



BY DOMINIC GREEN

► THE NEW York City Council recently passed a resolution to make April 29 “End Jew Hatred Day”. And why not? The 28th was National Pet Parents Day. The 30th was National Sarcoidosis Day. Don’t the Jew-haters deserve a day off too?

After all, they’ve been so busy. The New York Police Department’s figures show that reports of antisemitic hate crimes have more than doubled in the last two years. There were 263 in 2022, or one every 33 hours. Presumably many more attacks went unreported.

The NYPD is offering a \$3,500 reward for information on the whereabouts of Perin Jacobchuk, a 32-year-old who allegedly assaulted a 63-year-old man in Central Park in broad daylight while making “numerous anti-Jewish statements”. The Anti-Defamation League is offering \$7,500. I know who I’d call first.

Jacobchuk has ginger hair. I am not sure whether the Diane Abbott Scale of Racial Grievance would call this “punching up” (a good thing) or “punching down” (a bad thing). The man he attacked was punched, laterally, in the mouth.

Back at City Hall, the motion on End Jew Hatred Day passed 41-6. Two of the city councillors voted against ending Jew hate. Four abstained while, like one of the reform-or



Element of doubt: New York City councillors voted for End Jew Hatred Day – but not all of them

End Jew hatred, say New York Democrats — just not yet

simple-minded tsars of Russia, they thought it through again. All six are progressive Democrats. Their objections show exactly what their idea of progress is.

The no votes were Shahana Hanif and Sandy Nurse. Hanif, as the chair of the progressive caucus, is used to saying the quiet bits out loud. The motion, she said, was proposed by “far-right” Republicans, so she refused to engage.

This is New York City. The Repub-

licans would be liberal Democrats if they lived anywhere else. True, the motion was proposed by a Republican, Inna Vernikov. But End Jew Hate is a non-partisan movement, just like hating Jews is.

Hanif seems to feel that not being hated is a privilege Jews must earn. “They have not stood up for Muslims. They have not stood up for trans New Yorkers,” she said.

The new “anti-racism” is the inversion of the bad old racism. Once,

Jews were granted privileges if they shed their difference. Now, Jews are expected to “check their privilege” with upstanding mortifications and confessions of “white-adjacency”, then “take a seat” and a low slot on the totem pole of identity entitlement. It’s progress, progressive-style. If we don’t play this rigged game, the bully’s logic goes, then we deserve what’s coming.

Hanif’s colleague Charles Barron abstained, citing the “inconsistency

of the members of the Jewish community, particularly its leadership, in speaking out against hatred, like hatred of Palestinian people, like the State of Israel murdering Palestinian women and children and stealing the land”. Jews, he said, also did “nothing about African people” when South Africa was under apartheid.

In 2013, the ADL said that Barron has maintained “close ties to radical groups like the New Black Panther Party, the largest organised black militant hate group in the United States”. This did not stop Barron winning a seat in the New York State Assembly in 2015. Perhaps it helped.

Barron says he’s not “pro-antisemitic”, only “anti-the inconsistency of the Jewish community”. While the stiff-necked Jews persist in failing to match

his uniquely high standards, they must be collectively punished. No days off for the Jews, and no days off for the haters!

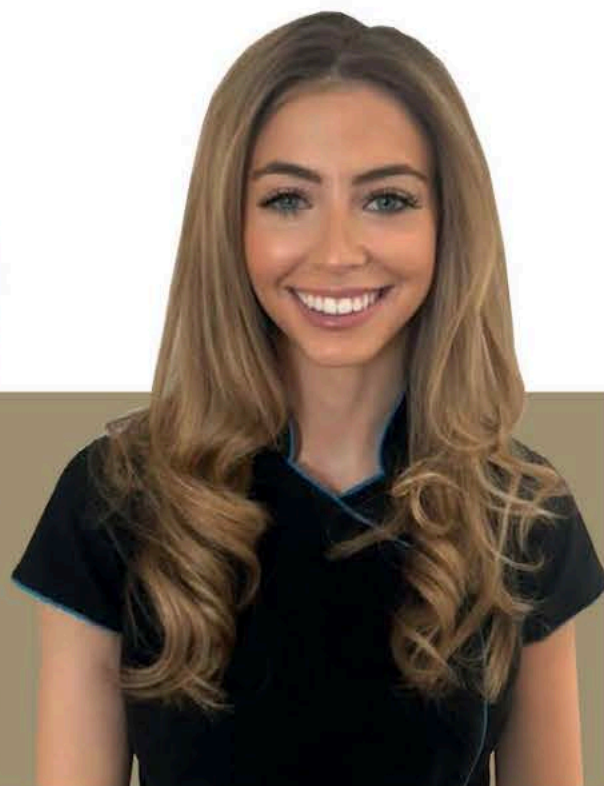
Meanwhile, in the brain of the headless chicken that is the federal government, the ever-dynamic and articulate Joe Biden announced that his administration is developing “the first national strategy to counter antisemitism”. One of its goals is to “build cross-community solidarity against antisemitism and other forms of hate”. He might start with his own party.

Dominic Green is a contributor to the *Wall Street Journal* and a *Washington Examiner* columnist

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Ipsos upholds complaint over reporting of rabbi's remarks

► RABBI YISROEL Dovid Weiss complained to the Independent Press Standards Organisation (Ipsos) that *The Jewish Chronicle* breached Clause 1 (Accuracy) of the Editors' Code of Practice in an article headlined “Jewish group helped arrange tour for disgraced anti-Israel activist”, published on 16 September 2022.

The complaint was upheld, and IPSO required *The Jewish Chronicle* to publish this adjudication to remedy the breach of the Code.

The article reported that Rabbi Weiss had “said the number who died in the Holocaust had been exaggerated” and attributed this claim to a report from another publication. Rabbi Weiss said that this was incorrect and that he had never said this, and that the inaccuracy was particularly serious given that his grandparents had died at Auschwitz. Prior to publication, Rabbi Weiss had told the publication that he denied making such a statement.

The newspaper accepted that Rabbi Weiss had denied saying that “the figures for how many people who died in the Holocaust are exaggerated.” It also accepted that it had been made aware, prior to publication, that a retraction of this claim had previously been published, and that its initial attribution to Rabbi Weiss was “erroneous”. After the article was published online, a reporter at the publication was told that this claim was inaccurate. It was then removed from the article, and a verbal apology made over the phone. However, after this phone call, the same inaccuracy was published in print.

In such circumstances, the publication had not taken care over the accuracy of this claim, and there was therefore a

breach of Clause 1 (i). This had led to the publication of a significant inaccuracy, where the article inaccurately attributed a statement to Rabbi Weiss concerning the number of people who had died in the Holocaust. Therefore, the newspaper was required, under the terms of Clause 1 (ii) of the Editors' Code, to correct the inaccuracy promptly and with due prominence and — if appropriate — publish an apology.

The publication published an online correction, making clear that Rabbi Weiss disputed making the statement, three days after Ipsos began its investigation into the matter. It also offered to publish a correction in its print edition; it made this offer six days after Ipsos began its investigation into the matter. However, the Committee did not consider that this limited action satisfied the terms of Clause 1 (ii). It considered that the remedial action failed on two fronts: it was not sufficiently prompt, where the publication had been aware of the Rabbi's position prior to the publication of the print article, and it had taken over a month for the publication to correct the error online and propose a print correction; and neither correction included an apology to the Rabbi. To claim that the Rabbi had said that the number of people who had died in the Holocaust was exaggerated had the clear potential to damage his reputation; therefore, a published apology would have been an appropriate remedy, where Clause 1 (ii) makes a specific reference to apologies being published where appropriate, and where the apology to the Rabbi had only been made verbally. For these reasons, there was a further breach of Clause 1 (ii).