

Canadian Universities Antisemitism Report - 2023 -

Kill
The
Jews



THE ABRAHAM
GLOBAL PEACE
INITIATIVE

Canadian Universities Antisemitism Report

The Abraham Global Peace Initiative

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Editor's Note: This is a working document to help monitor and evaluate Antisemitism on Canadian campuses. It is being edited and updated regularly as more information becomes available. It does not purport to have captured all incidents. If we have missed an important occurrence, please send your report by email to office@agpi.ca

Executive Summary

Since our first report was issued one year ago, the Abraham Global Peace Initiative has been happy to see that overall reports of on-campus antisemitic incidents have declined. While this news is worth celebrating, some institutions have admitted to investigating alleged incidents, though failed to report them. In said situations, reports and investigations have fallen under the umbrella of Anti-Racist Secretariats, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) consultants, and offices of Human Rights and institutions have been secretive in releasing findings on internal matters.

While the above might be the case in many circumstances, AGPI was pleased that following our extensive research, including directly following up on reports presented in our 2022 investigation, incidents were isolated to specific events, programs or individuals. AGPI has been happy with the support we have been receiving from universities and colleges but so too we remind them that reporting incidents and investigating them are only half of our concerns. AGPI looks forward to better understanding what programs are in place that creates safe and inclusive spaces for their students and how, human rights and fundamental freedoms are protected when it comes to antisemitism, anti-Jewish hate, and anti-Zionism.

Sadly, AGPI has been disappointed that while almost fifty Canadian faculty associations and unions have adopted an anti-IHRA policy, students have felt that with this position, they have been made to feel outed and indirectly discriminated against by having to justify their connection to Israel, or publically denounce its state policies. So too, in conversation with students attending universities across this campus, many had noted that while they have not explicitly witnessed or been the recipient of antisemitism in classes, campus space has been authorized for the display, promotion, or perpetuation of antisemitic, anti-Jewish, and/or anti-Zionist programs, including rallies in support of or calling for “Intifadas”, against “Israeli Apartheid or Occupation”, or most recently, regarding the incidents surrounding the death of Shireen Abu Akleh.

While academia has always been a space to pursue and challenge knowledge, AGPI is concerned that in such pursuit, revisionist narratives, historical distortions, and minimizing the lived experiences of Jewish students have fostered an environment interested in and trumpeting impact over intent. Given that some academic institutions in some provinces and territories are absent from this report, this does not mean they were absent from incidents, but rather that reports may not have been made.

As we embark on 2023, we look forward to a downward trend in antisemitic incidents and hope that through this report, provosts, boards, and deans can scrutinize their own best practice to continue dismantling on-campus hate, discrimination, and prejudice.

Neil Orłowsky, MEd., PhD.
AGPI Director of Education

The Abraham Global Peace Initiative

The Abraham Global Peace Initiative (AGPI) is an internationally recognized charitable organization comprised of global leaders dedicated to giving a voice to humanity. Founded by Chairman Avi Benlolo with 30 years of experience, he heads a global community consisting of individuals dedicated to advancing human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. In so doing, AGPI amplifies Canada's powerful voice in the realm of human rights and activism by aiming and fortifying values such as pluralism, diversity, and inclusion alongside our six pillars. The six pillars by which AGPI's work is guided on are:

1. *Safeguard peace, freedom, and security.* In upholding human rights and advancing Canada's framework of building inclusive societies and championing freedom and democracy, we promote peace and security in Canada, Israel, and around the world.
2. *Stand against discrimination and antisemitism.* Due to the existence of hate, we work to preserve human life by advancing the Canadian perspective of pluralism, diversity, and equality. By upholding human rights, we promote tolerance, respect, and universal freedom for all.
3. *Make Peace by advancing global peace initiatives.* In upholding Canada's approach to advancing human rights abroad, we champion inclusive and accountable governance; peaceful pluralism; respect for diversity, and protection of rights of minorities to foster and promote global peace.
4. *Speak out for religious freedom and foster interfaith unity.* The advancement of religion is a human right enshrined in Canadian and international conventions. We seek to champion religion and protect and promote religious groups from discrimination, allowing them to freely practice.
5. *Advocate for international policy remedies.* We advance global peace, by studying and reviewing national and international frameworks and proposing remedies. Through research and reporting on issues, we provide lectures and briefs on critical issues that can advance a greater understanding of peace.
6. *Defend universal rights and freedoms.* We increase public awareness of human rights issues; promote respect for human rights internationally and research, study and disseminate information on human rights, per Canadian law and international conventions.

For more information on the work that AGPI does you can visit our website [here](#).

Guided by these six pillars, AGPI continues to strive for inclusivity for and amongst all people, regardless of race, religion, creed, or colour. Through this report, the term antisemitism will be understood under, and in alignment with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism whereby "Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of

antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”¹

To date, 35 countries, in addition to the United Nations, The European Union, the Organization of American States, and the Council of Europe have adopted IHRA’s working definition, and for that, the IHRA definition is used to decipher between what is antisemitism and what is legitimate criticism of Israel. Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, considering the overall context, include, but are not limited to:²

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making misleading, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government, COVID-19, or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g., gas chambers), or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, for example, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behaviour not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for the actions of the state of Israel.

¹ IHRA, 2018

² Ibid

As governments and academic institutions continue to see resistance to the adoption of, and/or use of IHRA's working definition, AGPI questions the rationale and motivation of such opposition. While some claims allege that support of the definition prohibits free speech or academic freedom, as will be seen throughout this report, governmental and institutional legislation outline what is and is not permitted. As in any liberal democracy, citizens are allowed to criticize national and/or foreign policies, however, but criticism cannot be justly applied at the expense of another's religious and/or ethnocultural identity. Rather, this study applies the IHRA working definition of antisemitism as it provides a guideline for distinguishing between valid criticism and immoral forms of demonization of the state of Israel. As outlined within the definition, antisemitic discrimination involves illegally denying Jews opportunities or services available to others.³ By this means, IHRA's working definition of antisemitism will be used to highlight the importance of academic institutions adopting and adapting their policies to align with their working definition.⁴

Statement of Concern

The last twelve months have exposed the extent to which antisemitism, anti-Jewish hate, and anti-Zionism have permeated society. Given the near-daily social media posts, public tirades, and passing comments made in classrooms, coffee shops, and online, antisemitism has become a tolerable and normalized hate in our society. The Jewish community has often been referred to as the canary in the coal mine and serves as a barometer of societal acceptance of hate. In recent conversations with Holocaust survivors, we are alarmed to hear comparisons to what we are witnessing today being reminiscent of Nazi Germany in the late 1930s.

Over the last year, parents have reached out to us asking our thoughts on what Canadian universities and colleges are safe for their Jewish child. Sadly, the list of institutions is declining. While we are energized by recording fewer academic institutions reporting antisemitic incidents, Jews admittedly say that don't feel safe on campus. From faculty associations and campus unions supporting a ban on adopting IHRA's working definition of antisemitism, to see stickers pasted to campus buildings promoting Israeli Apartheid Week, supporting campus-wide BDS campaigns, motions to remove Kosher food from campus cafeterias, or the veiling of antisemitism under the guise of anti-Zionism. Jewish students don't feel safe.

Similar to our 2022 report which outlined many major antisemitic events and incidents that occurred on university campuses across Canada, this year's report follows suit. It is our continued hope that through this report, we can further expose if and how university and college policies and procedures have created unsafe learning and social environments for Jewish students, the Jewish community, and their allies.

³ IHRA, 2018

⁴ Ibid

Faculty Associations and Unions with anti-IHRA Positions

- AASUA - Association of Academic Staff University of Alberta
- APUO - Association of Professors of the University of Ottawa
- ASA - Canadian Anthropology Society - Societe Canadienne D'Anthropologie
- AST - Atlantic School of Theology Faculty Association
- Athabasca University Faculty Association
- BUFA - Brandon University Faculty Association
- BUFA - Brock University Faculty Association
- CAUT - The Canadian Association of University Professors
- CUFA APUC - Concordia University Faculty Association
- CUPE - Canadian Union of Public Employees
- CUPE 1281 – Canadian Federation of Students
- CUPE 3902 – University of Toronto
- CUPE 3903 – York University
- CUPE 3906 – McMaster University
- CUPE 3907 - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education - University of Toronto
- CUPE 3908 - Trent University
- CUPE 4600 - Carleton University
- CUPE SCFP Local 4207 - Brock University
- FAUST - Faculty Association of the University of St. Thomas
- FAUW - Faculty Association of the University of Waterloo
- FNEEQ - Federation Nationale des Enseignantes et des Enseignants du Quebec
- Mount Royal Faculty Association
- Mount Saint-Vincent Faculty Association
- MUNFA - Memorial University of Newfoundland Faculty Association
- NUFA - Nipissing University Faculty Association
- OCADFA - The Ontario College of Art and Design Faculty of Association
- OCUFA - Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association
- Osgood Hall Faculty Association
- PSAC 901 - Graduate Assistants, Teaching Assistants and Postdoctoral Scholars - Queens University
- QUFA - Queens University Faculty Association
- Rension Association of Academic Staff
- RFA - Ryerson Faculty Association
- SGPUM - Syndicat general des Professeurs de l'Universite de Montreal
- SMUFU - Saint Mary's University Faculty Union
- SPPUQTR - Syndicat des Professeurs et des Professeures Universitie de Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
- SPUQ - Syndicat des Professeurs et Professeures de l'Universite du Quebec a Montreal
- St. Jerome's University Academic Staff Association
- St. Thomas More Faculty Union
- The University of Western Ontario Faculty Association
- University of King's College Teacher Association

- University of Regina Faculty Association
- USFA - University of Saskatchewan Faculty Association
- UWFA - University of Winnipeg Faculty Association
- WLUFU - Wilfred Laurier University Faculty Association
- YUFA - York University Faculty Association

British Columbia

University of British Columbia

The University of British Columbia (UBC) has been working to rectify a situation in which activist Laith Marouf, was granted permission and UBC campus space to deliver his “Building an Anti-Racism Strategy for Canadian Broadcasting” tour to UBC students. Following numerous complaints directed at and to the Federal Liberals, and specifically Heritage Canada and several high-profile MPs who a) vouched for Marouf, and/or b) approved significant federal funding to his organization, it was uncovered at made public that Marouf had harboured and shared many antisemitic, anti-Jewish, and anti-Zionist feelings, including, but not limited to, directing his hate towards specific Jewish organizations, communities, and allies. At his May 11, 2021 on-campus lecture, Marouf was recorded referring to the shooting death of Al Jazeera reporter Shireen Abu Akleh in the West Bank as being at the hands of “the Zionist apartheid regime.” Sadly, no UBC staff intervened in Marouf’s anti-Israel tirade. Following the backlash, UBC has been “distancing itself from the Community Media Advocacy Centre (CMAC) consultant, saying it denounces antisemitism and does not support or condone Marouf’s history of social media messages.” So too, UBC’s School of Community and Regional Planning (SCARP) followed suit in attempting to distance themselves from Marouf and CMAC, explaining that “The event was not an official SCARP event, nor was it sponsored in any way by SCARP... A faculty member facilitated an enquiry from someone outside of UBC in locating a space for an event, without knowledge of the abhorrent views (‘antisemitic and xenophobic statements’) that have been expressed by one of its speakers.”⁵

Simon Fraser University

Accusing Israel to be an apartheid state, a colonized land, and its people as colonizers are traditional ways that many in the field of social justice disguise anti-Jewish hate and antisemitism. Jewish students, on-campus Jewish advocacy groups, and the larger Jewish community at Simon Fraser University have expressed deep concern with The Simon Fraser Student Society (SFSS), noting that they (SFSS) have been attempting to present and pass an “extremely hostile motion that refers to the entirety of the State of Israel as ‘occupied’ and disparages Zionism as ‘a colonial ideology’ that seeks to establish ‘Jewish privilege in Israel.’”⁶ Similarly, the student association, which claims a mandate under the umbrella of “being the voice and representation of a universities’

