The most popular kind of hate-speech in Slovakia is connected to the harmful stereotypes and especially jokes about the Jews, but people still believe in Jewish influence on the economy and the world management processes. In the same way as in other V4 countries, Slovak respondents display

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tendencies to use middle-answers and therefore not reveal their opinion. In the opinion of the Slovak respondents, Jews are neither likeable nor unlikeable minority, they put themselves in the mode-answer.

There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to Slovak respondents - negative emotions toward Jews. Among specific topics in case of Slovak respondents one can name:

1. The murder of journalist Ján Kuciak;
2. Neo-Nazi political party Kotleba ĽSNS;
3. Migration crisis.

As for commonalities with other V4 countries there are several causes shared by Slovak respondents:

1. Money and power (control of the society and media, owning banks, omnipotence of the Jews);
2. Holocaust and the historical events during/after the World War II;
3. Negative emotions are awaking through political rhetoric of selected politicians (former president Kiska or current president Čaputová);
4. Rothschilds family.

***Events in the Czech Republic that cause negative emotions towards Jews***

Open answers concerning the negative emotions towards the Jews in the Czech Republic brought several similarities with other V4 countries. Firstly, there are direct and indirect reflections of various kinds of conspiracy theories related to antisemitism - alleged or real Jewish wealth, global influence or domination of the Jews or those who are considered to be Jewish. Intriguing enough, unlike in the case of Hungary or Slovakia, Czech respondents focus rather on issues of wealth and money that rules the world than on hidden forces influencing the system through NGOs. There were no remarks about George Soros for instance in responses of the Czech respondents. Persistence of antisemitism is reflected mostly in a form of jokes and anecdotes within the Czech society. There were several direct remarks condemning antisemitism and pointing out the fact that the Jews do not represent an issue or a problem within the Czech society.

Closed questions showed many similarities with other countries of the region. As in other V4 countries, respondents showed tendencies of choosing the middle-answers on sensitive questions. As for social media, respondents are clearly aware of the risks and threats they may encounter on the network, and they distinguish real life from life on the internet. Majority of the Czech respondents condemn hate speech, according to 70 % of them hate speech reflects the real conflicts and tensions in a society. Respondents declare that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and they are not, generally speaking, frequent participants in discussions on the social networks, more than half never or very rarely write comments or take part in discussions. In respondents' opinion Roma people, LGBT, and Muslims are more hated than the Jews. Unlike in other V4 countries, Jews are generally speaking liked in the Czech Republic - only 6 % of them dislike the Jews, for 38 % are Jews likeable. It is Roma people who are the most non-likeable minority in the country. Consequently, half of the respondents did not ever encounter any form of antisemitic hate-speech in the Czech Republic. Only 14 % of respondents have personal contacts with the Jews, people mostly gain knowledge about the Jews from traditional media and literature, however, every third respondent does not seek any information about the Jews at all. Overall, however, the majority of the Czech respondents tend to think that diversity is not much positive to the Czech Republic.

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There are several common and some specific topics that cause - according to the Czech respondents - negative emotions toward the Jews. Among specific topics in case of the Czech respondents, we can see:

1. Migration crisis in Europe
2. Information on Israeli-Palestinian conflict

As for commonalities with other V4 countries, there are several causes of negative emotions toward the Jews shared by Czech respondents:

1. Issues related to alleged and/or real wealth or global influence or domination of the Jews (in general) or specific Jewish people (or those who are considered to be Jewish);
2. Holocaust and historical events in Czechoslovakia shortly before and during the Second World War (including commemorations, public places designations);
3. Some religious celebrations, rituals, especially related to the Orthodox Jews.

***Events in Hungary that cause negative emotions towards the Jews***

In the case of Hungary, respondents in closed, specific questions confirmed that the most significant theory about the Jews is that they are rich, and they control the monetary life. Hungarian respondents, in the same way as in other countries, were also aware of the impact of the media, and that the way they communicate has an effect on antisemitism. Some of the answers of Hungarian respondents were focused on rejection of prejudices in case of Hungarians. Many respondents even showed that they do not care about the issue and often they did not have any information about it.

Closed questions showed similar tendencies as in other V4 countries. Respondents have similar tendencies to choose the middle-answers. Hungarian respondents admitted that they feel more comfortable and confident in speaking face to face rather than being online. However, respondents from Hungary were less confident about harmfulness of the online hate-speech than in Slovakia or Poland. Respondents declared that they know how the internet and virtual reality works and they did not consider the internet to be a safe space. Hungarian respondents showed overwhelmingly that Roma are more hated than Jews as far as Hungary is concerned and the Jews are neither likeable nor a dislikeable minority. The most present hate-speech, according to Hungarian respondents, is repeating harmful stereotypes/ jokes, though belief in Jewish influence on the economy and the world management processes is still present.

The knowledge about the Jews mostly comes from traditional media, social media, literature and cinema. Among causes that - according to Hungarian respondents - bring negative emotions toward Jews are both historical (connected to events during the World War II) and recent ones:

1. Campaign against George Soros;
2. Anti-Semitic attacks in Western countries;
3. PM Netanjahu visits Hungary;

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4. Premiere of a Holocaust-themed film;
5. Holocaust commemorations;
6. March of the Living;
7. The large menorah at Nyugati Square during Chanukah.

There are various commonalities with other V4 countries that, according to Hungarian respondents, are causing negative emotions toward Jews:

1. Accusations of Jews as powerful people - economy, money, business, power.
2. Expressions that the Jewish people are privileged/ exceptional, believe that Jews are always overrepresented, and finally exhaustion that Jews always talk about the miseries they were exposed to;
3. Holocaust denial and relativization of history in Hungary, celebrations of antisemitic historical figures from the pre-war times and especially war-criminal Ferenc Szálasi.

## NEGATIVE EMOTIONS TOWARDS JEWS IN COMPARISON

1. Significant, though not the majority of respondents in all V4 countries tend to accept traditional antisemitic stereotypes, slightly less neutral though banally antisemitic claims, and least they accept openly antisemitic statements.

2. Many of the respondents are reluctant to take a stand in case of some openly antisemitic statements, in some cases as many as over 50% of respondents. Except of ignorance in case of some of them, it is obvious that they chose not to answer delicate and sensitive questions.

3. As for demographic characteristics, men display, in general, higher vulnerability to agree with antisemitic prejudices than women in all V4 countries. In all of them, equally, antisemitic views are more visible and prevalent with higher age. However, the already mentioned high proportion of people from all age groups that are unable to judge the situation and declare any opinion concerning antisemitism is striking. Interestingly enough, social status of respondents does not have any significant influence on prevalence of antisemitic views in all countries, with minor difference of Poland where social status brings less visible antisemitic views.

4. Education, however, influences level and prevalence of antisemitic views in an surprising way. With growing education level there is visible growth of antisemitic stereotypes, though antisemitic statements that are not based on stereotypes are rather dropping down with higher levels of education.

5. Research clearly shows that those respondents who show some objection to the system of minority protection display also higher levels of antisemitic prejudices. This result is inter-connected with the existence of fixed mental orientations known as authoritarian personality. Our research, indirectly, confirms findings of other studies that identified high prevalence of authoritarian personalities in the region of Central Europe.

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# MAIN FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

# *ANTISEMITISM ONLINE. FACEBOOK AS A SPACE FOR ANTISEMITIC HATE SPEECH*

The research[2] in which selected Facebook comments were analysed confirmed the claims that antisemitism is a very frequent phenomenon on the Internet and is still deeply rooted in Central European society.

## Conspiracy Theories Related to Jews and George Soros

In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia play a person "George Soros" plays the role of a schemer of behind-the-scenes from "milder version" ("Soros pays people") to monstrous conspiracies "theories" ("Soros organizes the entire government"). However, there is a significant difference between Poland and the remaining countries involved in the ComAnCE project, even though Poland remains in the same cultural circle (with the Czech Republic and Slovakia even linguistically) and are close neighbors. "George Soros" practically does not function in the antisemitic debate on the Polish ground. In the polish case, he is also not visible as the representation of a typical Jew or an embodiment of all evil and unclean interests. In this part of the analysis, a much more important conclusion for the Polish case is the fact that the main culprit of the vile actions and international agreements unfavourable for Poland is the State of Israel and the politicians governing it. On the other hand, in Hungary in contrast to Poland, the Czech Republic and also Slovakia has "George Soros" almost constantly present in government communication in the last five years. We could say that he has now become one of the symbols of Hungarian politics and public discourse. "George Soros'' has been accused of anti-national aspirations, and the Parliament adopted the "Stop Soros Package." In Slovakia, in general, all antisemitic conspiracy statements are displaying "Soros", and "America" as the executors of the new world order. The antisemitic conspiracy which is related to "George Soros" is displaying himself as the man villain whose main target is to destroy Europe with migration waves. Conspiracies on "George Soros'' vary according to the central theme of the news, but the narrative is the same, to destroy or to rule with his puppets over Europe, Slovakia, or the world.

In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia narrative of "George Soros" became the embodiment of deus ex machina, by which all problems can be "explained". By narrative "George Soros'' it is possible to "question" the authenticity of any activity, for example by claiming that people were sponsored by "Soros". In the case of narrative of "George Soros," we can see a "modern" version of a fabricated antisemitic text *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. In "classical" version the *Protocols* purport to document the minutes of a late-19th-century meeting attended by the world Jewish leaders, the "Elders of Zion", who are conspiring to take over the world. Narrative "George Soros" has become in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia something like *The Protocols* for 21st century, in which "George Soros" replaces "the Elders of Zion". However, the role of the "the Elders of Zion'' took over in case of the Czech Republic Mark Zuckerberg, Rothschild,

[2] For full raport with national case studies refero to *Antisemitism online*, *Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe

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Bilderberg; in case of Slovakia Rothschilds, Rockefellers, Bushes, Kissinger, Clintons. It is surprising how many motives, which we can find in *The Protocols* can also be found in the "activities'' attributed to "George Soros". "George Soros" like "the Elders of Zion" has a "secret" motive to harm the people, states, or the entire world to gain the world power. "George Soros" like "the Elders of Zion" affects almost all the iniquities that occur in the state.

In the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia "George Soros'' like "the Elders of Zion" has "the minions'' (NGOs, media, politicians, ESET - a Slovak internet security company) that permeate all spheres of society. For example, in Hungary, the image of metropolitan intelligence was also paired with the liberal and Jewish image, which adds another layer to the category. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia "George Soros'' like "the Elders of Zion" instilled in the "goyim" all the ideas of human rights, freedom, and equality. The "sages" ("Soros") control the world with artificial phrases and artificial theories. The "weapons" of "sages" ("Soros") are the ideas of liberalism: globalization, multiculturalism, gender equality, support for abortions, support for the LBGT movement, "inviting" migrants to destroy Christianity or local "national culture" or nations. Alongside this is added anti-Western thinking in this Central Eastern European region, which can be a display of Jews and liberal values at the same time. In case of the Czech Republic, it is manifested in claims connecting Jews with liberalism: *Lie-Judeo-Liberalsdominate*, *Lie-Judeo-Liberal-Demagogue*-Cracy, *Judeocracy*, *Judeo-dictatorship*, *Judeo-Protectorate,* or *Judeo-capitalist system*. The control of the society also by the *Jewish commission* (Parliament), *Judeo-vision* (public TV) or *Jewish news.* To this description, another layer could be added, either Masonic or Bolshevists – thus there is *Jewish Illuminati system*, *Jewish Illuminati mafia*, *Judeo-Masonic banks*, all guided by Judeo-Masonic ultra-centrists. In the second case, the haters write about *Judeo–Bolshevist EU, Judeo–Bolshevist campaigns*, or even *Judeo–Bolshevik Nazis.* In Hungary, in line with the narrative of background power, the text and visual elements of posters depicting George Soros with various political figures or just alone were built on the anti-Jewish topic based on Nazi propaganda. It can be claimed that the term "Jewish" has been used in the Hungarian public life for decades in a negative way. Its function is to divide the population and to separate "the Hungarians" and people representing national interests from "liberals" that in practice applies to all political enemies of the governing power. In Poland, we can see the absence of any reference to liberalism, or even to the so-called "leftist", Illuminati, Freemasonry, which is an association to hidden influences. However, it is worth mentioning more than one case of the concept of *Jewish-communism* present. In Slovakia, we can see the topic as *Liberal fascism of George Soros*, *Soros' perversions*, *Lenin Soros*, *Soros communist comrade*, *Russia-Jewish beginning*, *Rothschilds*, *Rockefellers, Bushes, Kissinger, Clintons are Satanists*.

For the far-right or conservatives, the Jewish elite represents an omnipotent force whose intent is the destruction of independent nations and the creation of a liberal, Jewish-controlled, new world. Political far left on the contrary believes that a powerful Jewish lobby pulls the strings of domestic politics and controls the media to exploit the countries. There are also theories on an alleged secret coalition of Jews and Freemasons and Jewish Reptilians. Older conspiracy claims were related to Jewish Bolshevism. The Jews, accordingly, organized the Russian Revolution and dominated the Communist movements in the world.

## Traditional antisemitism or religious-based antisemitism

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In all Visegrad countries, the word Jew still functions as a sign of the greedy, a materialistic person, thinking only about their own benefits. In some samples of a hate speech linked to conspiracy theory, mainly related to "George Soros", parallel reflections of traditional stereotypes of religious character could be found. The essence of this kind of prejudice is that they compare Christian culture and religion with Judaism, reinforcing the resulting contradictions. A common claim in religious-based antisemitic statements is that Jews oppress Christians and do not allow them to practice their religion freely. The image of money, betrayal for money (*Judah's money, Dirty Judas dollars* or *30 silver coins from Soros* in the case of the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia) can be traced back to the Bible, and serve as a permanent discursive element in conceptions formed about the Jews. In the case of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, the central axis of interest is the liberal direction, i.e. the identification of Jews with the left-wing orientation, influence on the fate of the world and hidden power. In the case of Poland, however, all attention is paid to the subject of *money* and unfavourable character traits resulting from its possession, i.e. greed, envy, and stinginess; according to the Polish Facebook users a Jew has cared only about money, and Jews love money more than anything else.

Religion-based antisemitism is more present in Hungary than in Western European countries. It might be partially caused by the fact that in Hungary, Christianity has been a more significant part of daily public political discussions. Refusing the refugee quotas of the European Union, showed itself as the defender of Christian Europe that hindered the "Muslim invasion" by protecting borders. Viktor Orbán and his political community imported this image of oppressed Christianity, where liberals and leftists became the oppressors, into the Hungarian public political discussions. Christians stand in contrast with liberals and migrants "benefiting" from the support of liberals, from which George Soros and the Jews are only a step away in the association system presented by Fidesz.

Antisemitism motivated by the Christian faith is strong among Polish Facebook users as well. However, there is no reference to legends or terrible stories, e.g. about kidnapping small children and turning them into matzo. In general, the religious dimension does not focus on the cult of blood, sacrifice or even betrayal. However, there is no lack of subtle references to *Judas* or *silver coins*, which are still symbols of betrayal in the Polish culture. Antisemitism serves as an insult by using characteristic elements of clothing, physiognomy or visible aspects of culture and tradition of people of Jewish origin. Activities directly concerning Jesus or God are *crucifixion, surrender, murder*. The Facebook users also took an interesting path of insulting the Jews by reminding them of the *murder of Christ*, *denying the Messiah*, lack of faith and wasting a chance from God to be a *chosen nation*. As far as the chosen nation is concerned, Internet users emphasize with exceptional accuracy that Jews were given a serious task by God and a privileged role, but they decided to despise it.

