

RESOLUTION NUMBER R-____-20

**A RESOLUTION CONFRONTING AND COMBATING
ANTISEMITISM IN OUR COMMUNITIES**

A Village of Forest Park resolution recognizing the growing problem of antisemitism in America, and calling for the adoption of the [International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance \(IHRA\) Working Definition of Antisemitism](#) as an important educational tool to address it.

WHEREAS, antisemitism, including harassment on the basis of actual or perceived Jewish origin, ancestry, ethnicity, identity, affiliation, or faith, remains a persistent, pervasive, and disturbing problem in American society and Jews continue to be a targeted minority in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the deadliest attack against the American Jewish community took place on October 27, 2018, at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, killing eleven worshipers and injuring several more; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Forest Park (“Village”) desires to protect all citizens from acts of hate and bigotry, including antisemitism, and must be given the tools to do so; and

WHEREAS, valid monitoring, informed analysis and investigation, and effective policy-making all benefit from accurate and uniform definitions; and

WHEREAS, the IHRA, by consensus vote of its member states, adopted a Working Definition of Antisemitism in May 2016. That definition reads in full:

“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 Jews community institutions and religious facilities.”

“To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations:”

“Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as anti-Semitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for “why things go wrong.” It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.”

“Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:”

- 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 mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective – such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government 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 to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, *e.g.*, by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior 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 actions of the state of Israel.

WHEREAS, the IHRA Working Definition has proven to be an essential tool used to determine contemporary manifestations of antisemitism; and

WHEREAS, in the United States, the IHRA Working Definition is utilized by various government and law enforcement agencies in monitoring, training, and education, including the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Education.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The corporate authorities of the Village adopt the non-legally binding International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism, including the contemporary examples.

Section 2. The corporate authorities of the Village will ensure that the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism is available as an educational resource for the Department of Police and the entire Village government as it is the Village's responsibility to address antisemitism and all forms of discrimination.

Section 3. The corporate authorities of the Village recognize that nothing in this Section may be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or the State of Illinois's Constitution. Nothing in this Section may be construed to conflict with Federal or State discrimination laws.

ADOPTED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 9th day of November, 2020.

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

APPROVED by me this 9th day of November, 2020.

Rory E. Hoskins, Mayor

ATTESTED and filed in my office,
And published in pamphlet form
This _____ day of November, 2020.

Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk