

OBSERVATORY ON INTOLERANCE AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHRISTIANS IN EUROPE

Data Collection and Submission to the
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
2013 Annual Report on Hate Crimes

April 9th, 2014

Crime type:

- 1- homicide
- 2- physical violence
- 3- damage to property
- 4- vandalism
- 5- desecration of graves
- 6- attacks against places of worship
- 7- threats/threatening behavior
- 8- other crimes can also be included and described (hate incidents)

Bias indicators:

- 1- Victim/Witness Perception*
- 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, and Graffiti*
- 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender, and Cultural Differences*
- 4- Organized Hate Groups*
- 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents*
- 6- Location indicates bias*

Case 1

Title	Crib Scene Destroyed in Badia
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Badia
Country	Italy
Source of information	Source: http://www.giornaledibrescia.it/in-citta/villaggio-badia-presepe-distrutto-1.1812533
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A crib scene in the village of Badia was destroyed and heads of several of the figures were severed off.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that the heads were cut off indicates a willfully malicious act. 6: Location indicates bias/the vandals targeted religious items
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 2

Title	Graffiti on Church of St. Augustine in Trani
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Church of St. Augustine in Trani
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.traninews.it/articoli/14695-atti-vandalici-chiesa-s-agostino.asp
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attacks against places of worship 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The front of the Church of St. Augustine in Trani was splattered with paint and the stone lion in the courtyard of the church was spray painted.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 3

Title	Nativity Scene in Church in Hungary Vandalised
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Szentendre
Country	Hungary
Source of information	szevi.hu/elszomorito-beszamolo-a-szentendrei-vandalizmusrol/ www.christianophobie.fr/breves/hongrie-une-creche-vandalisee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	A Lutheran Church
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals destroyed figures of the nativity scene from a Lutheran Church located in Szentendre, Hungary, 20 km north of Budapest. In November, a cross was vandalised in the same church
Bias indicators	5: In November the same church was vandalised 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 4

Title	Series of Anti-Christian Vandalism in North Westfalen
Date, time and location of the incident	Between the months of September and December 2013, North Westfalen
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.kath.net/news/44227
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	More than forty acts of vandalism against Christian sites were recorded between September and December around Ibbenbüren, Saerbeck, Hörstel, Hopsten, Mettingen, Tecklenburg and Rheine. Especially large outdoor crosses and statues were targeted. Police think it is likely that the perpetrator is the same in all the cases.
Bias indicators	5: Repeated incidents suspected by police to be connected 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 5

Title	Nativity Scene Vandalised in Paris
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Paris
Country	France
Source of information	Christianophobie.fr
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The statues of Mary and Joseph were destroyed in St. Séverin Church nativity scene in Paris.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 6: Religious site targeted
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 6

Title	Figure of Baby Jesus Destroyed in Ceranova
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Ceranova
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://laprovinciapavese.gelocal.it/cronaca/2013/12/31/news/ceranova-presepe-devastato-dai-vandali-1.8387957
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The figure of Baby Jesus in the manger which was part of a nativity scene in Ceranova was destroyed. The head and the fingers of one hand were broken off. The pieces of the manger and the figures of Mary and Joseph were carried inside to prevent further vandalism.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The baby Jesus was targeted 6: Targeted religious objects
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 7

Title	Nativity Scene in Urbino Set on Fire
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Urbino
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.ilrestodelcarlino.it/pesaro/provincia/2014/01/02/1004158-incendio-presepe-artistico-urbino.shtml#1
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A nativity scene which was part of the "streets of cribs of Urbino" was set on fire. The fire caused immediate devastation and there seemed to be multiple ignition points. In addition, the fire destroyed a lamp post and caused pieces of the entrance ceiling to fall down.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Vandalism targets objects of religious significance.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 8

Title	Vandalism of Nursery of Church in Rennes
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013
Country	France
Source of information	Christianophobie.fr
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The church community of Saint-Germain in Rennes
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The nursery of Saint-Germain Rennes was set on fire causing damage to the Church. It was confirmed that the fire was not caused by electric problems.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Targeted religious area
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Investigation confirmed it was not caused by electric problems
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 9

Title	Naked Woman on Cologne's Cathedral Main Altar During Christmas Services
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Cologne
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.focus.de/panorama/welt/femen-barbusig-koeln-dom-reaktion-auf-femen-auftritt-verletzend-und-ruecksichtslos-1_id_3505456.html http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/gesellschaft/koelner-dom-gruene-halten-femen-aktion-fuer-respektlos-a-940897.html http://www.rp-online.de/politik/nackt-im-dom-als-letzter-tabubruch-aid-1.3910444
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Those attending and celebrating mass
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attacks against places of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Josephine Witt
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	December 2013: 20-year-old Femen activist Josephine Witt jumped onto the altar of Cologne's Catholic cathedral during Christmas services on December 25th. Her upper body naked and "I am God" was written on her chest. Security staff removed her, and Cardinal Meisner continued the liturgy. Many people commented critically, saying that Ms. Witt would have had other possibilities of voicing her opposition to the Church.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Spoken Comments 3: Gender differences 4: Member of an organized group known to sometimes commit hate crimes 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Security staff removed Ms. Witt from the premises
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 10

Title	Graffiti on Faces of Saints in Church in Foggia
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Foggia
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.teleradioerre.it/news/articolo.asp?idart=83407
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Satanic shapes and writings such as “Satan lives”, were painted on the faces of the saints and a statue of Mary in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Foggia.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Objects targeted were religious ones. 2: Comments, Written Statements, or Graffiti 6: Location was of religious significance
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 11

Title	Nativity Scene Destroyed in Ello
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Ello
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.ilgiorno.it/lecco/cronaca/2013/12/27/1002235-ello-presepe-vandali.shtml
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals destroyed a nativity scene in Ello during the midnight church service. The figures were all knocked down and some decapitated.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that the items were knocked down and decapitated is a telling sign that this was a willfully malicious hate crime. 6: The act of vandalism targeted religious items at a religious site
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 12

Title	Nativity Scene Vandalised in Ancona
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Ancona
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.anconatoday.it/cronaca/danni-vandali-presepe-guasco-29-dicembre-2013.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage of property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The nativity of Guasco in Ancona was damaged by vandals who destroyed some figures and severed the arm of one of the shepherds.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Religious items targeted
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 13

Title	Christmas Eve Eucharist Interrupted by Feminists in Barcelona
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Barcelona
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://hazteoir.org/alerta/55643-di-basta-ola-violencia-anti-catolica
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Those attending Christmas eve mass
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attack against a place of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Radical feminists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A radical group of feminists broke through the midnight mass at the Church of San Felix, Sabadell, Barcelona, with shouts, curses and banners in favour of abortion. They stood at the altar and prevented the priest from continuing to celebrate the Eucharist.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Comments, written statements, or gestures 3: Gender differences 6: Location was chosen for its religious nature
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 14

Title	Cancellation of Christmas Suggested on Facebook
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/madrid-les-femen-y-voulaient-aussi-annuler-noel
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	8: Insult against religious feeling and profaning what Christians consider sacred.
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Femen France
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A message posted on the facebook page of Femen France calls on “cancelling the birth of Jesus” in order to protest against Christian pro-life campaigns. This message was accompanied by a picture which mimicked a half undressed Mary, the mother of Jesus, having an abortion in front of the Cathedral in Madrid.
Bias indicators	2: Written statements 3: Gender differences 4: An organized feminist groups known to commit hate crimes against Christianity and in particular the Catholic Church
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 15

Title	Feminist Hate Incident at a Church in Paris
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Paris
Country	France
Source of information	Christianophobie.fr
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The Church community
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attack on a place of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Desecration of what Catholics consider to be sacred and thus offense against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Femen, a feminist group
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Femen, a feminist group, mimed an act of an abortion when a topless young women headed to the altar and laid down a piece of veal liver supposed to represent a fetus and then urinated on the steps of the alter of the Church of St. Madeleine in Paris. The words: “344 bitches” were written on her belly; a reference to the manifesto of the 343 women who signed a call for the decriminalisation of abortion and the legalisation of abortion in April 1971. On her back was written: “Christmas is aborted.”
Bias indicators	1: Victim/ Witness Perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences 4: Organised group known to commit hate crimes 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 16

Title	Crib Scene Destroyed in Solan
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, St. Peter's Church in Solan
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://lanuovasardegna.gelocal.it/oristano/cronaca/2013/12/30/news/oristano-vandali-in-chiesa-devastano-il-presepe-1.8383373
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A crib scene in the St. Peter's Church was destroyed in Solan. The figures were broken and a hole was made in the bottom of a small pond which was part of the scene.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 17

Title	Bologna Basilica Intruded by Feminists
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Basilica of San Petronio Bologna
Country	Italy
Source of information	<p>www.christianophobie.fr/breves/bologne-une-basilique-profanee-par-des-feministes-a-bologne</p> <p>http://www.turtlebayandbeyond.org/2013/abortion/11532/</p>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Church parishioners
Type of the crime(s)	<p>6: Attack against a place of worship</p> <p>7: Threats/threatening behavior</p> <p>8: Offense against religious feeling</p>
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A group of disguised feminists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A mob of hooded feminists invaded the Basilica of San Petronio in Bologna, Italy and held a pro-abortion demonstration. They held up a large banner in front of the altar which read: "You Occupy the Counselling Centres - We Invade the Churches" ("Voi occupate Consultori, abbiamo invaso le chiese") and then chanted in chorus: "Get the Church Out of Our Ovaries."
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/Witness perception</p> <p>2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, etc.</p> <p>3: Gender differences</p> <p>6: Location indicates bias</p>
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 18

Title	Graffiti on Church in Conegliano
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Church of Campolongo in Conegliano
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.blitzquotidiano.it/cronaca-italia/preti-paghe-imu-anche-voialtri-scritta-chiesa-campolongo-1747241/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti was spray painted along the front of the Church of Campolongo in Conegliano. One sentence read: "3 canonical vode gnanca a porecan home to Papa Francesco quaquaraqua", meaning "three empty churches cannot accommodate even a poor man. Pope Francis is one who talks nonsense".
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written, Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 19

Title	Vandals Damage Nativity Scene in Vasto in the Province of Chieti
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Vasto
Country	Italy
Source of information	www.nocristianofobia.org/chieti-mutilata-la-statua-della-madonna-del-presepe-in-piazza/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 8: Desecration of what is considered sacred
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In Vasto vandals caused great damage to a nativity scene by destroying the statue of Mary with a shovel. A strong smell of urine on the scene was reported as well.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. A strong smell of urine at the scene was reported. 6: Damage targeted religious item
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 20

Title	Vandals Damage Nativity Scene in Ravenna
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, In the province of Ravenna, Milano Maritimo
Country	Italy
Source of information	www.nocristianofobia.org/chieti-mutilata-la-statua-della-madonna-del-presepe-in-piazza/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the province of Ravenna, Milano Maritimo, vandals caused great damage to a nativity scene.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Damage directed at religious items
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 21

Title	Offensive Graffiti on St. Mary's College in Lyon
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/lyon-un-college-catholique-tague
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly Left-Wing Group
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Catholic College St. Mary's, a private institution under contract, run by Marian Fathers was spray painted with insults. Locals suspected that this was done by a left-wing group.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 4: Locals suspect that this was done by a left-wing group 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 22

Title	St. Benedict Church in Munich Spray Painted with Islamic Phrase
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, St. Benedict Church, Munich
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.pi-news.net/2013/12/weitere-kirche-in-muenchen-mit-allah-ist-groesser-und-heiliger-krieg-beschmiert/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	30-year-old asylum seeker from Jordan
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	"Allah is greater" and "Holy war" was spray painted on the doors and the walls of St. Benedict church in Munich. The 30-year-old asylum seeker from Jordan had previously attacked St. Michael's church in a similar way. The police are active on the case.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 3: Racial, ethnic, Gender, and Cultural differences 5: Previous bias Crimes/incidents (by the same man) 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police are active on the case
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 23

Title	Nativity Scene Destroyed Outside Church in Milano
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.ravennatoday.it/cronaca/presepe-artistico-milano-marittima-vandalizzato-2013.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The figures of a nativity scene were seriously damaged and some completely destroyed in Milano Marittima in Milano. All the figures had to be removed.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 24

Title	Church in Munich Spray Painted with Islamic Phrase
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, St. Michael's Church, Munich
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.abendzeitung-muenchen.de/inhalt.vandalismus-in-der-altstadt-asyllbewerber-beschmiert-kirchentuer.9ee42d31-5755-4dbf-929c-5f57fc05895a.html www.pisnews.net/2013/12/wieder-angriff-auf-unsere-ganze-gesellschaft-kirche-in-munchen-mit-allahu-akbar-beschmiert/ brightsblog.wordpress.com/2013/12/15/bayrische-kirchen-mit-allahu-akbar-beschmiert/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 3: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Islamic phrase "Allahu Akbar", which means "Allah is greater", was spray painted on the entrance of the Renaissance church of St. Michael in Munich's pedestrian area by an asylum seeker. The 30-year-old man from Jordan attacked bystanders and was finally arrested by the police.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, Graffiti 3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural differences 5: Previous bias Crimes/incidents (another act of vandalism against a church by the same man) 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police arrested the man
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 25

Title	Two Priests Attacked in Paris
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Paris
Country	France
Source of information	www.leparisien.fr/paris-75/paris-deux-pretres-agresses-par-des-ados-06-12-2013-3383095.php
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Five Youths
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two priests were beaten in Paris after the priests told five youths to stop demolishing garbage bins. When the youths did not listen, one of the priests photographed them after which they reacted violently.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 6. Location could indicate bias as this took place outside of a church grounds and was committed against priests
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 26

Title	Several Churches in Augsburg Spray Painted with Islamic Phrases
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, Augsburg
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.pi-news.net/2013/12/augsburg-kirchen-mit-allahu-akbar-bespruht/ www.christianophobie.fr/breves/alle-magne-trois-eglises-daugsbourg-taguees-de-allahu-akbar
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The main gates of several churches in the city center of Augsburg were spray painted with the Islamic Phrase "Allahu Akbar" which means "Allah is greater". Police reported that the cathedral of Augsburg, the Church of St. Maurice and the Protestant Church Ullrich were affected.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender, or Cultural differences 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police reported that other churches had been affected as well
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 27

Title	Violence Against Peaceful Christian Manifestation
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Cologne
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.youtube.com/watch
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Peaceful Protesters
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 3: Damage to Property 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Muslims
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A Christian protest against the persecution of Christians was interrupted by Muslims in Cologne. The protesters were shouted at with insults. Microphones and loudspeakers damaged. Some individuals were personally attacked and hit. The police did not respond for a long time exposing the participants to serious risks. Only at the end, after an attack on a cameraman did the police take action.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender, and Cultural Differences
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The local authorities were slow to respond exposing victims to serious risks. They only responded after a cameraman was attacked.
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 28

Title	Arson Attempt on Church in Venice
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/venezia-da-fuoco-allaltare-male-fiamme-non-si-propagano/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown assailants set fire to the wooden altar and the tabernacle in the Church of the Most Holy Name of Jesus in Venice. The flames did not spread far and the damage was limited. The year before two ceramic figures had been damaged.
Bias indicators	5: Previous bias Crimes/incidents. The year before two ceramic figures had been damaged 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 29

Title	Liturgical Objects Destroyed and Fire Set to Chapel in Ozanam
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Chapel of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Ozanam
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/carcassonne-incendie-criminel-de-la-chapelle-saint-vincent-de-paul
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Early in the morning the chapel of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul in the region of Ozanam was set on fire. The General vicar of the diocese of Toulouse, Luc Caraguel, was "shocked" and stated: "We first thought it was not an act of vandalism, but only liturgical objects along with books, vestures chalice and crucifix appear to have been deliberately destroyed."
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception. The General Vicar noted that only items with religious significance had been destroyed. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 30

Title	Crucifixes Damaged in Churches in Prato
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Church of St. Bartholomew and Church of San Pier Fiorelli, Prato
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/prato-due-crocifissi-fatti-a-pezzi-la-diocesi-chiude-le-chiese/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Crucifixes in both the Church of St. Bartholomew and the Church of San Pier Fiorelli in Prato were damaged. In the Church of St. Bartholomew, someone climbed on the structure before the crucifix and "shook it until he pulled both arms off, which were attached to the media." This crucifix had survived the bombing in 1944 unscathed, but not this deliberate violent act.
Bias indicators	5: Previous Bias Crimes/incidents. This happen in both the Church of St. Bartholomew and the Church of San Pier Fiorelli 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 31

Title	Offensive Graffiti on Church in Imperia
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	San Remo News http://www.sanremonews.it/2013/11/25/leggi-notizia/argomenti/cronaca/articolo/imperia-atti-vandalici-sulla-facciata-della-chiesa-di-artallo-la-denuncia.html#.UpXL_arANag
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The front of the Church of Artallo (fraction of Imperia) was desecrated with offensive graffiti.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 32

Title	Political Slogans Spray Painted on Catholic Church Building
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Votivkirche, Vienna
Country	Austria
Source of information	orf.at
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrators spray painted the famous Vienna church "Votivkirche" with political slogans such as "Refugees Welcome?" This is particularly strange as the parish priest and the archdiocese of Vienna did not ask the police to end a months-long occupation of the church by refugees. The occupation was ended when Church representatives found alternative lodging for the refugees.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 33

Title	Two Madonnas Damaged in Imperia
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Center for the disabled in the square ISAH De Negri and the sanctuary near the church of San Sebastiano Via Agnesi, Imperia
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.imperiapost.it/8646/decapitate-le-madonnine-di-via-agnesi-e-piazzetta-de-negri-le-immagini-del-raid-vandalico/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 5: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two Madonna statues were beheaded in Imperia, and are irreparably damaged. One was located at the centre for the disabled in the square ISAH De Negri. The other was located in the sanctuary near the church of San Sebastiano Via Agnesi.
Bias indicators	5: Previous Bias Crimes. This incident happened at two different places 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 34

Title	Statue of Our Lady Knocked Over at Open Air Sanctuary in Nitra
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Nitra
Country	Slovakia
Source of information	www.hlavnespravy.sk/nitra-vandali-zhodili-na-nitrianskej-kalvarii-sochu-panny-marie/174509/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Property damage 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrators have knocked over and severely damaged a statue of Our Lady. Police are investigating for the crime of property damage in the amount of about 1500 Euro.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police are investigating
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 35

Title	Church in Vienna Vandalised
Date, time and location of the incident	November 3, Church of Our Lady of the Martyrs, Vienna
Country	Vienna
Source of information	Known to Observatory
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Property damage 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the church Our Lady of the Martyrs in Vienna's 15th district, candle holders were stolen and a cross was vandalised.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Perpetrator targeted the cross 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 36

Title	Offensive Graffiti on Walls of Catholic College
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, St. Mary's College, Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/lyon-un-college-catholique-tague
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The outside walls of St. Mary's College, a private Catholic institution in Lyon, France, were covered with offensive insults. The spray painters are probably members of a left wing "Antifa" group.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures or Graffiti 4: Organised hate groups 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 37

Title	Vandalism and Theft in Shrine in Mirano
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Mirano
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.gazzettino.it/NORDEST/VENEZIA/venezia_mirano_madonnina_distrutta_capitello/notizie/360367.shtml
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Property Damage 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Madonna of a shrine at the intersection of two streets in Mirano was destroyed. On the same day, the statue of St. Anthony was stolen as well.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Targeted items were of religious significance
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 38

Title	Explosives Thrown at Church Door in Italy
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Church of San Donato
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.lagazzettadilucca.it/cronaca/2013/11/attentato-contro-la-chiesa-di-s-donato/ http://www.dilucca.it/archivio-notizie/cronaca-a-attualita/cronaca/9721-atto-vandalico-alla-chiesa-di-s-donato-appena-restaurata-con-40-mila-euro
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The newly renovated Church of San Donato (LU) was damaged when a lady threw Molotov cocktails against the door of the church. The village had just raised 40,000 Euro to have the church renovated.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 6: Location bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 39

Title	Theft in Church at Rieti
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Church of St. Francis, Rieti
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.ilmessaggero.it/rieti/rieti_furto_reliquia_santantonio_chiesa_san_francesco/notizie/358349.shtml
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator (s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The monstrance and relic of St Anthony was stolen from the Church of St. Francis in Rieti.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The type of item stolen was of religious significance 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 40

Title	Church Vandalised Causing Considerable Material Damage
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, St. Peter's Church, Waltrop
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.derwesten.de/staedte/unsere-vest/einbruch-in-die-peterskirche-und-eine-eisdiele-id8642916.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	St. Peter's Church in Waltrop, Germany was broken into. The door to the sacristy was broken and the interior ransacked. The Police and Crime investigators were at the scene and a report was made.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police and Crime investigators were at the scene and a report was made
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 41

Title	Church Covered in Graffiti in Brescia
Date, time and location of the incident	November 2013, Church of Santa Maria Calchera in Brescia
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.bresciaoggi.it/stories/Home/584715_raid_vandalico_su_auto_muri_e_chiesa/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s)	

(if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During a night raid the walls of the Church of Santa Maria Calchera in Brescia were covered with inscriptions in red paint. The whole length of the façade was covered.
Bias indicators	2: Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 42

Title	Vandalism and Desecration at Church of Carmine in Ascoli
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013, Church of Carmine in Ascoli
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.corriereadriatico.it/ASCOLIPICENO/chiesa_carmine_profanata_ascoli/notizie/346189.shtml
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship 8: Desecration of what Catholics consider to be holy/crime against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals entered the Church of the Carmine in Ascoli using scaffolding positioned for restructuring. They removed some crucifixes, holy objects and candles. The walls and furniture were also covered in paint and at the end they tried to celebrate a black mass.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 43

Title	Graffiti on Church of Casorate Sempione
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013,
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.laprovinciadi varese.it/stories/Cronaca/minacce-e-scritte-sulla-chiesa-unaltra-parrocchia-sfregiata_1029616_11/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The outside walls of the church and churchyard were spray painted with white paint and with a number of sentences. One of these read: "most priests dead" ("più preti morti"). About a month before this happened, a symbol of "A" for anarchy was painted on the walls of the Caritas centre, and there have been acts of vandalism in the same church in the past.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 5: Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 44

Title	Vandalism in Church in Galazzano, San Marino
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013, Galazzano
Country	San Marino
Source of information	http://www.libertas.sm/cont/news/san-marino-atto-vandalico-a-galazzano-danneggiato-un-crocifisso/84273/1.html#.U11KGRBQg3g
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals broke a crucifix in a church in Galazzano in San Marino. The church had never experienced vandalism before.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The item targeted was a crucifix 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 45

Title	Statue of Our Lady Destroyed in Bordeaux
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013
Country	France
Source of information	Christianophobie.fr
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the night to October 13, a statue of our lady was destroyed in Bordeaux. The statue had been attached about three meters high on a corner of an apartment building at Rue Neuve. The head of the statue could not be found which indicates a hate motivated act.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception. The fact that the head could not be found is a strong indicator that this was a hate motivated act. 6: Targeted object was of religious significance
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 46

Title	Bomb Planted in Catholic Church in Zaragoza
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://www.religionconfidencial.com/catolicos/Atentado-Zaragoza-Basilica-Pilar-explosion_0_2137586222.html http://www.religionenlibertad.com/articulo.asp?idarticulo=32190
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 3: Damage to property 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A bomb was set inside the Catholic “Basílica del Pilar” in Zaragoza. It exploded close to the organ and benches. The church and the market square in front of the basilica had to be cleared by the police. Local sources suspect an extreme left-wing group behind the bomb attack. These claims are supported by the fact that the words “This is our offering“ and a veiled figure holding a bomb were spray painted on a wall nearby the basilica. This bomb was the first attack on the basilica of Zaragoza since the Spanish Civil War.
Bias indicators	1: Witness/Victim perception 2: Comments, written statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 4: Possibly an extreme left-wing group 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 47

Title	Christian Cemetery Vandalised in Villecien, Yonne
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013
Country	France
Source of information	Christianophobie.fr
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 5: Desecration of graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In Villecien an old Christian cemetery was vandalised in the afternoon of September 26 th . 61 graves were vandalised and inscriptions and religious statues were destroyed or removed.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Reports indicate that inscriptions and religious statues were destroyed or removed which strongly indicates a hate-motivated act 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 48

Title	Two Statues Destroyed at a Church in Haan
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013, a fair in Haan (North Rhine-Westphalia)
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.rp-online.de/nrw/staedte/hilden/ersatz-fuer-zerstoertes-kruzifix-schon-in-arbeit-aid-1.3700769
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During a fair in Haan (North Rhine-Westphalia), unknown perpetrators tore the cross with the figure of Jesus off the church of St. Chrysanthus and Daria, beheaded the figure and took the head away. The perpetrators also tore an arm off the figure of a bishop and threw the arm into the garden of the kindergarten next door. In the last ten years, the figure of Jesus has been destroyed three times.
Bias indicators	1:Victimw/Witness perception. The fact that the head was torn off strongly indicates a hate motivated act. 5: Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 49

Title	Statue Vandalised in Church in Sassari
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013, Sassari
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/sassari-storica-statua-della-madonna-fatta-in-pezzi/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The historic statue of Our Lady of Hope (1934) in Sassari was taken down from its stand and broken into pieces.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The object destroyed was of religious significance 6: Place indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 50

Title	Church and Bust of Pope Benedict XVI Spray Painted
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013, St. Oswald Church
Country	Germany
Source of information	Private Source Known to Observatory
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	St. Oswald church - the church in which Pope Benedict XVI celebrated his first mass - was spray painted with large letters. Local sources suspect radical left wing forces behind the incident. A bust of the former Pope in front of the main entrance was spray painted twice. In the first case the delinquent was identified, the second case remains unclear.
Bias indicators	4: Some suspect a radical left-wing group behind the incident 5: It is unclear who committed the second act of vandalism, but it could be a repeated act 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 51

Title	Fire Damage in Church in Reggio Emilia
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/reggio-emilia-vandali-incendiano-edicola-votiva-della-madonna/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The shrine of Our Lady in the church of St. Augustine in Reggio Emilia was set on fire. Fortunately the statue was unharmed but everything around it was destroyed.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 52

Title	Vandalised Madonna in Bari
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/bari-vandali-decapitatano-statua-della-madonna/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Madonna in the Parish of St Nicholas in Bari was decapitated by vandals. The statue was carved in the rock at the base of a large crucifix and was probably broken by being thrown against the crucifix.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that the Madonna was decapitated is a strong indication that this was a hate motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 53

Title	Vandalism in Church in Bologna
Date, time and location of the incident	September 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/bologna-vandali-spezzano-in-due-statua-in-terracotta-della-madonna/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals broke in half the ceramic statue of the Madonna in Caserme Rosse. This statue had been vandalised two years ago as well.
Bias indicators	5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: The target was a religious item
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 54

Title	Satanist Symbolism on Church Property in Traunstein
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, Traunstein, Southern Germany
Country	Germany
Source of information	Private Source Known to the Observatory
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Various acts of vandalism with clear anti-Christian symbolism have been reported in Traunstein/Southern Germany: The exterior wall of a small church belonging to a parish in Traunstein (in the South of Germany) was spray painted with anti-Christian symbols and had to be repainted. Close by, the pedestal of a St. John Nepomuk figure was disfigured with the painting of a satanist cross. On a private garage, two big satanist crosses and the letters "GOD free" were spray painted. Local sources suspect radical left wing groups are behind these acts.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 4: Locals suspect that this could be the work of a radical left-wing organization 5: Multiple incidents occurred in the same area 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 55

Title	Church Vandalised Overnight in Loire-Atlantique
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, Church of Notre Dame in Loire-Atlantique, Bretagne
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/loire-atlantique-une-eglise-vandalisee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parish community of the church of Notre Dame
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the night perpetrators broke down the door and entered the church of Notre Dame in Loire-Atlantique, Bretagne, where they destroyed several more items. A lawsuit was filed and as a consequence the town decided to close and lock the doors of the church, which are normally open.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	The church doors are now to be closed and locked whereas before they were open.

Case 56

Title	Exhibition in Church Damaged by Fire in Chatellerault
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, St. Jacques Church, Chatellerault
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/chatellerault-une-eglise-vandalisee-a-repetition
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	An exhibition of pilgrims financed by the Friends of Santiago de Compostela was on display in the St. Jacques church in Chatellerault, France. Several times someone tried to set the laminated panels of the images on fire using a candle. The panels were covered with burn holes from the candle. Police in Chatellerault have opened an investigation.
Bias indicators	1:Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police opened an investigation
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 57

Title	Burglary at Church in Wesel
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, Sacred Heart of Jesus Church in Wesel
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.rp-online.de/nrw/staedte/wesel/einbrecher-machen-beute-in-herz-jesu-kirche-aid-1.3604758
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	3: Damage to property 6: Attacks against places of worship
Type of the crime(s)	
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Perpetrators broke through a basement window in the rectory of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church in Wesel, Germany. They damaged several doors including the door to the sacristy and stole two boxes of donated money.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 58

Title	Vandalism and Burglary in Church in Lünen
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, St. Joseph's Church, Lünen
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.derwesten.de/staedte/luenen/kerzenleuchter-als-brechstange-missbraucht-id8318361.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Thieves broke through the roof into St. Joseph's church in Lünen, Germany. All cabinets and boxes were opened. A large cross in the sacristy was thrown on the floor and a chandelier used as a crowbar. Police estimated a damage of at least 8000 euro.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. A cross was thrown on the floor indicating more than a mere robbery 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police estimate a damage of at least 8000
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 59

Title	Wooden Cross Stolen From Church in Aushausen
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, Church of St. Andrew, Aushausen
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/59458/2533124/pol-wl-ohlendorf-verkehrsunfallflucht-stelle-holzkreuz-aus-kirche-entwendet-winsen-l-einbruch-in
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A large 150 x 150 cm wooden cross with the figure of Jesus was stolen from the church of St. Andrew in Aushausen, Germany. The cross had been fastened with metal studs on the church wall.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. It was an item of religious significance that was stolen. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 60

Title	Consultation Centre for Disabled People Vandalised by Left Wing Radicals
Date, time and location of the incident	August 4-5 th , 2013, The Jérôme-Lejeune-Foundation premises
Country	France
Source of information	www.fondationlejeune.org/component/k2/item/269-l-attaque-par-act-up-de-sa-consultation-medicale-n-intimide-pas-la-fondation-jerome-lejeune-mais-choque-le-monde-du-handicap
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The Jérôme-Lejeune-Foundation and the patients who witnessed the scene when they came for their appointments that morning
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	The group “Act Up”
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Jérôme-Lejeune-Foundation reports that the HIV/Aids – Awareness raising lobby group “Act Up“ has vandalised the foundation’s premises in the night from August 4th to 5th. Doctors and patients of the foundation discovered insulting posters, red colour on doors, windows and walls and condoms lying around in the morning. Prof. Marie-Odile Rhétoré, director of the public consultations, deplored that the sight was shocking for families and their disabled children who came for appointments and support that morning.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 4: Organized Hate Groups 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	At the time of the articles, the Jérôme-Lejeune-Foundation was waiting for an official response from public authorities
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 61

Title	Theft and Vandalism in Church in Misson
Date, time and location of the incident	August 2013, The Basilica of San Vittore in Misson
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/missaglia-furto-sacrilego-con-profanazione-della-chiesa/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Basilica of San Vittore in Misson was attacked by a vandal who forced open the side window of the sacristy and entered the church. He ripped the golden door off the golden casket and stole the consecrated Host.
Bias indicators	1: It was the consecrated Hosts that were stolen which indicates a hate crime as these have only religious significance 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 62

Title	Church Burned to the Ground in Garbsen
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Garbsen
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.haz.de/Hannover/Aus-der-Region/Garbsen/Nachrichten/So-kaempft-die-Feuerwehr-um-die-Kirche-Willehadi-in-Garbsen http://www.pi-news.net/2013/08/garbsen-kristallnacht-der-bunten-republik/ http://www.neuepresse.de/Hannover/Meine-Stadt/Willehadi-Kirche-Entsetzen-und-Partystimmung
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners of the church in Garbsen
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 6: Attacks against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Violent Oriental arsonists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A church in Garbsen, Germany was burned down by a group of arsonists from a violent Oriental circle. It is not clear whether it will be possible to retrieve parts of the church. Symbolically, the bronze Christ on the wall behind the altar survived the inferno and still hangs on the wall above the rubble.
Bias indicators	3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender, and Cultural differences 4: Organized Hate groups 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	The parishioners now have no church

Case 63

Title	Lutheran Church Burnt Down in Hannover
Date, time and location of the incident	July 29-30 th , 2013, the Lutheran church and parish house Willehadikirche in Hannover
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.haz.de/Hannover/Aus-der-Region/Garbsen/Nachrichten/Brandstiftung-in-evangelischer-Kirche-in-Garbsen youtu.be/thvTPE-tf5w www.haz.de/Hannover/Aus-der-Region/Garbsen/Fotostrecken/Brand-der-Willehadikirche-in-Garbsen
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners of the Lutheran church
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly a group of youths
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the night from July 29 to 30, the Lutheran church and parish house Willehadikirche in Hannover was set on fire and burned down completely despite the efforts of 150 firemen. The police concluded the following day that it was a case of deliberate arson. Neighbours reported that they saw a group of youths trying to set the church on fire but thought that they had not succeeded.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The police concluded that it was a case of deliberate arson
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 64

Title	34 Anti-Life Activists Arrested for Attacks and Violations of Freedom of Assembly against Praying Christians
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Salzburg
Country	Austria
Source of information	http://salzburg.orf.at/news/stories/2594803/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The peaceful Christian activists at the prayer-manifestation
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Pro-Choice activists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>A peaceful prayer-manifestation of young Christians in Salzburg was interrupted by aggressive pro-choice activists who blocked the streets and insulted the Christian activists. Police officers had to rearrange the walking route of the march and finally arrested 34 pro-choice activists for the violation of freedom of assembly. Two pro-choice activists also attacked a police officer.</p> <p>Eva Wenzl, press spokesperson of the police in Salzburg, said that most of the arrested activists are known to the authorities due to other violations of rights in demonstrations. Local sources told the Observatory that the pro-choice activists had illegally plastered more than 100 posters in Salzburg in the weeks leading up to the pro life prayer manifestation.</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/Witness perception</p> <p>2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti</p> <p>5: Previous bias crimes/incidents. Unauthorised posters were found in a church in Traunstein and may be linked with the same pro-choice group.</p> <p>6: Location indicates bias</p>
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The police rearranged the walking route and then finally had to arrest 34 of the pro-choice activists
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 65

Title	Posters and Graffiti on Parish Display Cabinet
Date, time and location of the incident	July 23 rd , 2013, Catholic parish house in Traunstein
Country	Germany
Source of information	Private source known to observatory www.salzburg24.at/demonstranten-legen-salzbuerger-altstadt-lahm/3650570
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly a Pro-choice group
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two display cabinets attached to a Catholic parish house in Traunstein, Germany were covered with unauthorised posters on July, 23 rd 2013. The posters invited to a pro-choice-demonstration in Salzburg. At least forty of the same posters were also plastered illegally in various places in the city of Salzburg, where the demonstration took place on July. This led to the arrest of 34 radically left wing participants and pro-choice-demonstrators. The mentioned display cabinets were also sprayed with the words “No Nazis“ and the surrounding walls were also painted.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 5: Previous crimes. This incident is most likely linked to the same posters found plastered in the Salzburg where the demonstration took place. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 66

Title	Desecration of Madonna in Church in Paratico
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, The Church of Oasi Mamma dell'Amore in Paratico
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.bresciatoday.it/cronaca/paratico-vandali-oasi-mamma-amore.html http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/les-effigies-de-marie-et-de-joseph-decapitees-a-frejus?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Christianophobie+%28Observatoire+de+la+christianophobie%29
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship 8: Offense against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the church of Oasi Mamma dell'Amore in Paratico excrement and glass bottles were left at the statue of the Madonna.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that nothing was stolen, only disrespect shown to a religious item, strongly indicates that this was a hate-motivated crime. 6: Location indicates bias.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 67

Title	Cemetery in Cambrai Looted
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, cemetery Solesmes Cambrai
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/cambrai-un-cimetiere-pille
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Inscription plates, angel statues, ornaments, solar lights and flowers were stolen from a cemetery in Solesmes Cambrai. Many objects had high sentimental and financial value. Some of the stolen items were found at a market in the neighbouring town of Cantimpre by families of the deceased. The police were informed and an exhibitor was arrested.
Bias indicators	1: The fact that not only things of monetary value, but also things of purely sentimental value were stolen strongly indicates a hate-motivated crime. 6: Location indicates bias.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police arrested an exhibitor when some stolen items were found at a market in a neighbouring town
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 68

Title	Theft and Desecration in Church of Serravalle
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Serravalle
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://gazzettadimantova.gelocal.it
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Thieves broke into the church of Serravalle, stole items, and left excrement and urine beside the altar.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that not only were items stolen, but the altar was desecrated strongly indicates a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 69

Title	Graffiti Spray Painted on Catholic Church in Brussels
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, the Church of the Holy Trinity d'Ixelles (Elsenes) near Brussels
Country	Belgium
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/bruxelles-une-eglise-catholique-taguee?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Christianophobie+%28Observatoire+de+la+christianophobie%29
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks on places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Three walls of the Church of the Holy Trinity d'Ixelles (Elsenes) near Brussels were spray painted with graffiti.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 70

Title	Provocative Graffiti on Church of St. Louis en l'Île
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, church of St. Louis
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/leglise-saint-louis-en-lile-taguee-par-des-gauchistes
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of Worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified perpetrators spray painted the words: "Essayez les orgasmes" (Try Orgasms) on the church of St. Louis, France. The second phrase was "Omnia sunt Communia", but written in a wrong way: "Ominia comminia". It means "Everything in common" which is generally attributed to Thomas Munzer (1488-1527) a leader of the Peasants' War of 1525 in Germany.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 71

Title	Church Set on Fire Leads to Arrests of Four Young Adults
Date, time and location of the incident	July 5 th , 2013, the Church of Carmen de Vinaroz in Castellón
Country	Spain
Source of information	www.religionenlibertad.com/articulo.asp
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Four youths
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Spanish police arrested four young adults for setting the church of Carmen de Vinaroz in Castellón on fire on July 5th. Sacred images and furniture were severely damaged. Spanish Christians deplore frequent threats, for example, spray paintings saying: “the only church which illuminates is a burning church“ or “remember the year 1936“, suggesting a planned repetition of the murder of over 3000 religious people.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police arrested four youths
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 72

Title	Priest Violently Assaulted in Quimper, Bretagne
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Bretagne
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/un-pretre-violemment-agresse-en-bretagne
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Father Michel Mazeas, Pastor of the Cathedral of Quimper
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A man who was then later placed in a mental health facility
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Father Michel Mazeas, Pastor of the cathedral of Quimper, Bretagne, was attacked by a man at the rectory of Saint Corentin in Rue Toul-al-Laer. He was threatened and received a dozen punches in the face by the stranger. The attacker was arrested by the police, placed in custody and interned in a public mental health facility of Gourmlen.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness Perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures, or graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	Attacker was placed in a public mental health facility
Response of local authorities	Police arrested the attacker
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	Victim was physically attacked and punched in the face

Case 73

Title	Old Lady Robbed and Killed in Church in Marche-en-Famenne
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Church of Saint-Remacle in Marche-en-Famenne
Country	Belgium
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/belgique-une-pieuse-catholique-de-85-ans-tuee-dans-une-eglise
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Marie-Thérèse Deflandre
Type of the crime(s)	1: Homicide
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Marie-Thérèse Deflandre, was found lifeless on the floor of the church of Saint-Remacle in Marche-en-Famenne, Belgium. She was found with severe head injuries and taken to hospital in Liege where she died 10 days later. No personal belongings were found with the lady and her credit card was later used by a third party.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias. Even though there was a theft involved, the fact that she was found in a church is highly indicative that this could be a hate-motivated crime.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 74

Title	13-Century-Church Vandalised in Grafing
Date, time and location of the incident	July 6-7 th , 2013, St. Leornhard church in Grafing, Bavaria
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.abendzeitung-muenchen.de/inhalt.grafing-einbruch-in-st-leonhard-kirche-geschaendet.27492ea3-65a0-43da-8b73-407f11ee2e1b.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The community of St. Leornhard's Church
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrators entered St. Leornhard church in Grafing, Bavaria, on the weekend of July 6 and 7. They climbed into the locked main hall of the 13th-century church and broke pieces from a number of wooden statues, which they burnt on the altar, thereby also damaging the main painting behind the altar. Some relics were stolen and the damage was severe.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that the perpetrator targeted items of religious significance to destroy is a strong indicator that this is a hate motivated crime. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 75

Title	Church in Lille Spray Painted
Date, time and location of the incident	July 2013, Church of Saint-Martin d'Esquermes, Lille
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/lille-une-eglise-taguee-par-des-anarcho-satanistes
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church "Saint-Martin d'Esquermes" was spraypainted with anti-Catholic graffiti. Doors and a notice board were spraypainted with statements such as "Fuck your religion" ("Nique ta religion"), "Civitas your mother fucks" (Civitas ta mère nique") and "anti-fascists" (antifachos). Civitas is a Catholic political movement "inspired by Natural Law and the Doctrine of the Church." (http://www.civitas-institut.com/content/view/16/62/).
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 76

Title	Catholic Bookseller Vandalised for the 27th Time in Bordeaux
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Bordeaux
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.infos-bordeaux.fr/2013/actualites/une-librairie-catholique-bordelaise-vandalisee-pour-la-27eme-fois-4698 http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/bordeaux-une-librairie-catholique-vandalisee-pour-la-27eme-fois
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	A Catholic bookseller in Bordeaux
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly left-wing extremists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A Catholic bookseller in Bordeaux became a victim of vandalism for the 27th time. The proprietor said that they had been threatened, offended and the shop window was spat upon. The bookseller has been the object of “attack” of left wing extremists for many years, especially since the debate about gay marriage and the French "Manif pour tous".
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 2: Comments 4: Left wing extremists have made the bookseller the object of attack for many years now. 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents. This was the 27 th time that the owner had been the victim of vandalism. 6: Location, the fact that it was a Catholic bookseller, indicates bias.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 77

Title	Arrest for Setting Two Churches on Fire
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Derbyshire
Country	England
Source of information	http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-derbyshire-23087081 http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/tentatives-dincendies-criminels-de-deux-eglises-en-angleterre
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners of the two churches that the perpetrator was reported to have burned.
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A young English man
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A young man in Derbyshire, England, was arrested because he is suspected to have set two churches on fire in Allestree and one in Twyford.
Bias indicators	1: Witness/Victim perception 5: Previous hate crime/bias incidents. Two churches were targeted. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Authorities arrested the man suspected of these crimes
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 78

Title	Church Vandalised and Robbed in Itzum
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Itzum
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.bild.de/regional/hannover/einbruch/goldschatz-in-kirche-geraubt-30971292.bild.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners of the Church of St. George
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church of St. George in Itzum, Germany was vandalised and robbed when gangsters smashed their way through a window into the church. They smashed doors and furniture and ransacked offices. They found the key to the sacristy and vault, and stole the church's valuables from the safe as well as the studded chalices, communion cups and a gold plated 275 year-old monstrance.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Even though valuables were stolen, the fact that there was wanton destruction indicates that this is a hate-motivated incident. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 79

Title	Church St. Nicolas du Chardonnet in Paris Vandalised
Date, time and location of the incident	June 22 nd , 2013, The church of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet in Paris
Country	France
Source of information	www.contre-info.com/leglise-saint-nicolas-du-chardonnet-a-nouveau-vandalisee-par-des-antifas
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly an organized hate group as the anarchy logo was written on the wall
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet in Paris was vandalised in the night of June 22 nd when someone spray painted the following words on the wall of the church: "Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum." meaning "only religion can lead to such evil" or "so much wrong could religion induce." The graffiti was signed with the anarchy logo.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Writings, Gestures, or Graffiti etc. 4: Organized hate groups possibly involved 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 80

Title	Encouragement of Violence Against Christians
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013
Country	Germany
Source of information	picture.yatego.com/images/4592a055427f61.9/2529_0-kqh/christen-fisten-t-shirt.jpg
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Insult to religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Ant-Christian manifestants and a Punk band as well as all of those participating in the offense by wearing t-shirts with the offensive slogan.
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>During anti-Christian manifestations in Germany, the appeal to rape Christians in an exceptionally brutal way and vulgar language was spread. A slogan invented by a punk band who titled a song with it, is gaining popularity. This call to violence is also spreading as a slogan on t-shirts.</p> <p>The Observatory has no knowledge at this point that the police have been acting on the incident, neither towards people wearing the shirts in public nor against the public performance of the song.</p> <p>The Observatory has received notice from concerned Christians from Germany.</p>
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures, and Graffiti
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	No known response
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 81

Title	Vandalism in Church in Messina
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, The Church of the Good Shepherd in Messina
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/messina-rito-satanico-direttamente-in-chiesa/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of Worship 8: Desecration of what Catholics consider sacred
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the Church of the Good Shepherd in Messina a crucifix was found upside down covered in dirty wax and paint. A Madonna statue was also burned. There were also nails driven into the images, one in the neck of the crucifix. The Satanists also marred the vessel of the sacristy and engraved an inverted cross, swastika and 666 on the table.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The items targeted and desecrated were of religious significance. 2: Comments, written statements, Gestures, and graffiti 4: The fact that symbols such as the inverted cross, swastika, and 666 were left could indicated the presence of an organized group 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 82

Title	Repeated Vandalism of Chapel in Bergheim-Kenten
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, chapel in Bergheim- Kenten
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.ksta.de/bergheim/vandalismus-kapelle-immer-wieder-beschmiert,15189172,23444618.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 8: Desecration of a religious item
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two volunteers who have been caring for a chapel in Bergheim-Kenten for many years gave up after repeated vandalism when they found the shrine vandalized again, this time smeared with feces.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Feces were smeared over the shrine 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	The volunteers have now given up caring for the shrine.

Case 83

Title	Attempt to Break into Church in Osterhol
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Osterhol
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/68441/2494993/pol-ver-einbruch-in-kirche-anhaenger-gestohlen-einstieg-ueberdach-hochstuhl-brannte
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During the open hours of Martin Church unidentified perpetrators damaged several doors of different rooms in the church in Osterhol. The damage to the doors was worth several hundred euros.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police are on the lookout and request that people report if they know anything about the incident
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 84

Title	Attempted Burglary at a Church in Duisburg-Marxloh
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Duisburg-Marxloh
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.02elf.net/rechtswesen/duisburg-einbruch-in-eine-kirche-in-duisburg-marxloh-147379
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	An 11-year-old boy and a 24-year-old man
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	An 11-year-old boy and 24-year-old man entered a church in Duisburg-Marxloh, Germany and attempted to steal metal from the roof. Someone noticed and called the police. The thieves hid in a false ceiling of the church while fire fighters were searching for them. The thieves were finally found.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Authorities were called and responded by apprehending the offenders
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 85

Title	Anti-Catholic Graffiti on the Entrance Door of Cathedral of Montpellier
Date, time and location of the incident	Night of 16 th , June 2013, Montpellier
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/la-porte-de-la-cathedrale-de-montpellier-graffitee http://lesalonbeige.blogs.com/my_weblog/2013/06/-souillures-cathophobes-sur-la-porte-de-la-cath%C3%A9drale-de-montpellier.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly a member of a left-wing activist party given the words graffitied on the door
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the night of June 16th, an unknown person sprayed anti-Catholic graffiti on the main entrance of the door of the cathedral in Montpellier, France. “Filthy fascist. You have killed Clement...” Clément Meric, a left wing activist, was tragically beaten to death by a skinhead – not Christians – in the beginning of June.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, written statements, gestures, and graffiti 4: Possibly a member of an organized hate group given the fact that the graffiti makes reference to Clémence Meric, a left wing activist 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 86

Title	Young Man Sets Church in Moulins on Fire
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Moulins
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.lanouvellerepublique.fr/Toute-zone/Actualite/Faits-divers-justice/n/Contenus/Articles/2013/06/17/Il-voulait-incendier-l-eglise-de-Moulins-1511975 http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/deux-sevres-tentative-dincendie-criminel-dune-eglise
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A 19 year old boy
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>The police questioned a young man who had been noticed by a witness coming out of the sacristy of the church in Moulins.</p> <p>Inside the sacristy, a fire had started: a bottle of alcohol had been poured over the candles. The witness managed to prevent the fire from spreading.</p> <p>The young man, who had been involved in theft and violence recently, confessed the deed in saying that he had wanted to draw the attention of his family to his desperate situation.</p>
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The authorities arrested the 19 year old
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 87

Title	Anti-Catholic Graffiti on Church in Bourgoin–Jallieu, Isère
Date, time and location of the incident	June 15 th , 2013, Bourgoin- Jallieu
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/tags-antifrancais-et-anticatholiques-dans-une-eglise-de-lisere http://www.ledauphine.com/isere-nord/2013/06/15/une-eglise-de-bourgoin-jallieu-taguee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against a place of religious worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly the “Groupe Islamique Armé”
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Insulting anti-Catholic, anti-France, pro-Islam and pro-Bin Laden graffiti were found on two pillars in the morning of the 15th of June by a member of the church “Saint - Jean – Baptiste” in Bourgoin- Jallieu. The sign “GIA” suggests the “Groupe islamique armé (Islamic armed group)”.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender, and Cultural differences 4: Possibly Organized hate group 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 88

Title	Attempted Burglary in Church in Bad Herrenalb
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Bad Herrenalb
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.pz-news.de/region_artikel,-Versuchter-Einbruch-in-Kirche-_arid,423191.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Burglars tried to pry open the door to the monastery in Bad Herrenalb, Germany. After the failed attempt they fled. According to police information, an estimated damage of 100 euro was caused.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Police investigated the incident
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 89

Title	Church and Graves Vandalised in Grandvilliers
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Grandvilliers
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/une-eglise-et-un-cimetiere-vandalises-dans-leure
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 5: Desecration of graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church and 37 tombs in the village of Grandvilliers were vandalised. The vandals stoned the stained-glass windows of the church and knocked over sepulchral items. They also damaged the signs of the tombs and displaced one tombstone.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 90

Title	Gathering Disturbed by Insults and Shouting in Montpellier
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Montpellier
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/montpellier-insultes-anticatholiques-contre-les-veilleurs
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	“Les Veilleurs”, a peaceful manifestation group
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Students and radical LGBT activists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A gathering of “Les Veilleurs”, a peaceful manifestation group in favour of the traditional family, was disturbed by shouting from students and radical LGBT activists. Anti-Catholic insults were yelled as “Les Veilleurs” gathered to pray and sing together as they do every Tuesday evening before the prefecture in Montpellier.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments and gestures 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 91

Title	Vandalism in Church in Losheim
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Losheim
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.02elf.net/rechtswesen/euskirchen-einbruch-in-losheimer-kirche-144010
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified perpetrators entered a church in Losheim, Germany, broke several doors and ransacked the sacristy. They also searched the gallery and the bell tower. Nothing was stolen but the damages were substantial.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that not was taken, only damaged, is a strong indication that this was a hate-motivated incident 6: Location indicates
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 92

Title	Anti-Catholic Graffiti on Walls of Catholic School in Nantes
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Nantes
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/college-de-nantes-photos-des-tags-insultants-et-anticatholiques http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/nantes-tags-anticatholiques-dans-un-lycee-college-prive
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	A Catholic school in Nantes
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	At least two people, but unknown how many or who they were
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The walls inside of the Catholic school in Nantes were spray painted with anti-Catholic graffiti showing obscene images and messages. The different style of writing suggests that at least two people have done this.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Graffiti, etc. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 93

Title	Protestant Assembly Hall Burned Down in Villiers-sur-Marne
Date, time and location of the incident	June 10 th , 2013, Protestant assembly hall in Villiers-sur-Marne
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.leparisien.fr/val-de-marne-94/villiers-la-maison-de-priere-des-protestants-incendiee-11-06-2013-2886893.php
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The members of the assembly hall
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the early morning of the 10th of June, the Protestant assembly hall in Villiers-sur-Marne, France, which had room for 200 people, was burned down. An investigation is in progress but it seems that the action of the burning was done voluntarily.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception indicates that this was an incident of deliberate arson attack. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Investigation undertaken
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 94

Title	Cathedral of Nantes Vandalised and Desecrated
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Nantes
Country	France
Source of information	http://kath.net/news/41623 http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/cathedrale-de-nantes-communique-de-leveque-et-interrogations http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/profanation-de-la-cathedrale-de-nantes-quelques-photos
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Perpetrators found their way into the Cathedral and spray painted the altar, walls and floor with provoking symbols like 666 and Nazi slogans.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 95

Title	Graffiti on Cathedral of Limoges
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/limoges-la-cathedrale-taguee-par-des-antifa http://kath.net/news/41623 http://www.rtl.fr/actualites/info/article/limoges-les-environs-de-la-cathedrale-tagues-a-la-memoire-de-clement-meric-7762098010
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Suspected "Antifa" left wing activist
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Suspected "Antifa"-left wing activists spray painted the words: "Canon Law = Sharia". Next to the Church on a construction site fence you could read: "To Clement, who was killed by the brown pest." This is an allusion to the left wing activist Clement Meric, who had been thrashed to death by a skinhead some days before, blaming the Church for the tragedy of Clement's death.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, written statements, graffiti 4: Possibly an organized hate group. Suspected "Antifa" left wing activist. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 96

Title	Anti-Christian Incident at Corpus Christi Procession in Lyon
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/lyon-incident-christianophobe-lors-de-la-procession-de-la-fete-dieu
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Although the no one was physically hurt, this act was physically invasive to participants in the procession
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	On the feast of Corpus Christi, participants of a procession were splattered with water by someone in the building. The archdiocese of Lyon had organized the procession called “march of the witnesses of the faith”. No one was hurt.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Gestures. Water was splattered on the participants 6: Location indicates a bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 97

Title	Church in Ostia Covered in Satanic Graffiti
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/ostia-scritte-sataniche-nella-chiesa-di-san-nicola/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During the night the Church of St. Nicholas of Bari in Ostia was covered with satanic graffiti saying, "our dreams are your monsters", "all human beings are dogs", "666", as well as inverted crosses and various satanic references.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, written statements, graffiti, etc. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 98

Title	Fake Priest Personality Posts Blasphemous Comments on Facebook Page
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013
Country	Hungary
Source of information	Source Known to Observatory
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	8: Offense against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A group of Hungarian students
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>A group of Hungarian students created the fake priest Monsignor Tibi's facebook page. Msgr. Tibi is a paedophilic alcoholic who posts blasphemous comments. Since its creation the page has become less aggressive. The fake priest lived in a small village between Budapest and the Austrian border until the people from the village complained about the growing negative attention (the facebook page has over 135,000 likes). The creators then moved the figure into a fictional town.</p> <p>The creators are students who claim that they created the facebook page in order to criticise society. The header of Tibi's page reads "a mighty fortress is our God" and is subtitled "and the bastion is his wine".</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/witness perception</p> <p>2: Comments, written statements, gestures, or graffiti</p>
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 99

Title	Attempted Burglary and Vandalism at Church in Frohngau
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Frohngau
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.ksta.de/nettersheim/einbruch-unbekannte-verwuesten-frohngauer-kirche,15189156,23114426.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Burglars broke the door to the sacristy of the church in Frohngau, Germany and rummaged through drawers and cabinets. They also broke open the door leading into the church. Nothing was stolen but there was property damage amounting to about 400 euros.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that nothing was stolen, simply damaged, is a strong indicator that this could be a hate motivated crime. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 100

Title	Monastery Raided by Masked Gunmen
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, The Salvatorian monastery of Hörbranz
Country	Austria
Source of information	vorarlberg.orf.at/news/stories/2587077/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The monks of the monastery
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence (a monk was kept at gunpoint) 3: Damage to property (theft of property) 4: Attacks against a place of worship 5: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Two men allegedly in their 30's
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Salvatorian monastery of Hörbranz in the Austrian federal state of Vorarlberg was raided by masked gunmen. A monk was threatened at gunpoint. The two men, allegedly in their 30's, escaped with several thousands of Euros. The perpetrators were not caught by the police. It is unclear whether they had an anti-Christian motive or not.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 6: Location indicates bias. It is unclear whether the monastery was targeted as a religious institution, or simply for the money.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 101

Title	On-going Vandalism, Burglary and Spray Painted Insults in Thomasberg
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, St. Joseph's Church in Thomasberg
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.general-anzeiger-bonn.de/region/rhein-sieg-kreis/koenigswinter/Vier-Vorfaelle-in-Thomasberg-innerhalb-von-vier-Wochen-article1087245.html?&i=0
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Early in June vandals entered St. Joseph's church in Thomasberg, Germany, stole the altar cross and some money and then broke candles for the offertory and damaged the icon of Mary. Several days later it was discovered that the organ had been damaged and candles burned. In mid-June the offertory candles were found to have all been burned down and matches were distributed throughout the church. At the end of June the Church door and showcase were painted with the words: "Kirche ist scheiße, Türken auch - wir wollen euch das Geld klauen." - "Church is shit, Turks also - we want to steal your money."
Bias indicators	2: Comments, written statements, gestures, or graffiti 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 102

Title	Graffiti on Façade and Square of the Basilica Saint-Sernin in Toulouse
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/toulouse-la-basilique-saint-sernin-souillee-de-tags-anticatholiques
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	On the feast of Corpus Christi, the façade and the square of the basilica Saint-Sernin in Toulouse were spray painted with anti-Catholic graffiti saying “Death to Catholics”.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, written statements, gestures, and graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 103

Title	Saint Louis Church in La Roche Sur Yon Spray-painted with Anti-Christian Slogans
Date, time and location of the incident	June 2013, Saint Louis Church, La Roche Sur Yon
Country	France
Source of information	lesalonbeige.blogs.com/my_weblog/2013/06/profanation-satanique-à-la-roche-sur-yon-dans-la-plus-grande-indifférence.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A wall of Saint Louis Church was spray-painted with blasphemous graffiti saying “Jésus la Tepue” (Jesus the slut). There was also graffiti found on the pedestal of the statue of the Virgin Mary, reading: “666 Satan reviendra” meaning “Satan will return.”
Bias indicators	2: Graffiti 6: Location indicate bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 104

Title	Repeated Urination in the Entrance Area of Church in Traunstein
Date, time and location of the incident	May 2013, Traunstein St. George and Katharina
Country	Germany
Source of information	Private source known to the Observatory
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	An adolescent was one of the perpetrators, the others are unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The second entrance of the church of St. George and Katharina in the city centre of Traunstein has been repeatedly used as toilet facility a local source reported. In one case our source caught an adolescent by over-hearing the adolescent bragging to his friend about having urinated into the church on various occasions before.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception. One adolescent was caught bragging about the deed 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 105

Title	Parish Priest Discovers Desecration in Santa Chantal Church in Dijon
Date, time and location of the incident	May 2013
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/dijon-leglise-sainte-chantal-souillee-et-profanee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners of the parish of the Santa Chantal Church whose church will now be closed when unattended.
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship 8: Desecration of what Catholics consider to be holy
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	After presiding over a funeral, a Parish Priest was shocked to discover a heap of excrement behind the altar of Our Lady at the entrance to the sacristy. In addition, a prayer book in the back of the church was torn and smeared into. He decided that they can no longer leave the church open during the day but will have to keep it closed for protection.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	The church will now have to be closed now when unattended

Case 106

Title	Vandalism Forces Churches in Breckerfeld to Install Security Cameras
Date, time and location of the incident	May 2013, Breckerfeld
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.derwesten.de/staedte/hagen/kirchen-in-breckerfeld-wehren-sich-mit-kameras-gegen-vandalen-id7964909.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In a Catholic church in Breckerfeld, vandals left cigarette butts on benches and in the holy water, chewing gum on the organ and broke the Easter candle. A similar incident happened to the Protestant community in Breckerfeld. Both churches are accustomed to leaving the church unlocked so that people can enter at any time to pray or visit. In order to keep out the vandals they have decided to install surveillance cameras and tighten security measures by locking the organ and the loft of the church.
Bias indicators	5: Previous bias crimes/incidents to another church in the same area 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	Now the church must install security cameras and lock the organ and the loft of the church

Case 107

Title	Anti-Christian Graffiti at Pro Life Manifestation
Date, time and location of the incident	May 12 th , 2013, Rome
Country	Italy
Source of information	www.nocristianofobia.org/marcia-per-la-vita-un-giorno-di-pausa-dalla-cristianofobia/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Manifestants in favour of the protection of life
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 8: Although not a direct threat, the words are certainly threatening and offensive
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	On May 12th, about 30,000 people held a manifestation in favour of the protection of life in Rome. Graffiti on the way of the manifestation said: "All Catholics are Bastards." "The only Church which illuminates is a burning church." A cross turned upside down and the number 666 (for Christians an anti-Christian symbol) were spray-painted as well.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 108

Title	Altar in Catholic Church Set on Fire in Valence, Drôme
Date, time and location of the incident	May 2013, Church of Saint-Jean in Valence (Drôme)
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/valence-incendie-criminel-de-lautel-de-leglise-saint-jean
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Parishioners of the church of Saint-Jean in Valence
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The altar of the church of Saint-Jean in Valence (Drôme) was purposefully set on fire on May 10. Parish priest Dominique Fornerod deplores the incident and ask the parishioners to pray for the perpetrators.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 109

Title	Church Building Ransacked in Wolfsburg
Date, time and location of the incident	May 2013, Holy Spirit Church at Vorsfelde-Wendschott
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/56520/2467433/pol-wob-einbruch-in-kirche-taeter-durchsuchten-raeume
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified perpetrators broke into the Holy Spirit church building at Vorsfelde-Wendschott and ransacked several rooms. All the cabinets were searched and the lamp in the entry way was smashed.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that items were wantonly destroyed is a strong indicator of a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 110

Title	Anti-Christian Graffiti on Cathedral of St Pölten
Date, time and location of the incident	May 1 st , 2013, Cathedral of St. Pölten
Country	Austria
Source of information	noe.orf.at/news/stories/2582388/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrators spray painted "We do not want your crosses" on the outside wall of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Pölten in the night to May 1st. The graffiti included crossed-out signs in cross-shapes, a swastika and a so-called Kruckenkreuz (an Austrian historic sign for the right-wing government between 1934-38). Next to a clearly anti-Christian message, the Christian cross was unfairly paired with the Nazi swastika.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, or Graffiti 4: Symbols could indicate an organised group 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 111

Title	Vandalism to Church in Riedlhütte
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013, Riedlhütte
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.wochenblatt.de/nachrichten/bayerischer-wald/regionales/Kirchenschaendung-aus-Langeweile;art785,176129
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Significant damage was done to the church of Riedlhütte in Germany. The microphones in the church were damaged and thrown into the holy water, a statue of Jesus on the altar was damaged and the four crosses in the church entrance were damaged. The total damage is estimated at 1,200 euros.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The damage done, especially to religious items, strongly indicates a hate-motivated incident. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 112

Title	Archbishop of Brussels Andre Leonard Attacked
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013, Brussels
Country	Belgium
Source of information	www.lesoir.be/230985/article/actualite/belgique/2013-04-23/andre-leonard-chahute-par-des-femen-seins-nus-l-ulb www.lalibre.be/actu/belgique/article/811659/action-des-femen-contre-mgr-leonard-pas-de-probleme-de-deontologie.html www.lalibre.be/actu/belgique/article/811637/haarscher-mgr-leonard-s-est-mis-l-auditoire-de-l-ulb-en-poche.html www.lanouvellegazette.be/710108/article/actualite/2013-04-24/les-femen-accueillent-monseigneur-andre-leonard-seins-nus-a-l-ulb-photos kath.net/news/41034
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Archbishop André-Joseph Léonard
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Although not physically hurt, the Archbishop was “attacked” with water
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Four Femen activists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Four activists of the feminist group Femen disturbed a conference at the university of Brussels. The topless women interrupted Archbishop André-Joseph Léonard's speech by throwing water out of Lourdes bottles at him. Screaming loudly they held up a poster "Stop Homophobia". On their bare chests they had written blasphemous comments.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences 5: Attack was carried out by an organised group (Femen) known to have committed hate crimes in the past, especially against Catholic Christians. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 113

Title	Numerous Human Rights Violations Against Pro-Family Demonstrators
Date, time and location of the incident	March-April 2013
Country	France
Source of information	<p>www.youtube.com/watch http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x1158jb_la-manif-pour-tous-en-france_news#.UcfriI40swP www.youtube.com/watch www.lamanifpourtous.fr/fr/toutes-les-actualites/246-la-police-confisque-pancartes-et-t-shirts lesalonbeige.blogs.com/.a/6a00d83451619c69e201901b7df7ed970b-pi www.youtube.com/watch</p>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical Violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>The recent attacks on pro-family mass-demonstrations included: tear gas against children, overbearing police force, unconstitutional state action and human rights violations, death threats against organisers on social media and stabbing of a protester, as well as violations of freedom of assembly.</p> <p>Hundreds of thousands of French civilians have been protesting the introduction of same-sex marriage and gay adoption since November 2012. Police force, state action and LGBT activists have responded in a violent, undemocratic and intolerant way, say witnesses.</p> <p>Witnesses report:</p> <p>In March and April 2013, several instances were witnessed of the police using gas against peaceful pro-family protesters, including children, families and elderly people. The coalition Citizens for Democracy reports that on March 24, the French authorities imposed a parade in a dead-end-road, with no exit for a demonstration of more than 1.8 million people and therefore used disproportionate public forces to "monitor the parade": within the limits of the official route of the permitted event (Avenue Foch, Porte Dauphine) tear gas were used against families (complaints and a parliamentary inquiry is underway) as well as against a former</p>

Minister, Mrs. Christine Boutin.

- Samuel Lafont, a young man on the side of „La Manif Pour Tous“, the anti same-sex marriage movement, was targeted by LGBT activists and stabbed four times in the back, and had to be hospitalized in the morning of Saturday, April 13.
- 67 young people who had conducted a nightly sit-in to protest were arrested for 17 hours in a dirty place without any knowledge about their right to call a lawyer.
- A personal witness reports: "It is now forbidden to wear the sweat-shirt with the logo of the demonstration against gay marriage (design of a family: father, mother and two children holding hands) in public spaces, the fine says, wearing a piece of clothes that is contrary to good behaviour and the police also don't want people to carry the French flag and the flag of the rally. A lady in her fifties who was riding a bike with this flag was stopped by police who took her flag from her. I have friends who were having coffee in a bar and the police confiscated their flag, they were two families with children. Our government is crazy!"

The French Coalition Citizens for Democracy reports:

- That “serious cases of violation of human rights are currently taking place in France as well as a serious shift towards creeping totalitarianism fearing rise of totalitarian State in France.”
- A demonstration outside the National Assembly on February 12, 2013 was banned for risk of public disorder. Organizers challenged this ban by saying that this risk is nonexistent.
- The French coalition Citizens for Democracy further reports that the “Constitutional procedure to treat a 700,000 petitions application by the Economic social and environmental Council was rejected by order from the Prime Minister, the formal referendum request was also denied by the French authorities. Churches Representatives have been shamefully disregarded during the hearings prior to the "marriage for all" debate and the President of the Republic refuses balanced dialogue with spokespersons of the counter demonstrations.”
- Furthermore, “in a public park in Paris, the Jardin du Luxembourg, many people have been fined, arrested without cause, for wearing a t-shirt, event organizing fun, family outing with banners ‘the Manifestation for All.’ A journalist was banned from filming what was taking place. (I don’t understand what this is trying to say, the English doesn’t really make sense)
- Finally, calls to murder on social networks against demonstrators of the "Manif For All" remain non-denounced by the French authorities.

Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Unwarranted violence or non-participation on the side of the authorities was reported
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 114

Title	Vandalism in St. Peter's Church in Wesel
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013, St. Peter's Church, Wesel
Country	Germany
Source of information	http://www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/65858/2456856/pol-wes-wesel-einbruch-in-kirche-zeugen-gesucht http://www.derwesten.de/staedte/nachrichten-aus-wesel-hamminkeln-und-schermbeck/einbruch-in-der-pfarrkirche-hoher-sachschaeden-in-st-peter-id7873821.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals brutally damaged the parish church of St. Peter's church in Wesel, Germany. They broke their way in and once inside broke more doors, ransacked the cupboards and drawers in the sacristy and tried to open two safes.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 115

Title	Burglary in St. John's Church in Rostock
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013, St. John's Church in Rostock
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.mvpo.de/index.php?id=56&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=19692&cHash=adfe6f77c4dcb320b34feb2d3dc264a6
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified perpetrators broke into the St. John's church by forcing their way through a window. Almost every interior door was damaged. The offices were raided and cupboards and containers ransacked. Computer accessories worth several hundred euros were stolen. The case was taken over by the Crime police.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Almost every interior door was damaged 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The Crime police undertook the investigation
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 116

Title	Church in Hauture in Fos-sur-Mer Vandalised
Date, time and location of the incident	April 14 th , 2013
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/retour-sur-la-profanation-de-leglise-de-lhauture-a-fos-sur-mer
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During the night from April 14 th , 2013, a Church in Hauture in Fos-sur-Mer was broken into by vandals. They broke into a window to get inside the church. After forcing open the tabernacle and finding nothing inside they stole money from the donation box for the candles. They left the church after defecating onto the organ, using the altar cloth for wiping.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Even though the vandals stole valuables, they also desecrated the church by defecating, strongly indicating an anti-Christian bias 6: Location indicates bias.
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 117

Title	LGBT Activists Calls for Murder of Catholic Campaigner
Date, time and location of the incident	April 14 th , 2013, Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	lesalonbeige.blogs.com/my_weblog/2013/04/le-lobby-lgbt-appelle-au-meurtre.html www.christianophobie.fr/breves/a-lyon-on-appelle-au-meurtre-contre-une-personnalite-catholique
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Comedian Barjot
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Hate incentivising speech
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A participant in a radical LGBT manifestation
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	At a radical LGBT manifestation in Lyon on Sunday, April 14, a participant held up a sign saying "Keep calm and kill Frigide Barjot". Comedian Barjot was the main person behind the pro-family mass demonstrations in France opposing same sex marriage and adoption.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 118

Title	Christian Worker Bullied by Muslims at Work
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013
Country	United Kingdom
Source of information	www.cbn.com/tv/1503526861001
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Mrs. Halawi
Type of the crime(s)	8: Discrimination against Christians in the workplace 8: Slanderous speech
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Mrs. Halawi's Muslim colleagues
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>After defending a Christian colleague at work last year, some of Mrs. Halawi's Muslim colleagues complained to managers with unsubstantiated claims about her conduct. As a result, the management removed her 'airside pass' without properly considering her side of the story. This meant she was unable to keep working at the airport. Mrs. Halawi said that she had frequently been bullied by her Muslim colleagues for her Christians faith.</p> <p>The Employment Tribunal found that Mrs Halawi was not technically employed, so she had no protection under employment law – even though she had worked at the airport for 13 years. The case is currently in the courts.</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/witness perception</p> <p>2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, etc.</p> <p>3: Racial, ethnic, and Cultural differences</p>
Status of the case	The case is currently in the courts
Response of local authorities	The Employment Tribunal found that Mrs. Halawi was not technically employed, so she had no protection under employment law.
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 119

Title	Graffiti and Desecration to Church in Caorso
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013, Church of Santa Maria Assunta in Caorso
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/caorso-davanti-alla-chiesa-pentacolo-satanico/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the night of Easter Sunday graffiti was spray painted in the churchyard of Santa Maria Assunta in Caorso. Drawings were made of satanic pentagrams with lots of red candles at both ends. A wafer was stuck on the door with the words "Animate vacuum" (empty soul).
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written statements, Graffiti, etc. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 120

Title	Palm Sunday Services Interrupted by LGBT Activists
Date, time and location of the incident	March 2013, Cathedral in Metz
Country	France
Source of information	www.republicain-lorrain.fr/actualite/2013/03/25/messe-des-rameaux-perturbee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Those attending the Palm Sunday service at the Cathedral
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attacks against places of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Members of CNT as well as individuals
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Demonstrators for LGBT causes disrupted the Palm Sunday service on the 24th of March at the Cathedral in Metz, France. They were calling out slander, waving rainbow flags demanding that the bishop withdraw his support of the pro-family demonstration in Paris. The protesters were members of CNT and individuals.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 121

Title	Church of Saint-Similien Nantes Vandalised
Date, time and location of the incident	March 23 rd , 2013, the Church of Saint-Similien in Nantes
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/une-eglise-de-nantes-vandalisee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church of Saint-Similien Nantes was vandalised on the night of the 23 rd of March. Someone hid in the confessional on Friday night and then desecrated the stoup and vandalised the organ. An ermine chasuble, the organ bench and the light of the tabernacle were stolen.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Although valuables were stolen, the desecration of objects in the church indicates strongly a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 122

Title	Saint-Jean Cathedral of Lyon Broken Into
Date, time and location of the incident	March 23 rd , 2013, Saint-Jean Cathedral, Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/la-cathedrale-de-lyon-vandalisee-par-un-iranien?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Christianophobie+(Observatoire+de+la+christianophobie)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A 28 year old Iranian citizen
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	March the 23 rd , around 6:30 pm, an Iranian citizen aged 28, was arrested and taken into custody. He had broken into the Saint-Jean Cathedral of Lyon and seriously damaged the astronomical clock with an iron bar.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that the act was one of wanton destruction strongly indicates a hate-motivated bias. 3: Racial, Ethnic, Gender, and Cultural Differences 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The perpetrator was arrested and taken into custody
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 123

Title	20 Graves Desecrated in Elne-Cemetery in Pyrenees-Orientales
Date, time and location of the incident	March 22 nd , 2013, Elne-Cemetery in Pyrenees-Orientales
Country	France
Source of information	www.lindependant.fr/2013/03/22/plus-de-20-tombes-vandalisees,1738336.php galliawatch.blogspot.co.at/2008/06/246-graves-vandalized.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	5: Desecration of graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During the night of March 22 nd more than 20 graves were desecrated in the Elne-Cemetery in Pyrenees-Orientales. This happened before in 2008 when 248 graves were vandalised, almost all of them Christian tombs.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception. Almost all of the graves were Christian ones. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 124

Title	Theft and Desecration in Church in Termoli
Date, time and location of the incident	March 21 st , 2013, St. Timothy in Termoli
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/rubano-ostie-e-oggetti-sacri-ma-prima-insultano-la-croce/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property (theft) 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against places of worship 8: Offense against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Two youths
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two youths entered the Church of St. Timothy in Termoli. One pretended to pray and when they were left alone made profane and sacrilegious gestures before stealing wafers and other sacred objects from the tabernacle. The theft was carried out on March 21 st which corresponds to the satanic calendar as the "Second night of Tregenda".
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception. The time of month is also a strong indication of a bias as corresponding to the satanic calendar. Also, the fact that sacred objects were stolen heavily indicates a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 125

Title	Pro-Life Women Attacked By Pro-Abortion Men at Manifestation
Date, time and location of the incident	March 2013, Warsaw
Country	Poland
Source of information	http://www.lifesitenews.com/news/feminist-men-physically-attack-pro-life-women-during-a-womens-rights-rally
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Pro-Life women
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Pro-abortion men
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>Male pro-abortion protesters physically attacked several pro-life women, pushing and kicking them, during a rally on March 10th in Warsaw. The pro-lifers were part of the organisation Fundacja Pro and were carrying a controversial banner of a woman who died during an abortion.</p> <p>Kasia, a young pro-life woman, was beaten to the point of having to go for a forensic examination later. Feminists who witnessed the situation did not condemn the physical violence against women. Instead, they asked the media not to film the incident, recalled Maria Piasecka Łopuszańska, from the organization Women for the Nation. "Nobody moved. Feminists looked on as they were beating us," she said.</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/witness perception</p> <p>2: Location indicates bias</p> <p>3: Gender differences</p>
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 126

Title	Catholic Bookstore Vandalised Once Again
Date, time and location of the incident	March 15 th , 2013, Paris
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/une-librairie-catholique-vandalisee-a-paris
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic bookshop owner
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Another Catholic bookshop (“Notre-Dame-de-France”) was trashed on the 15th of March in Paris. The windows were broken and books thrown on the floor. There have been 26 reports of similar incidents over the past year.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 127

Title	Attempted Arson at Saint-Nicolas Church in Fribourg
Date, time and location of the incident	March 11 th , 2013, Church of Saint-Nicolas in Fribourg
Country	Switzerland
Source of information	www.lematin.ch/faits-divers/deux-activistes-cathedrale-fribourg/story/18199550
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Two individuals
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	On March 11th at around 7pm, the cantonal police were called to the scene at Saint-Nicolas in Fribourg, as an employee restrained two individuals who tried to hang a banner in the cathedral. They had also poured gasoline into the stoup to set it on fire.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written statements, Gestures, etc. This in the form of a banner that they tried to hang in the cathedral. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 128

Title	Church Vandalised in Lecce
Date, time and location of the incident	March 2013, St. Michael's Parish Centre in Lecce
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/vandali-bruciano-il-vangelo-a-lecce/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Vandals entered the St. Michael's Parish Centre in Lecce and set fire to a holy book that was on the lectern. Fortunately the fire was put out before more damage was done.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 129

Title	Church Burglarised and Desecrated in Oberhausen
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, St. Josef in Oberhausen
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.rundschau-online.de/eifelland/einbruch-in-kirche-auch-vor-dem-altar-nicht-haltgemacht,16064602,21962098.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified criminals burglarised and vandalised the Catholic church St. Josef in Oberhausen, North Rhine Westphalia. The act included desecration of the tabernacle, the altar and a relic. Several precious stones were taken and the registry was left in disarray.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Even though valuables were stolen, religious items were also desecrated, strongly indicating a hate-motivated incident. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 130

Title	Church Vandalised and Burglarised in Lünen
Date, time and location of the incident	February 21 st , 2013, St. Mary's Church Lünen
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.lokalkompass.de/luenen/leute/diebe-brechen-nachts-in-die-kirche-ein-d265876.html http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/les-effigies-de-marie-et-de-joseph-decapitees-a-frejus?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Christianophobie+%28Observatoire+de+la+christianophobie%29
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unidentified perpetrators broke into St Mary's Church in Lünen, Germany. They also vandalised the youth centre and the parish centre. Much damage was done but hardly anything stolen. In the youth centre one of the billiard tables was badly damaged.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Much damage was done, but hardly anything was stolen. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 131

Title	Satanic Graffiti on Church in Urbino Duomo
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Urbino Duomo
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.nocristianofobia.org/scritte-sataniche-sul-duomo-di-urbino/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Inverted crosses and 666 were found on two doors of the church. The three doors were dented as well, one whose neoclassical façade was rebuilt by Valadier in 1801, following a strong earthquake in 1789.
Bias indicators	2: Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 132

Title	Anti-Pope Protests in Notre Dame Cathedral
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013
Country	France
Source of information	rt.com/news/femen-topless-action-pope-034/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attacks against places of worship 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Members of the group "Femen"
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>Members of the feminist group "Femen" entered the Gothic cathedral on Tuesday dressed in long coats, before disrobing near the altar. The bodies of the activists were painted with slogans such as "Crisis of faith," and "Pope no more!" "Bye-bye Benedict!" and "No more homophobe!" cried the activists while beating bells with sticks, to "congratulate the world" on Benedict XVI's stepping down. The cathedral's security eventually took all the Femen members outside by force, but the activists remained outside shouting "In gay we trust!"</p> <p>An entry on their facebook page read: "FEMEN is congratulating the whole progressive world with the resignation of fascist Benedict XVI from the place of the head of the Catholic mafia. It's symbolic that today is the day of voting on law of same-sex marriage in France. The ex-Pope was a fierce opponent of gay marriages. FEMEN applaud the complete capitulation of the middle age homophobia! Pope go to the devil! Viva common sense! Viva freedom!"</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences</p>

Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences 4: Organised group (Femen) known to commit hate crimes especially against Catholic Christians 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Cathedral securities eventually took the women forcefully out of the cathedral

Case 133

Title	Graffiti on Walls of Church in Vigasio
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Vigasio
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://corrieredelveneto.corriere.it/veneto/notizie/cronaca/2013/9-febbraio-2013/scritte-vandaliche-chiesa-denunciate-due-minorenni-2113920024723.shtml
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Two young girls
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Two young girls entered the church and using black spray paint made a smiling devil who "hates the Vatican", a slanderous stylized crucifix and wrote insults in English.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, and Graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 134

Title	Vandalism and Arson in Two Churches in Cusio
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Parishes of Saint Catherine and Saint Audenzio Pettenasco
Country	Italy
Source of information	http://www.lastampa.it/2013/02/05/edizioni/novara/nel-cusio-bruciano-le-chiese-caccia-al-piromane-che-terrorizza-i-fedeli-jj2PJmLTuHH2xGxDxdH7CP/pagina.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Within two days there were 4 arson attacks and 6 cases of vandalism in the parish of Saint Catherine and Saint Audenzio Pettenasco. The fire did not spread through the buildings but curtains were burnt and the wooden upper part of the entrance that supports the choir and a precious organ were damaged. A hammer was used to destroy the gate of the Shrine of Our Lady of Bocciole, an awl was used on other doors and insults were written against the church.
Bias indicators	2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, Graffiti, etc. 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 135

Title	Burglars and Fire at Catholic Church in Dorsten
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Church of St. Boniface in Dorsten
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.derwesten.de/staedte/dorsten/katholische-kirche-in-dorsten-bestohlen-und-in-brand-gesetzt-id7564949.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack on a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Burglars targeted the Catholic Church of St. Boniface in Dorsten. They stole several items as well as cash and set the community centre on fire. According to the police the damages amount to several hundred thousand euros.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. Although items were stolen, the community centre was also set on fire, indicating a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 136

Title	Christian Graves Vandalised in Bages D’Aude
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, cemetery of Bages D’Aude
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/tombes-chretiennes-saccagees-dans-laude
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 5: Desecration of Graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Right before All Hallows Eve three tombs in the cemetery of Bages D’Aude were vandalised, with their decorations and flowers destroyed. A complaint was placed with the Gendarmerie.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	A complaint was placed with the Gendarmerie
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 137

Title	Church Vandalised in Lyon
Date, time and location of the incident	February 1 st , 2013, parish of the Name of Jesus in Lyon
Country	France
Source of information	www.christianophobie.fr/breves/une-eglise-vandalisee-a-lyon
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	At the parish the Name of Jesus in Lyon the parish priest discovered on February 1st that the facade had been vandalised with the statue of Jeremiah removed from its niche and beheaded on the floor.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 138

Title	Graffiti Threatens Christians in Ljubljana
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013
Country	
Source of information	http://www.druzina.si/ICD/spletnastran.nsf/all/EF978B49125F8189C1257B0500317419?OpenDocument katoliska-cerkev.si/porocilo-z-novinarske-konference-o-misijonarju-opeki-in-skofu-rozmanu katoliska-cerkev.si/protiustavno-hujskanje-k-sovrastvu-do-kristjanov-na-grafitu-v-ljubljani http://www.varuh-rs.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnosti/novice/detajl/sovrazni-grafit-zoper-kristjane-nesprejemljivo-in-zavržno-dejanje/?cHash=9300b11f5891b66bd58f2d4e81a6f540
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Public incitation of hatred, violence or intolerance
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>Unknown perpetrators sprayed on a wall of a shopping center on one of the thoroughfares in Ljubljana on 1 February 2013 a graffiti threatening Christians with violence. “Kristjani – klali smo vas 1945 – klali vas bomo 2013” - “Christians – we slaughtered you in 1945 – we shall slaughter you in 2013”, was sprayed in large letters on a wall.</p> <p>The hate graffiti is inciting religious hatred and promoting violence and war. The mention of the year 1945 refers to the post-war slaughter that was a consequence of the communist revolution and its concomitant civil war. Many people in Slovenia who were not ideologically aligned with the communist regime were killed after World War II without due judicial process, and their bodies have not yet received a decent burial.</p> <p>The Policijska uprava Ljubljana (Ljubljana Police Department) has confirmed the receipt of a report relating to the graffiti and is investigating further. It has also issued a statement that the</p>

<p>Brief description of incident with bias indicators</p>	<p>Unknown perpetrators sprayed on a wall of a shopping center on one of the thoroughfares in Ljubljana on 1 February 2013 a graffiti threatening Christians with violence. “Kristjani – klali smo vas 1945 – klali vas bomo 2013” - “Christians – we slaughtered you in 1945 – we shall slaughter you in 2013”, was sprayed in large letters on a wall.</p> <p>The hate graffiti is inciting religious hatred and promoting violence and war. The mention of the year 1945 refers to the post-war slaughter that was a consequence of the communist revolution and its concomitant civil war. Many people in Slovenia who were not ideologically aligned with the communist regime were killed after World War II without due judicial process, and their bodies have not yet received a decent burial.</p>
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Case 139

Title	Protestant Church in Amberg Devastated
Date, time and location of the incident	January 29 th , 2013, Protestant Resurrection Church, Amberg
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/65847/2405246/pol-hsk-einbrecher-in-auferstehungskirche
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 5: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In Amberg, Hochsauerlandkreis, on the 29th of January the sacred space of the Protestant Resurrection Church was desecrated and chalices for communion were stolen.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The fact that not only were objects stolen, but the sanctuary was also desecrated strongly indicates a hate-motivated act. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 140

Title	Anti-Christian Images and Posters at Pro-Gay Marriage Rally in Paris
Date, time and location of the incident	January 27 th , 2013
Country	France
Source of information	youtube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKwI_BEJ5eM lesalonbeige.blogs.com/my_weblog/2013/01/la-manif-lgbt-fait-un-bide.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	8: Offense against religious feeling
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	French gay activist lobbying groups
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>The French gay activist lobby groups hosted a pro-gay marriage rally on the 27th of January. Unlike the pro-family rally of the 13th of January, whose posters and messages focused on images or phrases that reminded onlookers of the traditional family and of children's need for a mother and father, the 27th of January demonstration signs were largely aimed at insulting Christians and the Pope. Some signs were calling for the "Pope to tie his own fallopian tubes." Others called the Virgin Mary the first "surrogate mother", while still others stated that gays were "less likely to harm children than priests".</p> <p>The activists' goal was to overshadow the Pro-Family demonstration of 13th of January, which gathered between three to ten times more participants (depending on sources). At the heart of the debate was gay adoption and artificial reproductive methods for homosexual couples.</p>
Bias indicators	<p>1: Victim/Witness perception</p> <p>2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, and Graffiti</p> <p>3: Gender differences</p>
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 141

Title	Protestant Churches Vandalised and Burglarised in Hessen
Date, time and location of the incident	January 2013, Hessen and the district of Offenbach
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.op-online.de/lokales/nachrichten/roedermark/diebstahl-evangelische-kirche-ober-roden-stgallus-kirche-urberach-2736252.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In Rödermark (Hessen) and the district of Offenbach Protestant churches were targeted by vandals. Altar clothes, bibles and other things were stolen. Due to these incidents, the targeted churches remain closed during the night.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	Now the churches must remained locked during the night

Case 142

Title	Church Vandalised in Duren
Date, time and location of the incident	January 2013, St. Cyriac Church, Duren
Country	Germany
Source of information	www.aachener-zeitung.de/lokales/dueren/mit-brachialgewalt-in-die-kirche-eingebrochen-1.494074
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Destruction of property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In Duren (NRW) the St. Cyriac Church was completely defiled and the tabernacle desecrated. The damage was so grave that the church was pronounced unfit for service.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indication of bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	The church was pronounced unfit for service.

Case 143

Title	Bishop of Trieste Barricaded After Reiterating Church Teaching on Homosexuality in Church Newspaper
Date, time and location of the incident	January 12 th , 2013, in front of the home of the Bishop of Trieste
Country	Italy
Source of information	www.lifesitenews.com/news/crowd-of-gay-activists-demonstrate-outside-italian-archbishops-house
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Bishop Crepaldi
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Homosexual activists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the January edition of the Diocesan newspaper, the Bishop of Trieste had published an article restating the Church's teaching on homosexual unions. Because of this, on the 12th of January, about two hundred homosexual activists demonstrated in front of his home effectively barricading him in for the afternoon. The activists accused Bishop Crepaldi of an open "classic racist campaign against gay, lesbian and transgender people" and announced that they intended to "prosecute" anyone who opposed their agenda, including churchmen. Both the Bishop's article and the subsequent demonstration come in the wake of a campaign begun in December by Italy's largest homosexualist group Arcigay against "homophobia" that involved the placing of photos of same-sex couples in intimate family situations on buses. The campaign is aimed at demanding legal equality for all types of families.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 2: Comments, Written Statements, Gestures, etc. 3: Gender differences 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 144

Title	Pro-Abortion Activists Disrupt Midnight Mass at the Church of San Félix in Sabadell
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013 at the Church of San Félix in Sabadell
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.religionenlibertad.com/articulo.asp?idarticulo=33010
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The parishioners at the church of San Félix
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attacks against places of worship 7: Threats, threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Pro-abortion activists
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Roughly 50 pro-abortion activists interrupted Midnight Mass at the church of San Félix in Sabadell. They surrounded the altar shouting and holding up abortion banners. The local authorities were slow to react, and the activists were gone by the time they arrived.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 2: Comments 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The local authorities were slow to respond
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 145

Title	Nail Bomb Placed in Almudena Cathedral in Madrid
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013 in the Almudena Cathedral of Madrid
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://spanishnewstoday.com/bomb-defused-in-almudena-cathedral-claims-to-be-an-attack-on-the-bourbon-monarchy_14968-a.html#.UxmRmxy9fdg
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	6: Attack against a place of worship 8: Attempted bombing
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Mateo Morral Insurrectionalist Commando
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A nail bomb was found in the Almudena Cathedral by a priest who reported seeing a suspicious looking bag on leaving the confessional. The Cathedral was evacuated before anyone was hurt by the home-made device, and the police were able to deactivate it without any damage being done. An anarchist group called the 'Mateo Morral Insurrectionalist Commando' claims to be responsible and declares that it was also an attack on the Bourbon monarchy purportedly saying that the aim was to, "damage the Bourbon monarchy in their own holy places," further claiming, "We have shown that even your sanctified lairs are vulnerable."
Bias indicators	1: Victim/witness perception 4: Organized hate groups 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	Local authorities were able to deactivate the device
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 146

Title	Explosives Sent to Church Officials Wrapped in Sex Toys
Date, time and location of the incident	April 2013
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.larazon.es/detalle_normal/noticias/1932946/envian-a-responsables-de-la-iglesia-bombas-en#.Ttt1qTAS839gNHd
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	A postal worker who was injured. The intended victims were a director of a Catholic school in Madrid as well as the Bishop of Pamplona
Type of the crime(s)	8: Attempted bombing 8: Bomb injury of a postal worker
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Anticlerical Group for the Promotion of the Use of Sex Toys
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Bombs wrapped in sex toys were sent to two different Catholic officials, the Bishop of Pamplona and a director of a Legionaries of Christ school in Madrid. The apparent perpetrator was the anarchist group calling themselves the Anticlerical Group for the Promotion of the Use of Sex Toys. Although the first bomb did not explode, the second detonated, injuring a postal worker.
Bias indicators	1: Witness/victim perception 4: Organised hate groups
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 147

Title	Tabernacle Stolen at the Hermitage of Pasico Torre Pacheco
Date, time and location of the incident	December 30, 2013
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.laopiniondemurcia.es/municipios/2014/01/04/roban-sagrario-ermita-pasico-puerto/525469.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The members of the Hermitage of Pasico Torre Pacheco
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 8: Theft
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Hermitage had to close the doors of its church from December 30 th , 2013 to January 11 th 2014, due to a theft of the tabernacle on the 30 th of December.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The item stolen was of religious significance. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 148

Title	Burning Tires in Front of the Church of Misericordia in Reus
Date, time and location of the incident	December 2013, the Church of Misericordia in Reus
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&cod=19493
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Possibly an anarchist group
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Tires were set on fire in front of the church of Misericordia in Reus, but, before the fire could spread further, neighbors telephoned the fire department and then extinguished the fire themselves, and the damage was contained. The front door of the church was slightly damaged, and the façade was affected by the smoke, but otherwise the sanctuary was unharmed. The words “prisoners freedom” painted nearby indicate that this could have been the work of an anarchist group in response to the prisoners arrested as being responsible for the bombing of the El Pilar Cathedral in Zaragoza.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures and graffiti 4: Organised hate groups 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 149

Title	Polish Erasmus Student Arrested in Cadiz for Destroying a Crucifix
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Cadiz
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.europapress.es/andalucia/cadiz-00351/noticia-detenido-joven-estudiante-erasmus-entro-iglesia-rompio-crucifijo-siglo-xviii-20130211173509.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	A twenty-four year old Polish Erasmus
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A twenty-four year old Polish Erasmus student in Cadiz was arrested after purportedly entering a church and throwing a crucifix to the ground, breaking the arms and legs off of the eighteenth century religious piece. A church official tried to detain the youth, but he escaped and was later apprehended by police to await trial.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	They apprehended the youth
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 150

Title	Profanities Shouted at a Parish Commemoration Presided Over by the Archbishop
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The Archbishop and those attending the commemoration
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats, threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During a commemoration by the Archbishop of the fiftieth anniversary of a parish in Madrid, 20 people gathered outside and shouted profanities. Two people were arrested after they got past the police barrier. They were released the next day.
Bias indicators	1: Witness/victim perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures, and graffiti 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	They arrested two people, but only because they got past the police barrier, and they were released the next day.
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 151

Title	Bishop of Palencia Must Cancel Phone and Email After Harassments
Date, time and location of the incident	October 2013
Country	Spain
Source of information	http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.abc.es/local-castilla-leon/20131009/abci-obispo-palencia-presenta-denuncia-201310091729.html
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Monsignor Esteban Escudero
Type of the crime(s)	7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Bishop of Palencia, Monsignor Esteban Escudero, suffered for two months from harassing emails and phone calls before finally canceling his mobile phone number and email address.
Bias indicators	1: Witness/victim perception 2: Comments, written statements, gestures and graffiti
Status of the case	The Bishop finally canceled his mobile phone number and email address
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 152

Title	Church in Orléans Twice the Target of Vandals
Date, time and location of the incident	February 2013, Orleans
Country	France
Source of information	Source: http://libertadreligiosa.es/ http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/orleans-une-eglise-profanee-deux-fois-une-autre-cambriolee
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 6: Attack against place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The church of Saint-Paterne in Orléans, France, has twice been the victim of vandalism. Sometime during the night of the 11 th to 12 th of February, three of its poor boxes were pillaged, and then again from the night of the 14 th to 15 th of February, the door of the tabernacle was forced open and the ciborium emptied of its contents, the hosts spread over the floor. A covering was taken, but not the ciborium. In addition, the church Notre-Dame des Miracles, also in Orléans, was robbed.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception. The hosts were spread over the floor. 5: Previous bias crimes/incidents 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 153

Title	Graves Vandalised at in Crni Potok
Date, time and location of the incident	From May 5 to 7, 2013
Country	Croatia
Source of information	Justice and Peace Commission of the Croatian Conference of Bishops
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	5: Desecration of graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrators vandalised an Orthodox cemetery in the village of Crni Potok, not far from Topusko. At this cemetery, 17 tombstones were damaged, numerous crosses were uprooted and parts of tombs were smashed. A criminal complaint was filed with the police for disturbing the peace of the deceased.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	A criminal complaint was filed
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 154

Title	Coffins Opened and Graves Desecrated
Date, time and location of the incident	From March 6 to 13, 2013
Country	Croatia
Source of information	Justice and Peace Commission of the Croatian Conference of Bishops
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	5: Desecration of Graves
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown perpetrator(s) damaged two graves and opened the coffins. The damage was detected by a member of the family of one of the deceased. At an old concrete tomb of an unknown owner, the tombstone was moved and the coffin was opened, and there was another case involving the desecration of an earthen grave. Some of the earth that had covered the coffin, which was apparently opened, had caved in. Around the grave were scattered bones. The incident was recorded by the police who performed an investigation.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The police performed an investigation
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 155

Title	Pope John Paul II Commemoration Monument in Rijeka Thrown into the Sea
Date, time and location of the incident	The night of August 31 to September 1, 2013
Country	Croatia
Source of information	Justice and Peace Commission of the Croatian Conference of Bishops
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A monument commemorating the visit by John Paul II to Rijeka, which had been erected in June 2013 on the pier Gat Karoline Riječke, was thrown into the sea by unidentified vandals. Divers from the Rijeka Fire Department pulled it out from a depth of approximately six meters. The incident was recorded by the police who conducted an investigation.
Bias indicators	1: Victim/Witness perception 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 156

Title	Threats and Damage at a Church Building in Slavonski Brod
Date, time and location of the incident	June 4, 2013
Country	Croatia
Source of information	Justice and Peace Commission of the Croatian Conference of Bishops
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	3: Damage to Property 4: Vandalism 7: Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	In the territory of the Holy Spirit Parish in Slavonski Brod is a building for liturgical use dedicated to the Blessed Mother Teresa upon which material damage was inflicted. In front of the building on a stone the size of an egg, the message "I'm going to kill you" was written in various forms. Previously no one had threatened the priest and vicar. The incident was recorded by the police and an investigation and report were made.
Bias indicators	2: Comments/written statements 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	The incident was recorded by the police and an investigation and report were made
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	

Case 157

Title	Insults and Incitement to Violence Surround a Pro-Marriage Referendum
Date, time and location of the incident	From May to December, 2013
Country	Croatia
Source of information	Justice and Peace Commission of the Croatian Conference of Bishops
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	2: Physical violence 7: Threats/threatening behavior 8: Incitement to violence and hatred
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	<p>The Christian position was discredited in the liberal-leftist media, portals and on Facebook, as harmful to society. Media asserted that believers should not be permitted to express their <i>religious beliefs</i> in public. Inciting comments were not always deleted by the portals. Fifty reports were filed to the police due to verbal and physical violence in response to the attitude toward marriage as a union of a woman and a man. Criminal charges have been filed.</p> <p>On October 18, Ms. Željka Markić filed criminal charges against the activist portal Crol.hr (a portal “for lesbian, bisexual and undecided women”) because it did not delete commentaries with contents that incited violence and hatred toward herself, personally. Charges were filed on the basis of a criminal offense under Article 325, Paragraph 1, of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>The Ministry of Science Education and Sports prohibited teachers of religion to speak of marriage as a union of a woman and a man (as of November 13, 2013) and to influence students on how to vote. Many teachers of religion have been harassed in schools and staff rooms merely because they are teachers of religion.</p> <p>Against the volunteers of the initiative <i>In the Name of the Family</i>, during the collection of signatures for the referendum in which “marriage as a union of a woman and a man” would be included in the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, instances of physical and verbal violence – insults, profanity and other forms of provocation (from May 12 to 26, 2013) were recorded.</p> <p>At the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing,</p>

<p>Brief description of incident with bias indicators</p>	<p>The Christian position was discredited in the liberal-leftist media, portals and on Facebook, as harmful to society. Media asserted that believers should not be permitted to express their <i>religious beliefs</i> in public. Inciting comments were not always deleted by the portals. Fifty reports were filed to the police due to verbal and physical violence in response to the attitude toward marriage as a union of a woman and a man. Criminal charges have been filed.</p> <p>On October 18, Ms. Željka Markić filed criminal charges against the activist portal Crol.hr (a portal “for lesbian, bisexual and undecided women”) because it did not delete commentaries with contents that incited violence and hatred toward herself, personally. Charges were filed on the basis of a criminal offense under Article 325, Paragraph 1, of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>The Ministry of Science Education and Sports prohibited teachers of religion to speak of marriage as a union of a woman and a man (as of November 13, 2013) and to influence students on how to vote. Many teachers of religion have been harassed in schools and staff rooms merely because they are teachers of religion.</p>
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Case 158

Title	Church of Saint-Germain de Charonne in Paris Marked with Graffiti
Date, time and location of the incident	February 6, 2013
Country	France
Source of information	http://www.christianophobie.fr/breves/encore-un-tag-menacant-sur-une-eglise-de-paris
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	
Type of the crime(s)	4: Vandalism 6: Attack against a place of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The Church of Saint-Germain de Charonne in Paris was marked with the words, "The only church that illuminates is the one that burns."
Bias indicators	2: Written statements, graffiti, etc. 6: Location indicates bias
Status of the case	
Response of local authorities	
Impact on the victim(s) and the community	