Despite new narratives on antisemitism, the traditional stereotypes are also deeply rooted in the Slovak society. "Jewish culture" is displayed as something negative that does not belong to the traditional culture of the Slovak society, and the owners of "power" are familiar with the Jews worldview or are supported by the Jewish community, or they are carrying Jewish identity. "Soros's ("Judas") money" is an example of Slovak antisemitism, in the form that a person working in an NGO or other "non-productive sector" lives only from the money of "Jew" who has thus gained control of the person. The person no longer defends the interests of "own nation", but interests Soros ("Jew"). Antisemitic statements express a wide range of "threats" that "Jews" are trying to enforce in Slovakia: liquidation of Slovak "national "culture by the ideas of "liberalism": globalization, multiculturalism, gender equality, support for abortions, support the LBGT movement, "inviting" migrants. "Jew" is a "code": to understand globalization and liberalism as a threat to the nation and to exterminate (sick) the Slovak nation.

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## Holocaust Denial

In the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia Holocaust denial includes questioning the extent of genocide, relativizing certain events, blaming the Jews themselves, or even claiming either explicitely or implicitely, that the Holocaust is a hoax arising from a deliberate Jewish conspiracy designed to advance their interests. In the case of the Czech Republic, we can find topics as "*Hitler was funded by the Zionist Jews, who also invented the Holocaust*".

In Poland, the topic of World War II is sensitive. Poles continuously return to the events of the war. The Internet users have been emphasizing the critical role of the Polish nation in the process of protecting, saving, and helping Jews, who too rarely show their gratitude for those actions. The Jews, on the other hand, are exceptionally ungrateful, and they regularly accuse their saviour of antisemitism and Holocaust denial. The Facebook users also showed extraordinary sensitivity towards the case of restitution of pre-war Jewish property, accusing the Jews of appropriation and other illegal activities outside the law, aimed at restoring their former property. However, it is worth noting that no comment from the court contained an open and uncompromising denial of the existence of the Holocaust. In Slovakia, the data collected from the social media ring the bell about how individuals coming from the region, which was directly facing the horrors of Holocaust can lose the sensitivity and ability to distinguish antisemitic hate speech. The Holocaust still gets too much attention in public debate. The Holocaust deniers claimed that Jews with their power onto the international politics and their financial resources, and media ownership manage to create Holocaust for already mentioned reasons. In Slovakia, we can see the focus on the denial of the scale of the Holocaust and the real number of Jews, who were murdered during this time period. In general, all the claims were not strictly related to the Holocaust denial instead to belittlement Jews as victims, because of all other victims of World War II, including Slavs.

## Antisemitic Slurs, Ethnophaulism, and Stereotypes

In all Visegrad countries, we can find comments on so-called "the classical image of Jews". This category includes physical appearance (crooked nose, balding head, curly hair), elements of old jokes (Kohn jokes), economic stereotypes (hunger for money), and public beliefs about the Jews. There are plenty of epithets related to Jews, which serve only as an insult to another debater, or are aimed directly at specific public persons not necessarily of Jewish origin. We can also find ethnophaulism as a type of pejorative, ridiculing or otherwise degrading linguistic expressions that is part of the categorization of large social groups, which is based on certain prototypes or stereotypes (ethnic, religious, etc.).

In the case of the Czech Republic, the name *židák* (Yid, or Kike in the US) is one of the sharpest antisemitic insults present in the Czech language. The word Yid acquires a pejorative and often vulgar meaning, referring to differences, typical features or characteristics attributed to persons of Jewish and non-Jewish origin. However, we can also encounter such a nasty generalizing name for the State of Israel. We also found dozens of vulgarisms and insults that affected both Jews in general and George Soros in particular ("*Jewish devil of the bitch*", "*disgusting Jewish corpse*", "*Khazar bastard*"). These vulgar statements apply to tabloids and, to an even greater extent, alternative media (fake-news media). Swearing includes the naming of animals (lamb,

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sheep, rat, swine), genitals (pussy, dick), faeces (shit) in all possible variants that the Czech language offers. Swearing indicates questionable morals (whore) or mental disorders of those they are targeting.

In the case of Poland, the most common speech of hatred, not only towards Jews, are direct insults addressed to a specific group or person. In case of antisemitic hate speech, apart from direct insults, universal about many groups, some formulations can be distinguished. They function as insults using characteristic elements of clothing, physiognomy or visible elements of culture and tradition of people of Jewish origin. Thus, there are features used such as peyes, yarmulke, skin complexion, hunchbacked or larger nose, lack of foreskin, characteristic speech and accent, public celebrations of Jewish holidays. Various terms for a Jew, mainly negative, mockery, include *żydki*, *żydeczki* (belittling), *żydy* (contempt), *żydostwo*, *mosze*. The word *parch* was also noted in the sample, while from animal epithets, it was compared to a beetle. Calling someone a Jew is one of the forms of approximation, and the common adjectives are: *vile* and *untrue*. It is also common to search for a Jewish origin based on the foreign name of a discussant. There are also references to the *Jewish plague*.

In the case of Slovakia, like in the Czech Republic and Poland, the most common speech of hatred, not only towards Jews, are direct insults addressed to a specific group or person. As examples of vulgar ethnophaulism, we can find "*Soros' whore*", "*The Cow owned by Soros*" insidious designation of Zuzana Čaputová, an activist from NGO, who ran for President (2019); "*Soros' trash*", "*Soros' parasites*", Insidious designation of persons that is allegedly controlled/paid by George Soros; "*That ugly hyena, which is tearing the whole of Europe with its dirty money*", insidious antisemitic swearing, statement about "the character" of George Soros. The second most used epithet is the word *"sorosky*" and was decoded as the "*money from Soros paid for those who are calling themselves supporters, followers or members of the open society, liberal politics and civic sector*".

## Anti-Israel Statements

In all Visegrad countries, these statements include comments that contain antisemitic overtones in manifestations against the Jewish state. Most statements fall into the area of new antisemitism, or anti-Zionism, that goes beyond the legitimate criticism of the State of Israel. Examples of such statements include the statement that Israel is an occupier committing war crimes, Israel is a racist state or a terrorist state, and Palestine is the largest concentration camp. There is also a questioning of Israel's claim to existence, remarks to Apartheid and statement that if Israel had never emerged, there would be more peace in the world.

In the Czech Republic, these claims are based on prejudices against Jews, although at first glance they may seem neutral statements. There are examples of demonization of Israel (comparing to Nazis), the delegitimization of Israel (that it does not have the right to existence, for example), holding all Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel etc. In Hungary, contributors question the legitimacy of Jews in the Middle East and condemn the actions of Israel as a specifically Jewish state. In these manifestations, it is important to separate foreign policy statements and the judgment of the political system from those that contain a specifically antisemitic content. This is of particular significance in Hungary, as due to the good relations between the Hungarian and Israeli governments, the antisemitic tone may also be included in the current political context.

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For the Polish case is the fact that the main culprit of the vile actions and international agreements unfavourable for Poland is the State of Israel and the politicians governing it. Although, there are no direct accusations that the Jews had a great deal of power concentrated in groups other than the nation, Internet users recognize the privileged position of Israel, and it remains a possible player in the international game of influence. The servitude of other countries towards Israel, including Poland, is also eagerly pointed out. Moreover, according to the Facebook comments, false narratives about Poland are paid for by Jews. In the case of Slovakia Israel is a non-democratic state that systematically oppressed and displaced Palestinians. Jews are creating the stories about Holocaust by themselves to gain more sympathies for their new state of Israel, and to raise more money via reparations, and demonize and demoralize Germany, and European societies in general.

## Antisemitism in the National Context

This category is an interesting example of a strictly Polish context. It is the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda, against whom many hoaxes are made with a Jewish motive in the background. First of all, the term Andrzej Juda (instead of Duda) was used at least six times for the whole attempt, suggesting the President's dependence on Israeli politics and influence. Thus, it can be concluded that such a modification is not only a one-time play on words but slowly becoming an everyday construction in contemporary language. The President's wife Agata Kornhauser-Duda is also a victim of antisemitic hate speech. Her name, of Jewish origin, gives Facebook users a wide field of creative use to discredit the President. At the same time, it is clear from such insults that Jewish origins are considered to be an insult and a cause for shame.

In the case of Slovakia, the most “popular” term was connected to a progressive political party (Progressive Slovakia), LGBT community, European Union, open society and NGOs. The term “liberal” represents liberal democracy, human rights, freedom, globalization, multiculturalism, and gender equality. Although the term is not inherently antisemitic, this term is used in Slovakia as a pejorative “code” for “Jewish values” or “Soros value” (e.g. “*PSS – Progressive Soros Slovakia*”) and people who spread these liberal and progressive ideas and values are allegedly considered as disloyal to Slovakia. This connection was dominantly made within the pre-election time (Presidential election, EP election) or within events that have a dramatic impact on the inner circles and structure of the society.

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Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

| Module 01: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Antisemitism in Central Europe** | |
| 1 | *Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere.* Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe |
| 2 | *Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech*. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe |
| 3 | Barna, I., Félix, A. (eds.). (2017). *Modern Antisemitism in the Visegrád Countries*. Budapest: Tom Lantos Institute. Available at: https://archive.jpr.org.uk/download?id=3495 |
| 4 | Kalmar, I. (2020). "Islamophobia and anti-antisemitism: the case of Hungary and the 'Soros plot'." *Patterns of Prejudice*, 54 (1-2): 182-198. https://doi.org/10.1080/0031322X.2019.1705014 |
| 5 | Pankowski, R. (2018). "The Resurgence of Antisemitic Discourse in Poland." *Israel Journal of Foreign Affairs*, 12 (1): 21-37. https://doi.org/10.1080/23739770.2018.1492781 |
| 6 | Paulovičová, N. (2018). "Holocaust Memory and Antisemitism in Slovakia: The Postwar Era to the Present." *Antisemitism Studies*, 2 (1): 4-34. https://doi.org/10.2979/antistud.2.1.02 |
| 7 | Petersen, H.-Ch., Salzborn S. (eds.). (2020). *Antisemitism in Eastern Europe*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. |
| 8 | Tarant, Z. (2020). "Antisemitism in the Czech Republic: Understanding Current Trends." *Antisemitism Studies*, 4 (1): 108-142. https://doi.org/10.2979/antistud.4.1.05 |
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# Antisemitism in Central Europe

## THEORETICAL TRAINING MODULE

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Here I would put the video, that you can find in the folder

# Antisemitism

- is permanently rooted in the region,
- takes many forms,
- is on the rise,
- and it never seems to disappear.

- yet, it is necessary to deepen our understanding of it and fight

# Importance of Historical Sources of Antisemitism

- keep in mind the importance of historical circumstances, sources, factors for understanding contemporary antisemitism
- Jews are present in the region since the Middle Ages
- common past with various forms of coexistence and conflict

→ antisemitism has been rooted in the societies of all Central European countries for centuries

→ reflections of ancient prejudices can be observed to this day

# „Bloodlands“ and „Black Earth“ Lies Right Here

- increase in prejudices, hatred, xenophobia, which was manifested also in form of racist antisemitism from the second half of the 19th century
- interwar nationalism → minority discrimination, anti-Jewish measures
- Holocaust – the change of the world

# Post-war Secondary Antisemitism

- despite its small size, the Jewish minority has become the target again (Communist political show trials, anti-Zionist campaign)
- Jews engaged in denunciation and collaboration during the war
- alleged Jewish passivity during the Holocaust
- blank spots of history - role of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and Hungarians
- until today → discussion of the nations' role in rise of antisemitism and Holocaust (in Poland especially)

# Antisemitism Without Jews?

- in post-war, Jewish people almost disappeared from the region
- → antisemitism  persisted and gained new momentum after 1989
- negative attitudes towards Jews cannot be based on direct experience with Jews, thus they are a manifestation of negative prejudices

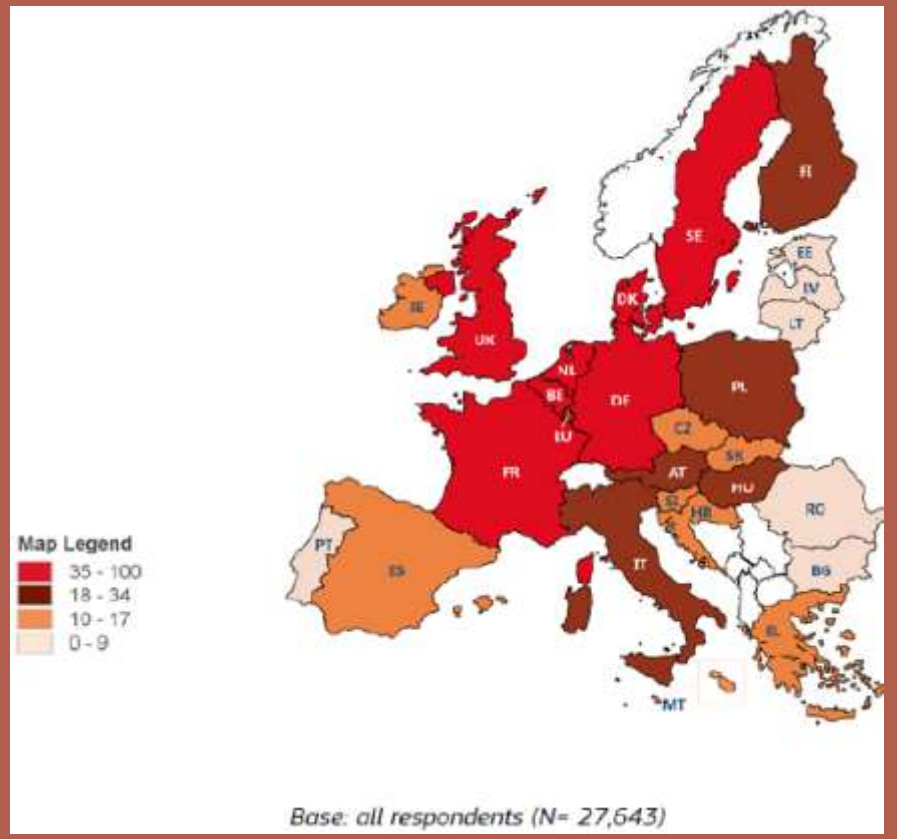
# Attitudes Towards Jews

- generally, people declare **positive attitudes** toward Jews
- the figures are similar to those from our research among Facebook users

# Perception of a Antisemitism in the EU

Percentage of respondents who think antisemitism has increased over the past five years in their country.

Source: Eurobarometer 484, 2018



# To sum up …

- positive attitudes towards Jews
- interest in the issues related to Jews and Israel
- rather low level of direct personal experience with Jews
- majority of citizens do not observe increase of antisemitism

→ antisemitism is in fact growing

# Evidence of Antisemitism

- there is no functional system for searching for and reporting antisemitic (and other) incidents
- incident registration is done on a voluntary basis by some non-profits, who often rely on reports from Internet users
- victims of antisemitic attacks (including crimes) often do not report these
- the statistics are therefore inaccurate

→ however, even these inaccurate statistics confirm the steady trend of increasing antisemitic incidents in all countries

| Year | Texts, depictions, audio-visual manifestations | Physical Attacks and attacks on property | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2008** | 28 | 3 | 17 | 48 |
| **2009** | 17 | 6 | 5 | 28 |
| **2010** | 31 | 5 | 11 | 47 |
| **2011** | 26 | 6 | 11 | 43 |
| **2012** | 82 | 6 | 10 | 98 |
| **2013** | 162 | 4 | 9 | 175 |
| **2014** | 209 | 6 | 38 | 253 |
| **2015** | 193 | 4 | 34 | 231 |
| **2018** | 333 | 5 | 9 | 347 |
| **2019** | 685 | 3 | 6 | 694 |

- For instance even in the Czech Republic where the general attitude towards Jews and Israel is the most positive, the number of registered antisemitic incidents grows steeply. Most of the incidents occured in the Internet.

Source: Federation of Jewish Communities - Reports on Manifestations of Antisemitism in the Czech Republic.

# Antisemitism in Public Space

- derogatory inscriptions, graffiti, symbols
- attacks on Jewish property (cemeteries)
- Gdańsk 2016, Jičín 2020, Kecel 2020, Rajgród 2016, Częstochowa 2019, Námestovo 2019 and many more …

# Antisemitic in Online Sphere

- in our research we focused on comments in 10 media Facebook profiles
- various types of media were represented
- we searched for examples of manifestations of antisemitism according to our categories
- examples are given in the database of hatred

# Key Findings

- in all countries, anti-Semitic statements are spread through both serious (public or private) mainstream media and tabloid and disinformation media
- hate speech against Jews appears in all media, regardless of their worldview or demarcation on the axis of the left vs. right
- the media play a very important role in the spread of antisemitism. With their manipulative or outright false content, as the disinformation alternative media do, directly encourage readers to create and spread antisemitic hate speech

# Key Findings

- in all V4 countries, the use of the terms  Jew or Jewish in public life can be observed in a negative context. Its function is to inflict unfair intentions on the addressee of the attack, to insult him, but also to bring the division of society into "us and them", our people (Christians, decent people, nationals, patriots, etc.) and foreigners (world elites, rich people, conspirators, liberals, enemies)
- Jew functions as a swear word, but also as a stigmatisation. Who is a Jew is decided by antisemites, in whose submission the Jew is everyone whom they consider to be the enemy
- the internet is flooded with vulgar insults of all kinds

# Key Findings

- moreover, as far as conspiracy theories are concerned, it seems that George Soros is a superhuman demon who stands behind everything. He had become a primary target of extremists but also of a large part of the society as soon as Soros appears, all antisemitic stereotypes emerge

# Current Trends – General

- negative attitudes toward strangers and minorities entered the mainstream politics, the society is polarised,
- public officials and the media spread intolerance and hatred against „enemies“
  - Jobbik, Okamura‘s Party of the Direct Democracy, People Party Our Slovakia, Law and Justice and others
- along in also antisemitism leaked to the mainstream/public media – Poland and Hungary
- freedom of speech is mistaken by some users of social networks for impunity for incitement to hatred, impunity for defamation or spreading alarmist messages

# Current Trends – Related to Antisemitism

- increase of the number of registered antisemitic incidents
- shift of the vast majority of antisemitic incidents from the internet pages (i.e. far right) and discussions on news portals to the environment of discussions in social networks (Facebook, Twitter)
- persistence of traditional myths and stereotypes
- resurgence of antisemitic discourse related to conspiracy theories
- the occurrence of hate-spreading internet trolls

# Current Trends - Specifics of Individual Countries - Poland

- several nationalists and open antisemites in government and parliament,
- Penetration of antisemitic narratives into public media
- strong far-right scene (and football hooliganism)
  religious stereotypes persist
- tense relations with Israel
- non-settlement of the past (Holocaust), return of property to the victim's descendants
- competition over victimhood (who suffered more – Poles or Jews?)
- limited impact of the „Soros“ conspiracy theory

# Current Trends - Slovakia

- the presence of an far-right political party in parliament has a negative impact on social cohesion and tolerance
- Slovaks are extremely vulnerable towards conspiracy theories and fake news
- George Soros, portraited as main enemy to Slovakia trying to take advantage in the shaky political situation after murder of journalist Ján Kuciak and gain power through selected political candidates and parties (Progressive Slovakia, President Zuzana Čaputova etc.)

# Current Trends – Czech Republic

- positive attitude towards Israel and Jewish in general
- still, antisemitism on the rise (on internet)
- gradual penetration of conspiracy theories associated with G. Soros spread by conspiracy and disinformation sites (often, however, without reflecting Soros's Jewish descent)

# Current Trends - Hungary

- at present, everything revolves around G. Soros and his struggle, or his global conspiracy, against the government of Viktor Orbán
- as a result of the Orbán‘s open anti-Soros campaign, manifestations of antisemitism are also growing, especially in the form of hate speech

- 2020 - publication of the classic anti-Semitic work of German National Socialist education – book “*The Poisonous Mushroom*.” The police are investigating the commission of a crime

- another example, the book "*The Circumcised Republic*" by Czech far right politician Adam B. Bartoš, along with his speeches and Facebook posts sufficient as proof that he was sentenced to prison

# Literature and Other Sources


- Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on antisemitism in Visegrád countries on the online sphere. Available at: https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe
- Pew Research Center – Global Attitudes and Trends, www.pewresearch.com
- ADL. 2019. Global 100 Index, https://www.adl.org/adl-global-100
- European Commision. 2018. Eurobarometer 484 – Perception of antisemitism, https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion
- Barna, I., Félix, A. (eds.). (2017). Modern Antisemitism in the Visegrád Countries. Budapest: Tom Lantos Institute. Available at: https://archive.jpr.org.uk/download?id=3495
- Pictures and videos: www.gazeta.pl, www.telegraph.co.uk, www.tvn.pl, www.youtube.com, www.wp.pl,

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**Template for detailed planning of training course**

| **Module [1]: Theoretical Part** | |
|---|---|
| **Training course [1]: Antisemitism as a term** | |
| **Content:** | The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea that it is necessary to understand the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism. |
| **Objective:** | Training in the knowledge - for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism. |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | PowerPoint presentation and workshop. |
| **Training material** | Printed materials will be available to the target group. |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Krakow, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 1,5 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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**Template for "readings" during the training course**

| **Module [1]: Theoretical Part** | |
|---|---|
| **Training course [1]: Antisemitism as term** | |
| **Title of the source:** | own scholarly research |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute |
| **Description:** | preparatory reading explaining the concepts of anti-Judaism and antisemitism in a historical perspective. |
| **Duration:** | 1,5 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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First of all, let us mention that the professional writings are more or less stabilized distribution terms for a) anti-Judaism (judeofóbia); b) "classical" antisemitism; c) "new" antisemitism (anti-Zionism).[1]

Anti-Judaism and antisemitism are phenomena that are often analyzed through the lens of hatred. For example, historian Robert S. Wistrich (1945–2015) argued that antisemitism was "the longest-lasting hatred," as his book suggests.[2] Similarly, historian Walter Laqueur (1921–2018) examined the problem of antisemitism through the problem of hatred, which could have various causes.[3] Among the Slsovak scholars, historian Miloslav Szabó also considers antisemitism to be "hostility or hatred of Jews."[4] The philosopher Hannah Arendt (1906–1975) offered a different but influential view of the issue of antisemitism, considering antisemitism to be an "insignificant phenomenon," which, however, the circumstances of the time may turn into a secular ideology. According to her, it is necessary to examine what socio-political factors can use antisemitism in politics, and therefore she considered the study of antisemitism as an introductory chapter for understanding totalitarianism. For this reason, she did not perceive antisemitism as a separate phenomenon but placed it in the broader context of research in politics, society and the state.[5] Antisemitism is also often seen as just one form of racism, which can neglect non-racist "impurities" of antisemitism: such as considering "Jews" as "advocates of liberalism" to be "rich" or "cosmopolitan."

There are several typologies of attacks on Jews. Philosopher P.-A. Taguieff divided the attacks on Jews into four variants:

1) opinion, opinion, rumour (doxa); various forms of stigmatization of Jews to express their symbolic exclusion from society: insults, threats, slurs, humiliation, but without the creation of a comprehensive anti-Jewish doctrine around this doxa;

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[1] PERRY, M. - SCHWEITZER, F. (2002): *Antisemitism. Myth and Hate from Antiquity to the Present*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan • SEGRÉ, I. (2017): *Les Pingouins de l'universel. Antijudaïsme, antisémitisme,antisionisme*. Lignes.

[2] WISTRICH, R. (1992): *Antisemitism: The Longest Hatred*. New York: Pantheon Books.

[3] LAQUEUR W. (2006): *The Changing Face of Anti-Semitism*. New York: Oxford University Press.

[4] SZABÓ, M. (2016): Náčrt teórií výskumu moderného antisemitizmu v historiografii a spoločenských vedách. In VRZGULOVÁ, M. – KUBÁTOVÁ, H. (eds.), *Podoby antisemitismu v Čechách a na Slovensku ve 20. a 21. století*, Praha: Karolinum, s. 11-27.

[5] ARENDT, H. [1951] (1979): *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. San Diego, New York, London:

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2) regime of specific behaviour (violence): aggression, attacks, discrimination, persecution, which already show the features of a comprehensive anti-Jewish doctrine;

3) exclusion (institutionalization): group exclusion and segregation, first recorded during the Middle Ages and later in Nazi Germany and its "satellites";

4) ideology: an anti-Jewish doctrine in the form of a political program, covered by both pseudo-biological "theories" ("scientific racism") and pseudo-genealogical "theories" (the conflict between the "Aryans" and the "Semites").[6]

Historian Gavin I. Langmuir offers a different typology of aversion to the Jews: a) "realistic", which is based on contempt and even rejection of real aspects of Judaism, such as eating habits or observance of the Sabbath; b) "Xenophobic" who falsely inflict on the Jews their alleged "antisociality", "exclusivity", "separation", and their alleged "hatred" towards others; c) "Crazy" (chimerical), which speak of "ritual murders" or "world conspiracies", with Jews being understood as the cause of all evil.[7]

Joshua Trachtenberg (1904–1959) wrote in his book *The Devil and The Jews*: "*If today he despises and fears Jews and is hated, it is because we are heirs to the Middle Ages. If demagogues can sow division and conflict, incite fanatical emotions and pit a neighbour against a neighbour, it is because the image of a 'demonic' Jew, less than man, in fact anti-human, this creation of the medieval mind, still prevails in the folk imagination.* "[8]

Trachtenberg uttered these words in 1943. However today, knowing of the Shoah catastrophe, we see that Trachtenberg - despite his erudition and the sharpness of his words - still failed to predict that anti-Judaism would be incorporated into the Nazi plan of total physical extermination of Jews, people whose Nazism considered "unworthy of life."[9]

As for the concept of anti-Judaism, it is about creating a negative image and rejecting Jews through theological-religious arguments, because the basis of anti-Judaism is aversion (resistance) to Judaism. Ivan Segré argues that the essential elements of anti-Judaism are the understanding of Jews, as a) non-social, b) ungodly, c) inadaptable; reservations that later become secularized and also transferred to antisemitism. Religious anti-Judaism is not born on the soil of Christianity, but its origins can be traced back to ancient polytheistic societies (Egypt, Greece, Rome). Later, this religious variant, in a modified form, appeared on the soil of Christianity.

Anti-Judaic prejudices of Christianity roots in the core of Christian teaching, in kérygma (proclamation). They are based on Passion in which the crucifixion of Jesus of

[6] TAGUIFF, P-A. (2013): Antisémitisme. Antijudaïsme, judéophobie. In TAGUIEFF, P.-A. (éd.): *Dictionnaire historique et critique du racisme*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France – PUF, s. 88-115.
[7] Langmuir in: TAGUIEFF, P-A. (2013): Antisémitisme. Antijudaïsme, judéophobie. In TAGUIEFF, P.-A. (éd.): *Dictionnaire historique et critique du racisme*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France – PUF, s. 88-115.
[8] TRACHTENBERG, J. [1943] (2001): *The Devil and The Jews. The Medieval Conception of the Jews and its realtion to Modern Antisemitism*. Skokie, Illinois: Varda Books, s. xiv.
[9] SAPERSTEIN, M. *Foreword*. In: TRACHTENBERG, J. [1943] (2001): *The Devil and The Jews. The Medieval Conception of the Jews and its realtion to Modern Antisemitism*. Skokie, Illinois: Varda Books, s. xi-xii • WIND, B. (2013): The Effect of the Resurgence of Antisemitism on Holocaust Survivors. In: SMALL, CH. A. (ed.): *Global Antisemitism a Crisis of Modernity*. Volume V. New York: ISGAP, s. 147.

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Nazareth, professed by Christians as God, takes place. Moreover, already at the beginning of the formation of the church, in the 2nd century, the Jews were accused of crucifying God himself. The Christian understanding of Jesus of Nazareth as Christ (Christos - anointed; saviour) led to the accusation of the Jews who did not accept Jesus of Nazareth as God. Christianity subsequently accepted the thesis that by rejecting Jesus of Nazareth as God, the Jews voluntarily gave up the promise of God. By Jesus' crucifixion, the Jews allegedly confirmed their rejection. The New Testament replaced the Old Testament. Christian theology is thus shaped from the beginning by its definition of those who, according to its teaching, have not accepted the true God. The Christological appropriation of the Old Testament becomes a breeding ground for anti-Judaism. Anti-Judaism in the Christian variant created a negative image of Judaism as the opposite of Christianity concerning religious rejection, to God's rejection. Christian anti-Judaism has theological causes; it is an inheritance dispute. The Catholic theologian Hans Urs von Balthasar also suggests that: "The antisemitism that springs here is that there cannot be two chosen nations on earth."[10]

The second variant of this anti-Judaism is antisemitism, which directs this "anti" to "Semitism." However, historian Miloslav Szabó points out that - in contrast to anti-Judaism - modern antisemitism is a "phenomenon of recent European history" and its "*origin and spread are associated with the name of the German publicist Wilhelm Marr, who in the late seventies of the 19th century was one of the first to use the word antisemitism to describe a movement demanding the abolition of the emancipation of the Jewish population, identified with the negatives of the socio-economic transformation of "Jewish question". Antisemitism reacted on social inequality by the high representation of Jews in some socio-economic areas, especially in finance and in the so-called liberal professions (doctors, lawyers, journalists, etcetera).*"[11]

Since the 19th century, the term antisemitism has referred to various hostile expressions, assumptions or actions against Jews, which took the form of phobias, contempt and even open hatred. Antisemitism is not going to be an aversion to the religion and way of life of the Jews, but borrows the "arguments" of racial "theories" and attacks the Jews as a "closed, distinct, foreign group." This is also the reason why antisemitism may have become one of the branches of racial ideology. By making antisemitism a Jewish "closed (racial) group," the Jews could be accused of being a "state within a state," or a "foreign element," in a "national body." Such a "closed (racial) group" - and every alleged "member" of this "group" - could subsequently be identified as the source of all social and evil; as a decaying element, as a source of decay and chaos, Antisemitism therefore necessarily includes an emphasis on the world's "conspiracy" ("Jewish conspiracy"), a kind of secret attack on "non-Jews," for example in the form of the Protocols of the Elder of Zion. In antisemitism, as Miloslav Szabó states, the stereotype of the "Jew" functions as a "cultural

[10] BALTHASAR von U. H. (2011): Aktualita tématu „Církev ze Židů a pohanů“. In: *Communio*, 15. ročník, 1/2011, s. 31-38 • Pozri aj : TŮCK, J-H. (2011): Kto se Vás dotkne, dotkne sa zřítelnice mého oka. In: *Communio*, 15. ročník, 1/2011, s. 63-77.

[11] SZABÓ, M. (2016): Náčrt teórií výskumu moderného antisemitizmu v historiografii a spoločenských vedách. In VRZGULOVÁ, M. – KUBÁTOVÁ, H. (eds.), *Podoby antisemitismu v Čechách a na Slovensku ve 20. a 21. století*, Praha: Karolinum, s. 12.