⁵ Mackin, 2022

⁶ Hasbara Canada, 2022

students” have allegedly co-sponsored and supported on-campus student clubs and movements explicitly disparaging Israel’s right to exist and self-determination. Following discussion with a number of SFU students, such actions, even if they (the Jewish students) choose to walk away or ignore the on-campus sloganeering, express being made to feel that their Jewish identity, history and connection to Israel is being called out and diminished. In speaking with one student in particular who has considered ending their studies at SFU, they asked Dr Orlowsky, “Why do we need to be made to feel like second class citizens on campus but a student union who we are forced to contribute to financially?” Sadly, while academic institutions have policies in place to create and foster safe and inclusive spaces for all students, no matter their race, religion, creed, or colour, the SFSS, has “Focused on backing ‘resistance against Israeli settler colonialism,’” and attempted to drive student policy to support what they have called “ending the occupation within Historic Palestine.” After obtaining our copy of the proposed SFSS policy, it appears to be an erasure attempt specifically by question the merits of Jewish indigeneity to Judea, and that it’s continued “occupation” and “colonization” is anti-Palestinian. Furthermore, this motion, which advocates for cultural, academic, and economic boycotts of Israel requests that SFU and SFSS sponsored/supported clubs and groups cut ties with Israel because of the state’s (Israel) ethnic supremacy for Jewish citizens.⁷ AGPI reminds SFU and the SFSS that such a motion violates their bylaws whereas the SFSS shall not discriminate against any person on any ground enumerated in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms or the British Columbia Human Rights Code.

The Prairies

While last year AGPI reported several instances at the University of Calgary (Alberta), the University of Regina (Saskatchewan), and at both the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg (Manitoba), we are pleased to report that no “significant” instances of antisemitism we reported. Here, the term “significant” is not meant to diminish any claim, incident, or investigation, but rather is meant to refer to, if (understanding that not all cases are reported) a report was made, it was investigated and either did not make news outlets, or have findings made public.

Moreover, AGPI was pleased to hear that Alberta⁸, Saskatchewan⁹, and Manitoba¹⁰ have now (2022) adopted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism and we look forward to working with the MPPs and MLAs in understanding how that will be implemented in the provinces universities and colleges.

⁷ Ibid

⁸ CBC, 2022

⁹ Busse, 2022

¹⁰ Manitoba, 2022

Ontario

The blatant prevalence of antisemitism at Ontario universities is a conversation had by many which have born growing concern for Jewish students on campus; both those who live on school grounds, and those who simply attend classes, is higher than ever. AGPI has been appalled to learn through direct conversation with students and academic staff that university campuses, especially in Ontario have undoubtedly become breeding grounds for antisemitism, anti-Zionism, and anti-Jewish hate. While it has been often reported by university authorities (such as the Presidents of Universities) that such behaviour will not be tolerated, AGPI has yet to see significant changes around accountability and student safety. As previously mentioned and important to recognize again, although many incidents are well documented and explored by mainstream media, many attacks, unfortunately, go undocumented and unknown.

York University

York University is no stranger to ongoing and disturbing antisemitic incidences and occurrences on its campus, from the hanging of harmful anti-Zionist posters and art to the violent “pro-Palestinian demonstration (which) was organized by Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA)” to shut down a pro-Israel speaking event on campus.¹¹ The persistence of on-campus antisemitic incidents is of growing concern as frequent calls by the provost’s office, anti-racist secretariat, and dean, that “Antisemitism will not be tolerated”, are being tolerated. Following his secondment to York University’s Faculty of Education, Dr Orłowsky frequently met with students both in his program and beyond who routinely mentioned facing derogatory and slanderous verbal attacks, witnessing course colleagues make anti-Zionist remarks or having to be subjected to frequent on-campus sloganeering and posters calling Israel an “occupying Zionist regime.”

