



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

JUNE 2014
HUNGARY

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

JUNE 2014
HUNGARY

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION 4

 Unity 4

Brussels Institute 4

ABOUT THE REPORT 5

METHODOLOGY 7

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS – JUNE 2014 12

 Hate Speech 12

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS 13

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES 14

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES 15

NEWS AND OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY 17

OTHER NEWS 19

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATIO 20

THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE 24

CONTACT AND SUPPORT 25

REFERENCES 26

CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION 27

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the most important requirements for the struggle against anti-Semitism is an investigation of the actual prevalence of anti-Semitism. One of the aims of Action and Protection Foundation is to eliminate ignorance of this issue. Instrumental in achieving this objective is the continuous professional monitoring of hate crimes that occur public life. The community cannot really be protected unless current information on anti-Semitic acts and other hate crimes are collected and analyzed. Results of the monitoring are published, monthly by the Foundation.

The reports deal with two forms of behavior: anti-Semitic hate crimes, and hate-motivated incidents. The report refers to both types of behavior as “hate incidents”. An anti-Semitic hate crime is distinguished from other hate crime by possessing an anti-Semitic motive. Anti-Semitic hate crime is a violation of criminal law, not all hate-motivated acts are regarded as criminal. Nevertheless, a record 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 to record their particular characteristics. Date recorded includes the incident’s location, perpetrator, victim, consequences. Also the types of the various incidents are differentiated.

In the course of its June monitoring activities, Action and Protection Foundation identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents, of which both fit the category of hate speech. One was the chanting of “Dirty Jews!” and “Sieg Heil!” on Erzsébet Square, and the other was the spray-painting of swastikas on a number of privately owned automobiles. Two other incidents occurred in June and have been excluded from the statistics; they are recorded in the *Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents* section. The present report goes on to give an account of numerous events in Hungary connected to the Hungarian Holocaust and anti-Semitism.

Action and Protection Foundation lodged complaints in two cases during June 2014: in one case this was assault against a community, and in the other it was public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime and incitement against a community. In the first case, the subjects of the filed complaint had chanted “Dirty Jews!” and “Sieg Heil!” on Erzsébet Square at the same time as the Italy-England World Cup match. The Foundation lodged the other complaint against the editor of the profile Magyarország Szerelmesei és Felszabadítói (Lovers and Liberators of Hungary), who publicly denied the crimes of the National Socialist regime in his/her statements, and on the other, against a commentor who incited against a community under this post.

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, and has forty-three members of parliament making hate speeches far more frequently in both Parliament and other organized events. These circumstances brought the Action and Protection Foundation into being. Among the forms of civil association offered by Hungarian law, Action and Protection Foundation chose the form of a 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. Participating in the work of the Foundation are 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. Trustees of the Foundation represent the most important Jewish religious and cultural movements in Hungary, a symbolic expression of the fact 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

Hungarian anti-Semitism, is often unusually extreme. Voices are heard on the one hand, that belittle the importance of such offenses 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 analysis on the offenses 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 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 offenses question the right of the individual to equality, even of belonging to society itself. It is important to note 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 effect 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 encourage the perpetrators or even others to commit crimes in the same mold. 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.

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. There are several reasons for this. 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 laws. 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 motivation for the hate-crime. It is civil organizations that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state authorities—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial.² Reports prepared by civil organizations can hasten the official authority’s knowledge of 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 offense: 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 offense, 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 offenses 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 committed if there is a specific 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 because of 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).

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. This report presents hate crimes and hate incidents motivated by anti-Semitism, whenever a perpetrator, target, means, or message of a case suggest it. The

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.

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 he or she 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, 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 while 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, an 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 expedite the transfer 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 currently seems 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, while volunteers are involved additionally in the media watch, sending information gained on to the Brussels Institute for processing. It is an aim to continuously monitor an increasingly large segment of the media. 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 social network pages and extreme, hate-inciting websites. The monitoring process is carried through systematically, according to precisely prepared standards.

⁶ These are described in the Methods section.

Among the monitored hate incidents there are some that are considered 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 regardless of whether the victim is a Hungarian citizen
- 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.

A number of 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 during the collection of data. Tabs are kept on whether incidents had any, and if so, sort of—possibly legal—consequences.