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code" through which it is possible to attack liberalism, capitalism, or socialism; it even acts as a "negation of the national principle at all."[12]

[12] SZABÓ, M. (2014): *Od slov k činom*. Bratislava: Kalligram, s. 12-13 • SZABÓ, M. (2016): Náčrt teórií výskumu moderného antisemitizmu v historiografii a spoločenských vedách. In VRZGULOVÁ, M. – KUBÁTOVÁ, H. (eds.), *Podoby antisemitismu v Čechách a na Slovensku ve 20. a 21. století*, Praha: Karolinum, s. 20.

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## Template for detailed literature of training course

| Module [1]: Theoretical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course [1]: Antisemitism as term** | |
| 1 | SMALL, CH., A. (2013): *Global Antisemitism: A Crisis of Modernity*, (online): https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Global-Antisemitism-A-Crisis-of-Modernity-An-Introduction-English.pdf |
| 2 | CEJI (2016): *Guidelines for identifying & monitoring antisemitism online & offline*, (online): https://ceji.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Guidelines-for-Acknowledging-and-monitoring-Antisemitism-on-and-offline-v2.pdf |
| 3 | *A Brief History of Antisemitism*, (online): https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/documents/assets/pdf/education-outreach/Brief-History-on-Anti-Semitism-A.pdf |
| 4 | *Antisemitism,* In. Yad Vashem, (online): https://www.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%205742.pdf |
| 5 | *Why the Jews: History of Antisemitism*, In: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (online): https://www.ushmm.org/antisemitism/what-is-antisemitism/why-the-jews-history-of-antisemitism |
| 6 | BILEWICZ, M. (2012): Antisemitism in current Poland: economic, religious and historical aspects. *In: Journal for the Study of Antisemitism,* No. 4, p. 423-442. |
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# Antisemitism As a Term

## THEORETICAL TRAINING MODULE

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# Differences Between the Terms: anti-Judaism and antisemitism

- as for the concept of anti-Judaism, it is about creating a negative image and rejecting Jews through theological-religious arguments, because the basis of anti-Judaism is aversion to Judaism,
- the second variant is antisemitism, which directs this "anti" to "Semitism." However, there is no such thing as a "Semitic" peoplehood (1)

# Anti-Judaism

- the term anti-Judaism was first used by the French literary critic and journalist Bernard Lazare (1865–1903), who used it to describe the centuries-old religious opposition to Judaism, (2)
- Ivan Segré argues that the essential elements of anti-Judaism are the understanding of Jews, as a) non-social, b) ungodly, c) inadaptable; reservations that later become secularized into antisemitism, (3)
- religious anti-Judaism is not born on the soil of Christianity, but its origins can be traced back to ancient polytheistic societies (Egypt, Greece, Rome). Later, this religious variant, in a modified form, appeared on the soil of Christianity,

# Anti-Judaism

- anti-Judaic prejudices of Christianity roots in the core of Christian teaching, in *kérygma* (proclamation): the Jews were accused of crucifying God himself,
- christian theology is thus shaped from the beginning by its definition of those who, according to its teaching, have not accepted the true God,
- anti-Judaism in the Christian variant created a negative image of Judaism as the opposite of Christianity,
- also, the betrayal of Jesus by Judas (for money) made Judas an image and archetype of a "Jew" as a traitor and impostor.

# Anti-Judaism

- by not accepting the Son of God, and thus the Messiah, the Jews allegedly sided with the devil and must be "sons of the devil“,
- the Passover holiday (reminiscent of the departure of the Jews from Egypt) has become a source of much disinformation. Since the Jews could only eat unleavened bread on this day, many superstitions arose about the ritual murder of Christian children and the use of their blood in the preparation of these breads,
- accusations of the crucifixion of Christian children spread during the 12th and 13th centuries, when Jews tortured during interrogation "confessed" that they were collecting the blood of Christian children,
- there is also a motive called *Judensau*, depictions of Jews sucking milk from a sow,
- the motif of ritual murders was restored in the 20th century by the Nazi tabloid *Der Stürmer*, which stimulated the imagination by Jews allegedly murdering Christian children, (6)

# Anti-Judaism

- judaism refers to the entire cultural, social and religious system of the people of Israel - "Jewish culture“,
- this faith, or "religion," requires individual Jews to respect many commandments and customs. Judaism is thus a way of life rather than a "religion„ (4)
- we can understand anti-Judaism as the formation of various stereotypes of the perception of Jews as a "foreign" religion, which was formed in the pre-Christian and Christian period,

# Anti-Judaism

- the peculiar nature of Judaism, which emphasizes a unique way of life, is the intrinsic content of anti-Judaism,
- attacks against Judaism, often based on a misunderstanding of the Jewish faith and the way of life, have become a sign of the entire history of aversion, hatred, and attacks on Jews,
- in anti-Judaism we can see that the first hateful reactions are directed against the Jewish faith, its principles, principles and way of life,
- the basic motive of anti-Judaism is the attack against diversity and otherness, expressed in the Jewish way of life,

# Anti-Judaism

- the first attacks on the Jews thus pointed not only to the prohibition of Judaism (worship and celebration), but also to the Jewish way of life itself,
- the Greeks began to reject Judaism not as monotheism, but rather in the form of a kind of "private" Jewish god,
- religious (religious) anti-Judaism thus meant that the Jews, associated with the vision of a "private god," began to be perceived as a closed and fanatical nation,

# Anti-Judaism

- the outside world did not understand the ritual, religious and eating habits of the Jews, which prevented them from participating in the life of the majority - they could not close deals with them on Saturdays, they were forbidden to enter other temples, which prompted further accusations,
- formal rules such as the celebration of the Sabbath, the obligation to circumcise or the ban on eating certain types of food were an unknown and strange way of life for the ancient world,

# Anti-Judaism

- anti-Judaism attacked the fact that the Jews chose the path of old traditions and regulations opposed to majority, and their choice was perceived as pride and criticism of other values of life,
- the pagan world blamed the Jews for being enemies of the gods, the Christian world for being the enemies of God, the nation state for being the enemies of the nation, and later anti-Semitism accused them of being hostile to the world,
- anti-Judaism is proving to be a specific form of "spiritual xenophobia" in which the fear of a "spiritual contagion“,

# Anti-Judaism

- it is theological-religious arguments that have excluded Jews as something "foreign", which prevents the development of any form of world,
- which later transformed in Nazi racism into a vision of the "Jews" as anti-race (the "Jewish race" as a "sinister" rival to the "Aryan race"),
- anti-Judaism goes from rejecting the theological existence of Jews to physically rejecting Jews, (5)
- finally, the Nazis declared the Jews to be the "decomposing element", causes chaos, they were "disease" and "lice", the enemies of the world (*Weltfeind*), against which it is necessary to protect the nation and even the entire planet..

# Anti-Judaism

- religious anti-Judaism is an attack to hatred against the religion and way of life of the Jews,
- by using theological-religious arguments to transform Jews into an alleged "different and closed" religious group, religious anti-Judaism allowed Jews to be transformed into an alleged "different and closed" "biological" group (race) later in the 19th century,
- the hostility to the Jews by the Nazis would not have been possible without many years of anti-Judaism,
- anti-Judaism formed the basis on which later racial antisemitism was even possible,

# Antisemitism

- modern antisemitism is divided into *racist* and *non-racist*,
- while non-racist antisemitism (anti-Judaism) is based on real "Jewish differences" (religious, socio-economic, ethnic) and aims at the complete assimilation of Jews,
- racist antisemitism "naturalized" this distinction, turning the demand for assimilation into a demand for the complete exclusion of Jews from society, (7)

# Antisemitism

- in the second half of the 19th century, in the spirit of Enlightenment ideals, Jews gained legal equality in many countries, and began to integrate, and many converted to Christianity,
- jews seized their opportunity and, in an effort to prove their worth, penetrated prestigious professions such as entrepreneurs, bankers, lawyers, doctors and scholars,
- the first opponents of emancipated Jews thus became nationalists, who began to see Jews as a threat to the "national existence“,
- it was the emancipated Jews who, for centuries, were perceived through theological-religious considerations as a "closed", "foreign" group, began to change into a "nation within a nation", a "foreign body" in a "national body," in the eyes of nationalists, (8)

# Antisemitism

- the notion of antisemitism began to circulate in the writings of nationalists as early as 1870–1880, who wanted to use it to refer to the internal or external enemies ("pests") of the nation,
- the introduction of the term antisemitism sought to point out that Jews should not have been accepting Christianity,
- but because they are said to be a separate "biological (racial) branch" that differs from "Aryans" ("Germans") in their physical appearance, language, culture and a way of life and therefore cannot assimilate into "Aryan culture”,
- antisemitism attributed to the Jews that they were allegedly carriers of a "foreign racial contagion," dangerous to the German ("Aryan") nation, culture, and the "Aryan way of life"

# Antisemitism

- the "racial contagion" meant that Jews, through lying, deception, "parasitism," materialism, usury, world finances, cosmopolitanism, liberalism, pacifism, or free trade, sought to gain control of the world and thus destroy the "Aryan culture“, (9)
- although the notion of antisemitism took over the anti-Judaic aversion to Jews in the form of some "spiritual", "religious" enemies, it turned these "religious enemies" into "biological pests" under the influence of "biological-racial theories" of the 19th century,
- antisemitism created the "Jews" as a "foreign biological species" that needed to be destroyed as an unwanted disease or contagious virus,

# Antisemitism

- the concept of antisemitism is difficult to define,
- in antisemitism, it is remarkable that it can link conflicting accusations against "Jews" - for example: that Jews are "agents of socialism" with accusations that Jews are "agents of liberalism"; that Jews "separate" and at the same time that they are "cosmopolitan“,
- antisemite suffices with a fictional, non-existent "Jew," (antisemitism without „Jews“) and does not need its real experience to hate aversion,
-

# Antisemitism

- Ruth Wodak in this case talks about the so-called the "Iudeus ex machina" strategy, i.e. the use of antisemitic stereotypes as suddenly appropriate for some political objectives, such as the degradation of political opponents:
  - *So my theory of anti-Semitism is what I call" Iudeus ex machina, which means that whenever you need an image of the enemy, you can create it by instrumentalizing any clichés about the Jews*. (10)
- the effectiveness of the 'Iudeus ex machina' strategy is based on the fact that anti-Judaism has left the image of an imaginary "Jew" for antisemitism, already separated from real and concrete men, women and children,

# Antisemitism

- Zygmunt Bauman called this fictional, unrealistic, superstitious and prejudiced "Jew" a "conceptual Jew“, (11)
- in the "conceptual Jew", various and unrelated accusations met (and do meet),
- the "conceptual Jew" could later adopt definitions of "biological semantics" or "bacteriological definition" in the form of "mucus," "disease," "insect," "plague," or "infection“,
- the hallmark of this "conceptual Jew" became the *sancta simplicitas* ("holy simplicity"), which was able to change every complexity into simple interpretation, which was, on a psychological level, accompanied by significant emotional satisfaction, (12)

# New antisemitism

- the professional writings are more or less stabilized distribution terms for a) anti-Judaism (judeofóbia); b) "classical" antisemitism; c) "new" antisemitism (anti-Zionism), (13)
- in 2002, P.-A. Taguieff's book *La nouvelle judéophobie* (New Judeophobia), where he stated that:
- "(...) today it is possible to observe in Europe and (...) in all Muslim countries (...) the emergence of a wave of Judeophobia that has no precedent in post-Nazi times“, (14)

# New antisemitism

- "classical" antisemitism saw Jews as a closed, separate, non-assimilable religious-racial group professing internalism, cosmopolitanism, liberalism, capitalism as parasites on the "values" of other nations as "lords of the world" trying to control the world through international finance,
- the new antisemitism turns the world conspiracy of the Jews into the world conspiracy of the Zionist,
- the word "Jew" has been replaced by the word "Zionist" as an object of antipathy,
- thus, aversions are not directed against the Jews as individuals, but as representatives of the people," so that the combination of words such as "Jew", "Zionist," and "Israel" became the surrogate name for the "collective / imaginary Jew“, (15)

# New antisemitism

- this accusation of a worldwide conspiracy by the Zionists has two main features:
- a) the demonization of the state of Israel and the rejection of the right of the state of Israel to exist, linked to the destruction of the state of Israel;
- b) the accusation of Zionists of "racism", up to the form of Zionism = racism, which culminated in UN Resolution no. 3370 of 1975, which describes Zionism as a "form of racism“, (16)

# New antisemitism

- the new antisemitism operates on the "classic" myth of the alleged existence of an "international Jew" seeking to rule the world, which is currently becoming a source of mobilization of anti-Zionists, using the term "Zionism" to demonize and delegitimize the existence of the state of Israel,
- Israeli politician Natan Sharansky created the so-called The "3-D method," which would distinguish legitimate criticism of the state of Israel from the new anti-Semitism (17):

# New antisemitism

- the first D refers to demonization: decontamination and demonization of the state of Israel, insulting Israeli politicians as "Nazis", comparing Palestinian settlements to the Auschwitz concentration camp, comparing the state of Israel to "little Satan" (while the US is "big Satan"), (18)
- the second D refers to a double standard: Israel's human rights violations refer to Israel at the UN level, while human rights violations in Syria, China, Iran, Cuba and Saudi Arabia, for example, no longer receive such attention at the UN,
- the last D refers to deligitimization: the denial of the right of the State of Israel to exist.

# Antisemitism: Summary

- antisemitism as a concept that has been (and can be) filled with various contents, combines numerous and contradictory accusations against Jews:
- (1) enemies of God and later of "the whole human race", "murderers of God", "murderers of Christ", "children of the devil", "murderers of innocent children", “enemies of humanity", " dishonest ", crooked", "refined", "corrupt essence" , "Insects", "dirt", "waste", "odor", "rats", "lice", "anti-race", "parasites", "foreign race";
- (2) international capitalists: "disloyal, faithful, traitors", "enemies of nation and state", "usurers", "commercial talent", "materialists", "liberals", internationalists "," socialists ", " imperialists ";
- (3) closed group: a group preparing and carrying out an "international conspiracy", a group longing to "destroy the stability of the world", "creating chaos and unrest“, (19)

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C⊘M/AN/CE

Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

# TRAINING PLAN

# PRACTICAL MODULE

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# 1. DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Purpose

### *Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online*

Training plan aims to help the target group on a practical level with the identification of the Anti-semitic hate speech/hate crime in the online sphere, which has been used in the ComAnCE (Combat Antisemitism in Central Europe) project. The training plan aims to show examples of everyday online Antisemitism During the training, we try to support the theoretical categorification of anti-Semitism with practical examples. We aim to show the difference between online and offline Antisemitic hate speech. The training group gains knowledge about how they could identify the online Antisemitism, which is elementary if we want to act against it. We wish to show where we can drop the line between the limitation of free speeches and the anti - Semitism during the course. Nowadays, it is important to see how we can act against hate speeches without unduly regulating freedom of expression.

### *Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online*

The main purpose of this concrete training course is to introduce the target group with practical approaches in countering and combating antisemitism online. This training course is tied to the previous, more theoretical courses and builds up on already gained knowledge in this area. Participants will learn where to find resources, which they can use in practical life as the guide for problem solving. The sources will be used both from V4 and also from abroad. We will ensure that participants will also share their own experiences with this issue and their own solutions, this will encourage discussion in between the participants and also offer different views and different methods in countering and combating online antisemitism.