In June, reports surfaced that Jewish students were targeted through antisemitic graffiti painted near campus which showed an “antisemitic caricature” of an Orthodox Jewish man wearing a Kippah/Yarmulke (a Jewish head covering) within a circle which appears to be seen through a scope of an assault weapon with a Star of David, and the words “shoot a Jew in the head.”¹² While university officials said this incident took place off campus, notably located within student housing, the university security investigated. In speaking with one student, they reported that they felt scared.” Jewish students say they are becoming used to, and numb to the growing amount of antisemitic graffiti on-campus. AGPI continues to advocate for such acts to be deemed a violent hate crime. This call to “shoot Jews in the head” puts not only the Jewish community on alert, but their allies as well.^{13 14}

¹¹ Rose, 2019

¹² Freeman, 2022

¹³ McLean, 2022

¹⁴ Starr, 2022

University of Toronto

The University of Toronto made news again, not for academic achievements, but for a report which surfaced by Israeli-born Dr Ayelet Kuper, a physician, scientist and senior adviser on antisemitism by the University of Toronto Temerty Faculty of Medicine (TFOM). Dr Kuper publicly opened up about the blatant antisemitism, which she, as a faculty member endured throughout her time at UofT.¹⁵ In her scathing report, Dr Kuper presented disturbing recollections of experiences she has had both with UofT students and faculty, to shine the light on the antisemitism that she has experienced firsthand, including harmful and defamatory antisemitic tropes. In the report, Kuper explained: “I personally experienced many instances of antisemitism, including being told that all Jews are liars; that Jews lie to control the university or the faculty or the world, to oppress or hurt others, and/or for other forms of gain; and that antisemitism can’t exist because everything Jews say are lies, including any claims to have experienced discrimination.”¹⁶ AGPI has expressed our concern with the treatment of Dr Kuper to the University administration and noted that if esteemed faculty, empowered to investigate and dismantle antisemitism, can endure such a high degree of antisemitism from their students, peers and colleagues, then Jewish students within their institution are no exception to the danger.

McMaster University

The 2022 McMaster University year came with growing concerns for Jewish students when eight different instances of disturbing and blatant antisemitic graffiti were found on campus. Though each incident was reported to Hamilton authorities, AGPI is saddened to note that the/these perpetrators have not been found.¹⁷ While AGPI hopes that this collective is an isolated incident, we look forward to further conversation with university administration as to how McMaster and other universities will protect their (Jewish) students from heinous attacks and crimes, and what will action look like.

Queens University

Although the perpetration of pernicious graffiti occurring on university campuses and in communities which surround it is not new, students at Queens University were faced with a deeply concerning antisemitic incident when, allegedly, a fellow student, vandalized a community kitchen fridge with a swastika, inside the Albert Street residence. AGPI has reminded university officials that this symbol is a blatant threat and reminder to Jewish students that they are indeed not safe on campus, and not safe in their shared living spaces on campus grounds. Evidently, “for over 80 years the swastika has served as the most significant and notorious of hate symbols, antisemitism, and white supremacy.”¹⁸ In speaking with some Queen's students, not living in residents, it was reported to Dr Orlowsky that “this” (referencing the reach of antisemitism) is getting closer. Previously, antisemitic graffiti was found on sidewalks, now it is happening inside a residence.

¹⁵ Lederman, 2022

¹⁶ Kuper, 2022

¹⁷ Mitchell, 2022

¹⁸ Soroka, 2022

But sidewalk and exterior graffiti is still a problem that Queens has been dealing with. Following the refrigerator incident, “another on-campus incident was reported, as well as three separate examples of antisemitic graffiti at local businesses downtown, including ‘kill the Jews’ written on a Princess Street storefront door.”¹⁹ These pervasive attacks are merely the ones being documented, but what is even more worrisome, are those undocumented attacks that go unnoticed.

