

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES AND INCIDENTS REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014 HUNGARY

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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 September monitoring activities, Action and Protection Foundation identified four anti-Semitic hate incidents. One of these falls in the category of assault: a Jewish man was thrust and manhandled on the street by an offender who used the expression "one of your kind" in addressing him. The three other incidents belong in the category of hate speech: in the first instance a man on a motorbike disrupted the opening of an exhibition on the history of local Jewry in Pécs while using expletives insulting Jews; in the second case, the poster of a Fidesz candidate for local government elections, Balázs Bús, was marked with a graffiti saying he is Jewish; in the third case a man was harassed on a tram, on line no. 19, in Budapest, with a diatribe directed towards him on the ways he ought to be killed. In eight other instances we noted, the date of the offence does not fall in September and so they have not been included in the statistics, though they are reported 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 filed complaints in four cases during September 2014: in two cases it was for the public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime; in one case incitement against a community and road endangerment. In one case, the Holocaust denial provisions apply to the unidentified authors, who edit the "Holokamu" (Holohoax) page on the website kuruc.info, and in another case it is presumably the singer of the band

Turul Nemzetség (Turul Nation), who uploaded their song titled "Milyen 6 millió?" (What sort of 6 million?) to the Youtube video sharing portal, which includes lyrics that question, trivialize, and deny the Holocaust. The Foundation re-filed a complaint against Sz. B. M, for incitement against a community that was dismissed last year. Under the framework of its Legal Aid Program, the Foundation also filed a complaint representing the man assaulted on the street.

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).

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 OSCE 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
 - 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
 - Any attack on property, where there is a potential for the people occupying the property to be killed
 - O 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
- O 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
 - o Any physical attack directed against property, which is not life-threatening
 - 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
 - Hate speech channeled via the internet and social media
 - o Abusive behavior
 - Abusive literature sent to more than one person
 - In literature and music
- Discriminatory incidents

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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. 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 - SEPTEMBER 2014

In the course of monitoring in September 2014, Action and Protection Foundation identified four anti-Semitic hate incidents, among which one belonged to the category of assault, and three to the category of hate speech.

ASSAULT

A Jewish man attacked on the street

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

As he accompanied his child to school, an adult Jewish male victim was attacked on the street on 2 September by a 180 cm tall man aged about 40 years. The perpetrator first tried to run-over the hat bearing, bearded man, and then assaulted him after getting out of his car while bellowing, "how dare one of your kind touch my car". No personal injury occurred as the attacker was forced to make his escape after the intervention of others present at the site of the crime.

Under the aegis of its Legal Aid Program, the Foundation has filed a complaint with the 2nd District Police Headquarters in the name of a private individual, for the offences of endangering safety on public roads and assault against a member of a community. More details on the complaint can be found in the section, Important Steps Taken by Action and Protection Foundation.

HATE SPEECH

Motorist disturbs exhibition opening

Pécs

Source: Népszabadság, pecsiujsag.hu

An exhibition titled "Have Lived Together—Still Live Together" The story of the Jews of Pécs and Baranya from the 18th century till today opened on 19 September in the Synagogue of Pécs, but the opening event was disrupted by a man on a motorbike who drove through the attendant crowd twice, though the street was restricted to traffic. On the second occasion the audience of the opening event detained the motor bicyclist. Two of the on-site witnesses stated that the man on the bike made offensive comments about Jews as he rode through the crowd. Police stationed nearby intervened and took the man into custody.

Election poster vandalized

Budapest, District 3
Source: MTI

A poster of Balázs Bús, Fidesz candidate for the local government elections was vandalized, with the words "I am Jewish!!!" scribbled over it—the electoral organization of the 3rd District Fidesz-KDNP faction reported to MTI on 20 September.



