



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2013
HUNGARY

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

* * *

SEPTEMBER 2013
HUNGARY



TABLE OF CONTENTS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION	4
<i>Unity</i>	4
<i>Brussels Institute</i>	5
ABOUT THE REPORT	5
METHODOLOGY	7
ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS—SEPTEMBER 2013	12
Vandalism	13
Hate Speech	13
OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES.....	16
NEWS, OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY	18
OTHER NEWS	19
IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION ...	20
THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE.....	23
CONTACT AND SUPPORT	24
CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION.....	25

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 eight anti-Semitic hate incidents for August 2013. Two of these fall in the vandalism category, while six count as hate speech. With the exception of one incident, all the incidents occurred in the capital, Budapest.

Action and Protection Foundation lodged three complaints in September 2013, one among them was for preparation for violence against a community, September Holocaust denial and one for defamation. The Foundation provided legal aid for an appeal against a resolution to terminate an investigation, as a result of which the Prosecutor's Office ordered a continuation of the investigation. This month, the Prosecutor's courts brought one ruling of dismissal in a case of Holocaust denial—claiming in its justification that the actions presented in the complaint did not constitute a criminal offence. It also, in another case brought against kuruc.info for defamation suspended the procedure, as the identity of the offender could not be established.

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).



²A 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 period 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.

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.⁶

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.

⁶ 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

-
- 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.⁷ In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

⁷ 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—SEPTEMBER 2013

In the course of its monitoring in September 2013, Action and Protection Foundation has identified eight anti-Semitic hate incidents. Two among them count as vandalism, while six have 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 incidents in September 2013 (no. of incidents)

LOCATION PERPETRATED	
Budapest	7
County municipal center	1
Other town	0
Municipality	0
N/A	0
No specific location	0
LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION	
Spontaneous	6
Organized	1
N/A	1
CRIMINAL TYPE OF INCIDENT	
Incitement against a community	6
Assault on member of a community	2
Denial of the Holocaust	0
Use of symbols of autocratic regimes	0
N/A	0
TYPE OF INCIDENT	
Abuse	2
Hate speech	6
N/A	0

VANDALISM

Two of the eight incidents belong in this category: one of the incidents took place in Budapest, and the other in Szeged. Both incidents targeted synagogues.

Cakes of soap mounted on the fence of the Szeged synagogue

Szeged, Csongrád County

Source: delmagyar.hu

The Criminal Investigations Department of the Police Headquarters of Csongrád County has been searching for the unidentified offender under suspicion of assault of a community since 17 September. The suspect left cakes of a brand of Hungarian children's soap wedged on the top of the fence of the Szeged synagogue. The soap was discovered by one of a group of visitors, who pointed it out to the tourist guide. The president of the Jewish Congregation of Szeged only commented on the incident to state that the soap is unequivocally a reference to Auschwitz and the death camps.

Tomatoes were thrown at the synagogue in Bethlen square

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

During Sukkot, the back of the synagogue on Bethlen Square was defaced with tomatoes thrown by unknown individuals. The tomatoes were thrown from the hanging open-air corridor in the house across the backyard of the synagogue, and noticed by members of the congregation as they proceeded to the backyard, to have their meal in the tent erected in the backyard on the occasion of Sukkot.

HATE SPEECH

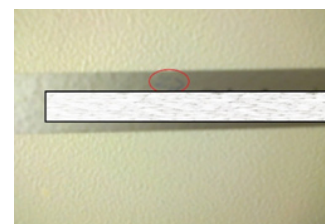
Among the hate-incidents committed in September, six may be considered to involve hate speech. All the incidents occurred in Budapest. In one instance it can be established without doubt that it was a planned, organized action, which can be tied to Jobbik. Of the incidents, one was assault on a member of a community while five were incitement against a community.

“ZS” (denoting Zsidó—Hungarian for Jew) inscribed on the postboxes of Jewish families in Buda

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

The postboxes of two Jewish families living in an apartment building in Buda was marked with a “ZS” by unknown persons using a pen. One of the families involved reported the incident to Action and protection Foundation on 16 September, and the Foundation has been keeping track of any follow-up to the incident.



Jobbik: “Creation of another Holocaust-memorial unacceptable”

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 12 September, at the meeting of the Memorial Committee for the Hungarian Holocaust 2014 on 12 September, János Lázár announced that the Holocaust memorial at the train station of Józsefváros should be complete by the coming spring. He also announced that the government had allocated 5 billion Hungarian forints for the purpose. In a response, member of parliament for Jobbik, Ádám Mirkóczki, in his statement of 19 September called the construction of the latest Holocaust memorial costing five billion forints unacceptable. The MP spoke about scores of memorials concerning Jewry receiving above average funding from the state budget annually. He also called upon the government to answer the question of whether Hungarian society had once-and-for-all finally paid for its “historical sins” committed against Jewry with the most recent multi-billion Holocaust compensation, and if not, why the government wants to raise Hungarian society and its generations to come as scapegoats, while further reinforcing the false stereotype of the sinful nation?

Anti-Semitic message on trashcan

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

Unknown individuals left the word “Jewish” written on a trashcan, and drew an arrow from the word to the opening of the can in Budapest. The photograph was taken by one of the volunteers of Action and Protection Foundation on Fővám Square.



Anti-Semitic message on a poster

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

“You are more beautiful than Ágnes Heller, since she’s even ugly for a Jew” an unidentified person wrote on the poster for a swimsuit advertisement. This is not the first time the well known philosopher and Holocaust survivor has been the target of an anti-Semitic attack: an anti-Semitic sticker was left on the door of her university office in March.



OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Hungarian Academy of Sciences decision: Works of Cécile Tormay suitable to provide foundations for totalitarian regime

Budapest

Source: MTI, Mandiner

The author Cécile Tormay proclaimed herself as an anti-Semite and Fascist, and had a role as ideologist and propagator in establishing the ideological backwaters while socially embedding the autocratic regime which was to follow—the statement by the Hungarian Academy of Science Center for Research in Humanities (MTA-BTK) reads. Since the writer died in 1937, “she was not in a position to participate in the ground-work, establishment or operation of the totalitarian regime as a decision maker or implementer.” According to the position held by the Academy however, “protection of racial purity and thinking in terms of racial categories” were guiding principles of her activities both as author and public personality. On these grounds, the MTA-BTK announced, no public space may be named after Cécile Tormay.

In the lead-up to this decision, the Budapest General Assembly brought a resolution on 29 May that a public space previously without a name, shall be named after Cécile Tormay. Mazsihisz and other Jewish organizations signaled their consternation the following day, and asked István Tarlós to withdraw the resolution. The same day the municipal mayor initiated a repeated discussion of the name and a request for a resolution from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the matter. On 12 June, the Budapest General Assembly adopted a resolution to ask the MTA for its position on the naming of the public space and to modify the earlier resolution in light of this statement. The antecedents were detailed in our May and June reports.

Sanctions for racist and anti-Semitic manifestations by football fans of Honvéd FC—the UEFA ruled

Budapest

Source: MTI

With its decision of 5 September the UEFA has ordered Budapest Honvéd FC to play two of its next games behind closed doors. The Control and Disciplinary Body passed the sanctions for charges of anti-Semitic, racist conduct by supporters at the European League match played against Vojvodina. According to the justification, supporters of Honvéd FC showed homophobic and anti-Semitic conduct at their away match on 18 July, and abusively chanted “gypsies, gypsies” at the supporters of the opposite team at the return match, rounding it off with a Hitler salute. In reaction, on 10 September, the leadership of the club gave a statement announcing stricter security measure in the future.

First public statement by new Israeli Ambassador to Hungary

Budapest

Source: magyarhirlap.hu, echotv.hu

According to Andor Nagy, recently appointed ambassador of Israel to Hungary, while anti-Semitism does exist in Hungary, the government is not anti-Semitic. The Israeli Ambassador called such accusation of anti-Semitism where the Hungarian government was concerned “a punch under the belt”, when he spoke on a program in Echo TV called *Napi aktuális* [Topical daily]. The new ambassador considers it important to further improve Hungarian-Israeli relations and to make contacts between the two countries stronger. In his opinion, he went on to add, the regular attempts to brand the Hungarian government as anti-Semitic are unprincipled, politically motivated attacks. The venue for the statement is cause of some surprise, as Echo TV is well known to have never put constraints on openly anti-Semitic manifestations in its programs.

Penalty meted out to the Board of FTC FC for the “In memoriam Csatóry László” banner

Budapest

Source: MTI

A detailed account in our August Report deals with the FTC supporters spreading a banner, which read “In memoriam Csatóry László” at the 17 August FTC-MTK derby. As a consequence of the incident, among others, the chairman of the FTC FC board, Gábor Kubatov made a video request to the supporters who had spread the Csatóry banner to present themselves at the FTC office before 26 August, or else the identification of the culprits will begin on the basis of the video recordings during the game. The chairman of FTC announced at a press conference on 26 September that the supporters identified had been banned from FTC matches for half a year. Gábor Kubatov also noted that a single supporter who had responded to the video request, had his half-a-year ban from the games suspended for one year.



NEWS, OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Daily Telegraph says anti-Semitism once again on the rise in Hungary

London, United Kingdoms

Source: atv.hu

The Brit daily, the Daily Telegraph wrote on 17 September that in some parts of Europe, Hungary for example, anti-Semitism is on a return. According to Brit Prime Minister David Cameron, this is exactly why more needs to be done to keep the memory of the Holocaust alive.

OTHER NEWS

Zoltán Pokorni: “... there will be no Jew-baiting here ...”

Budapest

Source: MTI

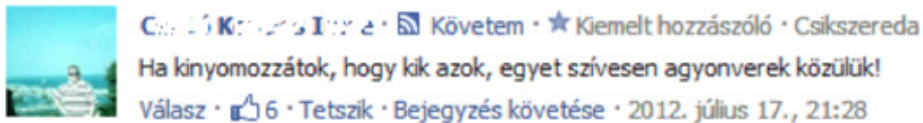
On 28 September Zoltán Pokorni said at the Fidesz Congress as part of his speech: “Six-to-seven months before the elections however it must here and now beset in stone that even in the heat of the election battle no one may allow words or rough actions that offend the other party in their dignity to pass. There will be no gay-baiting, no Jew-baiting, no Gypsy-baiting, or derogatory talk of gangs of singles. As Pope Francis said, a Christian cannot be an anti-Semite.”

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

Chairman of Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees filed a complaint against an individual unknown for preparation for assault on members of a community

Dániel Bodnár, Chairman of the Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees filed a complaint against an individual unknown on 16 September for preparation for assault on members of a community. An article published on the homepage of www.kuruc.info titled “We are looking for the Jews who harassed 97-year old uncle Csatóry (with prizes for tipoffs)—seven anti-Hungarians already identified” was followed by this comment added by someone with a Facebook profile named CS.-K. I:

“If you have tracked them down, I’d be happy to beat one of them to death”



The criminal conduct of preparation for assault was committed due to the real or perceived Jewish origins of one or other of the participants. This was not the first statement by the user with the alias CS.-K. I. with such content, and a case is already in process against the individual in another country for a similar offence.

Founder of Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint for the offence of defamation

A number of Facebook users have received a photo of executive Rabbi Slomó Köves to their mail boxes, with the following text inserted: “Jewish terrorist who lives in Hungary and means a threat to the whole nation.” According to the citation belonging to the photo it was linked to the user with the alias Domb Futó, according to whose Facebook profile the montage was made public online on 4 September 2013 and then shared by numerous other users.



The statement, which calls someone a terrorist, and a threat to the Hungarian nation, plainly counts as an expression that offends human dignity and an act of defamation. The complaint, forwarded on 25 September 2013 to the Budapest Central District Court, was filed against the user of Facebook whose alias is Domb Futó, for realizing the crime of defamation through the posted statement, and also those who shared it on Facebook, committing the crime of defamation through rumor.

Chairman of Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees filed a complaint against a private individual for the criminal offence of public denial of the crimes of National Socialist or Communist regimes

Dániel Bodnár, Chairman of the Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees filed a complaint in the name of the Foundation on 30 September 2013 for denial of the Holocaust. Facebook user, SZ. Z., published a photograph of Slomó Köves, inserting a text next to the photo which reads, “Jewish terrorist who lives in Hungary and means a threat to the whole nation”, adding as a comment: “Though there was no Holocaust, there certainly is a demand for it!” With the preceding the user committed the criminal offence of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist or communist regimes in front of a large audience. Following the terms of the new regulation in force, the complaint also requests that measures be taken to make the electronic data temporarily inaccessible, whereby the courts may call upon the provider to make the content unavailable.

Legal aid from Action and Protection Foundation extended to private individual who was victim of harassment

Private individual, J. A. filed a complaint with the police for harassment, because of a comment added to a photograph published on Facebook. Someone wished he and his son would hang by the gallows for his Jewish origins. The police dismissed the complaint, and the decision was appealed by the complainant. The District Attorney’s Office of Kiskunhalas then ordered an investigation, with which it charged the Police Headquarters of Kiskunhalas. Action and Protection Foundation is lending J. A. assistance in the framework of legal aid program.



Denial of Holocaust complaint filed by Action and Protection Foundation dismissed

The Criminal Investigations Department of the 13th District Police Headquarters of the Budapest Municipal Police dismissed the complaint filed by Action and Protection Foundation on 11 March 2013, for public denial of the crimes of the communist and National Socialist regimes, with regard to the protest held in front of the Central Police Headquarters in Teve Street. A participant of the protests wore a highly visible T-shirt with an inscription that read “Auschwitz üdülőtábor – van medence is, kemence is” [Auschwitz Holiday Camp—swimming pool and furnace too], and a picture depicting the entrance to the death-camp of Auschwitz and the inscription on the gate, “Arbeit macht frei”, with which she realized the criminal behavior of denying the crimes of the National Socialist and communist regimes in front of a wide public. According to the authorities concerned the act described in the complaint does not pose criminal conduct.



Action and Protection Foundation’s complaint for defamation dismissed

The Chairman of the Board of Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint for the offence of defamation in wide public against an individual unknown. Statements liable to undermine human dignity were published as fact in articles that appeared on the kuruc.info internet portal through July 2013. The offence of defamation was committed by the use of the phrases “crook, fraud, Jewish criminal” and “common criminal offender”.

The Central Municipal Court of Pest terminated the proceedings in the case in its ruling, since according to the report of the 5th District Police headquarters of the Budapest Police their investigations did not lead to any results, the identity of the offender could not be established.

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	3 September	A number of state educational institutions in Zugló received e-mail messages glorifying Nazism	Hate incident: hate speech
2	4 September	Hungarian Academy of Sciences decision: Tormay's works works suitable to ground totalitarian regime	Official and Civil Responses
3	5 September	UEFA Sanctions for Honvéd FC	Official and Civil Responses
4	5 September	Brit paper says anti-Semitism once again on the rise in Hungary	On anti-Semitism in Hungary
5	16 September	"ZS" (denoting Zsidó—Hungarian for Jew) inscribed on the postboxes of Jewish families in Buda	Hate incident: hate speech
6	16 September	The new Israeli Ambassador to Hungary on anti-Semitism	Official and Civil Responses
7	16 September	TEV files complaint for preparation for assault on a member of a community	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
8	17 September	Cakes of soap mounted on the fence of the Szeged synagogue	Hate incident: vandalism
9	19 September	Jobbik: "Creation of another Holocaust-memorial unacceptable"	Hate incident: hate speech
10	24 September	Tomatoes were thrown at the synagogue in Bethlen square	Hate incident: vandalism
11	25 September	Slomó Köves files a complaint for the offence of defamation	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
12	26 September	Penalty meted out to FTC FC Board for "In memoriam Csatáry László" banner	Official and Civil Responses
13	28 September	Zoltán Pokorni: "... there will be no Jew-baiting here ..."	Other news
14	30 September	Action and protection Foundation files complaint for Holocaust denial	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
15	-	Anti-Semitic message on trashcan	Hate incident: hate speech
16	-	Anti-Semitic message on a poster	Hate incident: hate speech
17	-	Anti-Semitic graffiti at a bus stop	Hate incident: hate speech
18	-	Legal aid by Action and Protection Foundation for complaint by victim of harassment	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
19	-	Denial of Holocaust complaint filed by Action and Protection Foundation dismissed	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
20	-	Process in the case of an Action and Protection Protection complaint for public defamation terminated	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken

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

REFERENCES

2012. évi C. törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code], http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1200100.TV (last accessed: 2013.07.10.)
 Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). 2000. *Guide to Identifying and Combating Hate Crime*. London: ACPO.

Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). 2005. *Hate Crime: Delivering a Quality Service. Good Practice and Tactical Guidance*. London: ACPO.

CEJI, 2012. *Make hate Crimes Visible. Facing Facts! Guidelines for Monitoring of Hate Crimes and Hate Motivated Incidents. Facing Facts! project*. Facing Facts! projekt.

Chakraborti, Neil and Jon Garland. 2009. *Hate Crime. Impact, Causes and Responses*. London: Sage Publications.

Community Security Trust (CST). 2013. *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2012*.

Jacobs, James B. and Kimberly Potter. 1998. *Hate Crimes. Criminal Law & Identity Politics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Levin, Jack and Jack McDevitt. 1999. "Hate Crimes." In *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict*, edited by Lester Kurtz. San Diego: Academic Press, 89–102.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009a. *Hate Crime Laws. A Practical Guide*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009b. *Preventing and responding to hate crimes. A resource guide for NGOs in the OSCE region*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

Perry, Barbara. 2001. *In the Name of Hate. Understanding Hate Crimes*. New York: Routledge.

Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (TASZ). 2012. *Gyűlöletbűncselekmények áldozatainak. Tájékoztató Kiadvány* [For the victims of hate crimes. A guide]. Budapest: TASZ.

CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION

-
- ★ ★ ★
- Publisher: Brussels Institute Nonprofit Ltd.
Kálmán Szalai, executive director
- Author: Dr. Ildikó Barna, sociologist, *professor(Habil.) 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*
Luca Gulyás, communications consultant
Gábor Tóth, analyst
Dr. Krisztina Szegő, sociologist
Benjamin Lajkó, media analyst
Balint Bethlenfalvy, translator
- Support: Dániel Bodnár, philosopher, *Chairman of the Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees*
Andrew Srulewitch, Director, Anti Defamation League

The publisher wishes to thank Dr. András Kovács, sociologist, Professor at CEU, for all the encouragement and helpful advice.

The publisher expresses its gratitude for the selfsacrificing work of the volunteers who, under expert guidance, have put their continuous efforts into the preparation of this report over the past months.

Use of the Report or any part thereof is permitted exclusively with the written agreement of the publisher and with proper reference to the source.

2013 Budapest



BRÜSSZEL INTÉZET

Brussels Institute Nonprofit Kft.

Address: 1052 Budapest, Semmelweis utca 19.

Landline: +36 1 267 57 54

<http://www.brusszelintezet.hu>

info@brusszelintezet.hu