Quebec

McGill University

In March, AGPI welcomed the news that McGill University was moving forward with plans to create an Initiative Against Islamophobia and Antisemitism on campuses following the university listening to students and staff speak out about experiences on campus that felt discriminatory, alienating and marginalized. The committee is led by Prof. Angela Campbell, Associate Provost (Equity and Academic Policies) and Prof. Fabrice Labeau, Deputy Provost (Student Life and Learning) who had consulted with several outside organizations both from Jewish and Islamic communities. The report detailed ways in which the University can better provide a safer and more inclusive space for both communities and, beyond just condemning acts of discrimination, the University committed itself to provide more spaces for education and discussion to form an understanding between both religions, expansions of support systems for students on campus, more clarified channels to report instances of discrimination on campus that provide surveys and feedback from students. Moreover, AGPI was happy that the university announced that it would be working to accommodate and account for religious holidays from both communities, making sure to provide proper and appropriate accommodations for holy days and clearer access to kosher and halal foods in dining halls and food service halls. AGPI feels that the university has begun to take clear and concrete steps to fight hate in all its forms and in doing so, has begun the healing process for so many students.

Sadly however, in April, the Student Society of McGill University (SSMU) passed a referendum that petitioned the administration from supporting any forms of pro-Israel expression on campus, and for the university to de-invest from pro-Israeli corporations. This petition, named the “Palestine Solidarity Policy” demanded any pro-Israel expression on campus be deemed as hate speech. AGPI believes that this move would ultimately disenfranchise Jewish students on campus, along with further promoting hatred against Jews. While 71% of students voted in favour of the new policy, many on campus were not made aware of the vote and therefore question the authenticity of student representation. AGPI was pleased to see that this insidious referendum was subsequently overturned later that same month following backlash from the McGill administration.

In July, the Montreal Gazette reported on the lawsuit filed against the university by a third-year Jewish student which alleged that McGill University had continued to fund the SSMU though they had conducted multiple antisemitic referendums. It was noted that McGill had stated that it (the university) would be withholding funds from SSMU if they participated in a boycott of Israeli

¹⁹ Strickland, 2022

groups. While the anti-Zionist policies, who also called into question Jewish indigeneity in the Middle East, may have failed, it and the SSMU has systematically fostered and perpetuated an unwelcoming and unsafe learning and living environment for Jewish.

Given the recommendations made in March, AGPI has reached out to the McGill administration to see what said actions explicitly look like and why measures have not been taken to dismantle antisemitism thus far.

Concordia University

AGPI expressed concern with Concordia University in February 2022 when they held a referendum to boycott countries complicit in apartheid, according to the definition of apartheid as set by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. While 86% of the students voted in favour of this motion, a similar motion that was tried and failed at McGill, the spirit of the motion brought attention to their want to divest funds and withdraw vocal support from corporations that support countries participating in apartheid. As the action of the referendum labelled Israel as an apartheid state, AGPI fears that this and similar actions taken with such lens will call into question, out, or jeopardize the safety of Jewish students on campus.

Moreover, three years out from its enactment into law, the effects of Quebec's controversial Law 21, secularism continue to be seen today. A study produced by a political science professor from Concordia University in conjunction with a professor from McGill University reported in March that students continue to feel discriminated against. These findings drew on reports that Jewish students on Quebec campuses continue to experience increased antisemitism. Moreover, 56.5% of individuals who wore religious symbols of any kind on campus experienced discrimination following the adoption of Law 21. AGPI is concerned with the effects of Law 21 and notes that it targets students by prohibiting them from expressing their religion on campus freely; hindering job opportunities, and once in the workforce limit career advancement. Findings from the said study found that students continue to feel discriminated against in an environment that should be prioritizing their safety and education.

AGPI was pleased to see that Concordia University had begun establishing a task force to combat online antisemitism in conjunction with releasing a corresponding report in March that outlined possible solutions to combating online hate against Jews. Noted results of the white paper centred on consulting and advising tech companies and government officials on how to address this ever-growing problem. AGPI believes that this Concordia University study and report is an important measure in using platforms to protect, not perpetuate.

Maritime Provinces

AGPI is happy to note that there were no significant incidents of hate to come from University campuses in Maritime Provinces. However, there is still work to be done to acknowledge the presence of antisemitism in the Maritime Provinces and what can be done better to address these instances. In February, a Freedom Convoy protest came to Fredericton, New Brunswick and featured hateful messages and symbolism of far-right extremism, white supremacy, racism and antisemitism. Images from the protest that came out showed that the Star of David was depicted on both days of the protest.