Vandalized poster of Balázs Bús. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen (Forum Against Anti-Semitism)

Man harassed while traveling on tram

Budapest

Source: Népszabadság

The nationwide daily, Népszabadság, published an account by Zoltán Király, ex-Member of Parliament, on 20 September, in which he reported an incident on tram no 19 after he boarded it at Szent Gellért Square. "A boy and a girl also got on beside me, and the fellow unintentionally pushed me slightly, and then they dropped into a couple of seats across from the door, without a word. I sat in the seat behind the girl's, but gave the boy a look, before I sat down. The metacommunication simply suggesting he might have just excused himself. Instead he simply set upon me, without a moment of hesitation: What is it, you rotten Jews? Of course you are brave when it comes to murdering Palestinian kids, you dumb Jews' Then I replied, somewhat anxiously: I am not Jewish, but Cuman and Hungarian. The kid however continued: 'Go home to Israel, you stinking Jew!' I tried to get rid of him by turning my back towards him while seated, and repeating once more: 'I am Cuman. Is that clear?' Thereon I looked straight ahead and did not react to anything. He never stopped of course, now saying to the girl, 'What is this Jew going on about, Cumans for?' Jew, Jew—the only words I thought I could hear anymore. And what is even more thought provoking is what occurred before the tram stop at Batthyány Square, when another youth 'found his way to the first' so they began Jew-baiting together, 'reinforcing' each other as follows: 'Hey, we could just beat this Jew to death right here. Couldn't we?" 'Of course. Or just slit his throat with a knife!' the timely Jihadist terror reinforcement came. They could not disturb my peace of mind though. Finally the first Jew-baiter tried to kick me in the kidneys, but I think he deliberately held back and only just touched my jeans with his knee."

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its Monitoring activities in September 2014, Action and Protection Foundation has identified eight anti-Semitic hate incidents that were not included in the statistics, because the offense was not committed in the month surveyed.

A rapper swearing at the Jews

Budapest

Source: mandiner.blog.hu

An offensive verse about Jews is included in the song by Gotti and MRW, the *Sóher himnusz* (Scroungers Hymn—the Hungarian use of *sóher* is widely known to come from, and is attributed pejoratively to Yiddish). The song was released in 2013, and the part that mentions Jews negatively was rapped by MRW: "The country is a Union member, with all its ridiculous stuff, they have also made a deal with the fucking Jews. You are giving us more and more reasons to stick you in front of a firing squad, straight up to the damn wall!"

Racist manifestation by the Csepel football fans

Diósd, Pest County

Source: MTI, focikatalogus.hu, MLSZ website

The Hungarian 3rd division match between Csepel and Diósd on 22 August saw the fans of the Csepel team stretch a German imperial flag out for view during the match.

In response to this action of the fans, the Hungarian Football Association (MLSZ) fined Csepel 300,000 HUF in a disciplinary ruling of 2 September.

Shoes on the Danube Embankment vandalized

Budapest, at Antall József embankment Source: Gépnarancs (news portal)

The editorial board of the news portal *Gépnarancs* reported on 6 September that a number of shoes belonging to the Holocaust memorial by the Danube, *Shoes on the Danube Embankment*, had been stolen. The culprit had used the special tools to remove the shoes.



Place of the missing shoes marked by bolts. Source: gepnarancs.hu

Expressions of hatred for Jews on Vérmező

Budapest, Vérmező

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen (Forum Against Anti-Semitism)

A photograph was published on the Facebook profile of the group Forum Against Anti-Semitism on 7 September, which had been taken on the Vérmező. The back of an information board can be seen on the photograph, the following text was handwritten on it: "We shit on the Talmud, shit on the Menorah, we spit in the stinking face of the Jews."



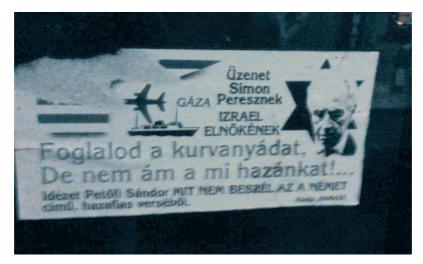
The information board on Vérmező. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

"A message from HAMAS"

Budapest, Paulay Ede Street

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

As shown by the photograph made on 8 September, HAMAS has addressed a message to Shimon Peres, ex-Prime Minister of Israel, even in Hungary, borrowing some words from the Hungarian poet, Sándor Petőfi: "You can occupy your whore of a mother, But not our homeland! ..." The photograph depicting a sticker comprising a portrait of the President, a black six-pronged star as well as a Gaza emblem, was taken in Paulay Ede Street. The sticker had been applied to an office building next to the Israel Cultural Center.



The anti-Semitic sticker. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

Jobbik candidate for Hungarian elections poses in Auschwitz

Auschwitz, Poland Source: ATV

An article appeared on the website of ATV television on 9 September dealing with Kristóf Endre Hajnády, electoral candidate for the far-right Jobbik party from Füzesabony, who is in addition the president of the Youth Section of Jobbik. Hajnády shared a photo made in front of the death-camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau on his Facebook page, in which he is giving the sign of victory. On being approached for a statement by ATV he said he had "no knowledge of having given the sign of victory in Auschwitz". If this did in fact occur, "he had not shown the sign intentionally". In his own defense he added that at the time the photo was taken (one or two years earlier, he could not remember when exactly), he was not yet involved in politics.

Alfred Jodl, the Nazi war criminal is listed among Hajnády's role models; Hajnády claims that he does not know why Jodl is rumored to be a role model of his. He claims Jodl is not one of his role models since he represents completely different values. In his opinion he must have clicked by chance on a link "while reading a web-portal on history, such as Múlt-kor", which added the page about Jodl to his profile. It is also interesting that a photo



Hajnády gives the sign of victory in front of the death-camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. Source: Facebook

of Hitler has also been posted on his page, with the following comment under his own name: "...with help from the Füh... uhmm, Fortuna".

Star of David in the Városliget

Budapest, Városliget

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

The Forum Against Anti-Semitism posted a photo to its Facebook profile on 22 September, which had been taken in Városliget (the city park). The Toi Toi toilets placed in the park can be seen in the photo. One of the toilets has a Star of David drawn on it at eye level, with an arrow pointing downwards.



The Star of David drawn on the toilet stationed in the park. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

Jobbik elections candidate for Körmend poses for photograph in a pro-Nazi t-shirt

Sopron, Győr-Moson-Sopron County Source: nyugat.hu, Origo, Vas Népe, Wikipédia

According to an article dated 24 September in *nyugat.hu*, Péter Takó, one of the candidates of Jobbik for Körmend, can be seen in a pro-Nazi t-shirt in a photograph. The photograph taken in the fire lookout tower in Sopron was published by Péter Takó on his Facebook page. The following words appear on the photograph: "Support your local SchutzStaffel", in other words it encourages support for the local department of the military Defense arm of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, the Schutzstaffel (SS).



"Support your local SchutzStaffel". Source: nyugat.hu

Another photo on Facebook shows Takó photographed in the company of his friends wearing a *Landser* fan t-shirt. The *Landser* was a German neo-Nazi rock band: a number of their songs sought to incite violence against foreigners and Jews. The front man of the band was given a prison sentence over ten years ago for criminal offences of forming illegal organizations, for anti-Semitism and spreading xenophobia, as well as incitement against a community.



Péter Takó in a Landser t-shirt, with friends. Source: nyugat.hu

Additionally Takó also added a racist comment to a photograph he had posted. A frightened colored man can be seen in the forefront of the photo-montage, while uniformed Ku Klux Klan members stand in a semicircle in the background. The photo carries the following comment: "A pity nothing is left of the good old times...:) [laughing smiley]"



"A pity nothing is left of the good old times...:)" Source: nyugat.hu

Péter Takó gave a statement for an article in the newspaper *Vas Népe* that appeared on 27 September, saying that the SS t-shirt was intended as a protest, for what is in his opinion legal double-standards used with regard to the symbols of autocratic regimes, where the symbols of the Nazi ideology are persecuted, while the communist symbols are treated leniently by the legislators. He noted with regard to the photo presenting nostalgia for the Ku Klux Klan, that he had borrowed it from a page with jokes, and did not consider it in earnest, in this case he apologized to anyone he may have offended.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Jewish roundtable discussion convened

Budapest

Source: Népszabadság

The meeting of the Jewish Roundtable was held on 9 September, with the material and social conditions of Holocaust survivors on the agenda, along with the issues of Jewish cemeteries in Hungary, the House of Fates, and the renovation of synagogues among those discussed.

János Lázár, the Minister for the Prime Minister's Office, gave guarantees in the name of the government that the specialized concept and program for the House of Fates – in memory of the children who fell victim to the Holocaust – will be developed and shaped with the support of the Hungarian Jewish organizations as well as help from the international Jewish community. He also announced that the President of the Hungarian Supreme Court of Justice, the Chief Prosecutor, the Minister of justice, President of the National Office for the Judiciary, and the Minister of the Interior will be a guests at the following, December meeting of the Roundtable for an overall empirical review of the enforcement of the principle of zero tolerance towards anti-Semitism. It is a government program grounded in a proclamation of zero tolerance towards manifestations of anti-Semitism, which János Lázár emphasized.

Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) said that many subjects that are of importance to the Jewish community were addressed at the consultation—among them the issue of the cemeteries and the social circumstances of the Holocaust survivors. EMIH is planning the establishment of an old people's home, which had already been granted funds of one million dollars from abroad, and Slomó Köves is confident that the initiative will gain financial support from the government and other Jewish organizations as well. With regard to the House of Fates, Slomó Köves proposed that independent intellectual figures be invited to review the concept. As the executive rabbi did not wish to influence the review process either way, he refrained from giving a statement on this issue.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Indictment of Tibor Ágoston put forward in the case against him

Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County Source: haon.hu

As reported in our January and February issues, Tibor Ágoston, leader of the Jobbik local organization for the city of Debrecen made a deliberate slip of the tongue in his speech marking the 70th anniversary of the Don River Disaster on 12 January, and used the words "holokoszt" (*koszt* meaning regular food) and "Holohoax". A procedure on the suspicion of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regimes was initiated against him as a result. Ágoston was questioned as a suspect in the case in July.

Dr. Krisztina Gellén, speaker for the county Prosecutor's Office announced on 16 September: the Criminal Investigations Division of the County Police Headquarters had completed their investigation of the case, and the documents along with a proposal for prosecution of charges had arrived at the Prosecutor's Office of Debrecen County on 10 September. At present these documents are under review; charges have not yet been filed. The Prosecutor has 30 days from the date of receipt of the documents to decide about filing charges.

Jew-baiting accompanied with flag burning does not constitute criminal offense

Budapest

Source: Népszabadság, Action and Protection Foundation

On 14 December 2012, Balázs Lenhardt, then independent Member of Parliament, gave a speech at a protest in front of the Foreign Ministry organized by the Kárpát Haza Őrei Mozgalom (Movement for the Defense of the Carpathian Homeland) and the Gárdaszövetség (Guardist Association) and set fire to an Israeli flag following his speech.

On 20 December 2012, the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) and the Foundation together filed a complaint against Balázs Lenhardt for incitement against a community. At the same time a procedure was initiated against him on behalf of the office for the criminal offence of disruption of public peace. Our reports have since continuously dealt with developments in the case, which have to date amounted to a dismissal of both the filed complaint and proposal for indictment even on second instance.

On 17 September 2014, the 2nd and 3rd District Budapest Court acquitted Balázs Lenhardt of the accusation of disruption of public peace committed in a group, at a public event. Upon request, Péter Póta, the spokesman for Budapest Metropolitan Court, gave a statement to the national daily *Népszabadság* which noted that according to legal provisions for the ac-

⁹ The then current name of the provision was: közösség elleni izgatás, or agitation against a community.

tions made the subject of the prosecution, anyone who demonstrates behavior so provocative in its opposition to a community as to cause offense or fear in others, even if no other crime is committed in consequence, is punishable with a sentence of up to two years in prison. In cases where the disturbance was committed in a larger group at a public event however, a sentence of up to three years was mandated. The criminal offense is realized, Póta pointed out in his written reply, if the perpetrator realizes all the points of the legal provision for the crime. Therefore the judge had to examine whether the action was provocatively anti-community, whether the perpetrator had demonstrated violent behavior, and whether that behavior was apt to offend and raise fear in others. In Lenhardt's case—as the spokesman's announcement claimed—the point in the provisions on provocative anti-social behavior was not fulfilled. The accused and his two associates employed the burning of the flag as a form of political expression of opinion, in symbolic parlance as it were.

The Prosecutor has appealed the decision, so the ruling is not final, the procedure is to continue at the Budapest Metropolitan Court.