### *Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online*

The main purpose of this concrete training course is to introduce and to give knowledge to the participant on the basics of localization, monitoring and targeting Antisemitism online. They will gain knowledge on how to work with the CASED database, and how to improve it. They will also participate in various exercises related to gaining ability in localization and categorization of various types of Antisemitic speech online.

## 1.2 Audience

This document is intended for use by: (approximately 15 individuals) from these target groups:

- *General public,*
- *Public/state authorities*
- *Academia in four (4) Visegrad countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia),*
- *Anti-discrimination experts,*
- *Educational staff/teachers and trainers,*
- *Community leaders and NGOs,*
- *Media and journalist,*

- *Young people and students,*
- *National and EU policy makers, as well as national authorities, local authorities,*
- *Policy forces and prosecutors,*
- *Special parliamentary units whose main aim is to combat extremism, xenophobia, antisemitism and other types of intolerance.*

## 1.3 Training Objectives

***Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online***

- *Ensure that all impacted audience receive relevant training to prepare them for filtering out and recognizing antisemitic content*

***Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online***

- *Ensure that all impacted staff receive relevant training to prepare them for combating and countering Antisemitism online*
- *Ensure appropriate level of skills that is reached in order counter and combat Antisemitism online*
- *Ensure that all participant will be introduced to some of the cases from V4 and from abroad with different methods, techniques and solutions*
- *Ensure that all participants will share their own experience and discuss possible solutions for specific cases*

***Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online***

- *Ensure that all impacted staff receive relevant training to prepare them for combating and countering Antisemitism online*
- *Ensure appropriate level of skills that is reached in order to localize, monitor, analyze, categorize Antisemitism online*
- *Ensure that all participant will be familiar with the database, and will use it and improve it in the future carrying out their daily work*

## 1.4 Scope

***Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online***

Training workshop lasting 1 hour, accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation.

***Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online***

Training workshop lasting 2 hour, accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation.

***Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online***

Training course lasting 2 hours, accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation and the CASE database online.

## 1.5 Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to the Training Plan:

1. *The Training Plan will be based on PowerPoint presentation and workshop.*
2. *The Training will be based on the training requirements gathered through meetings and workshops.*
3. *Consideration will be given to the use of practical examples and different resources in counting and combating antisemitism online.*
4. *Consideration will be given to the use of CASED database.*

## 1.6 Dependencies

Successful training is dependent on the availability of:

- *Availability of training facilities including rooms, flip charts, and PowerPoint.*

## 2. TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### *Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online*

With the widespread of social media, online anti-Semitism is becoming increasingly difficult to recognize. We can face anti-Semitic phrases in every comment-section, and it is hard to recognize them. In the online medium, the anti-Semitism has changed: new terms have been created, new dialogues have started, and new motifs appeared in far-right rhetoric. The AI of social media is trying to catch up with the latest trends; however, even the most sophisticated Artificial Intelligence is unable to filter out all harmful content.
It is important to see that anti-Semitism is not using only the classical anti-Semitic jargon like "jews", "Judaism", "Zionism" etc. but they also connect the Jews with other terms and ideologies they hate, like "liberalism", "open-minded", "western-oriented" etc. The main problem is that the line between anti-Semitism and "regular" hate-speech and personal insulting is fragile; it is hard to see the connection among terms that do not match at first glance but still mean the same.

Because of this, we have to find the roots of the different types of anti-Semitism. With this methodology, we can detect anti-Semitic hate speeches' causes and see the evolution of its trends. For these reasons, we will show pragmatic examples for the evolution of online anti-Semitism from "classic" to "modern". We encourage the participants to come to the conclusions independently and see for themselves how modern anti-Semitic commentary trends emerge. In this way, we want the participants to establish comments based on anti-Semitic logic on their own later.

### *Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online*

The recognition and validation of online hate speech is currently a problem with which countries all over the world are encountering. The question stands where are the limits of the internet and what should be considered the freedom of speech and what on the other hand is already a hate speech. The online antisemitism is no different, however it changed its form over time and nowadays in the era of social media it is becoming more difficult to distinguish where are the limits and boundaries.
In the case of Visegrad countries, there are not so many examples of how to counter and combat this specific type of hate speech since it changed its form and it is visible much less than in the past. Therefore, we need to introduce brand new forms of hidden antisemitism, which could take the form of irony, sarcasm or it is used in relation to a specific person, political parties, movements, nongovernmental sector etc. So, the fact is that there is a need to look and analyze this hate speech differently and more cautiously.
As for the world, some countries are more advanced in this area, therefore we will use them as an example not only for theoretical methods on how to combat and counter online antisemitism, but also how they deal with this phenomenon in practice.
To bring a clearer picture to our target group, we will encourage them to use their own experience, their own examples, their own resources and their own solutions. In this way, we will not only encourage them to discuss this in between them and with our trainers, but will also force them to start thinking how present and visible antisemitism isin online sphere and also in their own countries.

***Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online***

Most Visegrad societies have considered and still regard the issue of antisemitism as a marginal issue not so important to speak about. However, the reality of the citizens' perception differs, nationalist, anti-transformation activists, politicians and journalists have managed to awaken Judeophobia and antisemitism in its various forms. For instance, anti-Soros campaigns in all these counties, most visible in Hungary and Slovakia, produced their first victims - hatred against activists and non-governmental organizations.

Antisemitism in V4 countries has been playing a key role in the political battle over open society and liberal democratic regimes since the dawn of modernity. Although not perceived as a pressing problem by V4 countries, antisemitism serves as a function of exclusion and disqualification of liberal elites fostering liberal pluralism and multicultural society. Antisemitism also serves as a powerful tool towards the radicalization of the society, but generally not directly towards the Jews, but towards the protectors of liberal values and liberal culture. Various political actors on the national level are openly involved in these societal discourses and feeding the society with intolerance and hatred. The state authorities and police forces are helpless, because their laws, regulations and directives react only on visible antisemitic accident towards the Jewish community. It is harder to counter and combat antisemitic hate speech in societies where antisemitism is not seen as a relevant topic that needs to be further dealt with and addressed.

The main purpose of this training is to give the participant the background they are missing. We believe that to understand Antisemitism, you need to know the background of the society, stereotypes that are rooted in their primary and secondary socialization, and also the potential impact of a concrete Antisemitism when it remains for too long in the environment.

# 3. TRAINING APPROACH

## 3.1 Training Methods

This section describes the training methods selected based on the options available and recommended for use by the project:

1. *Training Approach*
    a. *training in the knowledge of the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism*
    b. *To help retention of learning, a blend of training delivery methods will best meet the needs of our project. This will include: Instructor-Led Training and e-learnings (CASED database)*

2. *Interactive Learning Approach*
    a. *We will use the case studies from V4 and abroad, role plays and individual and small group tasks to encourage the discussion, exchange of knowledge and ideas.*

    b. *To understand the "thin" line between Antisemitism and offensive speech trainers will use examples from the CASED database in the group. We will used small group discussions, case study reviews, role playing, quizzes and demonstrations.*

# 4. TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

## 4.1 Training Facilities

The following is a list of the equipment and facilities preparation that will be required for classroom training sessions:

- *An instructor computer, attached to a projector*
- *A projection screen*

## 4.2 Training Environments

The following section describes the distinct training environments:

- *Training Development Environment*
    a. *Will be used for creating training materials: printed materials will be available to the target group*
- *Training Production Environment*
    a. *Will be used to deliver Instructor-Led Classroom Training: room with a projector*
- *Training Practice Environment*
    a. *Will be used by end-users to practice new knowledge; concurrently with the deployment of training documents.*

## 4.3 The Learning System

### *Antisemitism Hate Speech / Hate Crime Online*

The main objective: training in the knowledge - for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism.
How it will use: according to the practical and professional needs of the target group (Audience).

### *Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online*

The main objective: ensure the transfer of knowledge about the resources on the topic of combating and countering online antisemitism. Participants will be able to build upon their theoretical knowledge from previous trainings and out it into the practice. They will also be challenged to share their experience and to work individually and collectively with specifically assigned tasks.
How it will be used: according to the practical and professional needs of the target group (Audience).

### *Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online*

The main objective: to ensure the transfer of knowledge for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting Antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important practical training for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism in the online world. The participant will learn how to use the CASED database, who to work with it to localize and categorize various forms of Antisemitism.
How it will be used: according to the practical and professional needs of the target group (Audience).

### 4.4 Training Curriculum

The curriculum defines the training courses that will be developed and delivered, including the associated learning objectives, sourcing options, delivery methods and course owners.

**Table 1– Training Curriculum**

| NO | Curriculum Name | Module ID | Module Name | Learning Objectives | Duration (hrs.) | Delivery Method | Course Developer | Course Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online | PTM01 | Practical training module | The main purpose of this training module is based on the idea of the need to understand why anti-Semitic comments are existing and how can we recognize them | 1 hour | PowerPoint presentation | Republikon Institute | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| 2. | Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online | PTM01 | Practical training module | This training course will provide a practical guide on the resources where to find guides on how to counter and combat antisemitism. Training course will also allow participants to see and discuss some of the case studies and also share their own experience. | 2 hours | PowerPoint presentation, practical workshop, discussion | Bratislava Policy Institute | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |
| 3. | Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online | PTM01 | Practical training module | This training course will provide a practical guide how to use the COMANCE database "CASED", how to recognize and categorise different types of Antisemitism online, and how to improve daily work in the area of localisation and targeting of various forms of Antisemitism at online sphere. | 2 hours | PowerPoint presentation and CASED database | Bratislava Policy Institute | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association |

## 5. TRAINING ROADMAP

A preliminary training schedule consists of the key training program activities. The training schedule will continue to evolve as the project progresses and additional details become available. The Training Needs Assessment, Training Curriculum, and Content Development Tracker will be critical inputs to the creation of the detailed training schedule.

**Table 2 – Training Roadmap**

| Activities | Description | Responsible | Target Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Training Plan | Develop high-level training schedule | Training Lead | Month 19 – 20 |
| Training Materials | Develop course outlines | Training Lead / Training Developer | Month 19 - 20 |

## 6. TRAINING EVALUATION

In evaluating the effectiveness of training delivery, information will be sourced from the following areas:

- *Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of training module*
- *Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties*

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| Module 02: PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online** | |
| **Content:** | This training course will provide a practical guide on how to use the COMANCE database "CASED", how to recognize and categorise different types of Antisemitism online, and how to improve daily work in the area of localisation and targeting of various forms of Antisemitism at online sphere. |
| **Objective:** | Ensure the transfer of knowledge for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting Antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important practical training for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism in the online world. The participant will be learned how to used the CASED database, who to work with it to localize and categorize various forms of Antisemitism |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | Presentation, online workshop on how to use the database, and improve their content |
| **Training material** | Printed materials will be available to the target group, the CASED database online |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Krakow, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 2 hours |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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| Module 02: Practical training module | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online** | |
| **Title of the source:** | Microdata sets of ComAnCE project |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Description:** | The course will be used whole data source of CASED database on Antisemitism in Online sphere including other examples of hate speech, offensive and violence speech form comparison. The microdata set will be provided by the trainee one week before the training begins. |
| **Duration:** | 2,5 hours (before this course) |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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C Ø M / A N / C E
Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

| Module 02: PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 03: Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online** | |
| 1. | Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on anti-Semitism in Visegrad countries on the online sphere. Available at https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe/ |
| 2. | Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech Available at https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe/ |
| 3. | Koltsova O. (2019) Methodological Challenges for Detecting Interethnic Hostility on Social Media. In: Bodrunova S. et al. (eds) Internet Science. INSCI 2018. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 11551. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-17705-8_1 |
| 4. | Gagliardone, Iginio, Mapping and Analysing Hate Speech Online (May 1, 2014). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2601792 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2601792 |
| 5. | Antisemitism in Europe Today: the Phenomena, the Conflicts Online Publication Arising from the Conference of the Same Name at the Jewish Museum Berlin, Available at https://www.jmberlin.de/en/online-publication-antisemitism-europe-today |
| 6. | Online hate prevention institute (Antisemitism) Available at https://ohpi.org.au/antisemitism/ |
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# Counter, Combat, Localize, Categorize and Target Antisemitism Online

## PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE

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# Recognizing Antisemitism Online (indicators, motives and nature of violence/ hate)

- Understanding the nature and dynamics of hate crime, understanding prejudice-motivation factors and forms

**Social psychological approaches:**

a) Personality explanations

b) Cognitive explanations

c) Family and educational factors

# Recognizing Antisemitism Online (indicators, motives and nature of violence/ hate)

**Perceptions of threats and socio-economic factors:**

a) Intergroup threats

b) Intergroup emotions (anger, hostility, aggression)

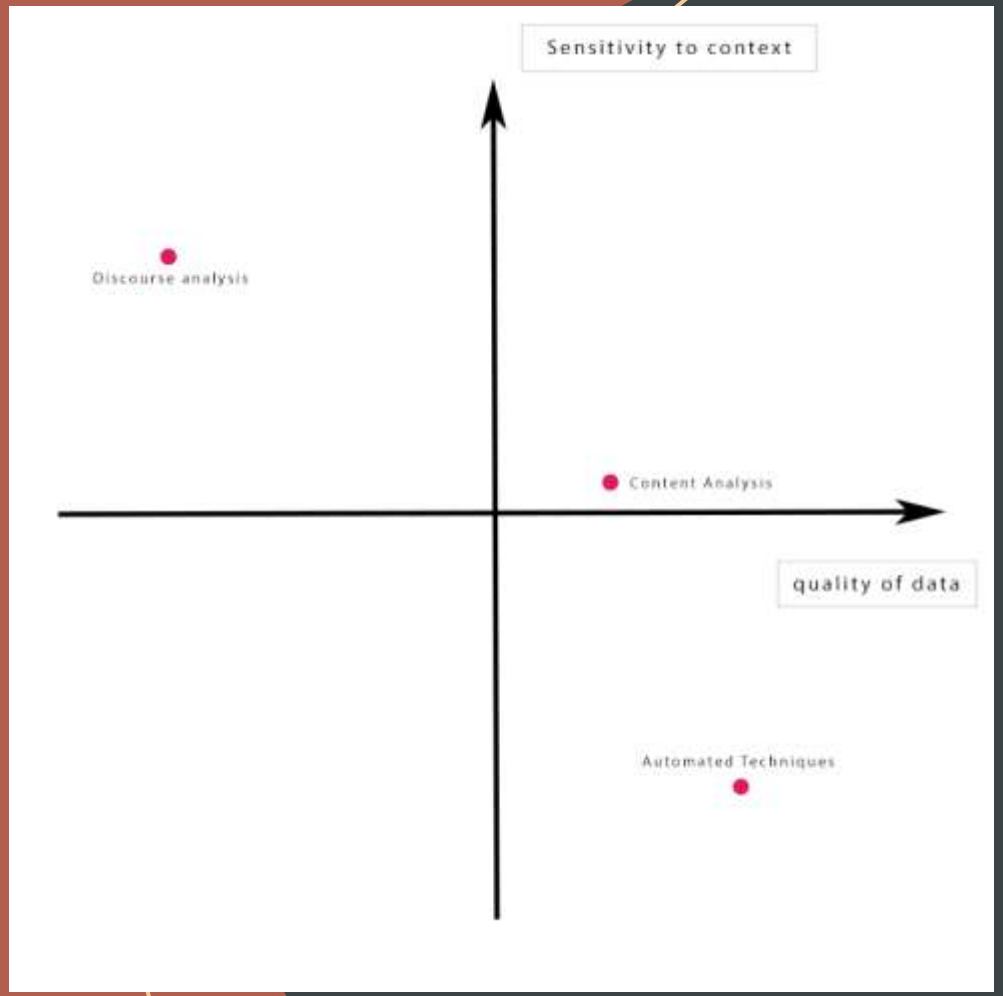
Structural explanation

a) „they are different“

b) Insights into structural context

# A methodological toolkit for analyzing Antisemitic speech online

- Definitions are shaping methodologies on Antisemitic speech
- Time-intensive and in-depth engagement
- Crucial are the sensitivity toward context and quantity of data



# 1. Content Analysis

- Analyses the text deemed offensive in order to pick out the key sematic omponents and targets of Antisemitic speech
- Analysing text, images and audio-visual material
- Systematic and quantitative based analysis of content
- Counting occurrences of specific characteristic or dimensions

# Practical Training

- Open the CASED database/ or micro datasets materials
- Select key words that have the occurrence potential

# 2. Discourse Analysis

- Place Antisemitism speech in a wider political and social context in order to understand the level of hate and violence
- CDA/ Critical discourse analysis
- Understanding the world through specifics of language
- Greater nuances in the description, explanation and exploration of statements

# Practical Training

- Open the CASED database/ or microdatasets materials
- Explain the social and political context of key Antisemitic statements

# 3. Automated Techniques

- Tracking text to mine high volumes of text from different sources to search for keywords and phrases
- Complex and sophisticated data analysis
- Sentiment analysis or opinion mining

# Practical Training

- Open the CASED database/ or microdatasets materials
- Select key words that have to occurance potential

# The targets of Antisemitic speech (V4 comparison according to the methodology and microdata sets)

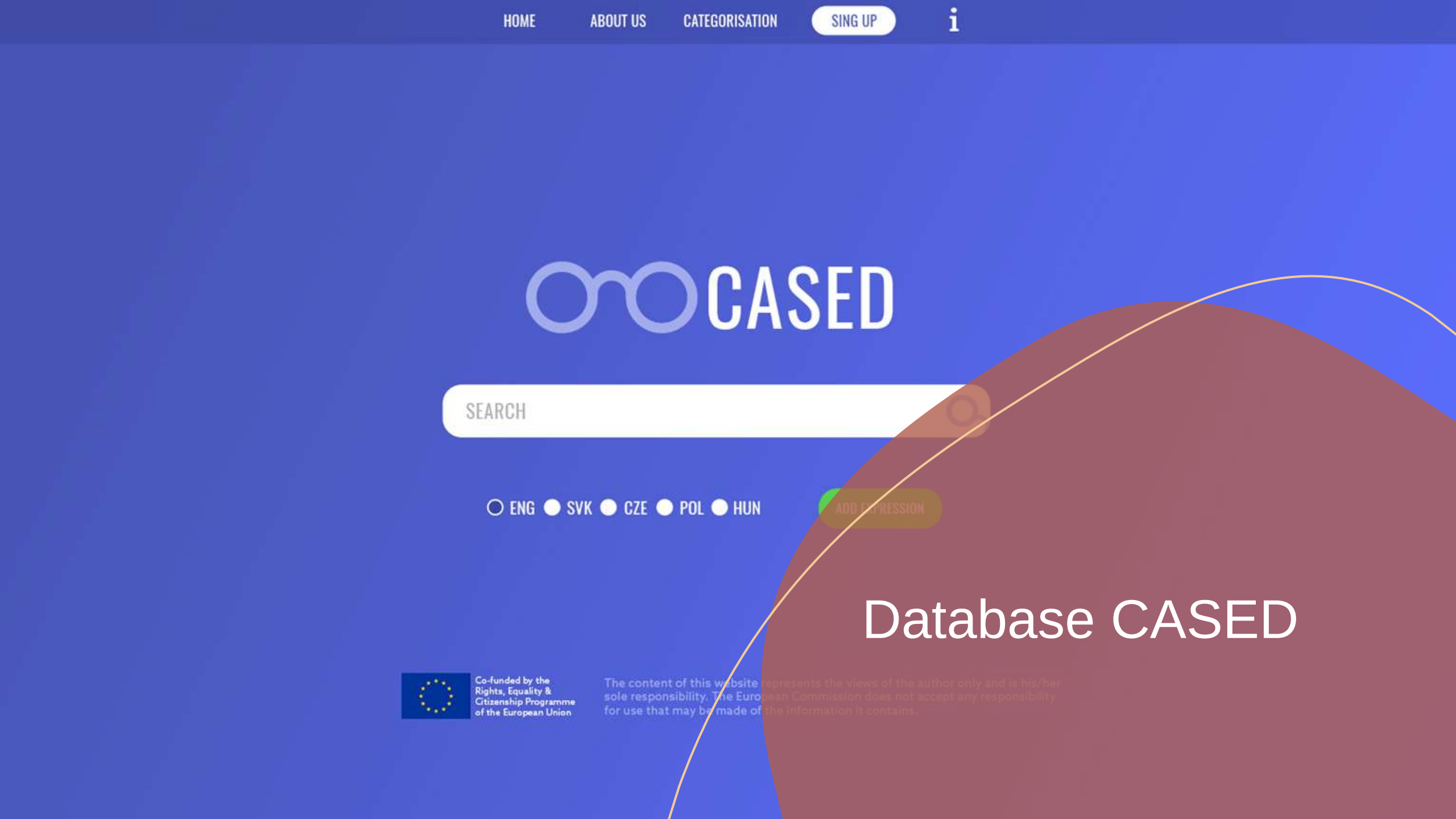
**classical stereotypes**

**Current quasi-neutral claims**

**current anti-Semitic claims**

**conspiracy claims**

**Epithets, symbols, acronyms**




# Database CASED

# How to work and improve the CASED database

- Categorisation
- Developing patterns of occurrence and repeating pattern
- Decoding silent Antisemitic speech

# Practical Training

- Open the CASED database/ or microdatasets materials
- Open a searching engine for a social media and find an Antisemitic speech
- Analyse, decode and define it

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| Module 02: PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 02: Counter & Combat Antisemitism Online** | |
| **Content:** | This training course will provide a practical guide on how to counter and combat antisemitism in the online sphere. Including practical online and offline resources from V4 and abroad and the instructions how to use them. The importance will be put on very own experience of the target group with countering and combating antisemitism online in their professional careers and also in their daily lives. |
| **Objective:** | Ensure the transfer of knowledge for countering and combating antisemitism not only theoretically but also in practice. The target group will learn how to work with resources available in this area, what are the best practices in V4 and abroad and they will also learn about new strategies, concepts and plans in countering and targeting antisemitism online. One of the most important objectives is also own experience of the target group with antisemitism in the online sphere, which will be analysed and discussed during the course. |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | Presentation, online workshop on how to counter and combat antisemitism in online sphere in practice |
| **Training material** | Printed materials will be available to the target group |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Krakow, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 2 hours |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

| Module 02: Practical training module | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 02: Counter and Combat Antisemitism Online** | |
| **Title of the source:** | Online Antisemitism in Practice |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Description:** | Preparatory reading explaining the different approaches towards online antisemitism |
| **Duration:** | 2,5 hours (before this course) |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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The fight against antisemitism might seem like never-ending with thousands of hate messages in online media and only handful of people fighting against it. Despite the fact that this could be seen as the fight against wind mills the different states are taking different approaches and adopting legislative changes. This is for example the case of Germany or France, where IT companies are being held responsible for content on their websites and platforms. However, in many cases it is role of the NGO to be playing the watchdog and report on antisemitic content. As their capacities are limited there is need to adopt effective regulations, especially in countries where hate speech is illegal and where the policy makers can encourage the pathway for effective regulations of hate speech.[1]

Barometer survey poll on antisemitism on 2019 showed that perceptions about Antisemitism among Europeans is very divided. In the countries with significant Jewish communities the respondents will most likely to say that the Antisemitism in problem in their country. For example, in Sweden (81%) and in France (72%) respondents see antisemitism as the problem in comparison with 36% percent of respondents, which is European average.[2] This comes back to difficulty, difference and unique in the approaches, which could be taken by different states. The different opinion of the public and different approaches also means, that not all the solutions and combat strategies could be applied to any country taking into consideration also cultural background, historical perspective, legal system or current moods in society.

The fight against Antisemitism is important also on the european level and in 2015, the first Fundamental Rights Colloquium was dedicated to combat Antisemitism and Anti-Muslim hatred and other forms of racism and intolerance. In this time there was also the first European Commission Coordinator on combatting Antisemitism appointed. The raise of antisemitism is especially visible in the online sphere, which became a big concern also for the European Commission, which took the next step and in 2016 appointed the High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance, which brought together all member states, international organizations and civil society. The aim of this network is mainly to address the issue of improving standards for recording hate crime. [3] In 2016 European Commission also took into consideration raising hate speech on the social media and published

[1] Robert A., Sandra S. Borns (2017). *Institute for the study of contemporary antisemitism, University Indiana.* Best Practices to Combat Antisemitism on Social Media.
[2] European Comission (2019). *European Comission. Q&A - Eurobarometer survey on Antisemitism in Europe.* Available at < https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/el/memo_19_542>
[3] European Comission (2019). *European Comission. Q&A - Eurobarometer survey on Antisemitism in Europe.* Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/el/memo_19_542>

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together with Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and Youtube a Code of Conduct against hate speech on the internet.[4]

The European Commission also recently achieved new milestones such as agreement with IHRA (International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance) on working definition of Holocaust on 1st of June 2017. In same time European Parliament adopted a resolution on combating Antisemitism and increased records on national, local and European level. In 2018 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers of all 28 states adopted *"EU Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe"* This was mainly a reaction on bombing the synagogue in Halle in 2019. It covers following areas:

- Adoption of national strategies to prevent and fight all forms of Antisemitism within general strategies of Member states against racism – at the EU level there is need to strengthen the role of the Coordinator and it is also supported that EU member states name their own national coordinators or in the case they do not which to follow this example they should ensure that national policies are efficiently regulating and monitoring hate speech.

- Adoption of IHRA definition: IHRA working definition should be adopted by all EU Member states and used as a reference tool.

- Ensuring security of Jewish communities and providing necessary financing: ensuring that EU member states allowing Jewish communities to live in safe and secure environment same as other citizens. This requires to take precautions about possible threats to Jewish communities and also there is need to take put in place concrete security policies.

- Implementing fully existing European legislation on racism and xenophobia: specific strategies should be adopted by all EU member states to counter and combat antisemitism, including preventive, reactive and shaping elements which will ensure the security of Jewish communities.

- Promoting education on the Holocaust and Jewish life today, including integration courses and adequate training for teachers[5]: this includes the education for the teachers, using the teaching process as one of the most effective tool to prevent antisemitism. This is also supported by different programs such as Erasmus+, Horizon 2020 or Europe for Citizens which are not only supporting education, but are also valuable source of data collection and analyses in this area.

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[4] Griesser, P. , Martino A. (2019). *OGFE Policy Briefs. Effectively fighting Antisemitism in Europe – challenges and actions.* Available at <https://oegfe.at/2019/11/antisemitism-in-europe/>

[5] European Commission (2019). *European Commission. Q&A - Eurobarometer survey on Antisemitism in Europe.* Available at < https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/el/memo_19_542>

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Even after all the precautions and actions taken by European Union, we cannot say that level of Antisemitism decreased in Europe, it is actually other way around, however this does not affect whole Europe, but its worldwide phenomenon. Both Human Rights First (USA) and European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (Austria) reported higher number of antisemitic incidents both in online and offline world in comparison with previous year. Despite this, there is only 18 EU member states which adopted IHRA definition of antisemitism, which makes it very difficult for collecting and comparing data thorough the different member states. Since where there is no definition there is no crime. Even though the last research from FRA (2019)[6] showed that the number of antisemitic incidents declined in between 2009-2017 however from 2018-2019 raised. There is also large number of cases, which are unreported and also the different methodologies from different member states makes collection of data in this area extremely difficult. Therefore, we need to reconsider what is the real scale of the problem with antisemitism in Europe, which is currently also escalating thanks to COVID-19 and with its connected conspiracy theories, such as Jews are spreading the COVID or that Jews are ruling the pharma companies, which are producing the vaccinations. The question is how much European Union and member states will be able to fight and stop antisemitism especially in the online world, which is currently untouchable and lets everyone to share hate speech hidden under free of speech and right for own opinion.

[6] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2019). *FRA European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights*. Antisemitism. Overview of Antisemitic Incidents Recorded in the European Union 2009-2019. (2009) Availavle at: < https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2020-antisemitism-overview-2009-2019_en.pdf>

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## Module 02: PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE

### Training course 03: Localize and Categorize, Target Antisemitism Online


| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on anti-Semitism in Visegrad countries on the online sphere. Available at https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe/ |
| 2. | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2019). FRA European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Antisemitism. Overview of Antisemitic Incidents Recorded in the European Union 2009-2019. (2009) Availavle at: < https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2020-antisemitism-overview-2009-2019_en.pdf> |
| 3. | European Commission (2019). European Commission. Q&A - Eurobarometer survey on Antisemitism in Europe. Available at < https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/el/memo_19_542> |
| 4. | Robert A., Sandra S. Borns (2017). Institute for the study of contemporary antisemitism, University Indiana. Best Practices to Combat Antisemitism on Social Media. |
| 5. | Antisemitism in Europe Today: the Phenomena, the Conflicts Online Publication Arising from the Conference of the Same Name at the Jewish Museum Berlin, Available at https://www.jmberlin.de/en/online-publication-antisemitism-europe-today |
| 6. | Griesser, P. , Martino A. (2019). OGFE Policy Briefs. Effectively fighting Antisemitism in Europe – challenges and actions. Available at <https://oegfe.at/2019/11/antisemitism-in-europe/> |
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# Countering and Combating Antisemitism Online

## PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE

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# Where to find sources?

- There are many agencies, organizations and indiiduals focusing on reporting the cases, but beacuse if different methodologies, not common defiinition and new forms of antisemitism, which are not being consider it is very dofficult to come to real numbers.

- **DATA COLLECTION** – For collecting the data antisemitism can be expressed in the form of verbal and physical attacks, threats, harassment, discrimination and unequal treatment, property damage and graffiti or other forms of speech or text, including on the internet.

