

This Hannukah

AELI

**Shines a Light
on Antisemitism**

#SHINEALIGHT

**SHINE
ALIGHT**
on Antisemitism

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LETTER FROM AEPi CEO ROB DERDIGER

Dear School Leaders,

Welcome to Alpha Epsilon Pi's annual Antisemitism Education Program with - Shine a Light! This insightful discussion, featuring esteemed speakers from diverse backgrounds, will center around the theme of fostering inclusivity and safeguarding Jewish students on campus. I am particularly excited about the opportunity to address the challenges faced by our Jewish members within the collegiate environment and underscore the paramount importance of inclusivity in our campus communities.

Our esteemed panelists, each a leader in their respective fields, will delve into topics ranging from countering stereotypes and empowering minority voices to addressing critical issues such as antisemitism on our campuses. Together, we aim to inspire a meaningful dialogue that contributes to the construction of a campus community valuing diversity and prioritizing the well-being of all its students.

I am pleased to introduce our distinguished panelists that I have the pleasure of being the moderator of:
Candice Perilstein, Associate Director Jewish at Campus Partnership at ADL
Avi Gordon, Executive Director at Alums for Campus Fairness,
Lauren Suriel, National Field Director ICC

Thank you to our partner, Shine A Light. Shine A Light is a purpose-driven convening platform for organizations, companies, institutions and individuals to unite in shining a light on antisemitism in all its modern forms.

Since the October 7 terrorist attack on Israel many campuses have become pervasively hostile environments for Jewish students. We need your help more than ever. AEPi Brothers alone reported over 175 personal antisemitic attacks on campus this semester. You can also help document this by going to: <https://www.aepi.org/antisemitism-incident-report>.

Thank you,

Robert Derdiger

ROB DERDIGER



Rob Derdiger is Chief Executive Officer for Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity. Prior to filling that role in 2022, Rob served as the Chief Financial Officer of Alpha Epsilon Pi and Managing Director of Esponda Associates, Inc. He has been an active volunteer and board member of a wide range of nonprofit organizations including The Fraternity Forward Coalition, Fraternal Housing Association, Fraternity Sorority Political Action Committee, The Chi Upsilon Foundation, The Beth Emet Foundation, Temple Judea Mizpah, and the Boy Scouts of America. His volunteer efforts lead to him being named one of the 2017 “36 under 36” by OyChicago and The Jewish United Fund. Rob lives in Chicago with his wife Madeline and Daughter Charlotte. He enjoys taking on home improvement projects, skiing, hiking and kayaking.

AVI D. GORDON



Avi D. Gordon is the Executive Director of Alums for Campus Fairness-the national alumni network that counters antisemitism and anti-Israel rhetoric on campus. Avi has over a decade of experience in the Pro Israel campus community having previously held Director positions at StandWithUs as the East Coast Campus Director and the Emerson Fellowship Director, at AEPi-the international Jewish Fraternity-as the Director of Israel Engagement, and most recently as AJC NY's Associate Director. Avi graduated from Binghamton University in 2010, majoring in Judaic Studies and minoring in International Studies. He received his Master's in Israel Education from George Washington University through the iCenter. Originally from Harrisburg, PA, Avi currently resides in South Florida with his family.

LAUREN SURIEL



Lauren Suriel is the National Field Director at the Israel on Campus Coalition, where she supervises ICC's team of Regional Directors and Deputy Regional Directors in fulfilling ICC's mission to inspire American college students to see Israel as a source of pride and empower them to stand up for Israel on campus. ICC provides strategic support and expertise to strengthen support for Israel on American college campuses.

Lauren is an experienced community relations professional, researcher, and political organizer. After earning her Master's in Public Affairs from Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), Lauren was the Program Director for the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC). Previously, she worked as a Campaign Manager and Political Director in successful races for Indiana's State House and Senate. She currently serves on the Board of Directors at the Jewish Federation of Greater Indianapolis.

CANDICE PERILSTEIN



Candice Perilstein is the Associate Director of Campus and Jewish Partnerships at the Anti-Defamation League (ADL). Candice works to expand ADL's reach with Jewish communal campus organizations across the country through partnerships and advocacy efforts. Joining ADL in 2019, Candice previously served as the Associate Regional Director for the Florida office. No stranger to the campus space, prior to ADL she held positions with Hillel at Vanderbilt University, as well as on the headquarters staff at Zeta Beta Tau as Director of Growth. She graduated with her Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Miami and Master of Education with a focus in College Student Affairs from the University of South Florida.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE ALLIANCE (IHRA) DEFINITION OF ANTISEMITISM

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.

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 antisemitic. 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.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries).

Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property — such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries — are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews.

Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others and is illegal in many countries

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON COMBATING ANTISEMITISM

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. My Administration is committed to combating the rise of antisemitism and antisemitic incidents in the United States and around the world. antisemitic incidents have increased since 2013, and students, in particular, continue to face anti Semitic harassment in schools and on university and college campuses.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance. While Title VI does not cover discrimination based on religion, individuals who face discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin do not lose protection under Title VI for also being a member of a group that shares common religious practices. Discrimination against Jews may give rise to a Title VI violation when the discrimination is based on an individual's race, color, or national origin.

It shall be the policy of the executive branch to enforce Title VI against prohibited forms of discrimination rooted in antisemitism as vigorously as against all other forms of discrimination prohibited by Title VI.

Sec. 2. Ensuring Robust Enforcement of Title VI. (a) In enforcing Title VI, and identifying evidence of discrimination based on race, color, or national origin, all executive departments and agencies (agencies) charged with enforcing Title VI shall consider the following:

(i) the non-legally binding working definition of anti Semitism adopted on May 26, 2016, by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), which states, "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"; and

(ii) the "Contemporary Examples of antisemitism" identified by the IHRA, to the extent that any examples might be useful as evidence of discriminatory intent.

(b) In considering the materials described in subsections (a)(i) and (a)(ii) of this section, agencies shall not diminish or infringe upon any right protected under Federal law or under the First Amendment. As with all other Title VI complaints, the inquiry into whether a particular act constitutes discrimination prohibited by Title VI will require a detailed analysis of the allegations.

Sec. 3. Additional Authorities Prohibiting antisemitic Discrimination. Within 120 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency charged with enforcing Title VI shall submit a report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, identifying additional nondiscrimination authorities within its enforcement authority with respect to which the IHRA definition of antisemitism could be considered.

Sec. 4. Rule of Construction. Nothing in this order shall be construed to alter the evidentiary requirements pursuant to which an agency makes a determination that conduct, including harassment, amounts to actionable discrimination, or to diminish or infringe upon the rights protected under any other provision of law.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP
THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 11, 2019.

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UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

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Antisemitism
is a sign of an
intolerant society.
By ignoring it, we
grant society a
broader license
to hate.

SHINE
ALIGHT
on antisemitism

UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

Q WHAT IS A JEW? WHAT IS A “SEMITE”?

A Jews are a people, descendants of a tribe, and a religious group. They are connected by a shared history, heritage, and culture. They have a historical connection to Israel as the Jewish homeland. Jewish identity today encompasses a broad range of ethnic, religious, political, and cultural beliefs and identities.

“Semites” are people from the geographical region of the Mediterranean with shared linguistic roots. Other Semitic peoples in this region include: Arabs, Phoenicians, Akkadians, etc. The term ‘antisemitism’ however, is used specifically in reference to Jews, not other groups.

Q WHAT IS ANTISEMITISM?

A Antisemitism is the hatred of Jews. It targets Jews, individually and collectively, and can include the State of Israel. Antisemitism exists in many forms, from stereotyping to scapegoating to violence, to the desired eradication of the Jewish people. Over time, it has been adapted to link Jews to a host of societal ills.

Q WHAT IS MODERN ANTISEMITISM?

A Antisemitism did not end with the horrors of the Holocaust. The hatred of Jews persists in the 21st century in overt ways, like a shooting at a synagogue or a swastika painted on a building. It also persists in more subtle ways – the perpetuation of Jewish stereotypes, retaliation against Jews of all nationalities for the actions and policies of the Israeli government, or anti-Zionist actions or sentiments. In all forms, antisemitism fosters fear and normalizes hate.

