

WORLD KILL A JEW



THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST Antisemitic Incidents Report 2004





FRONT AND BACK COVER: Antisemitic graffiti daubed on a building in Leeds, March 2004

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ABOVE: Damaged prayer book caused by arson at a London synagogue, 17 June 2004

Executive summary

- 532 antisemitic incidents were recorded by the Community Security Trust (CST) in 2004 - the highest annual total since records began in 1984. This represents a 42 per cent rise on the 2003 total of 375 incidents.
- The total annual figure of 532 incidents is 31 per cent higher than the previous record, which was 405 incidents recorded in 2000.
- There were a record number of violent antisemitic Assaults - 83 in 2004, compared to 54 in 2003, a rise of 54 per cent. This is the third year in succession that the number of antisemitic assaults has increased, and includes four cases of Extreme Violence, in which the victim's life was endangered.
- For the first time in five years, assaults on people outnumbered incidents of damage to Jewish property.
- There were record highs in the categories of antisemitic Threats - 93 in 2004, a rise of 323 per cent - and Abusive Behaviour - 272 incidents, a rise of 29 per cent.
- 100 incidents were recorded in March 2004, the second-highest monthly total ever recorded by the CST. The totals for June, April and September were also, respectively, the third, fourth and fifth-highest monthly totals ever recorded.
- 124 incidents showed clear anti-Zionist or anti-Israel motivation, while 84 incidents showed far right motivation.
- In 162 incidents the targets were synagogue premises, their staff and congregants, many on their way to or from prayers.
- 17 synagogues and five Jewish cemeteries were desecrated in 2004.
- In 28 antisemitic incidents the victims were Jewish schools and schoolchildren.
- In 21 incidents the targets were Jewish students and academics.
- In 29 incidents public figures from the Jewish community, including politicians, communal leaders and journalists, were targeted.
- In 79 cases the victims were Jewish organisations, including representative bodies, cultural organisations, youth movements and museums.
- In 54 incidents the targets were Jewish people in their homes. This included abuse from neighbours, threatening or abusive hate-mail or phone calls and damage to personal property.
- 110 incidents were opportunistic attacks, both physical and verbal, on Jewish individuals, male and female, going about their daily lives in public.

BELOW: Damaged prayer books caused by an arson attack at a London synagogue, 17 June 2004



Introduction

The Community Security Trust

The CST advises and represents the Jewish community on matters of antisemitism, terrorism and security. The CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Government and Police as a model of a minority community security organisation.

The CST provides security advice and training to Jewish schools, synagogues and communal organisations and gives assistance to those bodies that are affected by antisemitism. The CST also assists individual members of the Jewish community who have been affected by antisemitism and antisemitic incidents. All this work is provided at no charge.

An essential part of the CST's work involves representing the Jewish community to Police, legislative and policy-making bodies and providing people inside and outside the Jewish community with information to combat antisemitism.

Reporting of incidents

The CST classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at the Jewish community. This can take several forms, including physical attacks on Jewish people or property, verbal or written abuse, threats against Jews or antisemitic leaflets and posters. The CST does not include the general activities of antisemitic organisations such as al-Muhajiroun or Combat 18.

Antisemitic incidents are reported to the CST in a number of ways, most commonly by telephone, e-mail or post. Incidents can be reported by the victim or by someone acting on their behalf. In 2001 the CST was given Third Party Reporting status by the Police, which allows it to report antisemitic incidents to the Police and to act as a go-between for victims who are unable or unwilling to report to the Police directly.

The CST works closely with Police services and Community Safety Units in monitoring and investigating antisemitic incidents.

It is unlikely that all antisemitic incidents are reported to the CST and therefore it is thought that the actual number of incidents may be somewhat higher than the recorded total. No adjustments have been made to the figures to account for this. It is likely that non-reporting also varies from category to category. For instance, while most antisemitic assaults are probably reported to the CST, it is likely that the vast majority of verbal abuse cases are not. All reports are investigated thoroughly before being included in the CST's incident statistics.



ABOVE: Damaged menorah and prayer shawl caused by an arson attack at a London synagogue, 17 June 2004

The CST takes the wishes of victims, whether individuals or the leaders of Jewish organisations or communal buildings, very seriously. In particular, the CST treats the issue of victim confidentiality as a top priority. If the victim chooses to remain anonymous, or for there to be no publicity around an incident, the CST will observe their wishes whenever possible.

Antisemitic incidents in 2004

Antisemitic incidents in the UK rose sharply to a record high in 2004, in a clear sign that the Jewish community faces a growing threat on Britain's streets. The CST recorded 532 incidents in 2004, a 42 per cent rise on the 2003 total of 375 incidents. This is the highest annual total since the CST started recording antisemitic incidents in 1984. It is 31 per cent higher than the previous record figure of 405, recorded in 2000, and continues a trend of rising levels of antisemitic incidents since 1997, when a low of 219 incidents were recorded. In addition, the monthly totals for March, June, April and September 2004 were, respectively, the second, third, fourth and fifth-highest monthly totals ever recorded by the CST.

The CST classifies antisemitic incidents into six distinct categories: Extreme Violence; Assault; Damage and Desecration of Property; Threats; Abusive Behaviour; and Antisemitic Literature. The definitions of these categories, and the incidents that fall into each one, are given below. In addition, and not included in the antisemitic incident figures, the CST collects and analyses incidents of Information Collection that target the Jewish community, and Suspicious Behaviour and Criminal activity at Jewish locations.

Extreme Violence

This includes any attack potentially causing loss of life. There were four such incidents in 2004, compared to none in 2003:

- A Jewish teenager's jaw was shattered in three places by a gang in Southampton who subjected him to a tirade of antisemitic abuse. The leader of the gang was jailed for four years for the attack. Police found a collection of racist and far right material in his home.
- A Jewish woman was violently attacked by three of her neighbours, who accused her of being Israeli when they noticed that some of her post was written in Hebrew. She was severely beaten.
- A strictly Orthodox man was walking home from synagogue when he was attacked by four youths who broke a bottle over his head, leaving him with a suspected fractured skull.
- A Jewish man was stabbed in his home by an assailant who shouted "I'm going to kill you, you fucking yid" as he attacked him.

Assault

This includes any physical attack against a person, which is not life-threatening.

The CST recorded 79 incidents of Assault in 2004. By combining this with the number of incidents of Extreme Violence - four - we can see the full spectrum of physical attacks on Jews. This gives a total of 83 antisemitic assaults, compared to 54 for the combined categories in 2003 - a rise of 54 per cent. This total of 83 assaults is the highest ever recorded by the CST, and is the third year in succession that the number of violent antisemitic assaults has increased.

There is no obvious single cause for this dramatic rise, apart from a general growth in violent antisemitism. The majority of assaults were opportunistic attacks on people who are visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing. Several attacks were on congregants on their way to or from synagogue, while 12 were on Jewish schoolchildren. Seven of the victims required hospital treatment. Few of the assaults involved any overt political references, either to Israel or to far right beliefs. Around a third of the assaults - 28 in total - took place in Manchester,

27 of them in the north of the city, while there were 43 assaults in Greater London.

Assaults that took place in 2004 included:

- A series of attacks on strictly Orthodox Jews in Stamford Hill, London, leaving one man with a broken nose.
- A visibly Jewish man walking down a street in Manchester was attacked from behind, punched and had CS gas sprayed in his face.
- A Jewish schoolboy on a bus in north London was attacked by a middle-aged man who called him a Jew and kicked him repeatedly.
- A gang of youths attacked a 12-year-old Jewish boy who was wearing a kippah. Doctors spent 90 minutes stitching up cuts to the boy's face after the attack.