Yet the mayor of Fredericton called the protest “peaceful.” Mayor Kate Rogers issued an apology after she received criticism on her comments claiming she misspoke, “When I referred to the protest this past weekend as peaceful, I meant that it was contained and managed without use of force.” The Freedom Convoy protest displayed an intolerable environment where racism, antisemitism and hatred flourished and to have the protest referred to as peaceful was an extreme misjudgment from Fredericton mayor Rogers. The protest and the symbolism displayed were an act of violence that is simply unacceptable.

Measures are being made in the Maritime province of Newfoundland and Labrador on taking action against multiple forms of racism. The Ministerial Committee on Anti-Racism in April of 2022 called on consultations from the public on how to develop the necessary tools to stop racism in Newfoundland and Labrador. They are seeking input from residents, community members, cultural organizations, educators and researchers on further developing their already-made plans and are open to hearing new recommendations on stopping all forms of hate including anti-Indigenous, anti-Black, anti-Asian racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia. AGPI applauds the efforts being taken by Newfoundland and Labrador’s Ministerial Committee on Anti-Racism to address anti-Semitism and hate in all its forms. As this work continues, we look forward to it impacting DEI policies and how it might ensure safe and inclusive spaces for Jewish students.

The Territories

While last year our report noted antisemitic graffiti found in the territories, like last year, no significant antisemitic incidents were reported. Moreover, while the Northwest Territories announced that they are incorporating Holocaust education beginning in elementary school, we hope that both the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Nunavut reflect on what this means and how their academic policies within their northern colleges and universities might align with these same teachings.

AGPI's Path to Discourse through Education

AGPI works hard to provide information, resources and reporting to ensure Canada's voice is amplified in the fight for human rights. Through education and discourse, we can build a better tomorrow by protecting our past and defending our future. In a letter to the Toronto District School Board, AGPI's Director of Education and Global Chair of Education Dr Neil Orłowski outlined an 8-point reflective model for educators - or anyone taking part in a discussion on the conflicts in the Middle East. This model of thinking provides a set of tools to create safe spaces and open dialogue for discussions of this calibre.

1. Have I strongly and critically articulated the case for the duality of narratives, examined the interconnectivity of histories, and situated diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts as essential to the mission of this activity and to achieve excellence for all students, from all pathways?
2. Have I established or designated an administrator tasked with overseeing, critiquing, and/or leading class or institution-wide efforts to introduce and/or strategically advance DEI and anti-racist organizational change within my class, my department, or our school?
3. Have I engaged with colleagues, school and system leadership, the community, and other organizations to implement inclusive materials that appropriately highlight all parties equally?
4. Have I delegated central and decentralized accountabilities for advancing DEI and anti-racism to key roles across the class, department, or school teams to act as champions and to foster accountability?
5. Have I established a model of coordinated decentralization whereby central (board) and local (school) DEI champions communicate and collaborate to approve anti-racism and DEI efforts I am engaging in?
6. Have I adhered to board policies, procedures, and implementation tools that integrate DEI, anti-racism, and inclusive excellence principles and practices into my class and our activities?
7. Have I engaged in regular climate reviews to assess the perception and experiences of diverse community members with the ability to disaggregate responses from racialized members? If so, have I considered its findings and appropriately implemented them in my practice?
8. Have I incorporated mechanisms for regular consultation with, and engaged with communities most affected by the systemic inequalities including racialized community members I am focusing on?

The dialogue of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a difficult one to navigate. Through our various programs such as the Power of One Exhibit, our Speaker Series, and our education opportunities

we strive to create a safe place for discourse, encouraging all to ask questions and remain respectful of all experiences. For more information on the *Power of One*, you can find that [here](#). You can register for our speaker series [here](#). For more information on how you can be part of the change visit our [website](#). Consider supporting our advocacy work [here](#). In addition, you can sign our campus declaration against antisemitism [here](#). We can all do our part to keep our students and each other safe.

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