A hearing was held in the Holocaust compensation lawsuit against the Hungarian National Bank (MNB) and Railway (MÁV)

Chicago, United States
Source: MTI

In March we reported that an appeal procedure was underway in a lawsuit filed in the State of Illinois in the year 2010. A group of Holocaust survivors had sued the Hungarian state and MÁV for having expropriated the property of Hungarian Jews.

A hearing was held at a federal court of appeals in Chicago on 30 September with regard to the issue of whether the Holocaust compensation procedure would have to be carried through in an American or Hungarian court, in which the claimants accuse the Hungarian National Bank (MNB) and the Hungarian State Railway Company (MÁV) of expropriating the property of Hungarian Jews.

The federal court had previously ruled that the case of the Holocaust Survivors was within the authority of the Hungarian courts of justice. One of the advocates for the claimants, Kenneth McCallion, argued however that in lieu of an independent judicial procedure, his clients could not hope for proper legal remedy. Konrad Cailteux, the defense lawyer for MÁV, stated that this was not true.

NEWS AND OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

On the role of the congregation

Budapest

Source: Népszabadság

On 5 September, *Népszabadság* published a text by Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH), entitled "Csak az (emlékezet)politika?" (Only [remembrance] politics?). In his presentation, Slomó Köves underscored that though all possible means must be harnessed to combat anti-Semitic atrocities upon Jews, this is not the role of a congregation (Jewish congregation in this instance), but rather of the agencies for the protection of rights, which have the appropriate competencies.

The right to free speech cannot extend to hate speech

Strasbourg, France
Source: MTI

The right to free speech cannot extend to hate speech, measures to combat hate speech must become legal principles of the constitution, and special actions must be taken to ensure that parliamentary debate can also be protected from hate speech—said Zsolt Németh, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, speaking in Strasbourg on 30 September, at the plenary meeting of the European Council's parliamentary assembly.

In the framework of a debate on neo-Nazi and extremist movements, keynote speaker of the European People's Party, Zsolt Németh, said: The European Council provides an excellent forum to handle this problem, which manifests itself Europe-wide—in the growing strength of extremist parties, at a European level.

According to the Fidesz politician, the action to be taken on a European level should be based on the fundamental principle that extremist forces cannot be allowed to abuse the opportunities offered by the democratic rule of law. In order for this to happen—Zsolt Németh added—the rules governing the houses of parliament must be made more stringent. Similarly it must also be ensured that the extremist forces—Zsolt Németh continued—do not abuse the right to free assembly. To this purpose he thought it would be a viable approach to extend penal law to so-called crime in uniform, which would in his opinion offer effective protection against threats directed at the Roma and other ethnic minorities. The Hungarian People's Party Politician also emphasized that the free use of symbols could not extend to the use of the symbols of the totalitarian regimes.

OTHER NEWS

The government condemns the nationalist conference planned for Budapest

Budapest
Source: MTI, ATV

We reported in August that American white supremacists and Russian nationalists were organizing a conference in Budapest to be held from 3–5 October.

In its statement to MTI, the Ministry for Foreign Trade and Affairs on 22 September gave the following information: "The government holds it unacceptable for the extremist American supremacist organization together with the Russian radicals to hold a conference in Hungary." The statement continued by making it clear that the Hungarian government distances itself markedly from all xenophobic, exclusionary organizations that offend minorities for their origins or religion, and therefore does so with regard to the conference intended for Budapest as well. Extremist circles aim to use the conference to make Hungary look bad internationally, which is not acceptable.

The Democratic Coalition Party (DK) published its statement on 22 September, in which it gave expression to its "indignation, that in 2014, Hungary as a member of the European Union is providing room for a meeting of supremacists. In the opinion of DK, by flirting openly with the radicals the government is taking a path, which will leave Hungary a hate-filled, exclusionary, and unstable country."

In a statement of 24 September, the MSZP's Left-wing Faction demanded a ban on the conference and considered it inadequate that the government only distanced itself from the event in words.

On 24 September, Tímea Szabó, co-president of Együtt–PM, said in the ATV program *Egyenes Beszéd* (Straight talk) that there ought to be a common democratic minimum that all parties agree to, and all parties should act together against the conference planned for the beginning of October. Tímea Szabó stressed that they will do everything in their power to prevent the conference from being held, and, if this was not successful, they will take action against the conference on site.