Apart from registering incidents, it is also important to capture the qualitative differences 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 mem-

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

bers 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
 - Any attack on a person that potentially causes serious bodily harm
 - Any attack involving weapons, or other tools that can cause bodily harm
 - Any attack on property, where there is a potential for the people occupying the property to be killed
 - Bombs and letter bombs
 - Kidnapping
- Assault
 - Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not serious
 - Attempted assault, which fails due to self-defense, or if the victim runs away
 - Throwing objects at a person or people, including where the object misses its target
- Damage to property
 - Any physical attack directed against property, which is not life-threatening
 - Desecration of property
 - Arson attacks on property where there is not threat to life, failed attempts at arson
- Threats
 - Any clear and specific threat, whether verbal or written
 - Any “bomb” which is assessed to be a hoax
 - Stalking
 - Defamation
- Hate speech
 - Public hate speech
 - Hate speech channeled via the internet and social media
 - Abusive behavior
 - Abusive literature sent to more than one person
 - 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

– JUNE 2014

In the course of monitoring in June 2014, Action and Protection Foundation identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents, which belong in the category of hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

Jew-baiting on Erzsébet Square

Budapest, Erzsébet Square

Source: <http://amaurote.tumblr.com>

On 15 June, a person using Tumblr with the profile name Amauröte publicly shared a status update according to which Fradi (Ferencváros Football Club) supporters appeared at the Erzsébet Square screening of the Brazil World Cup match, between England and Italy beginning at midnight on 14 June, spewing invectives at Jews and Gypsies and chanting “Mocskos zsidók!” [Dirty Jews!] and “Sieg Heil!” for minutes.

The Foundation filed a complaint in the matter on 17 June. More information can be found in the “Important Steps Taken by Action and Protection Foundation” section of this report.

Swastikas sprayed on private cars

Nagykanizsa, Zala County

Source: Index

Unidentified offenders spray-painted five private cars on 23 June, around six in the evening, with marks resembling two perpendicular “Z”-s joined in the middle. The automobiles were not otherwise vandalized or burgled. Upon on-site inspection the Nagykanizsa Police observed that the patterns painted with the spray-paint were not swastikas—the site www.police.hu reported. An investigation against unknown offenders was launched for vandalism causing minor damages.



The patterns that were not swastikas painted on the automobiles. Source: police.hu

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its Monitoring activities in June 2014, Action and Protection Foundation has identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents that were not included in the statistics, because in the first case the offense was committed in April, while the time the offense was committed cannot be established in the second.

Swastikas in Páty

Páty, Pest County

Source: police.hu

A call was published on the official website of the Hungarian Police Authorities on 12 June, announcing a search for the man who painted swastikas onto a number of houses, a monument and the street in Páty on the night preceding 7 April. The unidentified offender was between ages 20–25, 180 cm tall, of a slender build and light brown hair. The Budaörs Police Headquarters initiated procedures against an unidentified offender under suspicion of criminal use of symbols of autocratic regimes.

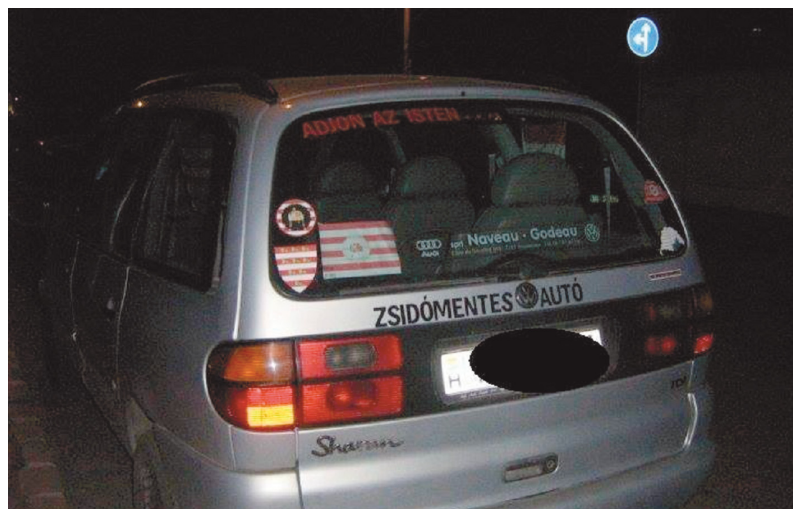
“No Jews in this car”

Hungary

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen (Forum against anti-Semitism)

In a photograph recorded by the Foundation in June, but published on its Facebook profile by the Forum against anti-Semitism (FAA) on 2 May, a sticker with the inscription “No Jews in this car” was stuck on the back of this Volkswagen car. Next to the inscription three different types of flag and emblems representing the House of Árpád can be seen in the rear window of the automobile.

The photo of the car has appeared online numerous times before.



“No Jews in this car”. Source: Facebook profile of Forum against anti-Semitism

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

German Occupation Monument

Budapest

Sources: MTI, Magyar Hírlap, Népszava

We reported in May that the 30 US Congressmen wrote a letter to Viktor Orbán requesting that he reconsider going ahead with the construction of the German Occupation Monument. Viktor Orbán replied to the letter on 4 June. In his letter he explained: “The erectors of the monument are thus driven by the pain of losing our freedom, the aspiration to remind generations to come of the importance of freedom, and of the tragic consequences its loss has on the life of a nation. The inscription speaks clearly: ‘The German occupation of Hungary, March 19, 1944, in memory of the victims.’” The composition, the Prime Minister wrote, is a freedom fighting people’s memorial to the pain of having its liberty crushed. Viktor Orbán brought attention to the fact that the decisions have been taken in Hungary, that also “give moral and spiritual restitution to the members of the Jewish community, who had lived with us throughout history and had become an integral part of the Hungarian nation”. He mentioned the newly founded Holocaust Museum, the introduction of the Holocaust Remembrance Day, and emphasized: a declaration of “zero tolerance against anti-Semitism”.

The 15th International Conference of the Debrecen Jewish Congregation and its affiliated congregations abroad began on 12 June, at which András Heisler, President of the Association of Hungarian Jewish Communities (Mazsihisz) said, in relation to the Monument, that “it is nevertheless encouraging to see that the Archangel Gabriel has still not found his way to Szabadság Square, and the eagle has not yet landed next to President Reagan.”

The daily, *Népszava*, reported that Pál Steiner, socialist member of Parliament has submitted an appeal to the Budapest Capital Court for obstruction of the local referendum on review of the decision to raise the German Occupation Monument, by the local elections office refusing the question for the referendum on—in Steiner’s opinion—legally unintelligible grounds. The presentation of the statue though is not reversible with the local referendum, but, if on the basis of a successful referendum the local government revokes its permission as owner of the public area, it can be removed. Steiner hopes that the referendum will eventually be authorized.

Beethoven’s Ode to Joy was sung by the public in protest against the planned monument in memory of the victims of the German occupation on 21 June. The official song of the European Union was sung under the baton of conductor Ádám Fischer. The event was secured by a large number of police personnel; the monument was encircled by a cordon of the personnel. As organizers explained, they have been protesting on the square for 75 days, as they consider it a falsification of history.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Award for information leading to offenders made larger

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: MTI

Our previous report gave news of vandalism in the closed Jewish Cemetery of Szikszó: the damaging and overturning more than 50 gravestones. Csilla Szabó-Berdár, Press Officer for the County Police Headquarters for Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, announced on 17 June that the city of Miskolc and Mazsihisz together have offered an award of 200 thousand Hungarian forints for information leading to the capture of the offenders. The Police have initiated proceedings for vandalism.

Court ruling on politician issuing threats upheld

Budapest

Source: HVG

György Gyula Zagyva, Jobbik politician, was finally sentenced for harassing two journalists of the media organ *Hetek*. The two staff members of *Hetek* had come into contact with the Honorary President of the Hatvannégy Vármegye Ifjúsági Mozgalom (HVIM—Sixty-four Counties Youth Movement, an extreme right group), György Gyula Zagyva at the Magyar Sziget (Hungarian Sziget festival) in 2010, in the company of Béla Incze, another leader of the Movement. As organizers of the program, lead the journalists into a wooden shack, in which Zagyva spoke with them while holding a traditional Hungarian long whip in his hand. He said: the laws of the HVIM are binding on Magyar Sziget, so they can do with them as they please. The conversation strayed to anal rape and one of the journalists was berated for an assumed Jewish background.

