

Antisemitism in the United States

**Report of an Expert Consultation Organized by
AJC's Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights
in Cooperation with
UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Dr. Ahmed Shaheed
10-11 April 2019, New York City**

Introduction

On March 5, 2019, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Dr. Ahmed Shaheed, announced that he was preparing a thematic report on global antisemitism to be presented to the UN General Assembly in New York in the fall of 2019. The Special Rapporteur requested that the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights (JBI) organize a consultation that would provide him with information about antisemitism in the United States as he carried out his broader research. In response, JBI organized a two-day expert consultation on Wednesday, April 10 and Thursday, April 11, 2019 at AJC's Headquarters in New York. Participants discussed how antisemitism is manifested in the U.S., statistics and trends concerning antisemitic hate crimes, and government and civil society responses to the problem. This event followed an earlier consultation in Geneva, Switzerland convened by JBI for Dr. Shaheed in June 2018 on global efforts to monitor and combat antisemitism and engaging the United Nations human rights system to address this problem.¹

I. Event on April 10, 2019: Antisemitism in the United States: An Overview

On April 10, several distinguished historians and experts offered their perspectives on antisemitism in the United States. In addition to the Special Rapporteur, Professor Deborah Lipstadt (Emory University), Professor Jonathan Sarna (Brandeis University), Professor Rebecca Kobrin (Columbia University), Rabbi David Saperstein (former U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Religious Freedom), Rabbi Andrew Baker (Personal Representative of the Chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe/OSCE and AJC's Director of International Jewish Affairs), along with Felice Gaer (Director of JBI), representatives of JBI, and members of JBI's Administrative Council participated in the meeting.

Participants reviewed the history of Jewish life and antisemitism in the United States and recent trends regarding antisemitism, expressing concern at multiple studies demonstrating a resurgent threat of antisemitism in the United States. Participants agreed that especially following the deadly attack on congregants at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh in October 2018, greater efforts were required to effectively protect Jewish communities and address antisemitism.

¹ Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, *Monitoring and Combating Antisemitism: Current Challenges and Engaging the United Nations Human Rights System* (2018), available at <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Religion/Submissions/JBI.pdf>

Antisemitism as a human rights issue

Welcoming Dr. Shaheed's decision to prepare a report on global antisemitism, JBI Director Gaer recalled that the Institute had worked to strengthen UN mechanisms combating serious human rights violations, including the "special procedure mandate-holders" (independent experts mandated by the UN to examine and report on specific countries or human rights issues).

Ms. Gaer recalled that, as discussed at JBI's [June 2018 meeting](#), Jewish groups have not always looked at antisemitism through a human rights lens, which is the paradigm in which the Special Rapporteur is preparing his report. She reminded participants of the distinctiveness of that approach: international human rights law places the burden on States to ensure that all persons in their territories can enjoy the rights to personal security and bodily integrity, are protected from discrimination including on the grounds of religion and race, and enjoy the freedom to have and to manifest religious beliefs, individually and in community with others. Antisemitic violence, discrimination and harassment committed by private people is indeed relevant in a human rights framework, but the primary focus for a human rights approach to antisemitism is on the response of individual governments to such abuse and whether the governments are taking adequate steps to protect Jews and Jewish communities that they have reason to think are at risk. Human rights law also seeks to identify individual victims of violations and ensure that States provide those victims with a remedy.

At the JBI meeting in Geneva, UN human rights officials had expressed their concern that global antisemitism is too pervasive, persistent, and serious to permit complacency in the face of the UN's historic failure to comprehensively address it as a human rights problem. Ms. Gaer congratulated Dr. Shaheed for his effort to rectify this, and noted that examining the dimensions of antisemitism in the United States is particularly important as the it has the second largest Jewish population in the world, estimated at 5.7 million or more. As elsewhere in the world, antisemitism in the U.S. is a complex phenomenon that has been manifested in different ways at different times and with differing government responses.

