

EUROPEAN MONITORING CENTRE ON RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA
OBSERVATOIRE EUROPÉEN DES PHÉNOMÈNES RACISTES ET XÉNOPHOBES
EUROPÄISCHE STELLE ZUR BEOBACHTUNG VON RASSISMUS UND FREMDENFEINDLICHKEIT



Anti-Islamic reactions in the EU
after the terrorist acts against the USA

**A collection of country reports from RAXEN
National Focal Points (NFPs)**

12th September to 31st December 2001

DENMARK

**Nævnet for Etnisk Ligestilling
(The Danish Board for Ethnic Equality)**

Following the terror attacks in the USA on 11th September the EUMC found that there was a pressing need to closely follow the possible negative repercussions on racial and xenophobic attitudes and events in civil societies in Europe. On the basis of national reports drafted by its RAXEN network of National Focal Points (NFPs), the EUMC produced a first short-term report on anti-Islamic reactions in all countries of the European Union on 9th October 2001.

In order to have a longer term and regular monitoring on attitudes/incidents towards Muslim/Islamic communities and other vulnerable groups, the EUMC decided to follow up the first report and continue to closely monitor the situation at least until the end of the year 2001.

It therefore asked the RAXEN NFPs to produce additional reports, monitoring the situation on a monthly basis until the end of the year; in addition, it asked for a final report analysing the overall developments from 11th September to 31st December 2001.

According to the EUMC request, the reports have addressed in particular the following issues:

- acts of violence or aggression and changes in the attitude of the EU population towards ethnic, cultural or religious minorities (especially Muslim/Islamic communities but also other vulnerable groups or new types of victims), related to the recent terrorist attacks in the USA;
- good practices and positive case studies established in order to reduce prejudice and violence;
- reactions by politicians and other opinion leaders including initiatives to reduce polarization and counteract negative national trends.

In addition to the summary report written on behalf of the EUMC by Prof. Nielsen and Mr. Allen of the University of Birmingham, the following pages contain the original reports submitted by each NFP for the whole period.

Not all reports have been made available from all countries, but the coverage is however complete. The reports are quite varying in size. It should be considered that the Member States have different systems in collecting data: some have implemented a rather elaborated and comprehensive approach, while others have done what they could to get information about the situation in the Member State.

The task of the RAXEN network is to collect reliable and comparable data (including examples of and models for “good practices”) at the European level on the phenomena of racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in order to help the EU and its Member States to take measures or formulate courses of action. For further information please visit the EUMC homepage <http://eumc.eu.int>

Vienna, 23 May 2002

First short-term report ¹

The terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001 were followed by an upsurge of verbal and physical attacks on ethnic minorities associated with Islam. At first the media focused on a small number of Palestinian youngsters in Denmark, who celebrated the attacks, and consequently aroused massive and strong emotional reactions. These reactions changed the emphasis from the suicide bombers in the US to domestic grief of ignorant young Danish-Palestinians.

Danish politicians, mass media and public discourse are already saturated with a negative representation of Muslims and considered by several observers to express one of the toughest, anti-migrant tones in Europe. In May 2001 neophytes of a political party, Det Radikale Venstre, were fiercely and repeatedly accused of being Muslim fundamentalists, affiliated with a Pakistani based movement, supposedly supporting the Taleban. The horrifying turn of events have further strengthened already antagonistic relations between Muslims and the rest of the Danish population, yet physical attacks have not resulted in life threatening injuries. The media coverage reveals the unfolding of different phases following the initial shock and manifestations of solidarity. At first there was a focus on civil and military preparedness; secondly, media images and indignation of young Palestinians celebrating the terrorist attack on the USA; thirdly, warnings by the government and leading Muslims against increased verbal attacks and violence on Muslims in general; and fourthly, local appropriations of the attack for own political and nationalistic purposes.

Verbal and physical attacks:

Sept. 13. Death threats are made to a local TV station in Copenhagen, during a program where the attacks on the USA is debated (Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten 20/9, 22/9)

Sept. 13-14: Posters with the text "Holy war against Islam" is found at a Red Cross Centre (Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten 22/9).

Sept. 14: A Danish woman tries to set her Turkish neighbour's apartment on fire. (Politiken 20/9, Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten 22/9)

Sept. 14: Danish imam, Abdul Wahid Pedersen receives a death threat (most newspapers)

Sept. 14: Drunken young man is caught outside a Mosque ready to throw his homemade Molotov cocktails (most newspapers)

Sept. 14: A concert in Tivoli with the group Outlandish (two members are Muslim) is cancelled due to bomb threats (Politiken 15/9)

Sept 16: Kurdish owned pizza place in Dragør is attacked by a group of thugs with baseball bats (Ekstra Bladet 17/9)

Sept 19: Another pizza place, owned by two Afghanis, is attacked in a rural area by someone throwing bottles filled with gasoline through the windows. (B.T. 20/9, Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten 20/9).

Sept. 17: A 44-year-old man attacks Iraqi immigrant with his German Shepherd (B.T. 19/9)

Sept 18: Firebomb is thrown in immigrant neighbourhood in Aabenrå and racist language is found (B.T. 20/9).

¹ Author of this report for Denmark is Peter Hervik, ph.d, AnthroWise, s.m.b.a.

In addition Islamic Web-sites received numerous mails with hate speech. Ethnic minority representatives report unanimously that verbal attacks and harassment has increased rapidly since September 11, 2001.

Attitudes:

The Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and political leaders from other mainstream parties have in public statements immediately underlined the necessity to make a clear distinction between terrorists and the Islamic community.

Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) held their annual meeting September 15-16, 2001. Speakers consistently launched verbal attacks on Muslims, who were portrayed as "our enemy". Member of the EU Parliament, Mogens Camre proclaimed: "There is a straight line from the most despicable rapist, to he who circumcised his daughter, forced his wife to wear the scarf and to he, who in religious fanaticism flies a passenger plane into the World Trade Center."

Another political party, Radikale Venstre, which is one the of two parties in the Government coalition, also held their annual meeting September 15-16, 2001. Using the terrorist attacks as a backdrop, leading speakers insisted that the party members with Muslim background clearly and convincingly distanced themselves from any form of religious fundamentalism and instead wholeheartedly recognized democracy (Berlinske Tidende 16/9 and most other newspapers). Thereby, these leaders appropriated themselves of the terrorist attacks in order to use it in an internal strife with Muslims within their own political party. Politicians in other parties, Venstre and Konservative, also asked for radical measures that yet other politicians see as violating the Constitution and human rights, for instance the call for the deportation of people who cheer the terrorist attacks and for registering Muslims in the country.

20th September 2001

Report on anti-Islamic and anti-Arabic reactions
after the terrorist acts in the USA –
Reactions from 25th September to 19th October

Since the 25th of September, 2001 Denmark has not experienced a decrease of cases of violence or aggression that might be related to the attack on USA.

The list below contains all recorded incidents that seem related to the terrorist attacks on USA and not listed in the first report. The incidents are not yet all confirmed by the police or otherwise. Some are just reports from people's own personal experience and not reported to the police and others are incidents reported in the press. The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination is currently working on confirming all the incidents. In the final report we will give as complete and correct a picture of the development of the situation as possible. The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination has registered other acts of discrimination that are not included in the report due to the fact that they can not be linked to the terrorist attacks.

Acts of violence or aggression after the 11th September

The Parliament stylist - a Muslim woman - several times experienced a person gesticulating that he was shooting her. *B.T. 23-09-2001*

A taxi-driver is assaulted verbally and threatened by a man on a bicycle. *Several newspapers*

In Elsinore a shop owned by people belonging to an ethnic minority was vandalized. *TV2-Lorry (the local news programme for greater Copenhagen and surrounding areas)*

A 14-year-old Muslim girl had her headscarf torn off while shopping in a supermarket. The incident took place in Odense suburb Vollsmose that is inhabited by a large proportion of ethnic minorities. *The news (Profilen) on DR1 (public service channel) 17-10-01*

After 11-09-01: A woman of Palestinian origin was assaulted at a bus stop by an ethnic Danish woman. The woman spat on her and shouted, "Are you Muslims happy now?" (Har I Muslimer nu fået det, som I vil have det?). *The news Profilen on DR1 (public service channel) 17-10-01*

A young Muslim girl wearing a head scarf was thrown out of a taxi after being accused of being responsible for the bombings. *Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (The Danish Association for International Cooperation)*

A woman cyclist had eggs thrown at her by a group of young men driving by in a car whilst they accused her of being a Muslim. The woman is of Indonesian descent and a Christian. *Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (The Danish Association for International Cooperation)*

In the light of the bombing, sociologist Mustafa Hussain was verbally assaulted in the street of a Copenhagen neighbourhood. *Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (The Danish Association for International Cooperation)*

The former national telephone company, Teledanmark notes an increase in the amount of hate speech-SMS' received at www.dingelink.dk . The web-site is an exchange service for customers leaving "funny" messages or pictures on the site so that others can down-load them to their cell-phones. Teledanmark removes racist and other offensive SMS' several times a day. *Teledanmark employee*

A well-known Muslim living in Copenhagen has been subjected to telephone harassment late at night. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - not reported to the police*

An Iraqi refugee driving a three-wheeled moped, was held at gun-point one evening by a group of young men driving by in a car. They threatened to kill terrorists like him. The incident took place in one of the wealthiest municipalities in Denmark. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - is being reported to the police*

16-09-01: An Iraqi refugee couple has explained how the woman had a miscarriage, and bled a lot. Her husband called emergency services but they refused to send an ambulance. In stead the couple was told to take a taxi. At the hospital the woman had a cardiac arrest after having waited for 3 hours without being attended to. She was brought back to life but felt so uncomfortable with the hospital services that she chose to return home the same day. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - a complaint is being filed*

12-09-2001: A Pakistani restaurant in Copenhagen had the windows smashed to pieces with cobble stones. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - reported to the police*

13-09-2001: On their web-site, the president of the ultra-rightwing organisation, Dansk Forum (Danish Forum) urges people to boycott the local greengrocer's that are by and large owned by ethnic minorities. *B.T. 23-09-2001*

14-09-2001: A man of Pakistani descent was passed by a man in the street who in a gesture showed that he was shooting him. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - not reported to the police*

15-09-01: At Asylum Centre Hinnerup a group of approx. 15 boys turned up shouting abusively and waving baseball bats. The police knows the identity of the boys and are checking up on them to prevent further harassment and to protect them from vindictive attacks. *Danish Red Cross*

App. 15-09-01: A Muslim girl wearing a head scarf was assaulted by a man in the street. He tore off her scarf and spat in her face. The incident took place in Copenhagen. *The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination client - not reported to the police*

"15 September: exhortation on *Dansk Forum's* home page to spit on a car whose registration number is published. The car's owner was said to be one of the Palestinians who appeared in the Danish media celebrating the attacks on the USA. The young man concerned apologised the next day but his number plate was then forwarded to various Danish email addresses. The

emails are multiplying steadily and include the name and address of the car's owner." *B.T. 23-09-2001*

18-09-01: At Asylum Centre Broens empty bottles were thrown at the buildings. *Danish Red Cross - reported to the police*

18-09-2001: In a letter to the editor a local council member of Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) connected immigrants and refugees to the spread of AIDS, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis and to the increase of serious crimes - such as rape and murder. The letter was a comment to the attack on USA. *Nordjyske Stiftstidende 18-09-2001*

19-09-01: At Asylum Centre Brovst the driver of a blue Ford Sierra twice attempted to hit an asylum-seeker walking on the side walk. The attempts took place at 2 and 5 p.m. *Danish Red Cross - reported to the police*

20-09-2001: Fire was set to a house under construction for a refugee family. The roof burned down. *Morgenavisen Jyllandsposten 20-09-2001*

30-09-01: In an Aarhus suburb, Gjellerupparken, a bomb exploded at a bus stop. The offender left an emergency flash light with a note saying, "Danish - Denmark now!" The suburb is inhabited by a large proportion of ethnic minorities. *As informed by the local police*

06-10-01: In Broens village the Danish National Socialist Movement (DNSB) dispersed flyers saying, "Denmark for the Danes" (Danmark for danskerne) in letter boxes and on the wind shields of cars. Three unknown young men seen in Broens village are prime suspects. *Jyske Vestkysten 07-10-01*

07-10-01: In a Copenhagen suburb, Roedovre, unknown offenders set fire to a kiosk owned by a man of Pakistani origin. No persons were injured though it was late at night and several people were sleeping in the flat above the kiosk. The kiosk was severely damaged. *Nordjyske Stiftstidende 08-10-01 - police is investigating but has no leads*

14-10-01: In Asylum Centre Galten unknown offenders painted a swastika on a wall. *Danish Red Cross - reported to the police*

App. 12-10-01: A pizzeria in the small town Birkerød was vandalized by unknown offenders. *TV2-Lorry (the local news programme for greater Copenhagen and surrounding areas)*

07-10-01: Several people were put in great danger when unknown offenders set fire to a mini market in Copenhagen suburb, Roedovre. The shop is owned by a person of Pakistani origin. *MetroXpress 09-10-01 - under investigation*

Changes in attitude

Since the 11th of September several opinion polls have been taken measuring attitudes to Muslims in Denmark.

A poll in the newspaper "Soendagsavisen" (14.10.01) carried out by the consulting group PLS Ramboell showed that 21% of those asked said that their opinion of Muslims in Denmark has become "more negative" since 11th September. 75% saying that their opinion had not changed.

In the weekly journal "Ugebrevet Mandag Morgen" the results of an internet opinion poll carried out by Zapera A/S showed that 64% of those asked believe that the events of 11th September will have a negative effect on people's attitudes towards Muslims. 36% believe that "Western culture" is superior to "Muslim culture", and that 83% believe that Muslims in Denmark should receive tuition in Danish democratic values.

An opinion poll conducted by Sonar and printed in the newspaper "Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten" reveals that 59% of those asked, believe that the "terror attack on USA" has had a negative effect on their attitude towards Muslims living in Denmark.

However, the Institute for Societal Trends (Institut for Konjunkturanalyse) conducted an opinion poll for The Ministry of Justice which showed that "the Danes'" concern about "immigrants and refugees" has fallen since the 11th of September (Politiken 15-10-01). However, the director believes that this is because people are focusing more on "bigger" issues at the moment like the likelihood of war.

It can also be remarked that the sales figures of the Koran are increasing drastically. This is seen both as a positive and a negative trend. Some people have bought it to broaden their horizon and find out what the religion is really about. They might read it and ask questions to Muslim organizations or opinion leaders. Others find verses to support their theory of Islam as medieval, repressive towards women or extremist. Muslim opinion leaders that The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination has been in contact with or who have appeared in the media, report that they have received numerous questions about and comments on Islam.

The magazine Ugebladet Soendag had planned to bring an article about a Christian/Muslim family and how they celebrate Christmas. About a week after the terrorist attacks on USA, the family was notified that the interview was cancelled because Muslims - according to the magazine - no longer was interesting reading. The case was mentioned in the newspaper Urban (23-09-01).

The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination has also received the following reports from Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (The Danish Association for International Cooperation) about individuals and their experiences in change in attitude:

A person with ethnic minority background working for a local council feels isolated at work after the attacks. Her colleagues also make funny remarks like "did you bring a bomb in your bag?".

The chairman of a Palestinian association says that a volunteer has dropped out of a homework project. Further, people who usually support his work for the integration of ethnic minorities now claim that it is a waste of time trying to integrate the Palestinian thugs in Vollsmose (an Odense suburb). And the chairman faces disbelief from his surroundings when he claims that he fled to Denmark from the terror - and that he will not tolerate terror.

A teacher in Danish at a language school claims that a colleague expressed disgust for Muslim students and their reactions upon what happened in USA. All Muslims are alike, the colleague said.

A girl of Moroccan descent says her boss who was usually kind and open-minded towards ethnic minorities now says that all “immigrants” are alike whether they live in Vollsmose or Noerrebro (Copenhagen neighbourhood).

A postal service employee of Palestinian descent describes suddenly how colleagues accuse her/him of sympathizing with terrorism although she/he has condemned the attacks on USA and the jubulations of a small group of young boys of Palestinian descent in Vollsmose. The employee is unhappy and no longer looks forward to going to work. She/he expresses that jokes about Palestinian terrorism have long ceased to be amusing. She/he feels that her/his colleagues’ behaviour is forcing her/him into a “being more Muslim than I originally am”. “My son is harassed at school by his classmates”. And finally she he says, “15,000 Palestinians in Denmark are now paying the price of the bad behaviour of 20 Palestinians in Vollsmose and Noerrebro”.

Good practices for reducing prejudice, violence and aggression

On the 15th of October Copenhagen’s Police Force met with several well known ethnic minority organisations and the city’s Board for Integration. They publicly announced that the police has intensified its efforts around the city to secure the safety of Copenhagen’s ethnic minorities and their meeting places. This is being done in order to stem the increased amount of attacks on ethnic minorities since 11th September and to counteract the general feeling of insecurity that many ethnic minorities are presently feeling. Methods include extra street patrols and “house-calls” to shops, etc. owned by people belonging to ethnic minorities.

Many leading Danish politicians have emphasized that terrorism is not related to Islam and that the events of the 11th of September must not lead to revenge attacks on Muslims and ethnic minorities living in Denmark. (See below for further comments)

Reactions by politicians and other opinion leaders

It must be emphasised that the Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and other leading figures within the social democratic government, like the Minister for Foreign Affairs Mogens Lykketoft, have consistently appealed to the Danish population to distinguish between terrorists and the Islamic community in Denmark, stressing that this is not a war against Islam but a war against terror. This also applies to the leaders of the main opposition party Anders Fogh Rasmussen, and the leaders of all other mainstream parties. The only exception being The Danish Peoples Party (Dansk Folkeparti). The Danish People’s Party has on several occasions publicly attacked Islam and drawn a direct connection between terror and Islam, with the party leader, Pia Kjöersgaard stating that Islam needs to be fought and Mogens Camre (MEP, The Danish People’s Party) directly connecting terror to Islam.

Although the government has clearly distinguished between Islam and the occurrence of terrorism, the Danish Prime Minister has, however, called for leaders of the Islamic community in Denmark to actively denounce terrorism and state that the Danish constitution

is above the Koran and that religion and politics should be kept separate. This has aroused resentment amongst some ethnic minority organisations in Denmark as they believe that this should not be necessary and by asking them to actively take a stance throws suspicion on all Muslims in Denmark.

On the 1st of October the Danish Prime Minister together with the Minister for Ecclesiastic Affairs met with representatives from Denmark's Islamic community. This meeting was a replacement meeting for a similar meeting which had been cancelled the week before, because the Prime Minister believed that some of the 15 participants were too extremist. Out of the original 15 only 7 were invited to the second meeting. The remaining invitations went to politicians with an Islamic background, and one went to a politician who has converted to Christianity.

After the meeting the Prime Minister announced that all participants had agreed to denounce terrorism, that democracy comes before religion and that religion and politics should be kept separate.

In line with the Prime Minister's statement on the separation of religion and politics he has as yet not visited a Mosque. The Prime Minister has explained that he refuses to discuss politics in a religious meeting place.

Parliaments opening day debate after the summer recess (4.10.01):

The debate started with an appeal from the chairman of the social democratic party emphasising that the attack in New York and Washington on 11th September in USA was not carried out by Muslims but by a few fanatical Muslims. This appeal was supported by the mutual agenda for the debate agreed upon by all parties, except for The Danish People's Party, stating that no ethnic or religious groups should be made responsible for the terrorist attack in USA. However, the main content of the rest of the debate was a mixture of the Danish official reaction to 11th September and immigration and integration policy, including rules for gaining Danish citizenship, and whether international terrorists are living in Denmark.

A focal point within the debate was when Pia Kjærsgaard announced that after the events in USA and because of its fundamentalist tendencies that Islam should be fought intensely. This resulted in a strong reaction from all other parties. The leaders of Venstre and The Conservative People's Party, who constitute the main opposition coalition, disassociated themselves strongly from Kjærsgaard's remarks, and Keld Albrechtsen from the leftist party Enhedslisten accused Kjærsgaard of breaking the Danish constitution which secures the individual's right to religious association.

Danish People's Party Annual General meeting

After their annual general meeting several members of Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) were reported to the police for violation of section 266 b of the Criminal Code.

Member of the EU Parliament, Mogens Camre, was quoted by the journalist in a news paper (Politiken 17-09-01) the following day for having said "All Countries of the Western World are infiltrated by Muslims - some of them speak to us politely, whilst they wait until they are enough to kill all of us".

Another member of Dansk Folkeparti Michael Rex proclaimed that "Islam is not a religion in it's proper sense. It's a terrorist movement".

Also Kenneth Kristensen member of Dansk Folkeparti proclaimed, “in Denmark you are not allowed to say things how they are - call a spade for a spade - call a so-called second generation immigrant that which he is, a dense deviant. The fact is that the majority of these young Arabs are criminals who, with their worshipping of violence and their intense hate, continue the traditions their parents have given them”. (Politiken 18.09.01).

Report on events in Denmark between 20.10.01 and 23.11.01

Introduction

This report is divided up into two sections.

1. Actual incidents
2. Political activity

Section one lists the actual incidents of both physical and verbal attacks which to our knowledge have occurred in Denmark since 11.9.01 and which can be regarded as being a direct consequence of the events of 11.9.01. This list should be read in connection with the report submitted by NFP-Denmark to the EUMC on the 19.10.01 as it describes what is happening to those cases reported to the Police in the report 19.10.01, though it also includes a couple of new incidents.

Therefore, the three reports, including this one, that now have been submitted by NFP-Denmark since 11.9 should be treated as overlapping reports as incidents described in one report may also appear in another report if a new development has occurred regarding how the Police are investigating the case.

In the final report covering the time until 31.12.01 a final all-inclusive list of incidents connected to 11.9 and a description of the juridical response of those reported to the Police will be given.

Section two is a description of the political activity in Denmark between 20.10.01 and 23.11.01, which can be linked to 11.9. During the last three weeks there has been an election campaign running in Denmark, where the issue of “foreigners” has been the central theme. Therefore, the election features very strongly in section two.

1. List of actual incidents

1.1 Acts of violence or aggression

The incidence of aggression towards Muslims or persons considered to be Muslims, following September 11th, had decreased by the end of October/beginning of November 2001 compared with the first few weeks after 11.9. During the period October 19 to November 23, no new cases concerning violence or direct physical aggression relating to September 11, have been reported. However, some new cases that occurred in the previous period but have first been reported now will be included in the final report on January 15th, 2002.

The overall assessment seems to be, that acts of violence and aggression during the 4-5 weeks after September 11, had the same level as the total number of incidents reported in the previous 9 months from January 1, - September 10, 2001. By way of example the Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination has now recorded 8 incidents of arson/bombs after September 11 (see report from October 19, 2001). In the previous 9 months, however, the numbers of recorded cases of racially motivated arson were “only” 7 incidents. Similar figures are recorded by the Documentation Centre in relation to (death) threats, violent attacks, vandalism, etc. with a possible racist motive.

According to an instruction from the Danish Police Intelligence Service (PET) all such incidents must be reported from the local police forces to PET. In order to clarify, whether all of these incidents are being reported properly, the Documentation Centre has contacted the local police forces in connection to the cases recorded. So far we have only received 11 answers related to the cases mentioned in our first report (It is our hope that we will receive all the answers from the police forces before January 15, 2002 concerning the remaining cases).

Answers received from the Local Police Forces during the period under review (October 19 - November 23):

12-9-01; A pizzeria in the small town Birkerød was on September 12 vandalised by unknown offenders. The Local Police of Helsingør have answered that the police know about the instruction from the PET, however they would not inform whether they have reported the incident to PET or not. Answer from the police dated 19. October 2001

13-9-01; A Pakistani restaurant in Copenhagen had its windows smashed to pieces with cobble - stones. The Metropolitan Copenhagen Police did not consider this to be a racially motivated crime. Answer dated October 22, 2001

◆ *14-09-01: A 28-year-old man got drunk and declared to his drinking companions, “I wanna do USA a favour now!”. He went down to a petrol station and bought a 2-litre bottle of petrol and headed towards a Mosque belonging to "Det Islamiske Trossamfund" (the Islamic Community). Here he intended to set fire to the Mosque but was stopped by members of the community who discovered him making molotov-cocktails. The Metropolitan Copenhagen Police confirmed that the man is held in custody, and that the case has been reported to the PET. Answer from the police dated 23, October 2001.*

16-09-01: A pizzeria in Drøgeer was attacked by a group of young people with baseball bats. The place is owned by people of Kurdish descent. The local police of Taarnby refused that the motive of the violent act was racist, and they would not inform whether the incident has been reported to PET. Answer from the police dated 24, October 2001.

20-09-01: A fire-bomb was thrown in a neighbourhood in Aabenraa. The bomb landed on the side - walk and caused no damage to persons or buildings. On the walls next to the fire was written: “5,500 Americans (painted crucifix) - 1,000,000,000 Muslims (painted crucifix)”. The neighbourhood in question is inhabited by a large proportion of ethnic minorities. The Police in Graasten refuses to inform about the case. Answer from the police dated 18, October 2001.

14-09-2001: The imam, Abdul Wahid Pedersen received a note with a death threat saying "Fuck Islam! Revenge beckons - wait and see! It will hurt. We..." According to the Metropolitan Copenhagen Police, this incident was reported to the PET. Answer from the police dated 23. October 2001

13-09-01: Death threats are made to a local TV station in Copenhagen during a programme with ethnic minorities debating the attacks on the USA. The Metropolitan Copenhagen Police has not reported the incident to the PET, because no complaint was filed with the police. Answer dated 23 October 2001.

17-09-01: While walking in the street, an Iraqi refugee in Horsens was attacked by a man who set his dog (German Shephard) on him. The man had 15 severe bite marks all over his body. The offender later explained in court "that he doesn't like Arabs". According to the Police in Horsens this incident was reported to the PET. Answer from the police dated 25. October 2001

19-09-2001: A house being built for a refugee family was set on fire. The foundation burned down. The local Police in Hilleroed informed us that the house was set on fire 19. September 2001, 04.50 a.m. The local police has reported the incident to the PET. Answer from the police dated 25. October 2001

30-09-01: In an Aarhus suburb, Gjellerupparken, a bomb exploded at a bus stop. The offender left an emergency flash light with a note saying, "Danish - Denmark now!" The suburb is inhabited by a large proportion of ethnic minorities. As informed by the local police, the cases were reported to the PET.

11-09-2001: The amusement park Tivoli in Copenhagen received a bomb threat over the phone. The threat was linked to a concert with Outlandish - a Latin/Middle Eastern hip-hop band. The Metropolitan Copenhagen Police confirmed the reception of our letter, however so far they have no comments. Answer from the Police dated October 29

10-10-2001: An Iraqi refugee driving a three-wheeled moped, was held at gun-point one evening by a group of young men driving by in a car. They threatened to kill terrorists like him. The local Police in Lyngby refused to register the complaint from the Iraqi refugee, but after receiving assistance from the Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination, the police has now accepted to start investigations. In a letter dated November 2, he was invited in for an interview by the police.

1.2 Hate speech

Danish People's Party Annual General meeting

After their annual general meeting (as reported on in the previous NFP-reports) several members of Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) were reported to the police for violation of section 266 b of the Criminal Code.

Member of the EU - Parliament, Mogens Camre had handed over a written copy of his speech to a journalist. For some reason, however, he did not read the most offensive parts out loud at the meeting. He was quoted by the journalist in a newspaper (Politiken 17-09-01) the following day for having said "All Countries of the Western World are infiltrated by Muslims - some of them speak to us politely, whilst they wait until they are enough to kill all of us."

The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination reported him to the police for intending the speech to be disseminated to the public even though he had not spoken the words himself.

Another member of Dansk Folkeparti Michael Rex proclaimed that “Islam is not a religion in its proper sense. It is a terrorist movement.”

Also Kenneth Kristensen member of Dansk Folkeparti proclaimed, “in Denmark you are not allowed to say things how they are - call a spade for a spade - call a so-called second generation immigrant that which he is, a dense deviant. The fact is that the majority of these young Arabs are criminals who, with their worshipping of violence and their intense hate, continue the traditions their parents have given them” (Politiken 18.09.01).

Since the last report, however, The Chief Superintendent of Vejle Police Force refused to investigate the complaint as he believed that since 11.9 the nature of what one can say has changed, and that these comments had come so shortly after 11.9 was understandable. This resulted in The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination filing a complaint with the Public Prosecutor. This complaint was forwarded to The Director of Public Prosecution, who has now contacted Vejle’s Chief Superintendent and ordered him to investigate the case.

The Progress Party’s Annual meeting (see also section 2.7)

On the weekend of the 20th/21st October The Progress Party held its national assembly in Billund. The following quotes are taken from speeches delivered from the stand by party members and leaders during the conference. These quotes have also appeared in the national media, both in the press and on television. The translations are ours.

- “The Progress Party will deport 420.000 Muslims out of Denmark, because their holliest of holy duties is to in Allah’s name extinguish the populations of the countries they have forced their way into” (Mogens Glistrup).

- “I’m happy to be a racist. We shall have a Muhamed free Denmark” (Margit Guul). She continued to say that the blacks breed like rats and that foreigners should have their hands chopped off when caught stealing.

- “Naser Khader (a member of the Radical Liberal Party, red.) and other muhameds in The Radical Liberal Party are politically far more harmful for Denmark than the attack on the World Trade Centre was for USA” (Poul Vinther Jensen).

- “The only difference between the Muhammeds and rats is that rats don’t get social benefits”. And, “All Muslims can throw molotov-cocktails, so half of the Danish population dies immediately, if the do like their fellow religious partisans did to the World Trade Centre” (Bo Warming).

- “With regards Muslim graveyards, preferably big enough for them all, and preferably all at once” (Peter Rindal).

- “There walks 5th columnists amongst us. Those we have gotten committ violence, murder and rape” (Erik Hammer Sørensen).

- “The State has given the foreigners work. They work in slaughter houses where they easily can poison our foodstuffs and bring the whole agricultural sector in danger. Another type of terrorism is to break into our waterworks and poison the water2 (Vagn Andersen).

Each of the above individuals, exclusive Poul Vinther Jensen, has been reported to the Police in connection with §266b of the criminal code on hate speech.

In addition, a politician from The Socialist People’s Party has together with The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination reported the whole party’s executive to the police in conjunction with paragraph 266b on hate speech. A whole party has never been reported in this way before.

2. Political Activity

Since the 11th September and since the NFP report filed on the 19th October there has been significant political activity in Denmark which can be regarded as being linked to 11.9.01 and the counter strike on the Taleban regime in Afghanistan. The following is an attempt to describe this activity in an objective manner. The choice of material is, however, our own (NFP-Denmark) and should therefore be read as being so.

We have included material that we believe to be either directly or indirectly connected to 11.9. The reason for this being that a direct connection to 11.9. can not always be explicitly shown, however, we can neither prove that a certain incident, remark, new legal measure, etc., is not a reaction to 11.9., and therefore it has been included.

Similarly, since we filed the last report, the then Danish Prime Minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, chose to go to the polls on 20.11.01. Therefore, over the last few weeks an election campaign has been running in Denmark and has resulted in a change of government (see section 2.1). We have naturally selected issues from this campaign, which we believe either have a direct or indirect connection to 11.9.

We begin with a short schematic presentation of the major political parties in Denmark before and after the election, as this will make the contents of the report more comprehensible.

2.1 The National Election 20.11.01

The table below shows the results of the national election held 20.11.01. The population of Denmark is approx. 5.2 million, and the electorate is 4,012,150.

| Party | % of votes | No. of seats | up/down/same |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. The Social Democratic Party | 29.1 | 52 | -11 |
| B. The Social Liberal Party | 5.2 | 9 | +2 |
| C. The Conservative People’s Party | 9.1 | 16 | 0 |
| D. The Centre Democrats | 1.8 | 0 | -8 |
| F. The Socialist People’s Party | 6.4 | 12 | -1 |
| O. The Danish People’s Party | 12.0 | 22 | +9 |
| Q. The Christian People’s Party | 2.3 | 4 | 0 |
| V. The Liberal Party | 31.3 | 56 | +14 |

living in Denmark. Therefore, rules governing asylum procedure, family reunification, plus general issues concerning ethnic minorities, and especially Muslims, in Denmark have been debated during the campaign.

The total amount of “foreigners” living in Denmark, if “foreigners” means all foreign nationals plus all naturalised immigrants and their descendants living in Denmark is 395.947 or 7.6% of the total population. This figure includes all “foreigners”, ie. from Nordic countries, EU, North America and all third country “foreigners”.

The debate is, however, about the category “third country “foreigners”” living in Denmark. The amount of third country “foreigners” is 292.686 or 5.6% of the total population. As the Danish authorities operate with a “immigrant” and “descendant” classification system this statistic includes both Danish and non-Danish citizens.

Source: Danmarks Statistik “Årbog om udlændinge i Danmark 2001”

Although there are parties and individual politicians who have attempted to differentiate between these themes their message did not get much exposure during the campaign. The Liberal Party and The Danish People’s Party succeeded in setting the political agenda for the election. It can therefore be said that the debate in many respects was held on their premises.

It is difficult to say with any certainty whether the events of 11, September are the reason why “foreigners” has been the central theme of the election. Much suggests that this probably would have been the case anyway. However, the question whether “Muslim fundamentalist terrorists” operate from within Denmark’s borders would probably not have been a question debated in this context had 11.9 not occurred. Certainly 11.9 has not detracted from the “foreigner” debate in Danish politics. It can be said that 11.9 has added terrorism and terrorists to an already hefty debate on “foreigners”, and more specifically Muslims, presently taking place in Denmark.

It seems that one effect of both the general and local elections falling on the same day is that the “foreigners” debate has possibly played a larger role in the local elections than it otherwise might have.

The issue of family re-unification has been the central issue during the campaign and will therefore be presented in detail in section 2.7. But first the bill on combating terror, presented by the social democratic government before the election and other incidents more directly connected to the idea of terrorism, will be discussed.

2.3. The Pact on Terrorism (DK: Terrorpakken)

Soon after 11.9 the government immediately started putting together a row of parliamentary bills directed at combating “terror”. Collectively, these have been referred to by both politicians and the media as the “pact on terrorism” (DK: Terrorpakken). The bills were issued by two different ministries, The Ministry of Justice (DK: Justitsministeriet) and The Ministry of the Interior (DK: Indenrigsministeriet). According to The Ministry of Justice the

goal of the new bills was to “implement changes that are necessary so that Denmark can fulfil its obligations according to UN Convention on the financing of terror 1999, and UN Security Council’s resolution nr.1373, 2001, on the combating of terrorism. The Minister also stated that, “furthermore, the bills contain a series of additional measures to strengthen the defences against terrorism and improve the Police’s investigative powers” (The Ministry of Justice’s website www.jm.dk).

The bills were issued before the election was announced and therefore their future now lies in the hands of the new government. It is however still worth briefly describing their contents as their issue led to a public debate extensively covered by the media.

The submission of the two bills led to a public debate on the individual’s legal protection. On its issue the Minister of Justice recognised that the bill could raise “principle causes for concern” and, indeed, the bill was criticised by the Chairman of The Council of The Danish Bar and Law Society (DK: Advokatsråd i Advokatssamfundet) for undermining the individual’s legal protection in Denmark. The bill, issued by The Ministry of Justice, contains measures for the lengthening of sentences for crimes that can be defined as terrorist actions, ranging from severe vandalism to murder. The bill also opens up for the possibility of handing over both Danish and foreign citizens living in Denmark to be tried in other countries, especially other EU countries. In addition, Tele- and Internet firms will be instructed to register and store information in connection with certain suspects and make it available for police investigation. Finally, the police will be allowed to make secret home searches (Ministry of Justice website: www.jm.dk).

As mentioned, The Ministry for the Interior also issued a bill under the “pact on terror”. Many of the measures build further on the bill described above. For example, every violation of the new terror provisions that result in imprisonment will be accompanied by an expulsion from Denmark. If the offender already has asylum in Denmark, this can be retracted to enable an expulsion. All asylum seekers who are deemed by the intelligence services to be a danger to public security will receive a flat refusal on a request for asylum. This will be achieved by a closer working relationship between the authorities responsible for foreign nationals in Denmark and the two Danish intelligence services with the purpose of closer monitoring unwanted foreigners before they are granted a residence permit. Also, the rules regarding the expulsion of refused asylum seekers will be significantly tightened. For example, if an individual can not be sent home, owing to a real threat on the individual’s life, it will be possible to force the individual to report to the police everyday as long as they are in Denmark, a failure to do so can result in imprisonment. An additional amendment to the present practice will be that the police will receive the right to freely search the register of asylum seekers. This means that in order to find information about an asylum seeker’s past, the police can exercise this right without having to first convince a judge that there exists a real suspicion that the asylum seeker has committed an offence, as is the case in the present procedure.

According to the broadsheet newspaper “Politiken” (31.10.01) The Secretary of State, Karen Jespersen, admitted that the new measures would effect only a small amount of asylum seekers, but she stressed the “powerful signal” that the implementation of these new measures gives out.

2.4. Change in practice at The Danish Immigration Service

On the 15th November 2001 The Danish Immigration Service changed its practice with regards to asylum seekers.

After PET, the Danish Police's intelligence service, last month stated that Denmark is being used by Iraqi agents pretending to be refugees, The Danish Immigration Service has changed its practice, so that now all asylum seekers will be thoroughly interviewed with regards to their motive for requesting asylum.

Over the last few years asylum seekers from Iraq and Iran have generally received asylum without being interviewed in any great depth largely because it is impossible to send an Iraqi citizen back to Iraq without endangering his/her life. Statistics show that 95% of all asylum seekers from Iraq were granted asylum in Denmark in 2000.

2.5. A religious war?

The private research institute "Megafon", an institute used by the national television station DR, conducted an opinion poll in the beginning of November asking:

"Is the war against terror a religious war?"

| extremely so | very much so | to a certain extent | not really | not at all |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| 10% | 16% | 17% | 12% | 41% |
| → 43% ← | | | → 53% ← | |

As the table shows a small majority 53% believe that the "war against terror" has either very little or nothing at all to do with religion. However, 43% believe that there is a religious connection.

2.6. Who are the fundamentalists ? Hizb-Ut-Tahrir og DMGT

There is a tendency at the moment to want to establish who are and who are not Muslim fundamentalists in Denmark. This should be read in connection to the paragraphs in the previous NFP report submitted 19.10.01 on the same subject.

Hizb-Ut-Tahrir is an Islamic organisation in Denmark, which through its Internet homepage has supported the attack on WTC and the Pentagon, condemned the retaliation strike on the Taleban regime and has called for all Muslims to engage in Jihad. This organisation has thus been labelled by most politicians as a fundamentalist organisation, that supports terrorism and is therefore a threat to Denmark's national security. Therefore, many politicians have called for this organisation to be made illegal. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, the PM before the election, has denied this as being an option as he believes legal measures will not be an effective tool. Nyrup explained that "if you try to avoid problems by the means of law, then there is a black historical rule that confirms that rats will always find new holes to climb up, if you close the old ones" (Ritzaus Bureau 29.10.01). This somewhat unfortunate metaphorical comparison has offended several Muslim organisations in Denmark.

DMGT as an organisation in Denmark was founded in the early 1980's and has since played its role in local ethnic relations by for example sitting on the state organ - The Board for Ethnic Minorities (DK: Rådet for Etniske Minoriteter). DMGT has today 7000 members in Denmark. The newspaper "Kristeligt Dagblad" (20.10.01) brought an article which discussed

what DMGT stands for and whether they are fundamentalists or not. The reason for the questioning being that the German DMGT is regarded by the German Police as a fundamentalist organisation with the goal of establishing Turkey as an Islamic state. The chairman of DMGT in Denmark denies that DMGT-Denmark is officially linked to the German DMGT and that DMGT in Denmark works for the successful integration of ethnic minorities in Denmark. Other members from the Danish-Turkish community disagree.

2.7. Nazi-propaganda sent to schools in Copenhagen

Over the last few weeks The Danish National Socialist Movement (DNSB) has sent out propaganda material to the student councils of about 10 schools in the Copenhagen area. Much of the material explained how Muslims were responsible for 11.9 and that Islam is an evil religion. The material also contained adverts for DNSB's radio station "Oasen" and its "racist rock music". The two pupils, aged between 13-14, who opened the posted material have with the support of the Deputy Headmaster and their parents reported both DNSB and DNSB's radio station "Oasen" to the Police.

2.8. Positive initiatives

In spite of the fact that the following does not fall under good practice (if good practice is understood as a measure installed by a public authority or larger organisation), we would like to shortly relate a few stories that illustrate that although the above largely paints a rather negative picture that there is also another side to the story.

As a revenge action to 11.9 a local greengrocer of Palestinian origin had his shop burnt down in Copenhagen. This, however, promoted many local residents to rally around the greengrocer, so much so that just two weeks later he was able to reopen the shop for business. As a thank you to all that help, the green grocer gave all customers a lollypop.

14.11.01. A group of well known musicians held an open-air concert against xenophobia on the town hall square (Rådhuspladsen) in the middle of Copenhagen.

Since 11.9 various anti-discrimination organisations have naturally been out campaigning. These organisations are also experiencing that members of the general public are ringing up and asking what they can do. For example, POEM (The Umbrella Organisation for the Ethnic Minorities), has been contacted by a group of pensioners with Danish background who would like to get together with pensioners with an ethnic minority background.

There are of course more examples of small local initiatives.

2.9. Concluding Remarks

Owing to the election campaign this report is somewhat broader than NFP probably first intended. However, as "foreigners" has been the overwhelmingly dominant theme of the election combined with the fact that the social democratic government's choice to go to the polls can be directly linked to 11.9, we felt it necessary to include the major issues on "foreigners" being debated under the election.

It is our view that the most successful parties in this election have been the parties that have first defined a “foreigners problem” and the clearly and simply formulated policies to solve the problem by lessening the inflow of “foreigners” (inclusive refugees), and by setting bigger demands to the “foreigners” who live in Denmark. The job has consisted of proving to the electorate that Denmark is and will continue to be Danish.

In many respects The Social Democratic Party lost the election as opposed to The Liberal Party winning it. The Social Democrats was the party that raised the whole issue of family reunification in the first place and then generally engaged in a battle on “foreigners” in a way which guaranteed their defeat. Only in the last few days of the campaign did The Social Democrats try to confine the electorate that a tighter “foreigners” policy is not the answer, but by then it was too late. Indeed, Karen Jespersen was noticeably absent during the last week of the campaign.

The tone of the debate has at times been shocking: most politicians have shown an inability not to resort to a highly populist rhetoric, where Denmark consists of “Danes” and “Foreigners” and all “foreigners” are by definition a problem. This sentiment is shared and was voiced during the election campaign by amongst others Mimi Jacobsen, the leader of The Centre Democrats. As stated The Centre Democrats were not re-elected and will now leave Parliament.

Report for the time 24.11.01 - 31.12.01 and Summary of the whole period from 11.9.01 - 31.12.01

Introduction

The report is divided up into three sections.

Part I presents the incidence of both verbal and physical attacks on members of the Muslim community between 24.11.01 and 31.12.01

Part II presents all results collected since 11.9. It includes a presentation of the methodology used for data collection and a presentation of all incidents known registered by official and unofficial sources between 11.9 and 31.12.

Part III includes both a short analysis of the political atmosphere since 11.9 and a description of various positive initiatives and good practices. Plus, a short analysis of how ethnic minority's feelings of being discriminated against have changed since 11.9.

Part I

Part I presents the incidence of both verbal and physical attacks on members of the Muslim community between 24.11.01 and 31.12.01

The following are incidents registered by The Central Police Intelligence Service (CPIS) 24.11.01 and 31.12.01.

| Date | Description | Place | Category |
|-------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 25.11.01 | Paper was set on fire on a doormat of an apartment owned by an ethnic minority | Gladsaxe | 1 |
| 20.12.01 | An ethnic minority is verbally abused | Odense | 5 |
| ?? | Copenhagen Police report that a visiting foreign contingent and the Jewish congregation in Denmark have both been threatened and been subject to vandalism | København | 5+3 |

Part II

Incidence of all incidents between 11.9.01 and 31.12.01

Terminology

When researching for this report it became clear that the victims of either verbal or physical violence since 11.9 had only one thing in common - a non-white skin colour. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that the statistics presented in this report represent the incidence of attacks on Muslims in Denmark, as many non-practising Muslims and non-Muslims have also either been verbally insulted or physically attacked as a result of 11.9.

Likewise, it is incorrect to say that all attacks have come from individuals with a White, Danish, Majority background because, firstly, the perpetrator's identity in many cases is

unknown and only assumed, and secondly in some incidents it is known that the perpetrator had another identity, for example Serbian.

Therefore, we have chosen to use the terms “**Muslim**” and/or “**ethnic minority**” (EM) to categorise the group of people or individuals who have been victimised as a result of 11.9. Ethnic minority is generally used in this report to refer to a person who has been attacked where the attacker did not know whether the person was a Muslim or not. When it is known for sure that the person in question is a Muslim then the term Muslim is used.

It should be noted that in the information we received from CPIS the word “foreigner” was used to describe all victims. We have replaced the word foreigner with ethnic minority. In the analysis of the general opinion in Denmark towards Muslims we use the term “**majority**” to refer to the group of people, whom the media usually refer to as the “Danes”. However, on some occasions the term “Danish majority” is used.

The methodological problem

Historically it has been The Central Police Intelligence Services (CPIS) task to produce statistics on racially motivated criminal incidents in Denmark. However, the CPIS figure represents the amount of criminal incidents that are suspected of being racially motivated, in other words they are not actual convictions. It is possible, for example, that an incident can be withdrawn if the investigation later proves that the initial suspicion was incorrect. Additionally, the CPIS figure represents all incidents of racially motivated crime, therefore, it is not possible to see how many of the incidents can be regarded as reactions to the events of 11.9, and how many represent the “normal” incidence of racially motivated crime that occurs in Denmark. For example, between 1992 and 2000 approximately 620 racially motivated criminal incidents have been registered by CPIS.

However, there is no reason to believe that the CPIS figure is an over representation of the incidence of racist attacks since 11.9, or at least the incidence of racist incidents. Mainly because not all incidents for various reasons are ever reported to the Police, and owing to some irregularities in the system for reporting racist crime from the local Police districts to CPIS, not all incidents reported to the Police are then further reported to CPIS (It must be noted here that CPIS has since amended and strengthened the system for the reporting of racially motivated crime to CPIS, see section on good practice in part III).

Therefore, we need to turn to alternative sources in order to get as fuller picture as possible of the incidence of racially motivated crime. However, when using unofficial sources a problem of reliability arises. Firstly, unofficial reports are often based on the victim’s or an acquaintance of the victim’s own version of events, and is therefore subjective in nature. Secondly, the organisation documenting the incident can not know for sure whether the incidents ever actually occurred, as again the victim is the only source. On the other hand it is important that an attempt is made to register the incidents not registered by the Police owing to the reasons described above.

The final problem consists of conveying the general feeling in society since 11.9. How can we in a reliable way describe, firstly, whether the Danish majority population has changed its opinion with regards to Muslims, and secondly whether Muslims feel, for example, less secure in their localities as a result of a hostile reaction from the Danish majority. Our choices as regards methodology are described below.

Implemented method

The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination (DACRD) was entrusted by the Danish NFP with the task of documenting and analysing the situation with regards to anti-Islamic reactions in Denmark since 11.9. DACRD decided to collect reported incidents from both official and unofficial sources.

These incidents are therefore reported to EUMC as faithfully as possible, however 100% validity cannot be guaranteed on all incidents that have been collected from the unofficial sources.

Official sources = The Central Police Intelligence Service (CPIS).

Unofficial Sources = DACRD, the media, The Centre for Multicultural Housing Work, Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (MS) and Local Integration Advisory Boards.

A note on DACRD: the Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination, a small NGO based in Copenhagen, has since 1994 documented incidents of racial discrimination and offered free legal advice to the victims. Since 11.9 DACRD has registered all the incidents of both verbal and physical of racial attacks it has been notified of by various sources. These sources consist mostly of the victims themselves ringing and contacting DACRD, acquaintances of the victims contacting DACRD, newspaper articles, and organisations working with ethnic minority issues. It is important to note that by no means all of the incidents registered by DACRD have ever been reported to the police. Therefore, this gives various problems in terms of accurate and reliable documentation. Firstly, that the incidents have not necessarily been reported to the police means that the victim's own version of events is the only one available. Secondly, we can not unequivocally say whether the incident ever occurred. However, despite the uncertainty about the actual nature of the incidents, they need to be registered, exactly because of the reasons stated above concerning the reporting of incidents to the local police and then CPIS. In other words, by registering these incidents DACRD is attempting to describe the "hidden figure", that is the incidence of racially motivated crime and incidents unknown to the official authorities.

Results

The results are presented in four sections.

Section A presents the incidents registered by CPIS.

Section B presents those incidents registered by DACRD and the other unofficial sources. Those incidents registered by the unofficial resources, which were also registered by CPIS, appear in CPIS's list in section A.

Section C is a list of the incidents of hate speech (§266b), which have been reported to the Police since 11.9.

Section D some qualitative remarks made by ethnic minority organisations are relayed.

A) Results produced by CPIS

For comparative purposes the CPIS figures for 1992 - 2000 are given below.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of incidents</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1992-1998 | 620 |
| 1999 | 16 |
| 2000 | 18 |

CPIS state that the majority of the incidents that occurred between 1992-1998 can be described as racist propaganda, i.e. flyers, graffiti, harassment, threatening letters and telephone calls etc. Of the 620 there were 30 incidents of arson (15 of which were attempted arson), and 30 incidents involving violence or fighting.

Similarly, with regards the figures for 1999 and 2000, CPIS report that the majority of incidents involved the distribution of racist propaganda or vandalism.

The following table is the number of racially motivated incidents reported to CPIS in the first nine months of 2001.

| Nature of Incident | Number of incidents |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Arson | 6 |
| 2. Chicane | 7 |
| 3. Vandalism | 13 |
| 4. Propaganda | 7 |
| 5. Threats | 9 |
| 6. Unrest | 2 |
| 7. Physical attack | 4 |
| Total | 48 |

The next table is a complete list of racially motivated incidents reported to CPIS between 11.9.01 and up to 31.11.01. The list is chronologically ordered. The incidents have also been categorised using the categories used by CPIS in the above table.

Key: EM = Ethnic minority person

| Date | Description | Place | Category |
|--------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
| 12.9.01 | A threatening note is placed in an EM's post box. | Copenhagen | 2 |
| 13.9.01 - 22.11.01 | 7 incidents of graffiti vandalism on buildings and houses occupied by Muslims. | Roskilde | 3 |
| 14.9.01 | Burning paper put through the post box of an EM's apartment, and burning paper left on the doormat. | Århus | 1 |
| 15.9.01 | Racist emails | Fredericia | 2 |
| 16.9.01 | Youths appear at a refugee centre looking to fight with asylum seekers | Århus | 5 |
| 16.9.01 | Windows are smashed at a pizza restaurant | Tårnby | 3 |
| 16.9.01 | A row of cars are set on fire. The report suggests that the incident might have been directed at a local politician who is vocal in the debate about ethnic minorities | Helsingør | 1 |
| 16.9.01 | An EM is violently assaulted | Ribe | 7 |
| 17.9.01 | A dog attacks an EM on its owners orders | Horsens | 7 |
| 18.9.01 | Racism on the internet | Frederiksberg | 4 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|-------|
| 18.9.01 | A molotov cocktail is thrown at a social club frequented by EMs. And in a nearby stairwell of a housing block is offensive graffiti about Muslims. | Gråsten | 1 |
| 19.9.01 | A burning glass filled with inflammable liquid is thrown into a Pizzeria | Holbæk | 1 |
| 20.9.01 | Offensive graffiti about Muslims on a post-box and shed | Køge | 3 |
| 20.09.01 | Fire was set to a house under construction for a refugee family. The roof burned down. | Helsingø | 1 |
| 22.9.01 | 2 Majority Danish men, who were in the company of an EM woman are attacked | Odder | 7 |
| 22.9.01 | Newspapers which are stuck into the post box of a kiosk owned by an EM are set on fire | København | 1 |
| 23.9.01 | Windows are smashed, bins set on fire, and threats written in the gravel at a house owned by an EM | Gråsten | 3 |
| 24.9.01 | Windows are broken in a Cafe owned by an EM | Helsingør | 3 |
| 25.9.01 | Grffiti vandalism with offensive comments about Islam | Roskilde | 3 |
| 26.9.01 | 2 incidents of arson in housing block stairways where there is also written threatening graffiti | Gråsten | 1 |
| 27.9.01 | Rumours about a gang fight between Majority Danes and EMs | Esbjerg | 6 |
| 29.9.01 | An Arabic school is broken into and offensive graffiti is written on the walls | Frederiksberg | 2 |
| 30.9.01 | A firecracker explodes a bus stop window. The offender left an emergency flash light with a note saying, "Danish - Denmark now!" The suburb is inhabited by a large proportion of ethnic minorities | Århus | 3 |
| 2.10.01 - 3.10.01 | Approx. 100 posters with offensive remarks about EM and Muslims are put up close to a Muslim school | Århus | 4 |
| 3.10.01 | Arson attack on a greengrocers owned by an EM | København | 1 |
| 5.10.01 | Newspapers in an apartment letterbox of an EM are set alight | Helsingør | 1 |
| 6.10.01 | Danish National Socialist Movement (DNSB) dispersed flyers saying, "Denmark for the Danes" (Danmark for danskerne) in letter boxes and on the wind shields of cars | Tønder | 4 |
| 7.10.01 | Arson attack on a solarium owned by an EM | København | 1 |
| 8.10.01 | Grffiti vandalism with racist contents | Roskilde | 3 |
| 10.10.01 | A spoof bomb is placed next to a synagogue | København | 2 |
| 12.10.01 | Report of differential treatment of an EM in a restaurant | Århus | 2 |
| 12.10.01 | Grffiti vandalism close to a governmental office dealing with EM in Denmark | København | 3 |
| 12.10.01 | A car owned by an EM is set alight | Glostrup | 1 |
| 14.10.01 | A Swastika is drawn close to a Refugee Centre | Silkeborg | 2 |
| 16.10.01 | A powerful firecracker is thrown at a car being driven by an EM | Svendborg | 1 |
| 19.10.01 | A bottle with inflammable liquid is thrown at a social club frequented by EM | København | 1 |
| 19.10.01-22.10.01 | Grffiti vandalism with racist content written on a house | Nyborg | 3 |
| 29.10.01 | Arson attack on a solarium owned by an EM | København | 1 |
| 30.10.01 | An EM is verbally assaulted in the street | Nykøbing Falster | 5 |
| 2.11.01 | An EM is verbally assaulted in the street | Ålborg | 5 |
| 3.11.01 | An EM is attacked when putting up campaign posters for the parliamentary election | København | 7 |
| 12.11.01 | Arson attack on a car owned by an EM | Glostrup | 1 |
| 25.11.01 | Burning paper on the doormat of an EM's apartment | Gladsaxe | 1 |
| 20.12.01 | An EM is verbally assaulted in the street | Odense | 5 |
| | In addition CPIS report that a contingency of foreigners and a Jewish congregation received both verbal threats and their property was vandalised | København | 5 + 3 |

The above list can therefore be broken down into categories, as with the incidents from before 11.9.

| Categories | Number of incidents |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Arson | 16 |
| 2. Chicane | 6 |
| 3. Vandalism | 17 |
| 4. Propaganda | 3 |
| 5. Threats | 5 |
| 6. Unrest | 1 |
| 7. Physical attack | 4 |
| Total | 52 |

The incidents which have been registered by CPIS show a high degree of arson attacks and vandalism and they are geographically dispersed over the whole country and not just concentrated in one region, town, etc.

**Correction: In the last report an arson attack in Hvidovre on a shop owned by an EM (7.10.01) was reported. This incident has since been proved not to be a racially motivated crime. It was the shop owner who set fire to the shop in an attempt to claim insurance money.

B) Results produced by The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination (DACRD)

The following list is the complete list of incidents registered by The Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination. The incidents listed in the above results produced by CPIS have been removed from the list below. Therefore, the list should be read as containing additional incidents that for various reasons were not reported to either the local Police or to CPIS.

As stated in the methodological considerations the list below is accompanied by a problem of validity. Many of the incidents have been registered based on newspaper articles or word of mouth. However, we believe that despite the lack of 100% validity it is important that the incidents are included in the report as it is an attempt to document the incidents either not reported to the Police, or not further reported to CPIS.

The sources are: DACRD, the media, The Centre for Multicultural Housing Work (CTB), Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (MS) and Local Integration Advisory Boards

Key:

MS - Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (The Danish Association for International Co-operation)

| Date | Incident | Place | Category | Source |
|------------|--|-----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 11.09.2001 | The amusement park Tivoli received a bomb threat over the phone. The threat was linked to a concert with Outlandish - a Latin/Middle Eastern hip-hop band. | København | 5 | Newspaper Politiken 15.09.01 |

EUMC - Anti-Islamic reactions in the EU after the terrorist acts against the USA

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|---|---|
| After 11.09.2001 | A taxi-driver is assaulted verbally and threatened by a man on a bicycle. | København (?) | 5 | Several newspapers |
| After 11.09.01 | A young Muslim girl wearing a headscarf was thrown out of a taxi after being accused of being responsible for the bombings. | ?? | 5 | MS |
| After 11.09.2001 | The Parliament stylist - a Muslim woman - several times experienced a person gesticulating that he was shooting her | København | 5 | Newspaper B.T. 23.09.2001 |
| After 11.09.01 | A woman cyclist had eggs thrown at her by a group of young men driving by in a car whilst they accused her of being a Muslim. The woman is of Indonesian descent and a Christian | København | 7 | MS |
| After 11.09.01 | A Muslim man known to the Danish organisation MS was verbally assaulted in the street of a Copenhagen neighbourhood. | København | 5 | MS |
| After 11.09.01 | The former national telephone company, Teledanmark notes an increase in the amount of hate speech-SMS' received at www.dingelink.dk. The web-site is an exchange service for customers leaving "funny" messages or pictures on the site so that others can download them to their cell-phones. Teledanmark removes racist and other offensive SMS' several times a day. | København | 2 | |
| After 11.09.2001 | A publicly known Muslim living in Copenhagen has been subjected to telephone harassment late at night. | København | 5 | DRC |
| After 11.9.01 | An Iraqi refugee driving a three-wheeled moped was held at gunpoint one evening by a group of young men driving by in a car. They threatened to kill terrorists like him. The incident took place in one of the wealthiest municipalities in Denmark. | Lyngby | 5 | DRC |
| After 11.9.01 | The Islamic web-site www.islam.dk received numerous death threats. One signed by 27 Iranis, Iraqis, Danes and Serbs aged 19-24 said, "We are full of hatred and aggression. We have only experienced negative things from you Muslims. As the Danes don't dare doing anything we must - we will haunt you down one by one, set fire to your homes, stone your children and rape your wives and sisters. ISLAM IS DEAD!" | Internet | 5 | DRC |
| 12.9.01 | A Pakistani restaurant in Copenhagen had the windows smashed to pieces with cobblestones. | København | 3 | DRC |
| 13.9.01 | Death threats are made to a local TV station during a programme with ethnic minorities debating the attacks on the USA. | København | 5 | Newspapers Morgenavisen Jyllandsposten 20.09.01 and B.T. 23.09.2001 |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|---|---|
| 13.9.01 | On their web-site, the president of the ultra-rightwing organisation, Dansk Forum (Danish Forum) urges people to boycott the local greengrocers that are by and large owned by ethnic minorities. | Internet | 4 | Newspaper B.T. 23.09.2001 |
| 14.9.01 | At Asylum Centre Roenne a poster with the words "Holy war on Islam" was stuck to the wall of a house next to the centre. Both the manager of the centre and the police see it as a boyish prank since the poster was full of spelling mistakes and stuck to the wrong building | Rønne | 5 | Danish Red Cross |
| 14.9.01 | The imam, Abdul Wahid Pedersen received a note with a death threat saying "Fuck Islam! Revenge beckons - wait and see! It will hurt." | København | 5 | Newspaper Morgenavisen Jyllandsposten 20.09.01 |
| 14.9.01 | A 28-year-old man got drunk and declared to his drinking companions, "I wanna do USA a favour now!" He went down to a petrol station and bought a 2-litre bottle of petrol and headed towards a Mosque belonging to Det Islamiske Trossamfund (the Islamic Community). Here he intended to set fire to the Mosque but was stopped by members of the community who discovered him making molotov-cocktails. | København | 3 | Newspaper B.T. 17.09.2001 |
| 14.9.01 | A man of Pakistani descent was passed by a man in the street who in a gesture showed that he was shooting him. | København | 5 | DRC |
| 15.09.01 | A Muslim girl wearing a headscarf was assaulted by a man in the street. He tore off her scarf and spat in her face. | København | 7 | DRC |
| 15.09.01 | On their web-site, www.danskforum.dk, a member of Dansk Forum encourages people to leave a blob of snot on the windscreen of a car belonging to a Muslim who had supported what was happening in USA on national television. He also encouraged spitting on the man. | Internet | 4 | Newspaper B.T. 23.09.2001 |
| 18.09.01 | At Asylum Centre Broens empty bottles were thrown at the buildings | Broens | 3 | Danish Red Cross |
| 19.09.01 | At Asylum Centre Brovst the driver of a blue Ford Sierra twice attempted to hit an asylum-seeker walking on the side walk. The attempts took place at 2 and 5 p.m. | Brovst | 5 | Danish Red Cross |
| 28.09.01 | A cycle-proficiency project for immigrant/refugee women has to be called off. It was not safe to proceed because the women - especially the Somali women - were being harassed in traffic. | København | 2 | DRC |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------|------------------|---|
| 8.10.01 | - Imam threatened by his neighbour with dog - 3 EM experience a car driving towards them on the footpath, then turn off at the last second - An EM mother is hit on the head with a newspaper while waiting in a doctor's waiting room with her child - 8 EM boys 12-15 years old threatened by 4 young men in the mid twenties. | Svendborg | 5 5 7 5 | CTB |
| 9.10.01 | 3 EM sisters 16-21 years old, the one very pregnant, are verbally assaulted and pushed in the back in the street | Sønderborg | 7 | CTB |
| Approx. 12.10.01 | A pizzeria is vandalised by unknown offenders | Birkeroed | 3 | TV2-Lorry (the local news programme for greater Copenhagen and surrounding areas) |
| 17.10.01 | A 14-year-old Muslim girl had her headscarf torn off while shopping in a supermarket. | Odense | 7 | The news (Profilen) on DR1 (public service channel) |
| 17.10.01 | A woman of Palestinian origin was assaulted at a bus stop by an ethnic Danish woman. The woman spat on her and shouted, "Are you Muslims happy now?" | | 7 | The news Profilen on DR1 (public service channel) |
| 17.10.01 | An elderly Muslim woman of Albanian origin was assaulted by a woman in a department store who shouted to her face, "We will butcher you!" while indicating with her hand that she was cutting her throat. | ? | 5 | DRC |

| Categories | Number of incidents |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Arson | N/A |
| 2 Chicane | 2 |
| 3 Vandalism | 4 |
| 4 Propaganda | 2 |
| 5 Threats | 17 |
| 6 Unrest | N/A |
| 7 Physical attack | 6 |
| Total | 32 |

It must be noted that a letter dated 7.12.01 was sent out to the approx. 50 Local Integration Advisory Boards asking for information from their local areas. Most did not reply. Those that did, replied that they had no knowledge of negative incidents in their localities.

The Centre for Multicultural Housing Work (CTB) also emailed all of their contact people in local housing areas around Denmark. The incidents reported appear in the table above. Most contacts replied that everything seemed relatively peaceful in their local housing areas.

As can be seen from the above table the unofficial sources have registered a large amount of verbal threats which have not been registered by the Police as they were never reported. The

same applies to the incidence of physical threats registered by the unofficial sources. Although all physical attacks no matter how violent are experienced as extreme violations of one's person we believe that the attacks registered by the unofficial sources have not been reported to the Police.

C) Incidents of Hate Speech which have been reported to the Police

In this section we report the amount of incidents of hate speech that have been reported to the Police in connection to §266b on racist statements. It is important to note that not all of the listed incidents of hate speech have been tried in court. The list represents alone those incidents that have been reported to the Police. As for incidents reported to the Police since 11.9.01 none have yet to be tried in court.

| Year | No. of reported statements |
|-------------|---|
| 1996 | 24 |
| 1997 | 63 |
| 1998 | 26 |
| 1999 | 33 |
| 2000 | 37 |
| 2001 | Jan-Mar: 11 April-June: 16 July-Sep: 15 |

Between 11.9.01 and 31.12.01 CPIS has registered 5 incidents of hate speech being reported to the Police, whereby 2 were readers letters and 3 were from The Danish People's Party's Annual General Meeting.

DACRD has registered a further 8 incidents of hate speech being reported to the Police, whereby 6 are from The Progress Party's Annual General Meeting, 1 is the chairman of the party executive, and the last was a reader's letter also written by a member of The Progress Party.

D) Qualitative statements made by minority organisations:

On 14.1.02 a row of ethnic minority organisations were contacted to hear their comments on the general situation for Muslims and ethnic minorities in Denmark since 11.9. The following organisations were contacted:

Immigrants United Organisation (IND-Sam)
 The Umbrella Organisation for Ethnic Minorities in Denmark (POEM)
 The Organisation for Muslim Students (FASM)
 The Organisation for Pakistani Students and Academics (OPSA)
 Muslim Youth League (MYL)

All of these organisations answered very similarly, therefore, their comments have been edited together. The contacted organisations state that the 11th September has been an intensifying factor on xenophobia in Denmark. They report that Muslims and ethnic minorities are surrounded by suspicion alone because of their religious or ethnic background.

All organisations agree that the events of 11.9 have been used and misused by political parties in connection with the general debate in society on ethnic minorities. Especially religion and ethnicity is used as explanatory causes.

Conclusion

Both CPIS and DACRD conclude that there was a massive increase of both verbal and physical attacks against both Muslims and those suspected of being Muslims in the weeks following the 11.9.01. CPIS also reports that the nature of the incidents has been more violent in this period. For example, the amount of arson attacks greatly exceeds the norm.

The high level of activity lasted for about 8 weeks wherefore both CPIS and DACRD report that it appears to have returned to its original levels.

The incidents occurred in all regions of Denmark, and are not concentrated in one area.

Both CPIS and DACRD also conclude that there is no evidence to suggest that any of the incidents were carried out by organised groups, such as Neo-Nazis, though a large part of the reported incidents of hate speech come from members of certain political parties.

Part III

Do ethnic minorities feel more discriminated against since 11.9.01?

The private research institute “Catinet” interviewed a sample of 1000 people with ethnic minority background about their experiences of discrimination since 11.9. Two different questions have given two different answers.

The first question “Do you experience more or less discrimination than you believe people with a Danish ethnic background experience?”, resulted in that about a third of the respondents believe that they indeed do - however this figure is roughly the same as the figure produced by the same question before 11.9.01.

The second question “have the terror attacks in USA lead to you experiencing more or less discrimination ?” resulted in that again roughly one third believe that they have experienced more discrimination since the 11.9.01.

Therefore, the two results seem to contradict each other. Catinet concludes that, “the first question can be answered based on one’s own personal situation (and reflects therefore the more structural situation in society, i.e. social and economic relations). The second question refers to a public occurrence, and the respondents could have chosen an answer, which incorporates the political context and oneself as belonging to a national/ethnic/religious group/category. That relatively more men feel more discriminated against, can be seen in the light of men’s relatively larger political engagement.”

These answers are extremely interesting indicating that one’s feeling changes dramatically when placed into a national/ethnic political context.

The Centre for Christian and Islamic Studies, Copenhagen, reported in the national newspaper "Information" (14.1.02) that their analysis of the situation since 11.9 is that the tolerant have become more tolerant and vice versa. They experience that people from both faiths who already were tolerant are becoming more active, wanting to participate in communal prays, and communal eating.

Good practice

In terms of good practice we refer again to the community relations efforts made by Copenhagen Metropolitan Police force soon after 11.9.01 in order to increase Copenhagen's ethnic minorities' sense of security.

The Central Police Intelligence (CPIS) Service has willingly and helpfully co-operated in providing information for this report.

CPIS has also made changes to the reporting of racist crime from the local Police districts to CPIS. These amendments are a clear improvement and will improve both the following by the Police districts of the reporting system and therefore the completeness of CPISs information.

Initiatives

Sunday 2nd December, Copenhagen, Demonstration against "war and terrorism" and "Racism and xenophobia", with Hardy Hansen former SiD (Trade Union) Chairman, Author Nina Malinowski, and the Tanveer Mustafa Sharif (The Social Liberal Party).

Final Conclusion

The last three months in Denmark since 11.9.01 has seen an increase in the amount of both verbal and physical attacks on Muslims and/or ethnic minorities generally. Additionally ethnic minority organisations report that there has been a general feeling of unease amongst ethnic minority communities caused by both the actual increase of attacks but also owing to the nature of the public/political debate.

At times the political debate since 11.9.01 has been severe, with some parties' members being reported to the Police for violating §266b. The election campaign which came directly after 11.9 did nothing to lessen the intensity of the debate, if anything it catalysed an even more intense debate on Muslims' and ethnic minorities' position in Denmark (see the previous reports for details).

The new government is now preparing Parliamentary bills, namely the Pact on Terror and a new law on family re-unification. At the same time funding has been taken away or drastically reduced from some of the more critical organisations in the public debate.

Lastly, both CPIS and the unofficial sources experience that the incidence of attacks on Muslims and/or ethnic minorities in general has now fallen back to its original levels.