“In all forms, antisemitism fosters fear and normalizes hate.”



WHAT IS ZIONISM?



Zionism is the belief that the Jewish people have a right to a homeland in the State of Israel. It is based on the Jewish people's deep historical connection to the land of Zion (ancient Jerusalem) and their right to live in a land free from persecution, exile, and the threat of extermination.

According to Jewish religious texts, Zion is located on the eastern hill of ancient Jerusalem. It was established by King David in the 10th century BCE as the royal capital. Mount Zion is the place where God was thought to dwell. Through these deep religious and spiritual connections, Zion came to mean the Jewish homeland, symbolic of Judaism and Jewish national aspirations.

In the 19th century, in response to both antisemitism and pressures to assimilate, Zionism surfaced as a political, cultural, and religious movement. The political formulation of Zionism is the collective liberation movement for Jewish self-determination. The result was the creation of a Jewish nation-state in the land of Israel



Anti-Zionism is not the same as criticism of the Israeli government.



WHAT IS ANTI-ZIONISM?



Anti-Zionism is the belief that Israel does not have a right to exist as the Jewish homeland. It is not the same as criticism of the Israeli government. Calling for the destruction of Israel, denying Jews a permanent homeland, or holding Israeli policies and actions to a double standard are all forms of anti-Zionism.

Anti-Zionism, in its current manifestation, asserts that the Jewish state does not have a right to exist and that Jews have no right to self-determination. Anti-Zionism can be confused with certain political language and human rights rhetoric. When anti-Zionism flourishes it can cultivate a climate that breeds hostility toward the State of Israel, the Israeli people, and all Jews around the world.

UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

Q WHAT IF I DON'T SUPPORT ISRAEL?

A You are not antisemitic if you don't support the policies of State of Israel. When anti-Israeli sentiments are used to justify a hatred of Jews globally, Israel is singularly delegitimized or held to a double standard, or prejudices against Jews are used to demonize the State of Israel, these are all forms of antisemitism. Criticizing Israeli policy is a form of free speech, while saying Israel has no right to exist is antisemitism.

Israel is often subject to overt hostility by global institutions, the mainstream media, social media, in political discourse, religious communities, educational environments, social justice movements, and certain ideologies. This hostility can be seen in direct threats that call for the destruction of the state of Israel or the erasure of the Jewish people's historic connection to Israel. Often, it relies on inaccurate or exaggerated characterizations of Israel's power, connected to old stereotypes about 'Jewish dominance' in society. Holding Israel to a different standard of behavior than other democratic states is rooted in antisemitism.

Q WHAT HAS ANTISEMITISM LOOKED LIKE THROUGHOUT HISTORY?

A Antisemitism originated in Biblical times with Judeophobia and evolved over centuries into the hatred of Jews that created the foundation for the Holocaust and into what is now called modern day antisemitism.

Judeophobia has its roots in the Biblical period, the emergence of Christianity, and the Middle Ages. Jews were seen as "other" because of their different beliefs and blamed for society's challenges throughout Christian Europe. It was not until 1965 that the Catholic Church acknowledged its role in perpetuating hatred of Jews and recognized that Jews should no longer be held responsible for killing Jesus.

In the Muslim world, Jews were required to wear a yellow Star of David and pay a special tax, synagogues could not be taller than mosques, and non-Muslims could only ride donkeys (as opposed to horses) to demonstrate their subordinate position within society.

The term "antisemitism" was coined in the 18th century by Wilhelm Marr, a German who categorized Jews as a distinct "race" of people. Eugenics was developed in the

UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

late 19th century. This pseudo-science categorized Jews as a race inferior to Aryans and led to depriving them of civil rights.

The most horrific example of modern antisemitism is the Holocaust, the systematic mass murder of over six million Jews under the German Third Reich between 1939-1945. The Third Reich's policies were built on a system of antisemitism. Nazis utilized antisemitic stereotypes and misinformation to marginalize Jews and ultimately seek their annihilation.

Modern day antisemitism exists in both overt and subtle forms. It can be seen in everything from violent physical attacks against people who are visually identifiable as Jewish to the perpetuation of Jewish stereotypes in everyday conversation.

Examples of modern-day antisemitism include:

Violence:

- Calling for the killing or harming of Jews.
- Physically attacking someone because they are wearing Jewish religious garments.
- Directing violence or threats of violence at Jews of any nationality in retaliation for acts of the Israeli government.

Stereotypes and conspiracy theories:

- Perpetuating the myth that Jews control the media, economy, government, or other powerful institutions.
- Holding all Jews responsible for actions committed by a single Jew, a small group of Jews, or even non-Jewish people or groups.
- Denying the fact of, or aspects of, the Holocaust, or accusing Jews or Israel of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Using stereotypes of Jews in conversation, even with the intent of being humorous.

Israel:

- Accusing Jews of being more loyal to Israel than to the interests of their own countries of origin
- Denying the Jewish people the right to a homeland or claiming that the existence of the State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards to Israel that are not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Comparing the policies of the Israeli government to Nazi policies and beliefs.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for the actions of the State of Israel.

UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

Q WHAT DOES ANTISEMITISM LOOK LIKE IN MODERN DAY POLITICS?

A **Hatred of Jews exists on the extreme right and on the extreme left.**

On the far right wing, that was once considered fringe, Jews can be seen as a separate and inferior race to white Christians. There is a fear that Jews pose a threat to the white community and will ultimately try to replace it. Xenophobia contributes to the concept of Jews as foreigners who pose a threat to the majority.

On the far left, Jews are seen as part of white, privileged communities. Jews are perceived to hold outsized power and to benefit from white supremacy. Jews and Israel are labeled as colonialists that seek to harm dark-skinned Palestinians. In this belief system, Jews everywhere are often perceived as extensions of Israeli behavior and held accountable for the actions of the Israeli government.

“Hatred of Jews is not solely a problem for the Jewish community.”

Q WHY DOES ANTISEMITISM PERSIST?

A **Hatred of Jews is rooted in hate itself.** Like all forms of hate, antisemitism can be mitigated by building greater awareness through education to make it socially and morally unacceptable in the 21st century.

Just like racism is not solely a problem for Black or brown people, homophobia is not solely a problem for the LGBTQIA+ community, and Islamophobia is not solely a problem for the Muslim community, hatred of Jews is not solely a problem for the Jewish community. These harmful “isms” can be combatted through human connection, empathy, and education on accepting and respecting our differences.

Q IF I'M NOT JEWISH, WHY SHOULD I CARE?

A **Antisemitism is a sign of an intolerant society.** By ignoring it, we grant society a broader license to hate. Everyone who cares about building a compassionate society committed to the value of human dignity should care about antisemitism. Making hatred of Jews socially unacceptable requires both Jews and non-Jews to work side by side.

UNDERSTANDING MODERN DAY ANTISEMITISM

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AEPi 5 YEAR JEWISH HOLIDAY CALENDAR 2023-2027

Rosh Hashanah: Jewish New Year, a time for reflection and prayer

Yom Kippur: Day of atonement, Jews will fast and seek forgiveness

Sukkot: Jewish harvest festival

Shemini Atzeret & Simchat Torah: Festive holiday with dancing and singing.

Hanukkah: 8-day festival of lights

Purim: Celebrating triumph over hate with costumes and charity

Passover: Commemorates the exodus from Egypt

Shavuot: Holiday commemorating receiving the Torah.

Shabbat: Jewish day of rest

About AEPi

Alpha Epsilon Pi (AEPi) is the world's Jewish college fraternity, operating chapters on more than 150 college campuses in four countries. Founded in 1913, AEPi has more than 100,000 living alumni. The fraternity's mission – developing the future leaders of the Jewish communities – is demonstrated every day through acts of brotherhood, Tzedakah, social awareness and support for Jewish communities and Israel.

QUESTIONS?

CONTACT ETHAN WHITE:

✉ ewhite@aepi.org

☎ (317) 876-1913

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About AEPi ARC

Alpha Epsilon Pi (AEPi) in Partnership with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has launched the AEPi Antisemitism Response Center (ARC). This partnership will empower student leaders with knowledge, skills, and resources to recognize and combat antisemitism as well as provide a centralized system for reporting and tracking antisemitic incidents on college campuses. To join us in the fight against antisemitism report hate at:



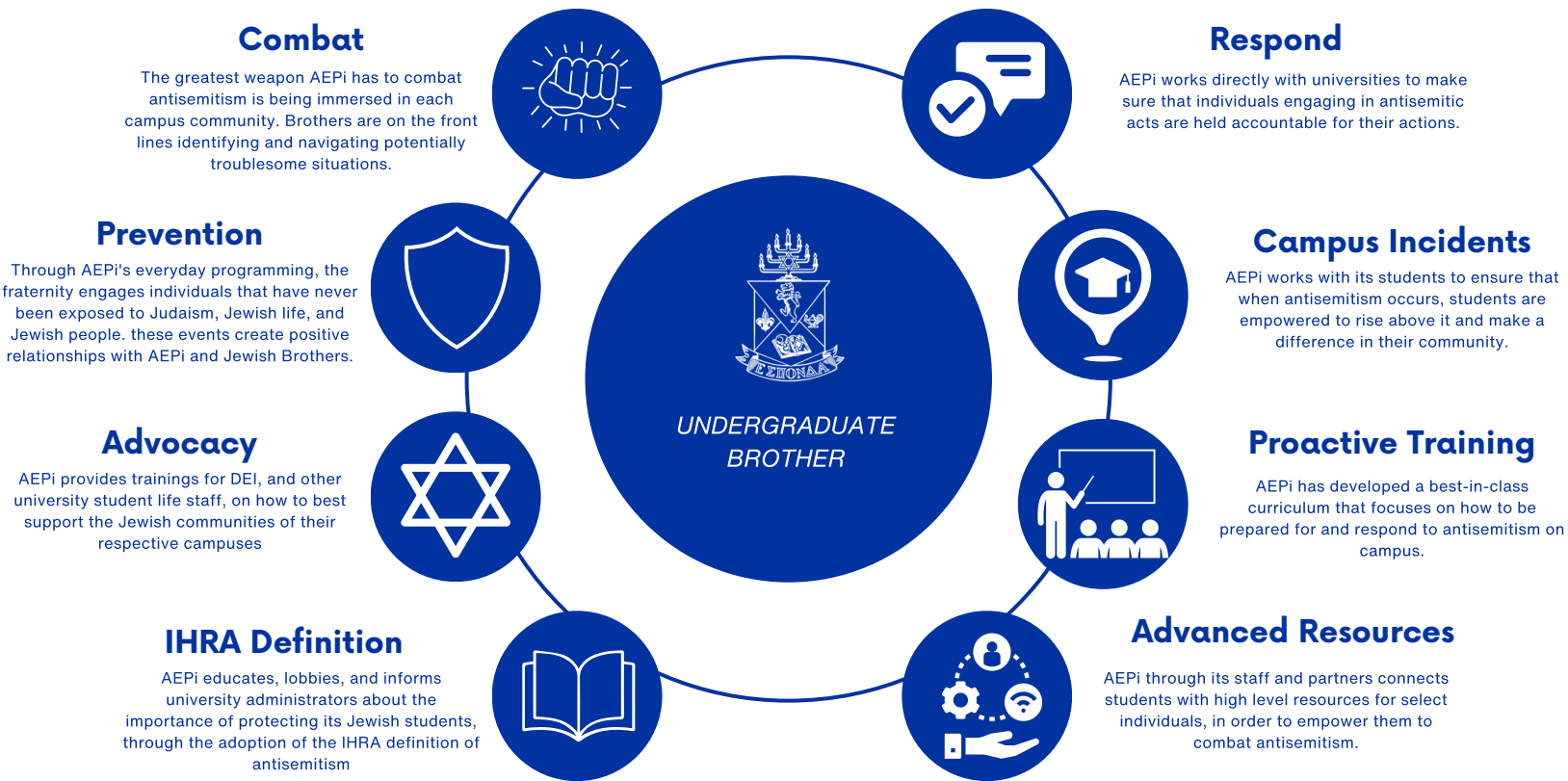
AEP

5 YEAR JEWISH HOLIDAY CALENDAR

Jewish holidays typically begin and end at sunset, in accordance with the Hebrew calendar, which follows a lunar cycle.

Holidays	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Rosh Hashanah	Sept. 15-17	Oct. 2-4	Sept. 22-24	Sept. 11-13	Oct. 1-3
<i>Avoid planning important community events</i>					
Yom Kippur	Sept. 24-25	Oct. 11-12	Oct. 1-2	Sept. 20-21	Oct. 10-11
<i>Avoid planning important community events</i>					
Sukkot	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1	Oct. 16-18	Oct. 6-8	Sept. 25-27	Oct. 15-17
<i>Avoid planning important community events</i>					
Shemini Atzeret & Simchat Torah	Oct. 6-8	Oct. 23-25	Oct. 13-15	Oct. 2-4	Oct. 22-24
<i>Avoid planning important community events</i>					
Hanukkah	Dec. 7-15	Dec. 25 - Jan. 2	Dec. 14-22	Dec. 4-12	Dec. 24 - Jan. 1
<i>Expect the absence of Jewish members of the campus community</i>					
Purim	Mar. 6-7	Mar. 23-24	Mar. 13-14	Mar. 2-3	Mar. 22-23
<i>Expect the absence of Jewish members of the campus community</i>					
Passover	Apr. 5-13	Apr. 22-30	Apr. 12-20	Apr. 1-9	Apr. 21-29
<i>Avoid planning important community events on the first and last two days of holidays. Expect the absence of Jewish members of the campus community</i>					
Shavuot	May 25-27	June 11-13	June 1-3	May 21-23	June 10-12
<i>Avoid planning important community events</i>					

FACING ANTISEMITISM



Learn More

[ANTISEMITISM AND ISRAEL DELEGITIMIZATION
ON THE US CAMPUS](#)

[WHEN PROFESSORS CROSS THE LINE INTO
ANTISEMITISM ON SOCIAL MEDIA](#)

[HOW TO NAVIGATE ANTISEMITISM ON CAMPUS
AS A JEWISH COLLEGE STUDENT](#)

[ANTI-ZIONISM IS THE NEW ANTISEMITISM](#)

[WHY SO MANY PEOPLE STILL DON'T UNDERSTAND
ANTISEMITISM](#)

[TAKE THE AEPI E-LEARNINGS ON COMBATTING
ANTISEMITISM](#)

Resources

[AEPI'S RESPONSE, MOBILIZATION & ACTIVATION](#)

[ABOUT AVRAHAM INFELD](#)

[ADL ON COMBATTING ANTISEMITISM](#)

[WHITE HOUSE STRATEGY TO COMBAT ANTISEMITISM](#)

[MANAGING CONTROVERSIAL SPEAKERS ON CAMPUS](#)

[ANTISEMITISM UNCOVERED](#)

[WHAT IS ANTISEMITISM, ANTI-ZIONISM, ANTI-ISRAEL BIAS?](#)

[HOW CAN I BE PREPARED FOR ANTISEMITIC AND ANTI-ISRAEL BIAS ON CAMPUS?](#)

Thank You

for standing against antisemitism

Appalachian State University	North Carolina State University	University of Miami
Carnegie Mellon University	Ohio University	University of Minnesota
CSU Chico	Oregon State University	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
DePaul University	Penn State University	University of Nevada, Reno
Elon University	Rochester Institute of Technology	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Emory University	Rutgers University	University of Oregon
Florida Atlantic University	Stanford University	University of Pittsburgh
George Mason University	The University of Alabama	University of South Florida
George Washington University	Tulane University	University of Virginia
Grand Valley State University	UC Berkeley Fraternity and Sorority Life	University of Texas Austin
George Washington University	UC San Diego	University of Virginia
Illinois State University	University of Florida	Virginia Tech
Indiana University	UNC Chapel Hill	West Virginia University
James Madison University	University of California, Riverside	William & Mary
Kent State University	University of Cincinnati	University of Michigan
Miami University	University of Colorado Boulder	
Michigan State University	University of Connecticut	
Missouri University of Science & Technol	University of Florida	