Antisemitism in its historical context

Historians explained that in order to understand current antisemitism in the U.S., it is necessary to appreciate the forms that antisemitism has taken throughout the ages. They recalled the origins of antisemitism as a form of religious hatred that arose around 100 AD and intensified during the Crusades and in the Middle Ages; its emergence as a form of racial hatred, especially during the 19th century and, in the 20th century, the Holocaust; and its expression as a form of political and economic hatred at various points throughout history.² They noted that antisemitic tropes often refer to money, to power (especially the belief that Jews manipulate others to do their bidding), to the alleged use by Jews of their intelligence for nefarious, malicious causes, and a purported

² Anthony Julius, Robert S. Rifkind, Jeffrey Weill, and Felice D. Gaer, "Antisemitism: An Assault on Human Rights," The Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, Submitted to the UN World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001), available at <https://www.ajc.org/antisemitism-an-assault-on-human-rights>.

ability of Jews to disguise their influence and to control events from ‘behind the scenes,’ in a manner akin to the devil.

The historical trajectory of antisemitism in the U.S

Jews first arrived in New York in the 17th century, and while this is sometimes presented as evidence of religious tolerance, at that time the Dutch colonial governor of what is now New York, Peter Stuyvesant, indicated that he would have preferred to exclude Jews, declaring them to be “deceitful” and “an inferior race.” Anti-Jewish sentiment (the term ‘antisemitism’ was invented in Germany in the 19th century) has had a presence in America ever since, and has been particularly prevalent among agrarian populists, intellectuals and the urban poor.

Antisemitic rhetoric has been particularly amplified in the U.S. in periods of social and cultural change, and has manifested in the context of opposition to and tensions involving immigration, urbanization and industrialization.³ Antisemitism was especially virulent in the US from the late 1870s to World War II. This period was marked, *inter alia*, by Jews being restricted from living in certain places, being refused employment and entry into certain professions, being subject to quotas in universities – all at a time when influential antisemites had gained traction in public and corporate life. In the early 20st century, automobile magnate Henry Ford invested time and money attacking the ‘international Jew’, publishing and circulating the notorious antisemitic forgery, “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion” which purported to document a Jewish conspiracy to control the world. Ford’s anti-Jewish campaign projected the mythical “international Jew” as distinct from the “Jew next door,” with the former imbued with all the negative tropes seen in classic antisemitism, while the latter might be treated as a friend.

The post-World War II period saw a decline in antisemitism in the United States. Following the exposure of the atrocities committed in the Holocaust, Americans sought to distinguish their own society from those in Europe. During the 1960s, the civil rights movement promoted the value of nondiscrimination and led to the adoption of federal legislation, for which AJC and other organizations advocated. Jewish organizations also successfully called for the inclusion of Holocaust education in school curricula in many areas. A participant noted that the decline in antisemitic incidents in the U.S. following World War II was so dramatic that until quite recently, many Americans assumed that the problem no longer exists.

Over the past decade, however, there has been a significant increase in antisemitic expression in the U.S., as reflected by credible monitoring and surveys. Participants discussed a number of **recent antisemitic incidents in the United States:**

- At the August 2017 “Unite the Right” march in Charlottesville, Virginia, marchers chanted “Jews will not replace us,” reflecting the “replacement theory” conspiracy which posits that Jews are the architects of and secret masterminds behind an ongoing alleged “genocide” of white Christians by people of color, particularly from the Global South, who supposedly would not have undertaken these actions absent direction from Jews.

³ See <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/nov/01/pittsburgh-american-british-antisemitism-synagogue-immigration-jews>

- The perpetrator of the deadly attack on the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on Oct 27th, 2019, in which 11 Jews were shot dead, was motivated by an ongoing narrative among social media users blaming Jews for inspiring and secretly facilitating “caravans” of Central American migrants to the U.S. and encouraging non-whites to immigrate to the U.S. more generally. In an on-line manifesto, the shooter specifically mentioned HIAS, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, which provides assistance to refugees, as well as the “replacement theory” conspiracy.
- Recently, law enforcement and non-governmental monitors have documented an increase in violent attacks directed against “visible” Jews in Crown Heights, Brooklyn.⁴ Here, the perpetrators’ motivations were less evident, and some participants argued they were likely complex, given that a similarly significant increase in antisemitic incidents had not occurred in other nearby municipalities with large such ‘visible’ populations, such as Williamsburg, Brooklyn.
- A participant noted that there had been incidents on several U.S. college campuses involving supporters of the boycott, divest and sanctions movement (BDS) in which antisemitic acts were committed against individual Jewish students and more general expression of criticism of the government of Israel and its policies had been made that crossed the line into antisemitism.

Causes of the resurgence in antisemitism in the U.S.

Several participants shared the view that the recent increase in antisemitic incidents in the U.S. has been facilitated by the internet, which makes possible the anonymous, immediate, widespread expression and transmission of vile expressions of group hatred. The internet has empowered what some consider to be “lone wolf” perpetrators in unprecedented ways, particularly by allowing them to identify (anonymously) and share information with others who share their abhorrent views but are separated by great distances. For example, the perpetrators of the violent attacks on Jews in Charlottesville and Pittsburgh cited some of the same materials and sources as the perpetrator of the 2019 attack on Muslims at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. Even if they were not in direct contact with one another, these individuals indirectly supported one another through internet platforms.

Responses to antisemitism in the United States

Participants discussed official US and local government responses to antisemitism, which they felt were largely adequate, despite the unique situation in the U.S. resulting from the First Amendment’s robust protection of hate speech from official sanction, so long as it does not directly incite violence. However, participants also called for a greater response from local and national leaders in the U.S. in condemning antisemitic incidents as unacceptable.

In the U.S., Jews enjoy full rights and protections under federal anti-discrimination laws protecting them from exclusion in housing, employment, education, and elsewhere. Robust

⁴ Day two of the conference focused on statistics and trends from hate crimes experts. See summary below for more details.

federal hate crimes legislation exists as well. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and Department of Homeland Security have set up special task forces to combat antisemitism, and the U.S. State Department and the Department of Education have adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s Working Definition of Antisemitism.⁵ Recently, the federal government had increased its funding for security of religious sites and for Holocaust education programs.

At the state and local levels, law enforcement authorities were considered to generally respond to requests for protection from Jewish communities. However, while some local law enforcement authorities have dedicated outreach efforts for Jewish communities, this is not the case in many areas where Jewish communities are relatively small. This can lead to underreporting of antisemitic incidents, as not every local community knows how to document or report antisemitic hate crimes, and not all municipalities affirmatively report on the incidence of hate crimes.

Participants reflected on the value of Holocaust education as a response to growing antisemitism, noting that few studies has assessed its impact, and also that the quality of Holocaust education programs varies greatly.

Participants indicated that generally, media actors in the U.S. had engaged seriously with the issue of antisemitism, but in some instances had instead enabled and fueled antisemitic rhetoric.

A participant provided a comparative assessment of the situation of antisemitism in the U.S. and in Europe. While many countries in Europe and elsewhere do not collect data about antisemitic incidents, attitude surveys reveal that European Jews are more worried about antisemitism than are Jews in the U.S. (and that non-Jews are less worried about antisemitism than are Jews in both). Further, while Jewish institutions in Europe generally have far more advanced security and protection than do those in the U.S., European Jews are far more likely to consider leaving their countries because of fear of rising antisemitism than are American Jews.

This is in part a reflection of the different sources of antisemitism in Europe and broader societal orientation toward secularism. In particular, European Jews, to a significantly greater degree than American Jews, consider that their governments do not regard verbal and physical attacks committed against them as motivated by antisemitism in cases where the attacker targeted the victim as a proxy for State of Israel, instead considering such actors to be politically motivated, rather than motivated by antisemitism. Similarly, European Jews are more concerned than Jews in the United States by the response of their governments to radical Islam.