Damage and Desecration of Property

This category includes any physical attack directed against Jewish property, which is not life-threatening. It includes the daubing of antisemitic slogans or symbols (such as swastikas) on Jewish property, or damage caused to Jewish property, where it appears that the building has been specifically targeted because of its Jewish connection.

There were 53 incidents of Damage and Desecration in 2004, a fall of 26 per cent from the 2003 figure of 72 incidents. This is the only category in which there has been a decrease in the number of cases, and it is not clear why it has bucked the 2004 trend of rising incident levels. The desecration of Jewish buildings, and synagogues in particular, has been a feature of the wave of antisemitic incidents occurring in Britain since the start of the second Palestinian Intifada at the end of September 2000. During this period there have been over 100 synagogue desecrations in the UK. As a consequence,

many Jewish buildings have introduced improved security measures, which may explain the fall in incidents of this type.

Damage and Desecration cases in 2004 included:

- An arson attack at a synagogue in north London. The fire caused extensive damage, including to some prayer books that had been rescued from the Nazis.
- An arson attack at a synagogue in north west London. The fire was kindled using two Torah scrolls that were ripped up by the perpetrator.
- 60 gravestones were pushed over or smashed at a Jewish cemetery in Birmingham. National Front stickers were found at the location. One man was charged with the attack.
- Swastikas and SS insignia were daubed on gravestones at a Jewish cemetery in Aldershot. The desecrated headstones included one for a Jewish soldier who died in 1941.
- A London travel agency that specialises in tours to Israel had "Dirty Jew Cunts up the PLO" daubed on its premises. When this graffiti was cleaned off, the same perpetrators wrote "fuckin (sic) Jew shit" with a swastika the following day.
- A Jewish student stall at the European Social Forum was vandalised. The perpetrators left behind leaflets from Palestinian and Islamist organisations.

Threats

This category includes only direct threats, whether verbal or written.

There were 93 antisemitic Threats recorded in 2004, a rise of 323 per cent on the 2003 total of 22. This increase was fuelled partly

by the activities of one man, Riaz Mohammed Burahee, who was convicted of making 28 threatening and abusive phone calls to synagogues in London; several additional charges were left on the court file. However, even without Burahee's activities, the number of incidents in this category would still be more than double the 2003 total. Of the 93 cases recorded, 11 involved bomb threats.

Incidents in this category included:

- Letters sent to several synagogues in London that read: "By almighty Allah you shall not escape Muslim justice with 1000 assassins ready to strike in places that you gather [...] You shall gather and we shall strike. Praise be to Allah." Part of the letter reproduced text from a speech by Osama bin Laden.
- Jewish butcher shops in London received a letter from an organisation calling itself Protection and Welfare of Animals (PWA), which claimed to have their staff under surveillance and threatened to force the shops to close by the end of the month.

- A Jewish family received a wedding invitation that had been opened and defaced with antisemitic graffiti while in the postal system. This included a drawing of planes flying into the World Trade Centre, with the text: "Fucking Jewish Murderers - its gona be ur houses next with ur familys in them (sic)".

Abusive Behaviour

This category includes all types of antisemitic abuse, including verbal and written. The verbal abuse can be face-to-face or via telephone or answer-phone messages. The category also includes antisemitic e-mails and text messages, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (those aimed at and sent to a specific individual), irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish. This is distinct from a mass mailing of antisemitic literature, which is dealt with by the separate Literature category. Antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property is also included in this category.

There were 272 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to the CST in 2004, a 29 per cent rise on the 2003 total of 211 incidents. It is the highest total in this category since records began. Abusive Behaviour, encompassing the full range of low-level, often spontaneous, antisemitic abuse, is usually taken as an indicator of the general level of antisemitism in society. It is important to consider that reporting rates for this category may have improved as the Jewish community has become more aware of the need to report antisemitic incidents, although the true number of Abusive Behaviour cases is still likely to be much higher than the 272 reported to the CST. However, the rise in the number of Abusive Behaviour incidents in recent years is in keeping with the overall rise in incident levels, suggesting that any improvement in reporting rates has not distorted the overall picture. Such a distortion is even less likely given the record number of antisemitic assaults, and taken together they are



ABOVE: Antisemitic graffiti daubed on a Jewish shop in London, 13 February 2004

evidence of an increasing amount of hostility to Jewish people on the streets of Britain.

Incidents of Abusive Behaviour in 2004 included:

- A synagogue received a snuffbox containing excrement in the post.
- A Jewish organisation in London received an e-mail that read: "Shalom Mother Fucker. You are true back stabbers. When u (sic) were persecuted all throughout Europe [...] it was the ottoman empire that gave you help [...] and you do this to us [...] fuck u (sic) Jews."
- Anti-Israel demonstrators at Liverpool University made antisemitic remarks to Jewish students, calling them "Nazis" and "bleeding Jews".
- A pro-Israel organisation in Manchester received a letter that read: "I have been listening, on 5 live, to what you are doing to the people of Gaza [...] You are not human or animal, you are the spawn of the devil. How right Hitler was!"
- A Jewish organisation in London received hate mail bearing swastikas and titled "The Holocaust. A Jew Lie".
- A poster bearing the image of 'Star of David = Swastika' was placed on a tree outside a synagogue on Kol Nidre, the beginning of Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar.
- The words "Happy Kristallnacht, Combat 18" and "Jews Out" were painted on a doctor's surgery on the anniversary of Kristallnacht. The perpetrators mistakenly thought that a Jewish doctor worked at the premises.
- The words "Hitler was right, Israelis bomb babies" were etched into the wall of a London Underground train.

Literature

This category covers the distribution of antisemitic literature, which includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, or cases where Jews are clearly the targets of the distribution, even if the material itself is not antisemitic. This would include, for instance, the mass mailing of British National Party literature to Jewish homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews. The literature must be part of a mass distribution rather than individual mailings, which come under the category of Abusive Behaviour.

There were 31 Literature incidents in 2004, compared to 16 in 2003 - a rise of 94 per cent. This rise follows a sharp decline in the number of Literature incidents - from 54 in 1999 to 16 incidents in 2003. This type of incident was, in the past, traditionally perpetrated by far right activists such as Lady Jane Birdwood and her circle, who designed and circulated many different examples of antisemitic literature in the early and mid-1990s. The fall in the number of incidents in this category came after determined Police action, a series of prosecutions and the death of Lady Birdwood herself. The sudden rise in Literature incidents in 2004, therefore, is a cause for concern, and reflects a new source for this category of incident: of the 31 incidents reported to the CST, 16 appeared to be motivated by anti-Zionist or radical Islamist sentiments, while only 8 were based in far right ideology or prejudices. Another change, reflecting the growth in electronic communications, is that many incidents are now perpetrated by e-mail. Of the 141 cases of hate mail - falling into the categories of Threats, Abusive Behaviour and Literature - a total of 63, or 45 per cent, were transmitted via e-mail.

It should be noted that the statistics for the category of Literature give no indication of the extent of distribution. Mass mailings

of antisemitic literature are only counted as one incident, although some antisemitic leaflets have been circulated to hundreds and possibly thousands of Jewish and non-Jewish individuals and organisations. Thus the number of incidents reflects the number of perpetrators, rather than the number of victims.

Examples of Literature incidents in 2004 included:

- An anonymous letter that read: "Just because objections or actions are directed at Jews does not necessarily mean this is Anti Semitism (sic) [...] Some one said, 'the World pays a heavy price for the Jews', perhaps they are right."
- A Holocaust denial magazine called *Tales of the Holofoax* was distributed by a far right organisation based in Hull.
- A card produced by an anti-Zionist organisation, bearing a drawing of the crucifixion, was sent to various members of the Jewish community. On one card, the sender wrote: "You Zionists have been killing Palestinians for a long time from the Holocaust you have learned Lebensraum and Blitzkreig. You are today's herrenvolk. No wonder antisemitism is increasing which you encourage in order to justify Zionism."

