



BRÜSSZEL INTÉZET

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

JULY 2013
HUNGARY

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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A sign inscribed “Arbeit macht frei” at one of the river houses in Kismaros



The European Court of Human Rights rules that the ban on the paramilitary Hungarian Guard is not in violation of rights to freedom of assembly and association



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the most important requirements for the struggle against anti-Semitism is an exact awareness of the situation, that is, an investigation of the actual prevalence of anti-Semitism. It is one of the aims of Action and Protection Foundation to eliminate the lack of awareness surrounding this issue. Instrumental in achieving this objective is the continuous professional monitoring of public life. The community cannot really be protected unless current information on this is collected and analyzed. Results of the monitoring are published at regular, monthly intervals by the Foundation.

The reports deal with two forms of behavior: anti-Semitic hate crimes, and hate-motivated incidents. The report uses the term hate incidents to cover both. The decisive criterion for identifying either to be the case is anti-Semitic motive. Note however that the first type of behavior counts as criminal according to the penal law, while the latter does not make that category. Nevertheless, a documentation of both types of hate incidents is necessary in order to gain a general overview.

For the monitoring to have the widest possible scope it is required that a variety of sources are used simultaneously. Apart from registering the incidents, it is important that their particular characteristics are also accounted for. Therefore, in the course of documentation, data detailing the incident's location, perpetrator, victim and consequences are recorded on the one hand, and on the other, different types of incidents are differentiated.

The Brussels Institute has identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents for July 2013. One of these falls in the vandalism category, while the other counts as hate speech.

Action and Protection Foundation lodged two complaints in July: one of these against a private individual, for incitement against a community and the use of symbols of autocratic regimes, the other against Kuruc.info, for denial of the Holocaust. Both cases are under investigation.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION



The phenomenon of anti-Semitism is by no means new to Hungary. The hate speech encountered earlier has however become increasingly dominant in public life. The situation is further aggravated by the Jobbik Party, which openly declares anti-Semitic and racist views, with forty-three members of parliament making hate speech far more ever-present in both Parliament and other organized events. These circumstances brought Action and Protection Foundation into being. Among the forms of civil association offered by Hungarian law, Action and Protection Foundation chose the form of foundation; it was registered in November 2012. The Foundation seeks to provide an alternative to the ineffectual legal steps taken against deteriorating standards of public discourse, exclusion, and the ignorance in which anti-Semitism is rooted, as well as atrocities and hate crimes.

UNITY

Action and Protection Foundation is a registered civil organization. Leading figures from Mazsihisz, which represents the Neology and Orthodoxy, the status-quo/Chabad EMIH, the reform oriented Sim Shalom Progressive Jewish Congregation, as well as socially recognized emblematic personalities independent of these movements; all take part in the work of the Foundation. Trustees of the Foundation represent the most important Jewish religious and cultural tendencies in Hungary, thereby symbolically expressing that action on anti-Semitism is a cause shared by all.

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

The *Brussels Institute*, founded by **Action and Protection Foundation**, carries out monitoring of anti-Semitic hate crime in accordance with methods worked out and proposed by the *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe* (OSCE). In monitoring anti-Semitic phenomena the Institute records and analyzes them on the basis of information delivered by various standardized sources. The monitoring process, which categorizes incidents into seven different groups, relies on the following sources: the sources of the Institute's own Research and Incident Monitoring Group, information available in the press and public media, and relevant data to be found in judicial, criminal and other state administrative records in the framework of an agreement with these branches of government. The institute has set up a now operational **HOTLINE** that can be reached by dialing the number (+36 1) **51 00 000** where incidents of anti-Semitic and anti-Jewish behavior can be reported.

Beyond regular publication of the monthly monitoring reports the *Brussels Institute's* research plan incorporates a comprehensive research project related to Jewry—using both quantitative and qualitative methods—, as well as a survey on the current situation concerning anti-Semitism that encompasses society as a whole. Furthermore, the program includes development of a differentiated training program that prepares different levels and participants of state administration for action and appropriate procedure on racist and anti-Semitic phenomena, in the form of teaching materials for the educational system and further training.

ABOUT THE REPORT

General opinion on, and treatment of Hungarian anti-Semitism is often unusually extreme. Voices are heard on the one hand, that belittle the importance of such offences and manifestations. On the other hand, on occasion it may be the case that in relation to one-off incidents the image registered is of a public life deluged by such incidents. Knowledge of the actual situation is an indispensable condition for treatment of the real problems, which is why Action and Protection Foundation considers it its duty to provide as comprehensive an overview of the scale of anti-Semitism in Hungary as possible. Monitoring of anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents¹ is one of the tools of achieving this objective. The monitoring results are published by the Foundation on a monthly basis. Apart from the monthly report, an annual summary review including more detailed analyses on the offences committed in the course of the year is also prepared.

The fight against hate crimes bears exceptional importance, because they differ from other forms of criminal conduct. These crimes may be considered messages of a kind, and thus point beyond private actions. This additional import becomes manifest in various social realms: on the level of the individual, the group attacked, and of society as a whole. The victims may suffer a greater psychological and emotional trauma. In the case of these crimes not “only” the property, or physical integrity of victims is endangered, but also their self-respect. These offences question the right of the individual to equality, even of belonging to society itself. It is important that in the course of such crimes the victims are the target of attacks because of some unchangeable characteristic, and for this reason may well feel more defenseless. The victims are often afraid that they may again become victims of further atrocities. Inappropriate handling of such incidents can easily lead to a secondary victimization of the targeted person. This type of criminal act also has a strong affect on the group to which the victim belongs. The victims of such crimes are often interchangeable, because in countless cases the attack does not target a certain individual, but anyone who, in the given instance, is a member of the group under attack. In the event, members of the group also become involved emotionally, and might live in fear of the future when they themselves may become the target of such prejudice-motivated crimes. This is especially true of groups, which have been exposed to prejudice for a long time. There is no need to justify at length that Jewry belongs among such groups. These crimes violate the norm that holds the members of society equal. Inadequate handling of such incidents can have grave consequences for the whole of society. It may on the one hand, encourage the perpetrators, or even others to commit further crimes in the same mold. On the other, it significantly diminishes the cohesive power of society (Levin and McDevitt 1999, 92–93; OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 19–21; OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 17–18; Perry 2001, 10).

¹ See detailed definitions in the **Methodology** section.

It may be stated in general that fewer hate crimes are reported, and in the event documented, than are committed. Victims often do not report them to the police. A number of reasons may cause this implicitly. Firstly, many do not feel assured that the authorities will treat these incidents adequately, either because they are not sufficiently prepared, or due to prejudice. Certainly there are many victims who are not clear about the applicable legal regulations. Victims may feel shame, or fear that one of their concealed traits will be exposed. Lesser categorizations of the crimes are also frequent, where official authorities do not establish the hate-crime motivation. It is civil organizations that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial.² Reports prepared by civil organizations can be expedient in alerting the official authorities to hate motivated crimes in the country. Long-term tendencies can be outlined on the basis of the collected data. Civil organizations can help in setting particular cases on track for legal process, may provide legal defense for the victims, and give various other forms of aid. These organizations may also serve as intermediaries between the victims and the police (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 34–36).

² A great example of the above can be found in the Community Security Trust (CST) and cooperation between the London and the Manchester police forces. (CST 2013)

METHODOLOGY

The report deals with two types of offence: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by EBESZ as follows³ (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 15–16):

- hate crime: a crime as defined by the criminal code, which has been motivated by prejudice against a certain group of people⁴
- hate motivated incident: an offence, also based on prejudice against a certain group of people, but not reaching the level of criminal conduct.

The heightened importance of individual hate crimes is indicated by the fact that the criminal code of numerous countries deals with these cases separately. Hungarian criminal legislation identifies two forms of hate crime: violent offences committed against the member of a group, and incitement to hatred of a community. The recently adopted Criminal Code (Act C of 2012) deals with these in Chapter XXI, Paragraph 216, on crimes against human dignity and certain basic rights, as well as Chapter XXXII, Paragraph 332, on crimes against public peace. The crime of violence against a member of a group may be established if the perpetrator assaults or otherwise coerces the victim, because they belong to a protected group. Additionally, this is also the case if the perpetrator demonstrates provocative behavior against a community that is apt to cause alarm. The crime is only affected if there is a concrete victim. Incitement against a community most often means hate speech, and it can only be defined as such on the condition that it is committed in public. Incitement to hate crimes does not target concrete individuals but a group of people. It is important to add that other crimes may also be categorized as having been committed on racist motives. In such cases the courts must pass a heavier sentence⁵ (TASZ 2012, 3–4). Apart from these, Paragraph 333 of the Criminal Code also describes the crime of denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime. Furthermore, Paragraph 335 bans the distribution and use in wide public, or public display of the symbols of various autocratic regimes (among them the swastika, the SS insignia, arrow-cross).

³ The scientific definition of hate crimes is extremely contradictory and divergent (for more on this, see Chakraborti and Garland 2009, 4–7). These definitions can serve as important addenda to an understanding of these crimes, however they are difficult to apply in practice. This is what made the creation of simpler, more practical definitions necessary.

⁴ For example, on these grounds the OSCE does not consider hate speech a hate crime, since the given behavior would not count as criminal without the motive of prejudice (OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 24). For our approach in dealing with this, see below.

⁵ The Criminal Code does not include racist motives verbatim, but for example the case of “contemptible motive” is fulfilled, if someone commits a crime out of such a motivation.

Detailed descriptions of approaches to, and recent tendencies in the definition of hate incidents can be found in our May Report. The report also cites the findings of literature in this field internationally. The present report presents hate crimes and hate incidents motivated by anti-Semitism, wherever perpetrator, target, means or message of a case suggest it. The target may be a person, a group, an event, a building, a monument or other property. It is important however, that anti-Semitic motivation can only be spoken of if the perpetrator chose the given target expressly because it was assumed to belong to Jewry. In this context it is not finally relevant whether the assumption is correct: the belief of the target's connection to Jewry is sufficient. In the course of monitoring, on one hand, all incidents that fall in the category of hate crime are considered hate incidents. These may be crimes identified as such by the Criminal Code (violent assault of a member of a community, incitement to hatred of a community, denial of the crimes of the national socialist regime, use of symbols of autocratic regimes), but can also include other acts mentioned in the Criminal Code, if prejudice can be proven as a motivating factor. When identifying hate incidents, various indicators recorded during the monitoring period⁶ are used as the basis for examining whether the given action could have been motivated by anti-Semitism.

For the widest possible scope in monitoring anti-Semitic hate incidents the simultaneous use of a variety of sources is required. The victims' filed reports are of especially great importance to this study. If the victim cannot, or does not want to file a report with the Brussels Institute, the involvement of an intermediary may be facilitated to gain information. Such an intermediary may be a family member, acquaintance of the victim, a witness of the incident or another civil organization. The earlier mentioned 24-hours-a-day Hotline operated by the Foundation serves to ease the passage of reports. Additionally there are options for online filing of reports, which allow even greater anonymity for the person placing the report.

It is a declared objective of the Foundation to keep in touch with the authorities, since they are the most likely to be first approached by victims or witnesses.

A variety of media channels also represent important sources: television, radio, as well as the printed and online versions of the press. An essential segment of the report is composed of monitoring the expressions of, so called, online hatred, which seems currently to have become an ever-increasing threat.

Monitoring of these media channels is covered in part by a paid team of experts within a professional framework, and additionally volunteers are involved in a media watch, sending information gained on to the Brussels Institute for processing. It is an aim to cover an increasingly large segment of the media with continuous monitoring. Monitoring extends to roughly all receivable TV and radio stations, all the printed press with high print-runs, as well as online material not only on news portals, but the social networking pages and extreme, hate inciting websites.

⁶ These are described in the **Methods** section.

The monitoring process is carried through systematically, according to precisely prepared standards.

Among the monitored hate incidents there are some that are considered a part of the statistics, but there are also some that are recorded, though not counted as part of the statistics.⁷

The criteria for hate incidents that are included in the statistics follow:

- Only hate incidents that occurred in Hungary; no matter whether the victim is a Hungarian citizen or not
- Any action, incident, atrocity that is aimed at Jewish individuals, organizations or property where an anti-Semitic intent or content can be proven, or if the victim was attacked for being Jewish or due to an assumed Jewish identity
- Deliberate and wanton impairment of any Jewish institution or building (even if no further, explicit anti-Semitic message was paired with the vandalism [for example, a Jewish synagogue's window is broken with a stone])
- Anti-Semitic comments that have been reported to Action and Protection Foundation appearing on blogs, fora, community pages
- Anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi material delivered to particular Jewish individuals, Jewish organizations, institutions
- Anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi material deposited at Jewish-owned property, Jewish organizations, institutions
- Criticism related to Israel and Zionism, if they go beyond a political statement and serve to recall traditional anti-Jewish stereotypes
- Events apt to raise fear among Jews.

Hate incidents that are not accounted for in the statistics:

- Anti-Semitic hate incidents that are related to Hungary and Hungarian Jewry, but for some reason do not belong to the scope of the statistics (e.g., they did not occur in Hungary)
- Expressions of hate that appear regularly on homepages, in comments and online fora, and have not been personally reported to Action and Protection Foundation.

⁷ The following were used to develop these criteria: ADL 2012, CST 2013.

A number of the aspects of the registered incidents are recorded. The indicators that help decide whether a given incident was motivated by prejudice have been mentioned earlier. These indicators pertain to various characteristics of the perpetrator, data concerning the victim, the time and location of the incident. These are recorded in the course of collection of data. Tabs are kept on whether incidents had any, and if so, what sort of—possibly legal—consequences.

Apart from registering incidents, it is also important to capture the qualitative differentials between them. The typification of cases is carried out in two ways. According to one of the systems of categorization the following types are differentiated: incitement against members of a community, violence against members of a community, use of symbols of autocratic regimes, and Holocaust denial.

Based on the *Facing Facts! Guidelines*, seven types of incidents are differentiated as follows (CEJI 2012, 10–12):

- Homicide: any attack on a person that causes loss of life
- Extreme physical violence
 - o Any attack on a person that potentially causes serious bodily harm
 - o Any attack involving weapons, or other tools that can cause bodily harm
 - o Any attack on property, where there is a potential for the people occupying the property to be killed
 - o Bombs and letter bombs
 - o Kidnapping
- Assault
 - o Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not serious
 - o Attempted assault, which fails due to self-defense, or if the victim runs away
 - o Throwing objects at a person or people, including where the object misses its target
- Damage to property
 - o Any physical attack directed against property, which is not life-threatening
 - o Desecration of property
 - o Arson attacks on property where there is not threat to life, failed attempts at arson

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- Threats
 - o Any clear and specific threat, whether verbal or written
 - o Any “bomb” which is assessed to be a hoax
 - o Stalking
 - o Defamation
 - Hate speech
 - o Public hate speech
 - o Hate speech channeled via the internet and social media
 - o Abusive behavior
 - o Abusive literature sent to more than one person
 - o In literature and music
 - Discriminatory incidents

Placing hate incidents in context is also a priority. These actions do not exist in empty space and are by no means independent of the social and cultural environs in which they occur. The dynamics of these incidents is also of importance: often processes, rather than separately occurring events can be spoken of (Perry 2001, 8). Apart from the static data, short descriptions of each event are also published, which aid understanding of the environment surrounding the incident.⁸ In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

⁸ These descriptions in particular are held to be a most positive aspect of the Anti-Defamation League reports by Perry (2001, 18).

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS—JULY 2013

In the course of its monitoring in July 2013, Action and Protection Foundation has identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents. One among them counts as vandalism, while the other has been categorized as hate speech. The hate incidents are presented according to type, and chronologically within their category. Incidents belonging to each category are also typified according to other aspects.

Table 1: Most important aspects of the hate crimes, July 2013 (no. of incidents)

LOCATION PERPETRATED	
Budapest	0
County municipal center	0
Other town	1
Municipality	1
N/A	0
No specific location	0
LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION	
Spontaneous	2
Organized	0
N/A	0
CRIMINAL TYPE OF INCIDENT	
Incitement against a community	1
Assault on member of a community	1
Denial of the Holocaust	0
Use of symbols of autocratic regimes	0
N/A	0
TYPE OF INCIDENT	
Assault	1
Hate speech	1
N/A	0

VANDALISM

One of the two incidents belongs in this category: the incident took place in a small town in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County.

Gravestones of the Jewish cemetery of Emőd removed

Emőd, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

A report reached Action and Protection Foundation about all of the gravestones of the Jewish cemetery of Emőd having been stolen. Action and Protection Foundation is looking for the possibilities for taking legal action.

HATE SPEECH

Among the hate acts committed in July, one is clearly hate speech.

Arbeit macht frei sign and Imperial German flag flown in Kismaros

Kismaros, Pest County

Source: Népszava

The daily, Népszava reported in its 31 July issue that on the strand in Kismaros, at one of the river houses, a German Imperial flag is flying and above the footbridge leading into the building hangs a sign that reads: “Arbeit macht frei”. The journalist who came upon this scene turned to Action and Protection Foundation first, to agree steps that could be taken together.



FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of the June 2013 monitoring period Action and Protection Foundation identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents that are not included in the statistics, because neither incident occurred on Hungarian territory.

Hungarian Jews abused in Austria

Graz, Austria

Source: 444.hu

A Hungarian woman of Jewish origin and her friend were harassed by anti-Semitic youths in Austria, for a tattoo in Hebrew. They repeatedly shouted “Heil Hitler” loudly while breaking their tent and one of their mobile phones. When the victims wanted to lodge a complaint, the attackers followed and threatened them. After they had traveled home, the main organizer of the festival apologized in a letter.

Anti-Semitic books at a FIDESZ-supported Hungarian open university in Slovakia

Martos, Slovakia

Source: Harry's place, 168 óra online

This was the first time the Martos Open University came to be organized in the Slovakian town of Martos between 18–21 July, with Hungary represented by László Kövér, Speaker of the House of Hungarian Parliament. The three-day event was organized by the same Slovakian Party of the Hungarian Community (MKP), which has received significant funding support from Fidesz, as well as the Hungarian government. A number of foundations close to Fidesz, such as Fidelitas and the League of Young Christian Democrats are among the supporters of the festival. A report on the event appeared in Harry's Place on 27 July. The news item was also later taken up by 168 óra online. According to the photo that was published by the portal, a number of books with undeniably anti-Semitic content were made available for sale at the event, among others, the infamous *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. About the antecedent to this incident it is to be noted that the chief organizer of the event, and leader of the youth section of MKP, László Gubik, developed a close cooperation with Jobbik much earlier.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Orbán: “I am in the focus of attacks by anti-Semitic circles”

Budapest

Source: MTI

At the debate of the Tavares Report in the European Parliament on 2 July, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, also replied to issues raised with regard to the Jewish community. The report stated that intolerance and hate speech targeting Jewish and Roma communities is on the rise. Reacting to this, he said: “I am in the focus of their attacks as the protector of the Jewish community. and accordingly I am always the first to be attacked [...] on every anti-Semitic forum”.

László Csatáry’s trial adjourned

Budapest, Kosice

Source: MTI

The Budapest Metropolitan Court adjourned the proceedings against László Csatáry, accused of war crimes, on 8 July. The court explained its decision on the basis of the fact that Csatáry had once already been sentenced for the crimes in the indictment.

On 11 July, the Kosice County Court adjourned indefinitely the public hearing at which it would have had to decide how László Csatáry was to serve his life sentence. The hearing was adjourned, because László Csatáry did not appear in court, and the court had not received information on whether he had even been in receipt of the summons to the public hearing.

A detailed report on the background to the Csatáry case can be found in our June *Report*.

Ban on Hungarian Guard not in contradiction of the law

Strasbourg, Franciaország

Forrás: MTI

The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg let it be known in its judgment of 9 July that the ban on the paramilitary Hungarian Guard (Magyar Gárda) in 2009 does not violate the right to free assembly and association. According to the Court the actions of the Hungarian Guard movement were apt to strike fear and the only means authorities had to eliminate the threat the movement meant to others was to ban it.



The European Court of Human Rights rules that the ban on the paramilitary Hungarian Guard is not in violation of rights to freedom of assembly and association

Jobbik views the verdict of the Strasbourg Court as outrageous and “not nearly in sync either with reality, or the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the populace”.

Public Prosecutor’s Office rejects complaint filed against Tamás Gaudi-Nagy

Budapest

Source: MTI

The Central Investigating Chief Prosecutor’s Office has rejected the complaint charging the Jobbik Party member of parliament, Tamás Gaudi-Nagy with public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist system in lieu of a crime having been committed. A complaint was lodged against the member of parliament by both the MSZP and Democratic Coalition parties, for his parliamentary statement regarding the Auschwitz memorial of 23 June, as reported in our May Report.

According to the MSZP, it follows from the decision that “not only does the Chief Prosecutor countenance the denial of the Holocaust, but also continues the same double-talk, which is typical of members of the Orbán government.” In Pál Steiner’s view, the Public Prosecutor’s Office brought its dismissive resolution having “skirted completely out of public view” and has therefore turned to Péter Polt, the Chief Prosecutor, to give a detailed account of the investigative actions taken and the justification of the decision.

According to DK representative Ágnes Vadai, the Jobbik MP expressed himself in a coded, but unmistakable manner, and his statement propounds that Jewry is not a part of the Hungarian nation and that the Hungarian authorities did not consciously perpetrate murder against them with the aim of their extermination, but it was rather some sort of misfortune that befell the victims when they lost their lives in the course of their transportation or in its wake. As Vadai put it, if this does not fulfill the criteria for trivialization of the Holocaust, than those who made the decision, the Chief Prosecutor and Prime Minister are alone to be judged for it.

Jewish cemetery vandals’ sentences suspended for the longest possible period

Kaposvár, Somogy County

Source: Kapospont

The Kaposvár District Court of Justice passed sentence in the case of the 23 and 24-year-old men who had overturned 59 gravestones in the Israelite Cemetery of Kaposvár, and thereby caused damages worth 5.26 million HUF on 11 July. The two youths had earlier been National Socialists, but claim to have broken with these ideologies prior to the incident. The act of vandalism was committed after consumption of alcohol. One of them participated in the caretaking work at the cemetery later, as a form of compensation, and received a sentence of one and a half years suspended for 4 years, while his companion, who was on probation when the crime was committed, received a 2-year sentence suspended for 5 years. The prosecutor appealed for a higher sentence.

Government fights anti-Semitism in the Israeli Ambassador's opinion

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 12 July, Ambassador Ilan Mor said in a statement for Kossuth Radio's program, "180 perc" [180 minutes], that to generalize and say that Hungary is an anti-Semitic country is not right, and nor can it be said that there is no anti-Semitism here. He believes that even in Israel it is clear that the government is fighting against anti-Semitism. He thought that the fight against anti-Semitism should be taken to the education system and be reflected in the



Ilan Mor, Ambassador of Israel to Hungary

statements of leaders and politicians of the country. According to the Tavares Report, ratified by the European Parliament on 3 July, though the problem is not exclusive to Hungary, intolerance and hate speech targeting Roma and Jewish communities are apparently intensifying within its borders.

Kuruc.info deleted from Facebook

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On the initiative of Action and Protection Foundation the Facebook page of the radically racist and hate-mongering news portal Kuruc.info, which had 72 thousand followers was deleted on 17 July. Though the operators of the extreme-right news portal restarted the page under the name of Kurucinfo.Hivatalos, it was deleted once again on 19 July. Action and Protection Foundation in alliance with the Anti Defamation League (ADL) has declared war on online incitement of hatred, as the first result of which Kuruc.info was removed from the community portal. In the submission prepared by Action and Protection Foundation—handed in to the community portal together with ADL—attention was called to the unequivocally inflammatory and hate inciting statuses and self declared character of the page, which was not to be reconciled with the declared principles of Facebook.

Árpád-striped flag banned from the Győr stadium

Győr, Győr-Moson-Sopron County

Source: Nemzeti Sport, MNO

A preventive security package was designed in cooperation by experts of the Győri ETO FC and Maccabi Israeli sports club for the occasion of a soccer match between the two teams on 17 July. Fans were not allowed to bring flags emblazoned with the Árpád stripes or a map of Greater Hungary into the stadium for the match, only national and club flags were allowed in both viewer sectors.

The press release given by ETO indicated that even at the stage of ticket purchase, an effort was made to filter out fans, and groups of fans known to be racist. In addition, extra personnel, above and beyond the compulsory, were charged exclusively with filtering out unwelcome expressions and behavior among the fans, while wearing a T-shirt that said: “SAY NO TO RACISM”. The measures were required to make sure that incidents experienced at last year’s “friendly” match between Israel and Hungary were not repeated. Upon publication of the measures, Jobbik immediately protested about the ban of symbols, and qualified it as an “anti-Hungarian measure”.

Prosecution suspects Balázs Lenhardt of vandalism

Budapest

Source: MNO

On the basis of a complaint filed by Action and Protection Foundation on 22 July, the Central Investigative Office of the Public Prosecutor’s filed charges against the ex-Jobbik, currently independent member of parliament, Balázs Lenhardt, for collective hooliganism at a public event, after having burned an Israeli flag last December with the help of two companions. According to the spokesperson of the Prosecutor’s Office, the case was qualified as hooliganism due to the wide publicity it received, because it was likely to offend and cause a sense of threat among others. Though Balázs Lenhardt admitted to burning the flag, he opined, that this act fell within the normal bounds of freedom of expression. As reported in the June Report, his parliamentary immunity was suspended on 17 June.

Government agreement with Action and Protection Foundation ratified

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Daniel Bodnár announced on 23 July that an agreement had been signed with minister of state for the Prime Minister’s Office, János Lázár, according to which the obligation earlier accepted by the government with regard to keeping an eye on anti-Semitic phenomena will devolve to the Foundation. Under the terms of the present agreement the Foundation is to receive 42.5 million HUF state support, which is to cover regular monitoring, countrywide research initiatives, as well as legal aid. The projected costs of all the Foundation’s planned activities are in excess of 120 million HUF, and the intention is to cover the missing amount from private donations and support of participating organizations.

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

Complaint filed against criminal offender unknown for Holocaust denial, incitement against a community and use of symbols of autocratic regimes

Action and Protection Foundation lodged a complaint on 5 July against a criminal offender unknown for the denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regimes, incitement against a community and the use of symbols of autocratic regimes. The Facebook user had added a comment to an article entitled “Keressük a 97 éves Csatóry bácsit zaklató zsidókat (nyomravezetői díjjal) – hét antimagyart már beazonosítottunk” [We are looking for the Jews who harassed 97-year old uncle Csatóry (prizes for tipoffs)—seven anti-Hungarians already identified] on the extreme rightwing news portal Kuruc.info, back in July 2012. The comment was not only a denial of the Holocaust, but also realized the crime of incitement against a community. Furthermore, the user had shared a montage on his own page, in which an Arrow-Cross was also to be seen. The Foundation has proposed that the page be made inaccessible.

Complaint filed against www.kuruc.info news portal, for denial of the Holocaust

Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint against the extreme rightwing news portal operating under the domain www.kuruc.info on 23 July. On 19 July, an article appeared on the page, with the heading “Elbocsátó levelek, fizetési kimutatások, precíz adatkezelés – ‘unortodox’ dokumentumok Auschwitzból” [Letters of dismissal, pay-sheets, precise handling of data—“unorthodox” documents from Auschwitz], which exhausts criteria for the legal definition of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regimes. Numerous comments denying the Holocaust also appeared in response to the article. The Foundation submitted a proposal for the homepage to be made inaccessible.

THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE

All the incidents to be found in the report are presented chronologically in the table below. The Category column shows which part of the report dealt with the given case in greater detail.

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1	2 July	Orbán: "I am in the focus of attacks by anti-Semitic circles"	Official and civil responses
2	5 July	Complaint filed against criminal offender unknown for Holocaust denial, incitement against a community and use of symbols of autocratic regimes	Action and Protection Foundation
3	5 July	Hungarian Jews abused in Austria	Hate incident (not part of statistics)
4	8 and 11 July	László Csatóry's trial adjourned	Official and civil responses
5	9 July	Ban on Hungarian Guard not in contradiction of the law	Official and civil responses
6	10 July	Public Prosecutor's Office rejects complaint filed against Tamás Gaudi-Nagy	Official and civil responses
7	11 July	Jewish cemetery vandals' suspended sentences	Official and civil responses
8	12 July	Ilan Mor: government fights anti-Semitism	Official and civil responses
9	17 July	Kuruc.info deleted from Facebook	Official and civil responses
10	17 July	Extreme right-wing symbols banned from the Győr - Makkabi match	Official and civil responses
11	18–21 July	Anti-Semitic books at a FIDESZ-supported Hungarian open university in Slovakia	Hate incident (not part of statistics)
12	22 July	Balázs Lenhardt Prosecuted	Official and civil responses
13	23 July	Complaint filed against www.kuruc.info news portal, for denial of the Holocaust	Action and Protection Foundation
14	23 July	Government agreement with Action and Protection Foundation ratified	Official and civil responses
15	-	Gravestones of the Jewish cemetery of Emőd removed	Hate incident: vandalism
16	-	Arbeit macht frei sign and Imperial German flag flown in Kismaros	Hate incident: hate speech

CONTACT AND SUPPORT



Action and Protection Foundation is the civil initiative of a number of Jewish organizations, that is ready to take resolute steps to curb increasing widespread anti-Semitic manifestations.

In case anyone faces insults or anti-Semitic abuse due to a supposed or real Jewish background, do not remain silent, let us know, so that we can forward the case through the appropriate channels to the official organs required to take measures!



NOTIFICATIONS OF SUCH INCIDENTS ARE RECEIVED BY THE FOUNDATION THROUGH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MEANS:

HOTLINE

(+36 1) **51 00 000**

The website of Action and Protection Foundation: www.tev.hu/forrodrot
The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany



Action and Protection Foundation's undertaking can only be successful if great numbers share in our commitment to prepare the grounds for the right to fair process for all those who have suffered offences. In aid of this cause please support the work of the Foundation with your contribution!

DONATIONS CAN BE MADE TO THE FOUNDATION ON THE FOLLOWING BANK ACCOUNT:

13597539-12302010-00057157

CONTACT DETAILS FOR ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

Address: Semmelweis utca 19, 1052 Budapest, HUNGARY

Landline: +36 1 267 57 54

Mobile: +36 30 207 5130

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@tev.hu

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CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION

-
- ★ ★ ★
- Publisher: Brussels Institute Nonprofit Ltd.
Kálmán Szalai, executive director
- Author: Dr. Ildikó Barna, sociologist, *assistant professor at ELTE TÁTK, Department of Social Research Methodology*
- Editors: Borbála Palotai, sociologist
Dr. István Fekete, legal advocate, *legal representative of Action and Protection Foundation*
Dr. Kristóf Bodó, legal advocate, *legal representative of the Brussels Institute*
Dávid Csillik, research scholar, *head of the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute*
Gábor Tóth, analyst
Luca Gulyás, communications consultant
Dr. Krisztina Szegő, lawyer
Benjamin Lajkó, media analyst
Balint Bethlenfalvy, translator
- Graphic design: Boglárka Hingyi, typographer
- Support: Dániel Bodnár, philosopher, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Action and Protection Foundation*
Andrew Srulewitch, Director, ADL

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BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

Brussels Institute Nonprofit Kft.

Address: 1052 Budapest, Semmelweis utca 19.

Landline: +36 1 267 57 54

<http://www.brusszelintezet.hu>

info@brusszelintezet.hu