# Where to find sources?

- FRA: use a variety of methods to collect evidence on the state of fundamental rights in the EU such as desk research, qualitative socio-legal studies, legal opinions, large-scale quantitative surveys; reports covers overview of data on antisemitism as recorded by international organisations and by official and unofficial sources in the European Union (EU) Member States

  link: https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/antisemitism-overview

# Where to find sources?

**DATA COLLECTION:**
**ADL:** Since 1993 leading organization, focusing on stopping defamation of Jews. ADL's Tracker of Anti-Semitic Incidents is a compilation of recent cases of anti-Jewish vandalism, harassment, and assault reported to or detected by ADL. ADL's H.E.A.T. Map provides comprehensive statistics on domestic instances of anti-Semitism, extremism and terrorism. The Map is updated monthly with incidents from the Tracker and should be viewed in conjunction with the Tracker's list of recent events.
Link: https://www.adl.org/

# Where to find sources?

**REPORTING:**
**ADL:** witnesses of an incident of bias, hatred or bigotry can fill up specific form, and the assigned team will investigate the case
Link: https://www.adl.org/reportincident

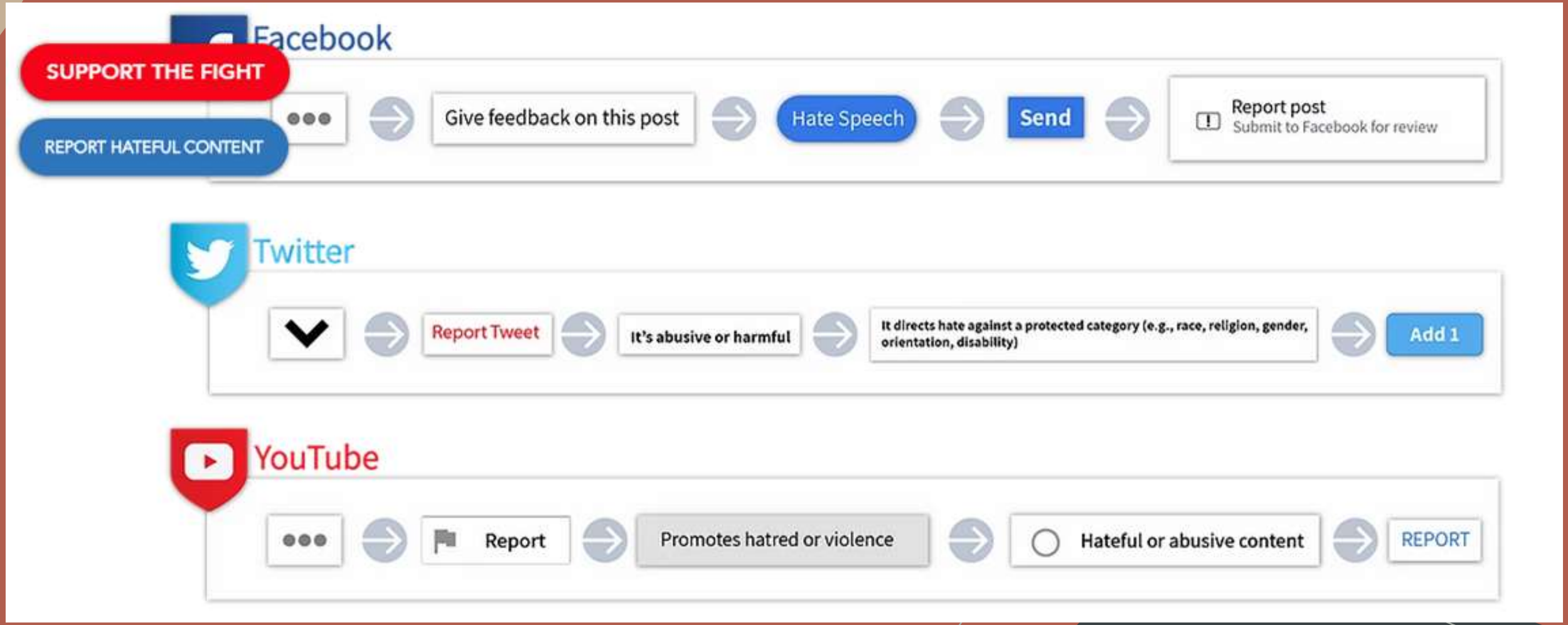
**CST:** CST based in UK defines as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they were (or were believed to be) Jewish. You can report by email, by phone call or by email.
Link: https://cst.org.uk/antisemitism/report-antisemitism

# Where to find sources

**RIAS BERLIN:** Founded in January 2015 RIAS Berlin has built up a Berlin-wide network for reporting antisemitic incidents. As a contact point for victims of antisemitic incidents, RIAS Berlin is an advocate for their perspectives. That way, RIAS Berlin sensitizes society for the experiences and needs of the Jewish community with regard to antisemitism.
Link: https://report-antisemitism.de/en/rias-berlin

**ONLINE ANTISEMITISM TASK FORCE:** dedicated solely to proactively seeking out, monitoring, and actively reporting online antisemitic content to remove it from the web. The Task Force runs an extensive global, dedicated, crowd-reporting community of over 100,000, who report hateful and dangerous content.
Link: https://www.antisemitismtaskforce.org/

# How to report on social media



# Sources in V4

- **Stopline.sk:** Slovak national centre for reporting abusive content or activities, focusing on reporting on kids abuse, hate speech oppresion of human rights and freedoms (rasizm, henophoby, antisemitism, etc..)
  Link: https://stopline.sk/sk/uvod/
- **DIGIQ**- Nahlás.to: Slovak NGO focusing on awareness about human rights and fredoms and responsible using of internet. Digi Q also focuses on monitoring and reporting on illegal content on internet

  Link: https://digiq.sk/nahlas-to

# Sources in V4

- **STOPonline.cz** – intended for reporting illegal content on the Internet. However, its range of activity is limited to protection of children and young people from certain types of crime associated with the Internet. Link: www.stoponline.cz
- **Anti-Semitic incident reporting form** of the Federation of Jewish Communities in CR- the aim is to monitor incidents with the possibility of their further internal investigation. Link: https://www.fzo.cz/projekty-fzo/forum-proti-antisemitismu/formular-nahlaseni/

# Tools and Strategies

- The European Commission has announced its pledge to “present a comprehensive strategy on combating antisemitism, to complement and support Member States’ efforts.’’ The announcement was made in the European Commission’s 2021 Work Programme as part of "promoting our European way of life.”
- The 2021 Commission work programme sees a shift from strategy to delivery across all six political priorities. One of them Promoting our European way of life focuses also on Antisemitism. Which means that the Commission will continue to strengthen the **Security Union**, addressing terrorism, organised crime and hybrid threats and will also present a comprehensive strategy on **combating antisemitism**.

# Practical training

- **What actions could you take as:**
- Individual citizen – who encounter this on internet. What actions would you take?
- School principal – it was one of your pupils sharing this content. What actions would you take?
- Legislator (senator, congressperson, city council) – someone reported to you this content. What would you do?
- Community-based organization – how would you justify that this content is hate seech to the expert community?
- Small business – your colleague is sharing content like this. What would you do ?
- News reporter – how would you report on this case? What tittle would you use?

# Debunking myths: IT WAS JUST A JOKE... OR WAS IT?

- Myth #1: Jews are greedy,and materialistic; Jews are good with money
- Myth #2: Jews control the banks, media, hollywood, even the U.S. government; Jews have a secret plot to take over the world
- Myth #3:Jews are responsible for the death of Jesus
- Myth #4:Jews think they are better than everyone else
- Myth #5: Jews are a race, not a religion

- What is the source of there myths?
- How should you respond?
- What are the facts?

# IT WAS JUST A JOKE... OR WAS IT?

A small group with political aspirations sets up a phone line with a pre-recorded message. They then distribute cards inviting people to call the phone number. That message contains statement denigrating the Jewish people and Religion.

Is this hate speech ?

What about it makes it hate speech ?

Why is it a problem?

A school teacher as part of their classes teaches that the Holocaust is a hoax and promotes intolerance towards Jewish people. Students are marked down if their assessments do not reflect these values.

Is this hate speech ?

What about it makes it hate speech ?

Why is it a problem?

# IT WAS JUST A JOKE... OR WAS IT? Trainer notes

In the late 70s John Ross Taylor and the Western Guard Party produced recorded messages which they played to those who called a number listed under "White Power Message" in the Toronto telephone book. John Ross Taylor and the Western Guard Party were ruled to have exceed the bounds of the freedom of expression by repeatedly communicating messages by telephone that were likely to expose Jewish people to hatred and contempt

There have been at least two cases in Canada of this being judged. Malcom Ross taught students anti-Semitic opinions in the 1980s . In the 1970s and 1980s, James Keegstra was similarly teaching anti-Semitic opinions and holocaust denial6 . This case provided that an alternative history or truth is not sufficient and that the truth must be demonstrated to be so on a balance of probabilities. Both cases, across numerous appeals, found restricting this speech to be an acceptable limitation on the freedom of expression.

# Discussing own experiences

- Where did you meet with online antisemitism?
- Did you know stratiht away if it is antisemitism or you needed to analyse the message?
- What did you do?
- What arguments are being made by each site in favour or against a certain issue?
- Does someone else has a different opinion?
- If you should make a plan adressing antisemitism how would it look like?

# Good practices & recommendations

- **PROVIDERS**
- Providers should take reports about antisemitism seriously, mindful of the fundamental principles of free expression, human dignity, personal safety and respect for the rule of law.
- Providers that feature user-generated content should offer users a clear explanation of their approach to evaluating and resolving reports of hateful content, highlighting their relevant terms of service.
- Providers should offer user-friendly mechanisms and procedures for reporting hateful content.
- Providers should respond to user reports in a timely manner.
- Providers should enforce whatever sanctions their terms of service contemplate in a consistent and fair manner.

# Good practices and recommendations

- **THE INTERNET COMMUNITY**
- The Internet Community should work together to address the harmful consequences of online hatred.
- The Internet Community should identify, implement and/or encourage effective strategies of counter-speech — including direct response; comedy and satire when appropriate; or simply setting the record straight.
- The Internet Community should share knowledge and help develop educational materials and programs that encourage critical thinking in both proactive and reactive online activity.
- The Internet Community should encourage other interested parties to help raise awareness of the problem of cyberhate and the urgent need to address it.
- The Internet Community should welcome new thinking and new initiatives to promote a civil online environment.

# Other resources

- **LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ISSUE**
- JCRC Update on Anti-Semitism in the Women's March
- Three founding Women's March Leaders Leaving Board After Anti-Semitism Accusations
- Condemning Anti-Semitism in Halls of Power
- Anti-Defamation League Definitions
- My Jewish Learning: Anti-Semitism in the 21st Century
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Confront Anti-Semitism

# Other resources

- **BOOKS, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**
- “Nine Questions People Ask About Judaism”
- “How to Fight Anti-Semitism”
- No Place for Hate: The goal of No Place for Hate is to inspire a national movement led by students and educators who are committed to using the power of positive peer influence to build inclusive and safe schools in which all students can thrive.
- Not in Our Schools: Not In Our School is a program that creates safe, accepting and inclusive school communities. Not In Our School provides training, films, lesson plans and resources that inspire students to take the lead in standing up to bullying and intolerance in their schools.
- The Bully Project: The BULLY Project is the social action campaign inspired by the award-winning film BULLY. It has sparked a national movement to stop bullying that is transforming kids’ lives and changing a culture of bullying into one of empathy and action.
- Candid Conversations on Race

# Other resources

- **ADVOCACY RESOURCES**
- Scholastic: Be Your Child’s Advocate
- Noodle: The Polite Way to Advocate for Your Kids at School
- Empowering youth to create peace through hands-on service, global friendships, and thoughtful acts of kindness.

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| Module 02: Practical Part | |
|---|---|
| **Training course [1]: Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online** | |
| **Content:** | The training plan aims to help the target group on a practical level with the identification of the Anti-semitic hate speech/hate crime in the online sphere. |
| **Objective:** | Training in the knowledge - for countering, combating, localizing, categorizing, and targeting antisemitism. Thus, the end-users shall receive a very important theoretical basis for understanding the currently used approaches to the concept as well as the idea of antisemitism. |
| **Trainer(s):** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Participants:** | Target group (Audience) |
| **Method of training:** | PowerPoint presentation and workshop. |
| **Training material** | Printed materials will be available to the target group. |
| **Location:** | In every participating country: month 19 - 20 Budapest, Bratislava, Krakow, Olomouc (optional Prague). |
| **Duration:** | 1 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals with who have experienced learning difficulties. |

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C ⊘ M / A N / C E
Combat Anti-Semitism in Central Europe

**Template for "readings" during the training course**

| **Module [2]: Practical Part** | |
|---|---|
| **Training course [1]: Antisemitism hate speech / hate crime online** | |
| **Title of the source:** | Mediareport of ComAnCE project |
| **Author:** | Bratislava Policy Institute, Civipolis o.p.s., Republikon Institute, Villa Decius Association. |
| **Description:** | The database of the Report gives good examples for anti -Semitic comments from the V4 countries, which help to recognize and categorize the online anti - Semitism |
| **Duration:** | 1 hour |
| **Evaluation:** | Feedback from trainees on confidence level at the end of the training module. Feedback from trainers on training problems or individuals who have experienced learning difficulties. |

ON THE NEXT PAGE PUT THE TEXT, if possible please convert it to PDF after you finished the template / if the text is already a PDF please merge it with the title page

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| Module 02: PRACTICAL TRAINING MODULE | |
|---|---|
| **Training course 01: Antisemicit hate speech/hate crime** | |
| 1. | Antisemitism 2.0: Opinions, attitudes and perception on anti-Semitism in Visegrad countries on the online sphere. Available at https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe/ |
| 2. | Antisemitism online, Facebook as a space for Antisemitic hate speech Available at https://www.bpi.sk/index.php/projects/combat-anti-semitism-in-central-europe/ |
| 3. | Interview with András Gerő (private) |
| 4. | Understanding the anti – Semitism; AISH; https://www.aish.com/sem/wtj/ |
| 5. | Prager D. (2003) Why the Jews?: The Reason for Antisemitism |
| 6. | Why the Jews? – The history of Antisemitism, https://www.ushmm.org/antisemitism/what-is-antisemitism/why-the-jews-history-of-antisemitism |
| 7 | Anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents in Hungary, Annual Report, 2015, Brussels Institutes https://tev.hu/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/TEV_2015_short_EN.pdf |
| 8. | A. Oboler, (2013): Recognizing Hate Speech: Antisemitism on Facebook; Publisher: Online Hate Prevention Institute ISBN: 9780987429421 |
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# What Can Be Antisemitic in the Online Sphere?

## Practical Training Module

C⊘M/AN/CE
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# What is going to happen?

- A little help to see what is antisemitic
- Distinguish antisemitic acts
- We will learn how to find the roots of antisemitism

# Speech / Hate Speech / Hate Crime

- Antisemitic speech:
  - Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities
  - It can be online or offline, direct of non-direct, harmful or or a joke etc.

# Speech / Hate Speech / Hate Crime

- Hate speech is an inciting manifestation where:
  - say a concrete and immediate threat
  - against a well-defined group
  - in front of the public
  - and may be capable of compromising the safety of the group

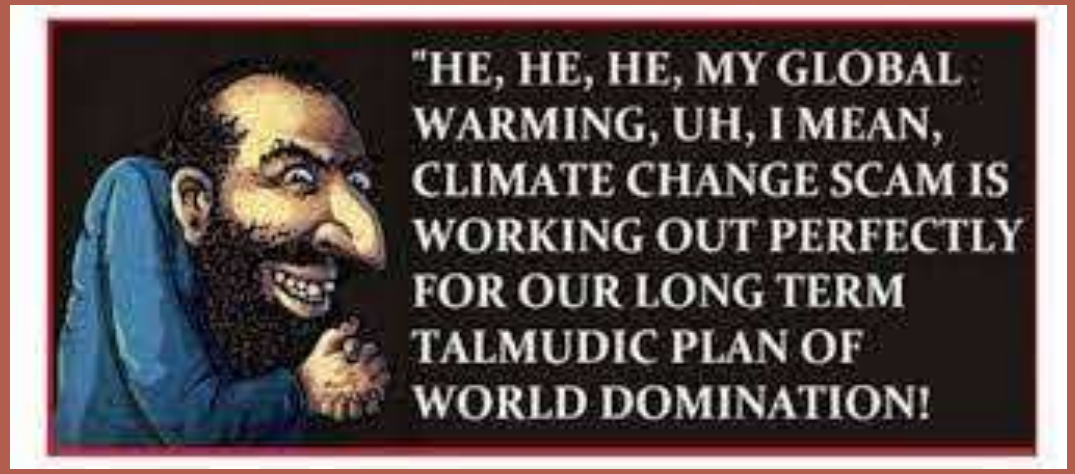
# Speech / Hate Speech / Hate Crime

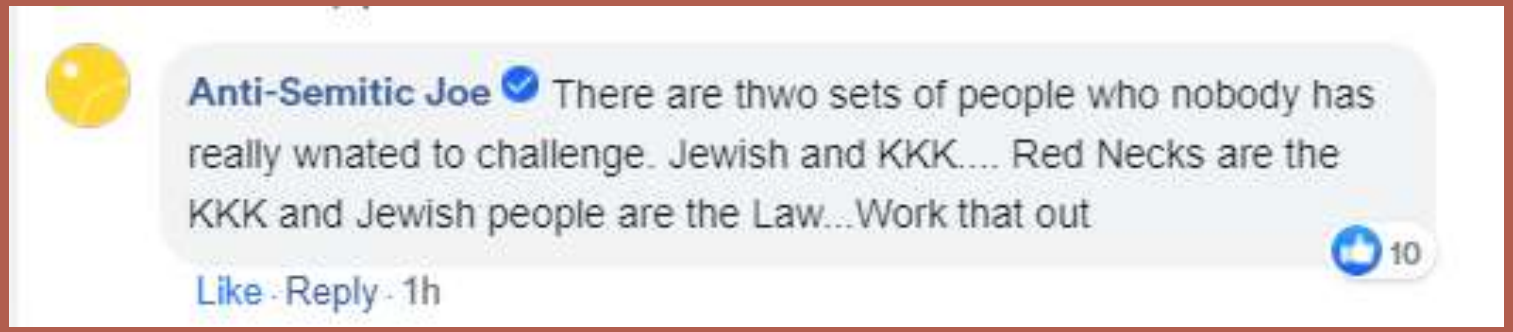
- Hate crime: a criminal offense motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups of people
- Hate-motivated incident: an offense motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups of people which may not reach the threshold of a criminal offense

# What is online antisemitism?

- Nowadays, antisemitism formed to fit in the modern world:
  - Adopted to the online sphere
  - Become more sophisticated (hard to recognize)
  - More complex (from "simple" swearing to conspiracy theories)
  - Connected to other enemy images
    - From Satan to George Soros
    - Depends on the individual cultural characteristics of the country
- Not just words, but images, memes, own websites

THE COVID-19 LOCKDOWN DIDN'T WORK
START THE RACE KILLINGS AND RIOTS
STARECAT.COM


"HE, HE, HE, MY GLOBAL WARMING, UH, I MEAN, CLIMATE CHANGE SCAM IS WORKING OUT PERFECTLY FOR OUR LONG TERM TALMUDIC PLAN OF WORLD DOMINATION!


Anti-Semitic Joe There are thwo sets of people who nobody has really wnated to challenge. Jewish and KKK.... Red Necks are the KKK and Jewish people are the Law...Work that out
10
Like · Reply · 1h

# How could I identify antisemitism on social media?

- To fight against antisemitism, we need to recognize it

- If you think that a comment or content is antisemitic, go through these points:

# 1. See the source of the content

- The original webpage of the content or the original article attached to the comment may tell us more about the context
  - Always doublecheck the source: some medium use antisemitic content even if it doesn't appear at first
  - Below an antisemitic article or site, it is more likely to see antisemitic comments

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53m ·

Soros tollat ragadott és megírta, hogy szerinte közvetlenül fenyegeti a jogállamiságot és az Európai Unió jövőjét az, hogy Magyarország és Lengyelország megvétózta az EU hétéves költségvetését, amihez egyébkent minden jogunk meg volt.

888.HU

**Soros strikes back: The EU attacks with financial blackmail and political punishment**

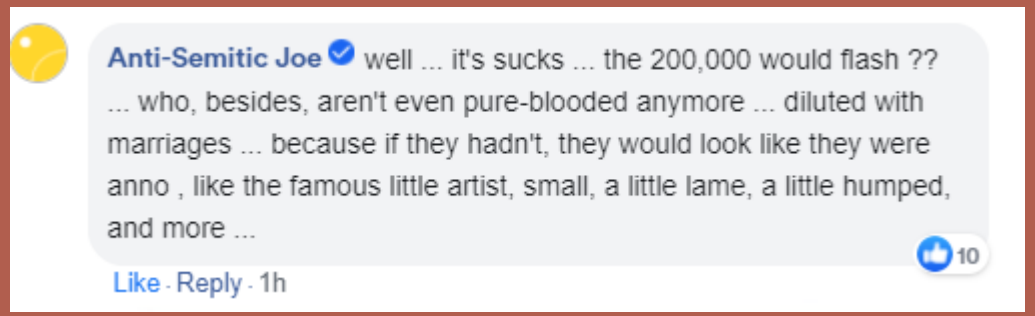
**Anti-Semitic Joe** The speculatior I think has already priced in the next project. He is already planning to lend the next war. He will fund the opposing parties. And, of course, everyone will belong to him. The man who thinks of himself as God. The patient. For whose trouble no medicine has yet been found.

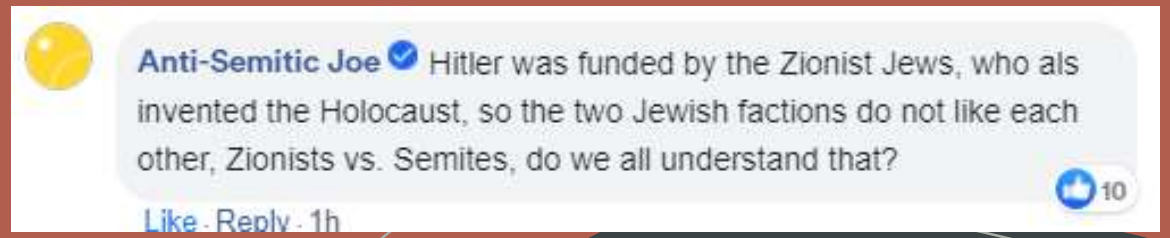
10

Like · Reply · 1h

# 2. Do you recognize the type?

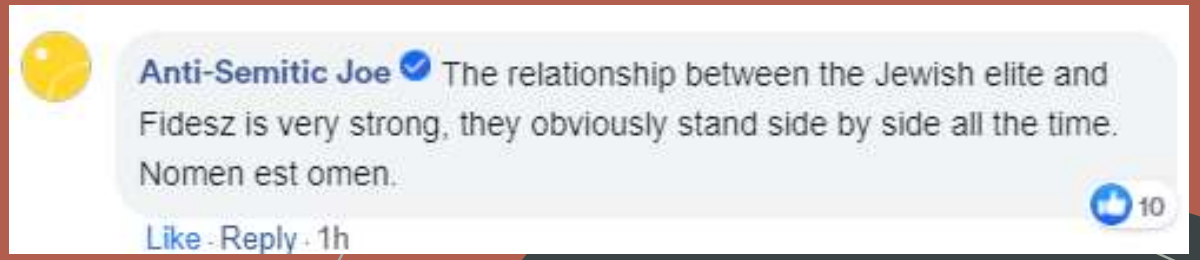
- Try to use your knowledge
- Is the comment fit in one of the above mentioned category of antisemitism?



# 3. What is the main message?

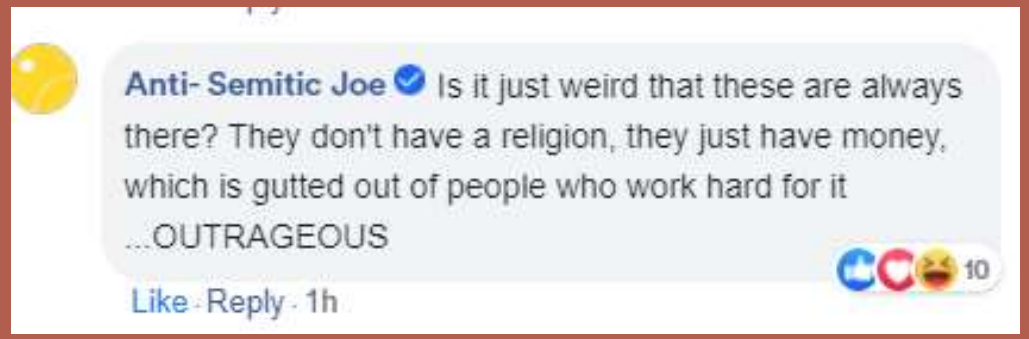
- A lot of comments try to „demonize” someone with Judaizm or with the fact of being a Jew (real of alleged)
- They think that Jews=bad guys so „If I make someone a jew or a friend of the jews, I make him/her a bad person as well”



# 4. Can we see the roots?

- Try to identify the roots of the possible hate speech/antisemitic statement
- There are a lots of „causes” of antisemitism, however we can see the recurring motives

# The Jewish race: believing that the problem is in the Jewish genes



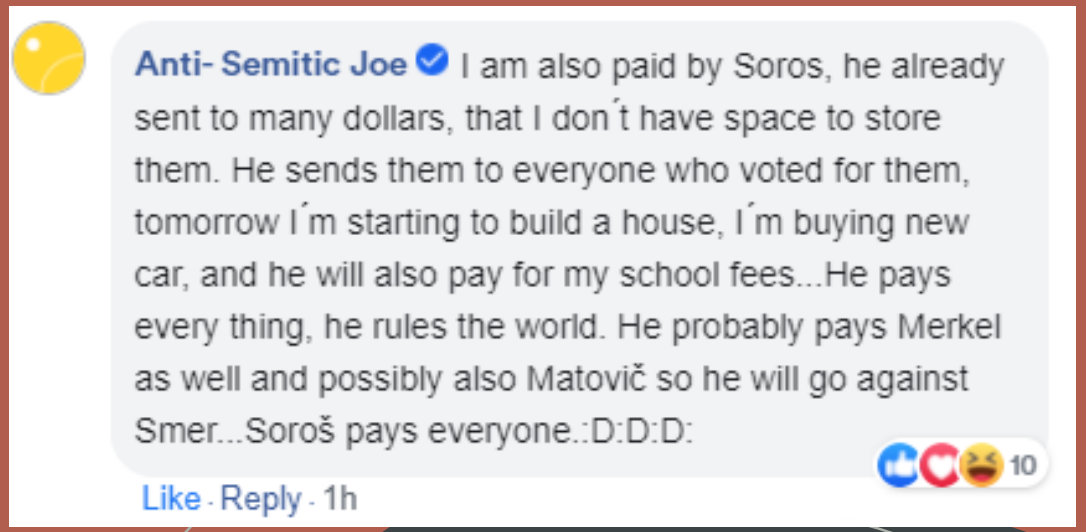

# Envy: they see that jews can be successful

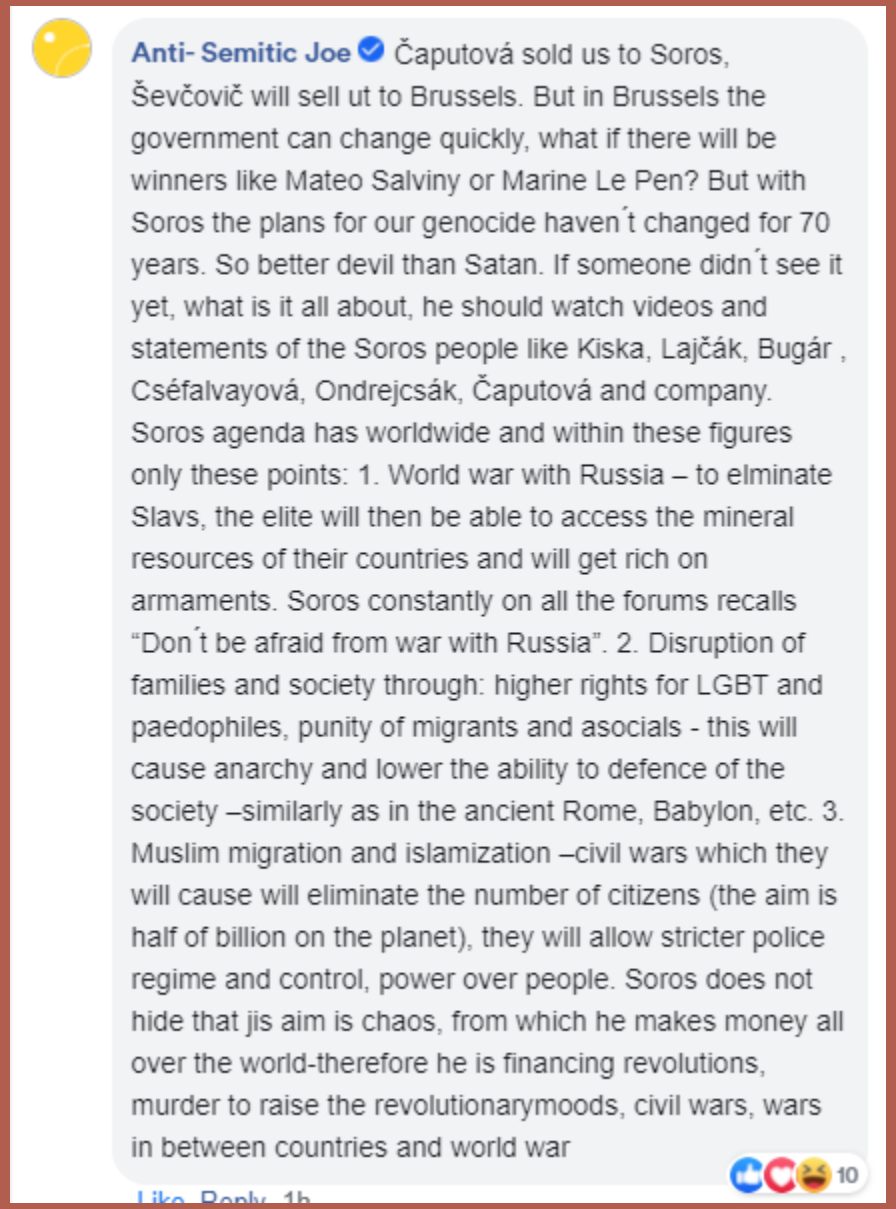
Anti-nationlist: since the jews represent another nation, they can't be part of a pure homogeneous nation

# Difference of culture: People just hate what is different

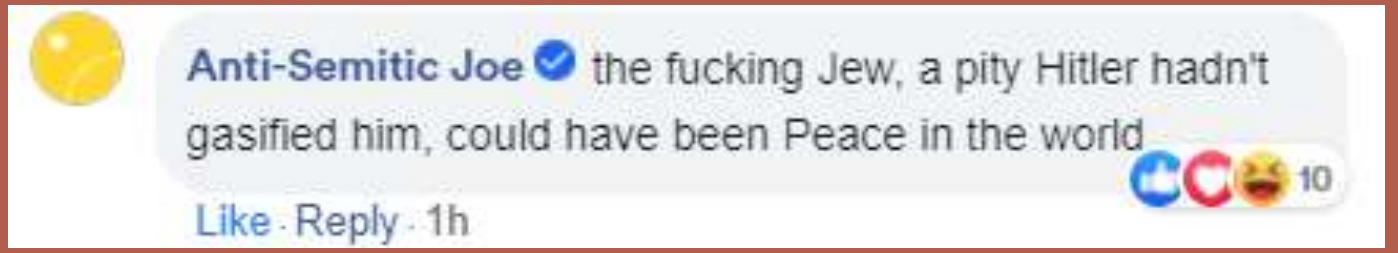
# Humour: for someone make an anti- Semitic statement is not more than a joke

# It also can be irony: show how ridicoulus and anti-Semitic the original contenct






# Pure Hatred: for these people, jews represent everything what is wrong in their lifes



# 5. Final recommendations

- If you think that the statement is antisemitic…probably it is so
- If you are not sure, see the comment and like section of the original comment/post
  - You can see what people react to the comment which may helps you as well
- Double-check before act