Conclusion

Participants concluded by emphasizing that antisemitism must be understood not only as a Jewish problem, but as an assault on American values and a “a destabilizing force” that would undermine democracy.

II. Event on April 11, 2019: Measuring and Responding to Antisemitism

⁵ <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/working-definition-antisemitism>

The second day of the consultation featured presentations from diverse actors including specialists on hate crimes; local and federal law enforcement officials; members of communities in Pittsburgh and Crown Heights, Brooklyn, where recent antisemitic attacks have occurred; and representatives of Jewish civil society organizations. A list of participants is appended to this summary.

Diagnosing the Problem: Statistics on hate crimes and antisemitic incidents in the US

Participants pointed out that globalization and dramatic socioeconomic change, including immigration, can be considered the backdrop for contemporary manifestations of antisemitism in the U.S. Today, about 14% of the American population is foreign-born, a level not previously seen since the 1920s and 1930s,⁶ when an enormous white supremacist movement existed, with Ku Klux Klan membership at its largest level in US history. The KKK supported the enactment of the 1924 Immigration Act, which established immigration quotas for Catholics and Jews. Today, immigration has again become a source of social tension and white supremacists are articulating old antisemitic tropes, blaming Jews as the ultimate source of the problem.

A hate crimes expert noted that 2018 had seen the largest increase in hate crimes in the US since 2001, and that 2017 had seen a 12.5% increase in hate crimes in the 10 largest cities in the US at a time when violent crimes reported overall had declined.⁷ Participants cautioned that data collection and reporting compliance varies greatly among states, but noted that New York and California reported the largest absolute number of hate crimes.

Participants cautioned that efforts by the U.S. government to monitor hate crimes, while valuable, can present a distorted picture of the situation in the country, and also contain significant internal disparities. For example, the FBI's hate crimes reports, which have generally documented around 10,000 hate crimes annually in the U.S., vary significantly from those of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics, which document around 250,000 hate crimes annually. These disparities result in part from the fact that state and local law enforcement authorities are not required to use a particular methodology for documentation or required to report to the federal government on hate crimes.

Participants presented reports from non-governmental organizations that have been using consistent methodologies for decades demonstrating that the number of antisemitic incidents has increased particularly significantly in the U.S. in recent years, in both volume and severity (more assaults as compared to vandalism). Not only was the October 2018 attack at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh the deadliest antisemitic attack ever committed in the U.S., but according to data gathered by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), antisemitic attacks had increased by 57% from 2017-2018, following a 30% increase from 2016-2017. Another participant reported that in 30 of the largest cities in the U.S., hate crimes against Jews had reached record levels for five consecutive years, and that historically, antisemitic incidents in the U.S. had been perpetrated with the greatest frequency in months at which tensions in the Middle East were particularly high.

⁶ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/charts/immigrant-population-over-time>

⁷ <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/2018%20Hate%20Final%20Report%205-14.pdf>

A participant noted that in the current political climate, antisemitic speech had become more socially acceptable, including expression from those on the political right supporting the antisemitic “replacement theory” and those on the political left making statements invoking antisemitic tropes in the context of statements criticizing the Israeli government or groups supporting it.

Another speaker discussed the impact of antisemitic speech and acts committed by individuals motivated by left-wing ideologies against Jewish college students as proxies for Israel, noting that Jewish students at a number of campuses had experienced marginalization and exclusion from social justice initiatives. The speaker emphasized that college administrators had not generally developed effective approaches to addressing this issue. Other speakers cited efforts by college administrators to accommodate Jewish students’ religious needs.