The Central Investigating Chief Prosecutor's Office filed charges against Zagyva and his partner on two counts of harassment caused with threat of physical violence. The court of second order made the sentence more severe and in place of the probation and warning ruled on the first order, Zagyva was sentenced to a fine of 300 thousand HUF, and Incze to a fine of 120 thousand HUF. The court considered it an aggravating circumstance that at the time of the offense, Zagyva was a member of parliament and the honorary president of a civil organization.

Disciplinary action against Lóránt Hegedűs to be re-initiated

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: Act 3. of 2014 on the judicial proceedings if the Hungarian Lutheran Church, reformatus.hu, Magyar Hírlap

A court ruling of the second instance has been brought in the case of pastor Lóránt Hegedűs in connection with his 3 November 2013 inauguration of the Horthy bust on

Szabadság Square and the disciplinary proceedings initiated on account of this action. The pastor was not reprimanded nor absolved: due to a serious offense against the procedural law a new procedure has to be initiated in the first instance, at a diocese court to be selected in the following.

The Court of the Northern Budapest Lutheran Diocese brought its ruling in the first instance on 7 March 2014, in which the pastor was given a written reprimand for behavior that in the opinion of the court offended “pure morality of the standard dictated by the Gospels, and so he had committed an disciplinary offense as far as the terms of the Act on Judicial Proceedings in the Church were concerned. Both the legal advocate representing the diocese as well as the lawyer of the defendant appealed the decision of the court. Due to the exclusion of the Court of the Lutheran Diocese of Dunamellék, the procedure was moved to the Court of the Lutheran Diocese of the Tiszáninnen. The reason was that one of the members of the two-person co-presidency of the Dunamelléke Diocese was Bishop István Szabó, who had initiated the disciplinary proceedings.

The Court of the Lutheran Diocese of the Tiszáninnen convened on 26 June, to come to deliberate a decision of the second instance of the disciplinary proceedings initiated against Lóránt Hegedűs. The Court proceeded to place the ruling of the court of the first instance out of force. According to the justification, serious errors of procedure were committed in the proceedings of the court of the first instance. The procedural misdemeanor occurred when on 30 January the legal representative of the defendant motioned for judicial bias not only where the court of procedure was concerned, but the whole judiciary of the Lutheran Diocese of North Budapest—including the presidency of the court—and this motion was arbitrated by the Presidency of the Court of the North Budapest Lutheran Diocese. According to the justification of the court of second instance, the procedure went against paragraph 25 of the Act on judicial practice of the Lutheran Church, which states that if the reason for recusal applies to the whole court, and the presidency of the court, or as many of its members as to make the formation of the court council impossible, another court with the same powers must be designated.

The Court of the Southern Budapest Diocese convened in another case. The issue was a statement issued by Hegedűs on 9 April of 2013, just preceding the Budapest plenary of the World Jewish Congress, calling for an anti-Zionist demonstration. The ecclesiastical-custodian council then announced: the proclaimed action is completely contrary to the positions taken by the council, “the named phenomenon is held to be troubling and damaging for both Church and the country as a whole”.

NEWS AND OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Apart from Hungary ...

France

Source: Galamuscsoport.hu, Huffington Post

A writing by David Harris, leader of the American Jewish Committee (AJC), appeared in the French-language version of the American portal *Huffington Post* on 1 June. He cites examples of the growth of anti-Semitism and the advances made by the extreme right. His argument closes with a positive sentence, which however does not ring so positively where Hungary is concerned: “apart from some question marks about Hungary, no European government today condones anti-Semitism, much less encourages it”.

Endangered Hungarian presidency of IHRA the next year

Europe

Source: Népszava, Peticiok.com

In an article published *Népszava* on 7 June—based on information it had come into possession of—the daily made it be publicly known that a number of member countries had protested the rotating term of presidency Hungary if due for in 2015 with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). As indicated by *Népszava*, the member countries would “torpedo” the Hungarian presidency, because of the Orbán government’s remembrance policies and the scandal caused by the 1944 German occupation monument planned for Szabadság Square.

It is reported that the Simon Wiesenthal Center, based in Jerusalem, had already indicated to Great Britain as president-in-office: they do not hold it appropriate for the same government to represent the organization on an international level, that had in their opinion multiply violated the so called Stockholm Declaration, which binds the member countries to provide education about the Holocaust, present it thoroughly and objectively, and commemorate the victims with due respect. The suitability of Hungary for the IHRA presidency in 2015 was also put to the question by the election of Dóra Dúró, Member of Parliament for Jobbik, to head the Parliamentary Committee for Culture.

Organizers of the series of demonstrations on Szabadság Square had launched a petition to block the IHRA presidency of Hungary next year on 8 June. The number of signatures collected online by 30 June was 1,062.

Authors of the portal kuruc.info may be revealed by September

Budapest

Source: MTI, ATV, Action and Protection Foundation

Dániel Bodnár, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Action and Protection Foundation announced on 18 June that the District Court of San Francisco had subpoenaed Béla Varga, presumed person to have registered and own the domain kuruc.info, in the case initiated by the Foundation, however the man did not attend the first day of trial. Apart from Béla Varga, the court had also subpoenaed the internet provider CloudFlare, which provided the portal with anonymous server space.

According to Dániel Bodnár, it is stipulated in the document listing the conditions of the contract with the provider that content criminally violating the laws of a country will not be given ensured services. According to the terms of Hungarian law, kuruc.info is in violation of seven or eight categories of criminal behavior. “As things stand at the moment in the case dealing with kuruc.info, there are two possible outcomes: one is that the provider has to discontinue its services to the portal, which is very likely, and the other is that the identity of the editors of the page will come to light” – Dániel Bodnár said. Dániel Bodnár also informed MTI that a criminal case against Béla Varga, who lives in the USA is also in progress, because he issued death threats to the lawyers of the Foundation. He was even under arrest for a short period of time.

Upon request from MTI the San Francisco Police confirmed that Béla Varga was indeed arrested on 30 April and set free, on bail, on 3 May. They did not give information as to the charges on which he was arrested.

The indictment submitted against Béla Varga was acquired by ATV Television, and in it he was accused of issuing death threats, stalking and harassment by telephone.

OTHER NEWS

Jews and Christians stand by one another

Budapest, Hit Park

Source: MTI, ATV, Breuerpress International, Nol.hu

The Israel Allies Foundation held its European summit in Budapest on 14–16 June. András Pátkai, the European Director of the Foundation, told *Népszabadság Online* on 13 June that the growth of the Hungarian far right, and Jobbik, was one of the reasons for the choice of venue, but this was not the only consideration. He also added that in spite of the anti-Semitic phenomena, the organization and politicians speaking at the meeting do not consider Hungary an anti-Semitic country.

Jerusalem Day, organized by the Israel Allies Foundation and the Faith Church Hungary was held in the framework of the summit on 15 June, with a speech by Ronald S. Lauder, President of the World Jewish Congress, in which he said: “Let us show the world that we stand together, two people, Christians and Jews, [...] will defend Israel. Two people, Christians and Jews, will protect Christian Arabs.” Threats to Christians must never be tolerated, just as anti-Semitism must never be tolerated, after all there is no difference between the two—he emphasized. Besides this, he stated that similarly extremist views can still be heard in Hungary today. Jobbik is a far-right extremist party that agitates against Roma, against Jews, and against “our common Western values”.

Sándor Németh, the leading pastor of the Faith Church stated “we Europeans also need to fight against those ideologies that mean a threat”. He also sent a message to anti-Semites: they will not be able to do once more what they have already once done.

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION (TEV)

Criminal case against Jobbik for an article that appeared on the homepage of its Nagyszénás base organization suspended

Orosháza, Békés County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

The Foundation filed a complaint about an article that appeared on the homepage of the Jobbik Nagyszénás base organization, signed Attila Pónya, on 27 May 2013, the title read: “Olvasói levél – Ismét izzik a holokauszt ...” (Readers’ letter—The Holocaust smolders again...). In the opinion of the Foundation the author realized the crime of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime, as he questioned whether the Holocaust had ever actually happened. The author of the article questioned if the gas chambers had actually existed. He had also doubted the genocide, as in his opinion the cause for the transportation of humans to the concentration camps was not their liquidation, but to harness their labor power. The author also engages in calculation in the article, concluding that it is doubtful whether the concentration camp had any Hungarian victims at all.

In its decision of 6 June 2014, the Prosecutor’s Office of Orosháza County decided to suspend the criminal case in process. According to the position taken by the Prosecutor’s Office, the offender did indeed commit the crime denying the fact of the genocide committed by the National Socialist regime in wide public. However in order to establish the place from which the article was uploaded and the identity of the perpetrator, it has become necessary to approach the Slovakian Judicial authorities for legal assistance in the criminal case, including hearings of witnesses and acquisition of data. On the basis of evidence found in the course of the investigation it was established that no further legal action was possible in Hungary apart from submitting a request for legal assistance, and so a decision was brought to suspend the investigation until the request for legal assistance bore results.

Foundation informed of the dissolution of the Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom Párt (Party of the Hungarian Dawn Movement)—Criminal complaint dismissed

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

We reported in May that the new regulations coming into force on 6 May makes it possible to dissolve the political party Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom. The Foundation submitted data to the Chief Prosecutor’s Office of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County on 30 May to facilitate the process.

On 16 June the Chief Prosecutor informed the Foundation that the Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom Party that the request that was treated as a repeated appeal for action on the

part of the Prosecutor's Office was pending decision at the Department for Protection of the Public Interest at the Chief Prosecutor's Office, while the section of the submission treated as a criminal complaint had been transferred to the Group responsible for Overseeing Investigations and Preparing Charges at the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

In a letter of 24 June, the Chief Prosecutor transferred the criminal complaint to the County Chief Prosecutor's of Ózd, since the seat of the Party became Ózd, and so that is the Prosecutor's Office that has powers and jurisdiction to rule on the complaint.

On 27 June, the District Prosecutor's Office of Ózd decided to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the statement given by András Kisgergely to the effect that they would like to involve draw members of the Magyar Gárda (Hungarian Guard) into the Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom Party can only be interpreted as preparatory behavior, that as such does not realize the criminal offense. Moreover the speaker at the event "Együtt a holokaust-ipar ellen" (United against the Holocaust industry) only used questionable formulations in his speech metaphorically, while it also cannot be proved that another speaker used "végleges megoldás" (final solution) as a synonym of *Endlösung*, not to mention that *végleges megoldás* was the authoritative translation. Finally, the video available on their website does not, according to the ruling satisfy the criterion for incitement against a community. The complaint was dismissed, because it can be established on the basis of the complaint alone that the act described was not a criminal offense.

K. A. Gój investigation closed

Barcs, Somogy County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

We reported in April that the Foundation filed a complaint against K. A. Gój, for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime. In a Facebook comment K. A. Gój wrote on 9 February 2013 that there had been a fatal victim of the Auschwitz Camp, in the person of a tower guard, and in a comment added on 23 April 2014 he wrote: "There was no Holocaust!"

With its decision of 6 June, the Barcs District Prosecutor's Office closed the investigation, since the crimes cannot be proved to satisfaction of all doubt. The authorities proceeded on the basis of a suspicion of the offense of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime against K. A. Suspect, K. A. admitted in the course of a hearing that he had himself posted both comments. However, according to his statement he had described a well known, generally voiced joke in the case of the 2013 comment, while his comment in 2014 referred to a genocide committed by a Mexican junta between 1900 and 1920, as his usage of the word Holocaust it is merely a synonym of genocide.

In the course of the investigation it was impossible to track all the data on the context of the posts, because they had been deleted in the meanwhile. Therefore the statement made by K. A. to the effect that he used the word Holocaust as a synonym of genocide, or that the

earlier comment had been a commonly accepted joke (in itself unsuitable to be called denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime) cannot in hind-site be refuted to the exclusion of reasonable doubt, on the basis of the available comments—in their original form, plucked from their context, so the investigation was terminated.

TEV filed complaint about the Jew baiting in Erzsébet Square—complaint transferred

Budapest, Erzsébet Square

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 17 June the Foundation filed a complaint against unidentified offenders with the 5th District Police Headquarters of the Budapest Police Authorities (BRFK) for assault against a community. On the night of 14 June, at the same time as the England-Italy group match of the Football World Cup in Brazil kicked off, at an event organized to screen the sport event a clearly identifiable group began to chant “Mocskos zsidók!” (Dirty Jews!) and “Sieg Heil!” loudly, and perfectly clearly to all present. According to a witness account, following the shouts: “...the atmosphere literally froze, and the whole area went completely silent. I do not know if I have ever felt as embarrassed to be a Hungarian ever before.” (Word-for-word translation of exact quotation)

On 25 June the 5th District Headquarters of the BRFK transferred the complaint to the BRFK Department of Investigations, as it does not have the authority to decide on the matter.

TEV filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime and incitement against a community—the complaint for incitement against community was transferred

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 17 June, the Foundation filed a complaint with the 10th District Police Headquarters of the BRFK against the editor of the Facebook profile Magyarország Szerelmesei és Felszabadítói (Lovers and Liberators of Hungary) and B. B., for the public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime and incitement against a community.

The editor of the profile Magyarország Szerelmesei és Felszabadítói published a written piece under the title “ZSIDÓ INVÁZIÓ DEBRECENBEN!!! [new line] ISTEN ÉS SZŰZLEÁNY GYILKOS ZSIDÓK LEPTÉK EL A CIVIS FŐVÁROST!!!” (Jewish invasion in Debrecen!!! [new line] God and virgin murderer Jews have overrun the civic city) in June 2014 (exact quotation), the following sentence of the communication being in violation of the law against public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regimes according to our Foundation: “The terrorist Jews are holding a conference in Debrecen about how Hungarian society is still not willing to believe the compulsive Holo-hoax pushed by the Holocaust industry!!!”

Among the comments entered under the post, it was a sentence by B. B. that realized the crime of incitement against a community, with: “Murderous race! Must be exterminated!” It is presumed by the Foundation that the place the crime was committed was in Budapest’s 10th District, as the photo on the Facebook user profile of B. B. matches that of the Iwiw profile of B. B., where a place of residence in the 10th District is specified.

According to the Foundation a single procedure to rule on the matter is expedient, as the factual basis of the two criminal offenses are connected.

Upon request of the Foundation, Facebook has banned the Magyarország Szerelmesei és Felszabadítói Facebook profile.

On 27 June, due to lack of jurisdiction the 10th District Headquarters of the BRFK transferred the complaint against B. B. for incitement against a community to the BRFK Department of Criminal Investigations.

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 deals with the given case in greater detail.

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1.	1 June	Apart from Hungary...	On Anti-Semitism in Hungary
2.	6 June	Criminal investigation in the case of the article that appeared on the website of the Jobbik Nagyszénás base organization suspended	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
3.	6 June	Investigation of K. A. Gójt closed	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
4.	7 June	Hungarian presidency of IHRA next year endangered	On Anti-Semitism in Hungary
5.	14 June	Jew baiting on Erzsébet Square	Hate Incident: Hate Speech
6.	15 June	Jews and Christians stand by one another	Other News
7.	16 and 24 June	Foundation informed of dissolution of the Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom Party—criminal complaint dismissed	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
8.	17 June	Reward for information leading to apprehension raised	Official and Civil Responses
9.	17 and 25 June	TEV files complaint for Jew-baiting in Erzsébet Square—complaint transferred	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
10.	17 and 27 June	TEV files complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime and incitement against a community—complaint for incitement against community transferred	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
11.	18 June	Authors of kuruc.info may be identified by September	On Anti-Semitism in Hungary
12.	23 June	Swastikas spray-painted on cars	Hate Incident: Hate Speech
13.	26 June	Disciplinary procedure against Lóránt Hegedűs to be reinitiated	Official and Civil Responses
14.	27 June	Criminal complaint related to the dissolution of the Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom Party dismissed	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken
15.	–	Swastikas in Páty	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
16.	–	“No Jews in this car”	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
17.	–	German occupation monument	Community News and Responses

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 manifestations of anti-Semitism.

If 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 authorities who can take appropriate 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 offenses. 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

Phone: +36 1 267 57 54

+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.)

Anti Defamation League (ADL). 2012. *2011 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*.

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

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

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

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, *associate professor (Habil.) at ELTE TáTK, Department of Social Research Methodology*

Editors: Dr. Kristóf Bodó, legal advocate, *legal representative of the Brussels Institute*
Dr. István Fekete, legal advocate, *legal representative of Action and Protection Foundation*
Kata Majoros, communications consultant
Melinda Minkó, research scholar, *head of the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute*
Dr. Krisztina Szegő, lawyer
Bálint Bethlenfalvy, translator

Contributors: 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.

2014 Budapest



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

Brussels Institute Nonprofit Kft.

Address: 1052 Budapest, Semmelweis utca 19.

Landline: +36 1 267 57 54

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@brusszelintezet.hu