On 28 September, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán instructed the Minster of the Interior to prevent the conference from taking place by all available legal means.

On 28 September, the management of Larus Event Center, which was the planned venue for the conference, let MTI know in its statement that as soon as they learned that an extremist group wanted to hold an assembly at their establishment, they immediately canceled the contract. They also announced that they would be closed on 4 October.

On 29 September, the Ministry of the Interior announced in its statement that the Minster of the Interior, Sándor Pintér, had banned the conference and had instructed the Chief Superintendent of Police to initiate the ban on entry and stay in the country when the speakers of the event were concerned. According to the statement by the Minister of the Interior, it had been established that the presenters of the conference, which was to be held by an organization based on an openly racist ideology, were the promulgators of racial theory. Their expression of opinion goes against the Fundamental Law of Hungary, and so he has banned the conference.

On 29 September, *The Wall Street Journal* published an article on the banning of the conference. Jobbik Member of Parliament, Márton Gyöngyösi, who was originally on the list of speakers at the conference, but had disappeared from the list by that day, was asked for his opinion. Gyöngyösi explained his decision not to take part on grounds that the "conference clashed with many electoral campaign events at the same time", referring to in the run up to the local government elections. "Moreover I am not well disposed towards the views of some of the speakers—the American racists in particular; I do not share their ideology in the least", the Jobbik politician added.

The President of the National Policy Institute (NPI), Richard Spencer, announced on 30 September in Whitefish, Montana, where the institute is based, that the institute would go ahead with the conference in spite of the Hungarian government ban. At the same time he pointed out that the meeting would be held under the title, European Congress, it was a private event which would not be open to the wider public or the press. Only those who register in advance can attend.

Zoltán Balog is not a Holocaust denier

Budapest, Vienna, Austria Source: MTI, HVG, Népszava, parlament.hu

We reported in August that Zoltán Balog, Minister of Human Resources, had spoken about the deportations of Roma people on Hungarian National Radio on 3 August in the following terms: "No deportation of Roma or gypsies had taken place in Hungary, the deportations occurred in Austria, so even the Hungarian gypsies were transported from there, thereby effectively also implicating Hungary". A summary of the resulting discourse follows.

Lajos Korózs, Member of Parliament for the MSZP, wrote to the speaker of the National Assembly, László Kövér, on 15 August, requesting the Speaker to respond to his own position and questions related to Zoltán Balog's interview, essentially evaluating Balog's statement as a denial of the Holocaust. Bence Rétvári, State Secretary for the Ministry of Human Resources, replied to the letter on 2 September. Rétvári declared that Zoltán Balog "does not need to explain himself with regard to the Roma Holocaust. He had thought that facing up to the Roma Holocaust, and remembrance of the tragedy was important even when he had not yet been either a minister or politician".

In a guest commentary published by the conservative Austrian paper Die Presse on 3 September, Gergely Prőhle, Vice-State Secretary for the Ministry of Human Resources responsible for International and European Affairs, defended Zoltán Balog: "it is worthy of respect when a journalist delves into historical-political issues, however the literary tools of the trade may distort reality in spite of the best intentions". The Vice-State Secretary was reflecting on an article that had appeared earlier in the newspaper, in which the Austrian writer Erich Hackl reacted to one of the statements made by Minister Zoltán Balog with regard to the Roma Holocaust. Hackl wrote to Zoltán Balog that the historical lie of a learned theologian makes it unambiguously clear that not only the present living circumstances of the Roma are endangered, but also their historical experiences. Prőhle emphasized that Zoltán Balog is unequivocally clear in his stance opposing all forms of racism, and he supports the social integration of the Roma community with the measures he has instituted. In Prőhle's opinion, Zoltán Balog spoke in a way that could be misconstrued in the interview under question, where the Roma Holocaust was concerned, not denying it, only trying to explain that in their case the deportations did not take place in the same way as they did with the Jewish communities.

According to information from *Népszava*, on 4 September, the Central Investigating Chief Prosecutor's Office had decided that Balog's statement was not a criminal act of Holocaust denial "when evaluated in its entirety".

The right form of remembrance

Budapest

Source: Magyar Nemzet

An article by Slomó Köves (EMIH) appeared in *Magyar Nemzet* on 8 September, entitled "Emlékezetpolitika és Mátyás király zsidó prefektusa" (Remembrance policy and the Jewish prefect of King Matthias). He underscored the importance of remembering the Holocaust but stressed that the way in which it was done was also important. The main line of activity should not be the slogans of "boycott or not to boycott", "will you settle or won't you settle" pushed to their limit in the media, but rather centered on caring for the Holocaust survivors still living in Hungary. On the one hand "it is our responsibility to consider the ways in which we could improve the social and health facilities of the survivors", and on the other we must strive to learn the personal experiences and memories of the survivors first hand and record them, so they can be integrated in the remembrance and draw upon the attention of the younger generations. In addition he argued in favor of the buried synagogue King Matthias had had built in the Castle District in Buda, which he is convinced would be the most appropriate site for a museum developed with the participation of all parties, based on a consensus, since "those without a past have no present either".

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION (TEV)

TEV filed complaint for denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime—complaint transferred

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 1 September, the Foundation filed a complaint with the Budapest Prosecutor's Office against unknown individuals for the public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime.

The news portal kuruc.info has had a subpage called "Holokamu" (Holohoax) since January 2014, where the unknown editors of the site collect articles and texts that deny the Holocaust ever having occurred, doubt it is fact, and trivialize it, or attempt to justify it.

The expression "holokamu" (or Holohoax), which came about as a conflation of the words Holocaust and hoax (lies), undoubtedly means that the fact of the Holocaust having occurred is drawn into question, and use of the expression publicly fulfills the said criminal act.

Previous judicial practice in the criminal cases initiated on the grounds of the complaints filed for crimes committed on the kuruc.info website shows that since it is presumed that the identity of the perpetrators cannot be established, all investigations are suspended. If the identity of the perpetrator cannot be established in the instance of this present case either, the foundation has requested the Prosecutor's Office to propose kuruc.info website as electronic data be made permanently inaccessible.

In its letter of 11 September, the Budapest Prosecutor's Office informed the Foundation that it had transferred the complaint to the Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 5 and 8, for further steps in the procedure.

TEV filed complaint for road endangerment and assault on a member of a community in the framework of its Legal Aid Program

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 4 September, the Foundation filed a complaint in the name of a private individual with the Budapest Metropolitan Police HQ 2nd District Police Station against an unknown individual for road endangerment and assault on a member of a community.

B.D. was accompanying his child to school on the morning of 2 September in the 2nd District. At 7.50 a.m. the complainant was making his way with his child along the designated pedestrian crossing in full accord with the traffic regulations. As they reached the middle

of the pedestrian crossing, the driver of a private automobile waiting at the zebra crossing suddenly pressed the gas pedal. As a reaction to the sound the complainant instinctively pulled the child quickly to himself, who was not run over by the car only on account of this action, though his elbow touched the car as it sped by. Then the driver of the car stopped his vehicle, got out, ran after them, and pushed the complainant from behind. The complainant told his son to go ahead and run into the school. Then the offender struck his hat from his head, stamped on it, and shook the complainant while shouting, "how dare one of your kind touch my car". As people in the vicinity came to the complainant's assistance the perpetrator left off with the assault, got back into his car and drove off.

As regulated by law, any marked pedestrian crossing guarantees right of way to pedestrians making their way across it, with all vehicles required to give way. Since the perpetrator started up his motor while someone was still crossing, road endangerment was committed.

The complainant's religious heritage was apparent from his dress and appearance, including his beard and the hat he wore. Moreover the expressions, the colloquial differentiation used by the offender, "magunkfajta—magukfajta" (our kind-your kind) is generally known to serve to differentiate between Jews and non-Jews in Hungarian right-wing parlance. In their use, the expression "your kind" serves to identify Jews, and Jewry. The use of the expression coupled with the physical attack constitutes an assault upon a member of a community.

TEV filed new complaint for incitement against a community

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 5 September, the Foundation filed a complaint for incitement against a community against SZ. B. M., as operator(s) of the website described below, with the Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 5 and 13.