Regarding the link between hate speech, particularly by public figures, and the commission of hate crimes, a speaker presented research demonstrating a correlation between anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant statements made during and after the 2016 U.S. presidential campaign by Donald Trump and an increase in the number of hate crimes reported in several U.S. cities.⁸

Another participant presented research demonstrating how antisemitic material is being “normalized” online as its authors embed it into jokes and images and use coded language, resulting in it seeping from “dark web” listervs like 4chan and Gab into mainstream discourse and platforms like Twitter.⁹ The same individuals who post antisemitic content also frequently engaged in racist, xenophobic, and anti-migrant hate speech online. Noting the examples of the attack against Jews at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh and the attack against Muslims at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, speakers discussed how people holding antisemitic and racist views support, encourage, and educate one another online. They also discussed how efforts by social media companies, particularly in the wake of efforts at regulation by some government authorities, to block antisemitic content online had merely resulted in users moving to different unregulated platforms, for example ones hosted in Russia.

The impact of antisemitism on Jews in the United States

Representatives from communities affected by antisemitic attacks described how antisemitism had affected their sense of safety and their willingness to display their Jewish identity.

Congregants in Pittsburgh’s synagogues still suffer from trauma from the October 2018 attack, and subsequent antisemitic incidents had occurred there (for example, the distribution of antisemitic pamphlets and the harassment of a Jewish family including through targeted antisemitic material left at their home), leading to retraumatization. The number of active white supremacist groups in the Pittsburgh area had also increased from two to four following the

⁸ See <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-crime-hate/u-s-hate-crimes-up-20-percent-in-2016-fueled-by-election-campaign-report-idUSKBN16L0BO>.

⁹ See Savvas Zannettou, Joel Finkelstein, Barry Bradlyn, and Jeremy Blackburn, “A Quantitative Approach to Understanding Online Antisemitism,” available at <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1809.01644.pdf>.

October 2018 attack. The fear this instilled among a number of congregants led them to leave synagogues and to withdraw their children from synagogue childcare programs.

In another community, Crown Heights, Brooklyn, following an attack later charged as an act of terrorism by a Lebanese man on a van carrying a group of Jewish youths from the Lubavitch community in Crown Heights, Brooklyn in 1994, resulting in the death of one of the boys, the Crown Heights community had forged close relationships with law enforcement and other local authorities, with the mother of the slain boy working with police and local officials to develop and carry out training programs to recognize hate crimes and developing educational and outreach programs to targeted at the larger community. Despite these efforts, the Crown Heights community had recently experienced an increase in antisemitic incidents: one expert reported that Crown Heights had the highest uptick in antisemitic incidents in New York City.

The Pittsburgh attack has also ignited a renewed sense of fear and urgency for securitization among a number of Jewish communities around the country. Over the course of the past 25 years, and particularly after incidents like the 1994 bomb attack on the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AIMA) building in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a number of the largest Jewish communities in the United States put safety measures in place at synagogues and other Jewish institutions, but most smaller Jewish communities did not have the resources to take such measures. Two years before the October 2018 attack in Pittsburgh, the Jewish community there had hired a security director and six weeks before the incident, the director had carried out a training on unblocking synagogue exits, a measure that saved nine lives during the attack. Following the attack, the Jewish community had sought additional trainings and security measures including the installation of metal detectors and electronic doors at a cost of about \$6 million, not including personnel.

Participants discussed government efforts to support Jewish communities' efforts to provide greater security, citing for example the provision of funding by New York City to the Jewish Children's Museum in Crown Heights, Brooklyn to upgrade its surveillance cameras in 2019, but expressed concern that few smaller Jewish communities had access to resources to enhance their security. At the same time, a participant noted that in Crown Heights, synagogues remain open to the public with no security.

A participant noted that the experience of Jewish communities in European countries is similarly mixed, with communities in France and the UK having established significant security measures with government support and Poland, Denmark and Sweden not receiving police security.