The Middle East factor

Antisemitic incident levels have risen steadily since the start of the second Palestinian Intifada in October 2000. The 2004 total of 532 incidents is more than double that of 1999 - the last year before the Intifada broke out. As overall incident levels have risen, so has the proportion of incidents that are rooted in hatred for Israel and Zionism, rather than incidents that originate in the racial prejudice commonly associated with the far right. Of the 532 incidents, 124 showed clear anti-Zionist motivation, compared to 84 that were motivated by far right sentiments or ideology. There were 114 incidents involved specific reference to Israel or the Middle East; in 23 incidents "Zionism" or "Zionist" were invoked as terms of abuse while 21 involved mention of the Iraq war.

The number of antisemitic incidents perpetrated in Britain fluctuates in response to events in the Middle East. This was illustrated most dramatically in March 2004, when there were 100 incidents recorded by the CST - the second-highest monthly total on record. These incidents were largely a response to the assassination by Israel of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the leader of Hamas. In the 48 hours following Sheikh Yassin's assassination on 22 March, the CST recorded 54 antisemitic incidents - more than has ever previously occurred in the entire month of March. While most of these incidents were threatening and abusive phone-calls made by one man - Riaz Mohammed Burahee - to various London synagogues, he was not the only one to express his support for Hamas by attacking Britain's Jewish community. Even without including Burahee's phone-calls, March would still have seen the second-highest monthly total at that time. Burahee has since been convicted of making 28 threatening and abusive phone calls (several other charges were left on the court file). Burahee admitted that he was motivated by his hostility towards Jewish people. It is significant that Burahee did not make a single call to the Israel



ABOVE: Smashed gravestone, Middlesborough, 22 June 2004

Embassy, or any other Israeli institution in the UK, but only to synagogues. Interestingly, the assassination of Sheikh Yassin's successor, Abdel-Aziz Rantisi, in April, was not followed by a similar spike in incidents.

Monthly peaks

Four of the five highest monthly totals ever recorded by the CST were in 2004. The totals for the months of March, June, April and September were, respectively, the second, third, fourth and fifth-highest monthly totals: 100 incidents in March, 64 in June, 62 in April and 60 in September. The reasons for monthly spikes in incident levels can differ widely. As described above, the peak of 100 incidents in March was a reaction to events in the Middle East, as some British-based supporters of the Palestinians chose to express their opposition to Israel by attacking British Jews. This overspill of international conflicts onto British shores is not always a short-term reaction to a specific event, however; sometimes it reflects a more general ideological hostility to Jews. The total of 62 incidents in April, for instance, was reached partly because of a set of threatening letters, quoting from a speech by Osama bin Laden, which was sent separately to 17 different synagogues.

There is not always a clear reason for monthly peaks of this kind, however. The 64 incidents in June were spread uniformly across the month, with no clear spike at any point, and no obvious cause for the general rise in the number of incidents. The month did contain a relatively high number of violent antisemitic attacks - 18, of which two were Extreme Violence - as well as two serious arson attacks on London synagogues that received widespread publicity. In some months, a high number of incidents is not caused by anything more than a surfeit of potential victims. Of the 60 incidents in the month of September, 28 took place on the festivals of Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur and Succot, when large numbers of Jewish people are on the streets making their way to and from synagogue.

Victims

The victims of antisemitic incidents represent the whole spectrum of the Jewish community, from strictly Orthodox to Liberal, Reform and secular Jews; from the largest Jewish communities of London and Manchester to smaller communities all over the United Kingdom; and from Jewish school-children to Members of Parliament.



ABOVE: Swastika graffiti on a Jewish soldier's grave, Aldershot, 17 November 2004

In 2004, synagogue property, staff and congregants - many on their way to or from prayers - were the targets of 162 incidents, and five Jewish cemeteries were desecrated. Jewish schools and their pupils were the victims of 28 incidents, while there were 21 incidents against Jewish students and academics, mostly on campus. In 79 incidents the victims were Jewish communal organisations, including representative bodies, youth movements, museums and cultural organisations. There were 29 incidents that targeted communal leaders, politicians, journalists or other high-profile individuals.

In 107 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male or female, attacked at random while going about their daily lives in public. For the first time in five years, assaults on people outnumbered incidents of damage to Jewish property.

The CST: Incident response

The CST not only records and analyses antisemitic incidents, it also offers support and advice to victims, while helping Police and other authorities to investigate incidents after they have happened. The CST is often the first point of contact for victims of antisemitic incidents, who are sometimes traumatised by their experience and worried about further attacks. With this in mind, the CST provides immediate reassurance, support and security advice to victims, whether they are large Jewish organisations or individuals at home. The CST also works closely with other Jewish organisations that can provide professional counselling to victims, as a complement to the CST's security advice.

In the case of Riaz Burahee's abusive phone calls, the CST acted as a Third Party Reporter taking full statements from all the synagogues that were victims of Burahee's threats, and ensuring that the Police had all the evidence they needed to prosecute Burahee. The CST maintained regular contact with all the victims, giving them reassurance and updates about how the case was proceeding.

Amongst the most disturbing incidents in 2004 were the two serious arson attacks on synagogues in London that, though unrelated, occurred within the space of two days in June. In both cases, CST staff attended the scene to help the local community liaise with the Police and fire brigade. In the days following the incidents, the CST arranged for communal leaders, local politicians and the media to visit the locations. As one of the arson attacks happened on a Friday night, the CST arranged for a nearby synagogue to provide space for the temporarily displaced congregation, and CST personnel stayed on site the next morning to direct congregants away from the damaged premises.

Information Collection & Suspicious Behaviour

One of the most important jobs the CST does is to record and analyse incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour around Jewish locations. It is well known that terrorist groups often collect information about their targets before launching an attack, and preventing this kind of information gathering is an integral part of the CST's work in protecting the community from the threat of terrorism. However, these incidents are not included in the antisemitic incident statistics, as the motivation for many of them is not possible to determine.

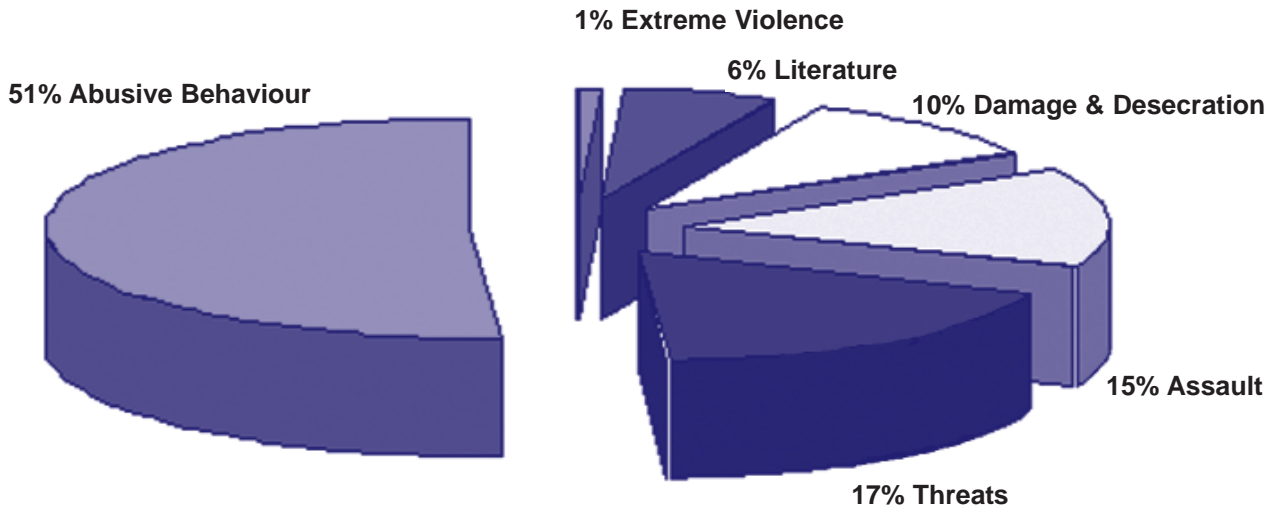
The vague and uncertain nature of many of these incidents means that they are easier to analyse if the two categories are combined, rather than treated separately. Taken together, there were 207 such incidents reported to the CST in 2004, a rise of 46 per cent on the 2003 total of 142 incidents. The 2003 figure was itself a rise of 67 per cent from the previous year. This continued rise is probably a result of greater awareness within the Jewish community of the need to look out for this kind of activity, and report it to the CST and the Police.

Of the 207 incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour reported to the CST, 46 involved the photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 37 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. While most of the 207 incidents will almost certainly have innocent explanations, neither the CST nor the Police underestimate the threat posed to Jewish communities by al-Qaeda and other terrorist organisations. Terrorist attacks in the past three years on Jewish targets in Turkey, Morocco and Tunisia, and foiled plots in Germany and Belgium, are evidence enough of the nature of the threat to Diaspora Jewry. Preventing this kind of information gathering and surveillance of community buildings or potential terrorist targets is an important part of reducing the possibility of future terrorist attacks.

Annual Incidents Figures by Category 1996-2004

Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Extreme Violence	1	4	0	0	2	1	5	0	4
2. Assault	13	19	17	33	51	40	42	54	79
3. Damage and Desecration of Property	31	58	31	25	73	90	55	72	53
4. Threats	42	19	16	31	39	37	18	22	93
5. Abusive Behaviour	115	86	136	127	196	122	216	211	272
6. Literature	26	33	36	54	44	20	14	16	31
TOTAL	228	219	236	270	405	310	350	375	532

Incidents Figures by Category 2004



Geographical Breakdown of Antisemitic Incidents in the UK, 2004

England		Scotland	3
Greater London	311	Channel Islands	2
Greater Manchester	94	Wales	1
Hertfordshire	24		
South East	23	Unknown	20
North West	19		
Liverpool	10		
Birmingham	8		
North East	7		
Leeds	4		
South West	4		
Midlands	2		

'Unknown' relates to those incidents that took place on the internet, or where not enough information is known about the geographical location of the incident.

Annual Incidents Figures by Month 2004

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
1. Extreme Violence	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2. Assault	4	6	5	6	7	16	7	4	9	3	5	7	79
3. Damage & Desec'n	5	6	5	5	6	5	2	4	5	6	4	0	53
4. Threats	1	1	52	17	0	6	5	3	5	1	1	1	93
5. Abusive Behaviour	10	13	35	28	19	30	28	18	41	19	16	15	272
6. Literature	0	1	2	6	7	5	6	0	0	0	3	1	31
TOTAL	20	28	100	62	39	64	48	29	60	29	29	24	532

Monthly Incidents Figures January 1996 - December 2004

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	16	7	14	26	37	16	15	23	20
February	12	24	16	19	19	14	11	24	28
March	26	25	20	18	25	20	26	48	100
April	44	10	23	34	35	33	47	29	62
May	24	20	22	29	29	32	47	27	39
June	23	20	38	21	24	30	26	34	64
July	14	20	18	20	29	28	31	30	48
August	11	15	18	18	16	20	15	20	29
September	16	28	14	25	23	50	47	22	60
October	17	19	20	23	105	48	45	57	29
November	20	13	11	24	42	14	28	36	29
December	5	18	22	13	21	5	12	25	24
TOTAL	228	219	236	270	405	310	350	375	532



ABOVE: Graffiti daubed on gravestones in Aldershot, November 2004

RIGHT: Graffiti, London, 3 September 2004

JEWELRY