A writing authored by someone identified as Sz. B. M. has been available on the website http://magyarmegmaradasert.hu since 5 May 2011, headed "Cigányok, Romák! – felhasználnak benneteket!" ("Gypsies, Roma!" you are being used!), with expressions inciting hatred against Jewry peppered throughout the text.

A complaint had earlier been filed for incitement against a community on 5 February 2013. The first decision in the case had suspended the investigation. The Foundation appealed the decision, which was dismissed, as the foundation was not qualified to appeal the decision.

On 5 September, the Foundation filed another complaint against Sz. B. M. for agitation against a community, ¹⁰ since the mentioned article has been continuously available on the website since 5 May 2011. The reasons for a repeated complaint are that the investigating authorities had interpreted the penal regulations inaccurately, and so they did not evalu-

¹⁰ The Foundation filed the complaint in accord with the provisions effective at the time of the act being committed.

ate the behavior of the perpetrator as covered by the provisions and even the right of appeal was disallowed to the Foundation in principle. It is however legally possible for the Foundation to file the complaint again if the original complaint is appended, along with a request from the Foundation to the Prosecutor's Office overseeing the judicial adequacy of the investigation to order an investigation into the case.

TEV filed complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime in a song lyric

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 10 September, the Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime against István Séra, with the Police Station of Dabas.

One of the songs of the band Turul Nemzetség (Turul Nation) called "Milyen 6 millió?" (What sort of 6 million?) was uploaded by user István Séra to the Youtube video sharing portal, on 15 February 2013. On the basis of information gathered from the internet, we believe that the Turul Nemzetség is an extreme-right band whose singer is István Séra, presumably a resident of Dabas. The title of the song refers to the estimated number of victims of the Holocaust, while the expression "holokamu" (Holohoax) occurs in the lyrics of the song, along with the following excerpts: "the wellness center awaited only you…", "What sort of six million, what sort of six million? Were it only true, that would be great." Including the quoted excerpts and the lyrics of the song as a whole, they simultaneously brought into doubt, trivialized and denied the crimes of the National Socialist regime. The requirement for qualification as a crime that the denial be committed in wide public was the realized by publicly sharing online.

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, 11 September	TEV filed complaint for denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime—complaint transferred	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken	
2.	2 September	Jewish man attacked on the streets	Hate Incident: Assault	
3.	4 September	TEV filed complaint for road endangerment and assault on a member of a community in the framework of its Legal Aid Program	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken	
4.	5 September	TEV filed a new complaint for incitement against a community	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken	
5.	5 September	On the role of the congregation	On Anti-Semitism in Hungary	
6.	8 September	The right form of remembrance	Other News	
7.	9 September	Jewish roundtable discussion convened	Community News and Responses	
8.	10 September	TEV filed complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime in a song lyric	Action and Protection Foundation steps taken	
9.	16 September	Indictment of Tibor Ágoston put forward in the case against him	Official and Civil Responses	
10.	17 September	Jew-baiting accompanied with flag burning does not constitute criminal offense	Official and Civil Responses	
11.	19 September	Motorist disturbs exhibition opening	Hate Incident: Hate Speech	
12.	20 September	Man harassed while traveling on tram	Hate Incident: Hate Speech	
13.	30 September	Hearing was held in the Holocaust compensa- tion lawsuit against the Hungarian National Bank (MNB) and Railway (MÁV)	Official and Civil Responses	
14.	30 September	The right to free speech cannot extend to hate speech	On Anti-Semitism in Hungary	
15.	_	Racist manifestation by the Csepel football fans	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)	
16.	_	Shoes on the Danube Embankment vandalized	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)	
17.	_	Election poster vandalized	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)	
18.	_	Jobbik candidate for Hungarian elections poses in Auschwitz	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)	

No.	Date	Incident	Category
19.	_	A rapper swearing at the Jews	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
20.	_	Jobbik elections candidate for Körmend poses for photograph in a pro-Nazi t-shirt	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
21.	_	Expressions of hatred for Jews on Vérmező	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
22.	_	"A message from HAMAS"	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
23.	_	Star of David in the Városliget	Anti-Semitic Hate Incident (not included in statistics)
24.	_	Government condemns the nationalist conference planned for Budapest	Other News
25.	_	Zoltán Balog is not a Holocaust denier	Other News

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

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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:

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