Law enforcement responses to hate crimes

Participants from local law enforcement agencies in New York City shared information on how they address anti-Semitic hate crimes. An expert from the New York Police Department's (NYPD) hate crimes task force, one of the oldest in the country, described efforts to engage with Jewish communities and groups in order to encourage greater reporting of antisemitic incidents through radio presentations, town halls, and community events to educate the public on identifying, reporting and prosecuting a hate crime. The participant described how the task force

cooperates with other parts of government, including New York state police, the FBI, the DOJ, and elected officials, as well as with non-governmental groups.

A participant shared information about the Brooklyn District Attorney's office (BKDA)'s hate crime bureau, created in 2018 in response to the rise in hate crimes. It has confirmed that there has been an increase in antisemitic incidents. The participant explained the difficulties that law enforcement can face in establishing that a criminal act should be charged as a hate crime and the impact that characteristics of the suspected perpetrator (particularly if he or she has mental health issues or is a minor) can have on this analysis. Most cases that the BKDA has decided to charge as hate crimes have resulted in the defendants pleading guilty, and in no case has the suspected perpetrator been acquitted.

The participants explained, in response to a question from the Special Rapporteur, that there are differences in how U.S. municipalities determine that a perpetrator of an antisemitic or other bias-motivated act should be charged with a hate crime, and how this can impact the accuracy of hate crimes statistics. For example, New York State law allows vandalizing a public place with an image of a swastika to be charged as a hate crime but California law does not, on the grounds that a swastika in a public place does not reflect an intent to direct hate at a specific individual or group of people. A participant also clarified that law enforcement officers have made different determinations regarding when crimes motivated by anti-Zionism should be considered to be antisemitic hate crimes, describing a case involving acts directed at an Israeli basketball team in New York City.

Jewish community representatives largely agreed that their local law enforcement agencies had responded adequately to their communities' needs, citing particular appreciation for the NYPD's announced "no tolerance" policy for antisemitic hate crimes, and confirmed that levels of cooperation between Jewish communities and law enforcement were generally good. A participant from Pittsburgh also conveyed that the Jewish community there consider the response of local authorities to the situation of antisemitism, and to the October 2018 attack on the Tree of Life Synagogue in particular, to which police arrived within 90 seconds of the first emergency call and during which four officers were shot, to have been exceptional

However, participants noted that there are U.S. municipalities like Miami and the state of Hawaii with significant Jewish communities but where the authorities have reported no hate crimes for the past decade, suggesting that the relationship between the authorities and Jewish communities in New York and Pittsburgh might be unusually strong.

Non-state actors' responses to antisemitism

Participants provided several examples of effective responses by non-governmental actors to antisemitic incidents.

Displays of solidarity. A widely cited example was the response of the public in Billings, Montana to an incident in the 1990s in which members of a white supremacist group threw a brick through a Jewish child's bedroom window on which a paper image of a menorah had been pasted. A local newspaper began a campaign asking all residents to paste images of menorahs in

their own windows in which a significant proportion of the community participated. Similarly, following the attack on the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, local businesses in the neighborhood where the synagogue is located, Squirrel Hill, began displaying “No Place for Hate” signs in their windows. Nearby towns also created visible symbols of solidarity with the Jewish community (the logo of the national football team the Pittsburgh Steelers shown together with a Jewish star). Participants emphasized the importance of such community displays of support.

Interreligious dialogue. As a result of interreligious dialogue in the U.S., any antisemitic statements from leaders of other major religions are simply considered not acceptable. Local Jewish Federations conduct outreach to other faith communities, for example, by reaching agreements for rabbis to give presentations on Judaism at Catholic schools. By establishing relationships with other faith leaders, rabbis have established networks allowing for expressions of support and solidarity in the wake of hate crimes. There have been cases where ministers have offered their sanctuaries to rabbis and in which rabbis have offered their synagogues for use by other communities following incidents in which places of worship have been vandalized, defaced, or attacked.

Education and awareness-raising. In the Crown Heights community of Brooklyn, NY, the Brooklyn Children’s Museum conducts programming in local public schools to tackle negative stereotypes of Jews. The aim is to expose children at a young age to the Jewish culture and combat any local prejudices. The museum also welcomes groups of local and international students to learn about the history of the Jewish people in an interactive setting. Participants noted the example of rehabilitation programs such as “Life After Hate” for white supremacists as attempting to take on the challenge of affecting the views of people with deeply ingrained antisemitic attitudes.

Conclusion

The Special Rapporteur thanked all participants and expressed hope that his report on antisemitism would support Jewish communities in the U.S. and around the world.

Appendix

List of Participants in April 10 and 11 Consultations on Antisemitism in the U.S.

Conveners

Dr. Ahmed Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Felice Gaer, AJC, Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

10 April 2019

Rabbi Andrew Baker, AJC, Director of International Jewish Affairs; Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

E. Robert Goodkind, Steering Committee, Jacob Blaustein Institute

Deborah E. Lipstadt, Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish History and Holocaust Studies, Tam Institute for Jewish Studies and the Department of Religion, Emory University

Aaron Jacob, AJC, Director of Diplomatic Affairs

Rebecca Kobrin, Russell and Bettina Knapp Assoc. Prof. of American Jewish History, Columbia University

Robert S. Rifkind, Steering Committee, Jacob Blaustein Institute

Rabbi David Saperstein, Director Emeritus, Religious Action Center; Former U.S. Ambassador at Large for Religious Freedom

Jonathan Sarna, Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History; Director, Schusterman Center for Israel Studies, Brandeis University

Marc Stern, AJC, Chief Legal Officer

11 April 2019

Rabbi Seth K. Adelson, Senior Rabbi, Congregation Beth Shalom, Pittsburgh, PA

Steve Bayme, AJC, Director of Contemporary Jewish Life

Marion Bergman, Administrative Council, Jacob Blaustein Institute

Christen Broecker, AJC, Deputy Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

Danica Brozowski, Network Contagion Research Institute

Brian Cohen, Lavine Family Executive Director, Columbia/Barnard Hillel

Kimberly Cohen, AJC, E. Robert Goodkind Fellow, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

Jeffrey Finkelstein, President & CEO, Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh

Joel Finkelstein, Director & Co-Founder, Network Contagion Research Institute

Ira N. Forman, Formerly U.S. Envoy for Monitoring Combatting Antisemitism; Senior Advisor for Combating Antisemitism, Human Rights First

Rosa Freedman, Professor of Law, Conflict and Global Development and Director of the Global Development Division, University of Reading, United Kingdom

Eric Fusfield, Director of Legislative Affairs, B'nai B'rith International

Rae Gurewitsch, Representative to the United Nations, Hadassah

Devorah Halberstam, Co-Founder and Executive Director, Jewish Children's Museum

Xenia Hestermann, Research Analyst for UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief

Seffi Kogen, AJC, Global Director, AJC Young Leadership

Brian Levin, Director, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, CSU San Bernardino

Rabbi Noam Marans, AJC, Director of Interreligious and Intergroup Relations

Deputy Inspector Mark C. Molinari, Commanding Officer, Hate Crime Task Force, Special Investigations Division, NYPD

Kelli M. Muse, Chief, Hate Crimes Bureau, Kings County District Attorney's Office, Brooklyn, New York

Rabbi Joseph Potasnik, Executive Vice President, New York Board of Rabbis

Mark Potok, Senior Fellow, Centre for Analysis of the Radical Right

Daniel Price, Administrative Council, Jacob Blaustein Institute

Rose Parris Richter, Executive Director and Senior Advisor, Project for Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB Unit), Ralph Bunche Institute, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

Christine A. Ryan, Project for Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB Unit) for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief

Oren Segal, Director, Center for Extremism, ADL

Shoshana Smolen, AJC, Assistant Director, Grants and Advocacy, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights