



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

OCTOBER 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.

Action and Protection Foundation identified six anti-Semitic hate incidents in the course of its monitoring in October 2014. All of these count as hate speech. In the first case, the head coach of Szigetszentmiklós football team called an opposing Vasas player a “Jew”. The second case involved anti-Semitic writings found again on the placard of a candidate for local elections. The third case involved an opposition protester who was called a “Jew” at the Hungarian Self Defence Movement's inaugural ceremony. Another is the case of a Star of David and a reversed swastika found on a billboard, and the fifth case occurred when speeches in Corvin köz contained expressions that offend Jews. In one case, a German imperial flag was photographed on a children's carousel at the Sükösd fair. There were another two incidents that did not occur in October, therefore they do not appear in the statistics but they are recorded in the section *Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents*. This report also details several other events connected to the Hungarian Holocaust and anti-Semitism in Hungary.

Action and Protection Foundation reported two incidents in October 2014: both were cases of public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system. In one of the cases, APF informed on a culprit who posted content on his or her Facebook page which denied the Holocaust. The other case involved an offender who shared a montage on Facebook that depicted the well-known logo of Disneyland but the writing said 'Auschwitzland' and instead of the castle it pictured the gate of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death-camp. Besides, a caption saying “The biggest »fairy-tale land« in the world!” was also placed on the montage.

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 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
 - 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

– OCTOBER 2014

Action and Protection Foundation discovered six anti-Semitic hate incidents during the course of its monitoring in October 2014. The incidents classify as hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

A football coach's Jew-baiting

Szigetszentmiklós, Pest county

Source: Bors Online (online news tabloid), Népszabadság, website of the Hungarian Football Federation (MLSZ), website of Vasas Football Club

The NB II Vasas–SZTK (Szigetszentmiklós) football match was held on 4 October, where head coach of the Szigetszentmiklós team, Attila Vágó called a Vasas player, István Rodenbücher “discriminating and racist”. In the last minutes of the match, there was a foul in front of the benches, and in the following row, Mr Vágó called Mr Rodenbücher a “Jew”. Besides the fans, the fourth referee was also witnessed this event, and he reported the case to the police.

In its 7 October disciplinary decision, the Hungarian Football Federation (MLSZ) banned Attila Vágó for a year. The justification said that “Attila Vágó used derogatory terms on an opposing team player that fall into the category of racist expressions and is punishable by a ban of up to five years.” Attila Vágó lodged an appeal.

On 8 October, Attila Vágó said to Bors that “...I do not think it is offensive to call someone a Jew. This only refers to a religion, a group of people, and by the way I am a Jew myself.”

With regards to the incident, Népszabadság published an article on 10 October in which chairman of Vasas, László Markovits, voiced his shock: “If this is true, I do not have words for it. There is no part of life where such expressions could be tolerated”. According to its official statement, Szigetszentmiklós football club was also perplexed at the decision and found the allegations “fundamentally conflicting with the character” of the coach.

In its 30 October appeal decision, the Hungarian Football Federation stiffened Mr Vágó's punishment: besides the ban for twelve month, he was fined HUF 200,000.

Placard of a candidate for the local elections defaced again

Érd, Pest county

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

On 9 October, the Forum against anti-Semitism posted a photo on its Facebook page where the defaced placard of independent candidate for the municipality of Érd, Gábor Sári, was clearly visible. Gábor Sári's portrait was defaced with sideburns, a beard and a yarmulke, the addition of a Star of David and a "Filthy Jude" caption.

Gábor Sári responded to the defacement in writing. He stated: "As of help and guidance, I would like to add that as it is visible on the picture, I have blue eyes. This does not mean much by itself, but for your information I reveal that all my relatives I know of have similar colour of eyes, too."



The defaced placard. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

Jew-baiting at the inaugural ceremony

Budapest, Erzsébet square

Source: Hír24

The Hungarian Self Defence Movement held its inaugural ceremony on Erzsébet square, Budapest on 18 October. The founder of the Movement is Attila László whose previous association, the Civil Guard Association for a Better Future, was finally disbanded by the Szeged Regional Court of Appeal on 8 October. After several other speakers, “chief constable” of the Hungarian National Guard Movement, József Ináncsi, gave a speech. During his speech, a middle-aged woman stepped to him, took the speech paper off his hands and tried to run off with it. Participants and organizers of the event, however, stopped her and led her away from the venue. On Hír24’s footage a man shouts clearly and audibly: “What’s up, Jew? Don’t you like something? Get away from here!”, while another man says more quietly: “Filthy Jew!”.

Events leading to the incident are recorded in the *Other News* section.

Billboard scrawled in Szépileona

Budapest, Szépileona

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

On 22 October, the Forum against anti-Semitism posted a photo on its Facebook page that shows part of a poster advertising a television programme with the participation of Miklós Gábor Kerényi. A caption above Kerényi’s head said: “The Jew is cheeky again”. A Star of David and a reversed swastika were also scrawled above Mr Kerényi’s head. The picture was taken in Budapest, in the neighbourhood of Szépileona.



“The Jew is cheeky again”. Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen

Speeches in Corvin köz (Corvin lane)

Budapest, Corvin köz

Source: You Tube vide sharing portal

On 23 October, Pax Hungarica Movement organized its festive commemoration called “Hungarian Octobers” again in Corvin köz. Leader of a splinter group of Pax Hungarica Movement, János Lantos, self-appointed literary historian László Tompó Junior (who holds National Socialist views), and founder/leader of Outlaws’ Army, Zsolt Tyirityán gave speeches, among others.

János Lantos used the term ‘Judeo-Bolshevism’ in his speech several times: “Hungarian revolution against Judeo-Bolshevism that aims to morally wreck European nations.” and “For me, the main significance of ‘56 is that during those few days in October Hungarians crushed the ‘fist’ of Judeo-Bolshevism, the State Protection Authority (ÁVH) which was the terror organization of the Hungarians’ worst enemy, internationalist Jewry, to dust.”

László Tompó Jr. also referred to Jews in various different ways, the relevant parts of his speech are the following:

“The communists of 1956 were not just anyone but people who were representatives of an utterly anti-Globe, Christ-killer ideology: Talmudic Judaism. This has infected the world since the Renaissance and the Reformation and started revolutions everywhere and people – fathers, mothers and children – rioted against this in Pest.”

“Revolution is in fact a rebellion against God and the government, it has an explicitly subversive nature. It overthrows governments but does not offer better systems, it does not possess but destroys things that it takes away from others. This is what communism was like. This is what Hungarians had enough of, or at least all real Hungarians had enough of but not the ancestors of Talmudic reform communists in overcoats.”

“An uprising could be extremely positive. When people do not want to destroy the state or the nation, when they do not want to overthrow thrones, God, and altars but they want to overturn less competent monarchs or government systems while conserving eternal values.

Our leading prince, Francis II Rákóczi did not wish to demolish thrones and altars, he only had problems with the House of Habsburg, but did not link divine world order with the uprising that became a nationwide revolution. Therefore, a revolution is of higher order than a rebellion because it is not about individuals who fight for justice but about people who fight following certain leaders like Francis II Rákóczi, or when a whole nation fight together as they were when following Miklós Horthy in 1919 against the Red Bolshevik Talmudic regime. So in 1956, if we really want to be objective and worthy to the spirit of our

ancestors, we must say that there was no revolution as there could not be one but it was indeed an uprising as British historian David Irving⁹ very well wrote in his book.”

“Yes, dear brothers, the whole system [needs to be changed], and in a way that we really build on the two basic Christian virtues of Christian culture and social truth because only with the help and the meaning of this can one become a real successor of 1956, a genuine and worthy follower of the uprising and revolution that fought not only against communism but the Bolshevik, Talmudic and Judaic Bolshevism – a regime against which everybody who had the slightest sense and sensitivity fought.

“What should be the basic code of ethics in a few lines that we should follow? Please forgive me that I am going to mention a politically incorrect individual. I would like to quote Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda in Nazi Germany who said in 1930, as if he had foreseen these days that: if the enemy bans us, if the enemy wants to crush – what is more – eliminate us, then we should not pout or walk around in sullen discontent, but actually, however strange it may seem today, we should be glad. And why? Because it would mean that we did our job well.”

Founder and leader of the Outlaws’ Army Zsolt Tyirityán expressed his views about a Jewish organization:

“This man [Gusztáv Zoltai] has been a flagship figure, an icon of an organization that has been polluting public life for almost twenty years and we can find it behind every single anti-Hungarian manifestation. This organization is the total manifestation of Zionism in Hungary. I am talking of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish communities (Mazsihisz), but Zoltai is not there any more. Apparently, a transvestite is leading it now, so as Saint Augustine once said: form equals content.”

“If someone is called a potential mass murderer for questioning the number of Holocaust victims, then I must say, following an excellent friend’s train of thought that for me a potential mass murderer is one who became a philosemite after the Tiszaeszlár Affair¹⁰.”

⁹ David Irving English writer, historian. In 1996 Irving filed a libel suit against Dr. Deborah Lipstadt for publishing a book in 1993 titled »Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth & Memory« and describing him as a “dangerous spokesperson” for Holocaust denial. The trial was held at the beginning of 2000 when Judge Charles Gray concluded that Irving qualified as a Holocaust denier. Judge Gray found that Irving had “for his own ideological reasons persistently and deliberately misrepresented and manipulated historical evidence” in order to portray Hitler “in an unwarrantedly favourable light” particularly in his treatment of the Jews. Judge Gray also found that Irving was an “active Holocaust denier; that he is anti-Semitic and racist, and that he associates with right-wing extremists who promote neo-Nazism.” (Source: <http://www.hdot.org/en/trial/index.html>)

¹⁰ The Tiszaeszlár Affair, was a blood libel which led to a trial that set off anti-Semitic agitation in Austria-Hungary in 1882 and 1883. After the disappearance of a local girl, Eszter Solymosi, Jews were accused of ritually murdering and beheading her. After her body was found some time later in a river, she having apparently drowned, it was claimed that the body was not that of Eszter, but had been dressed in her clothes. A lengthy trial followed, eventually resulting in the acquittal of all the accused. (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiszaeszl%C3%A1r_Affair, last accessed: 15 November 2014)

German imperial flag on a children's carousel

Sükösd, Bács-Kiskun county

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

A volunteer for the Foundation photographed a German imperial flag in Sükösd on 26 October. This year the Sükösd Autumn Fair was held on 25 and 26 October. On one of the carousals, put up for children, a number of national and other flags were hung; e. g. there was a German imperial flag displayed and one could see a flag, modified with a truck, of the Confederate States of America that fought for the protection of the institution of slavery in the Civil War.



German imperial flag photographed by a volunteer for APF.

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of the October 2014 monitoring period, Action and Protection Foundation identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents that do not appear in the statistics as they are not dated for October.

The mayor's secret opinion

Kecel, Bács-Kiskun county

Source: Hírösvény, Magyar Narancs

On 19 October, excerpts from a 2012 talk with Kecel mayor Ferenc Haszilló were published in an article in Hírösvény. The talk was recorded by a microphone that stayed on after a television interview. On 20 October, Magyar Narancs also published excerpts from the recording they had obtained. Besides his racist expressions, the mayor says on the recording that “[If] these c*nt Jews did not screw the country as they do, then no one here would care about the municipality and what it does.”

Statements in relation to the recording that was made public are detailed in the section Official and civil responses.

Jew-baiting linked to public works and student work

Nyíregyháza, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county

Source: MTI, official website of Érpatak

MTI informed earlier that approximately 200 protesters started a four-month demonstration organized by Érpatak mayor Mihály Zoltán Orosz in front of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Government Office in Nyíregyháza.

Demonstration posters were uploaded on the website of Érpatak, some of these included expressions that offend Jews. These include:

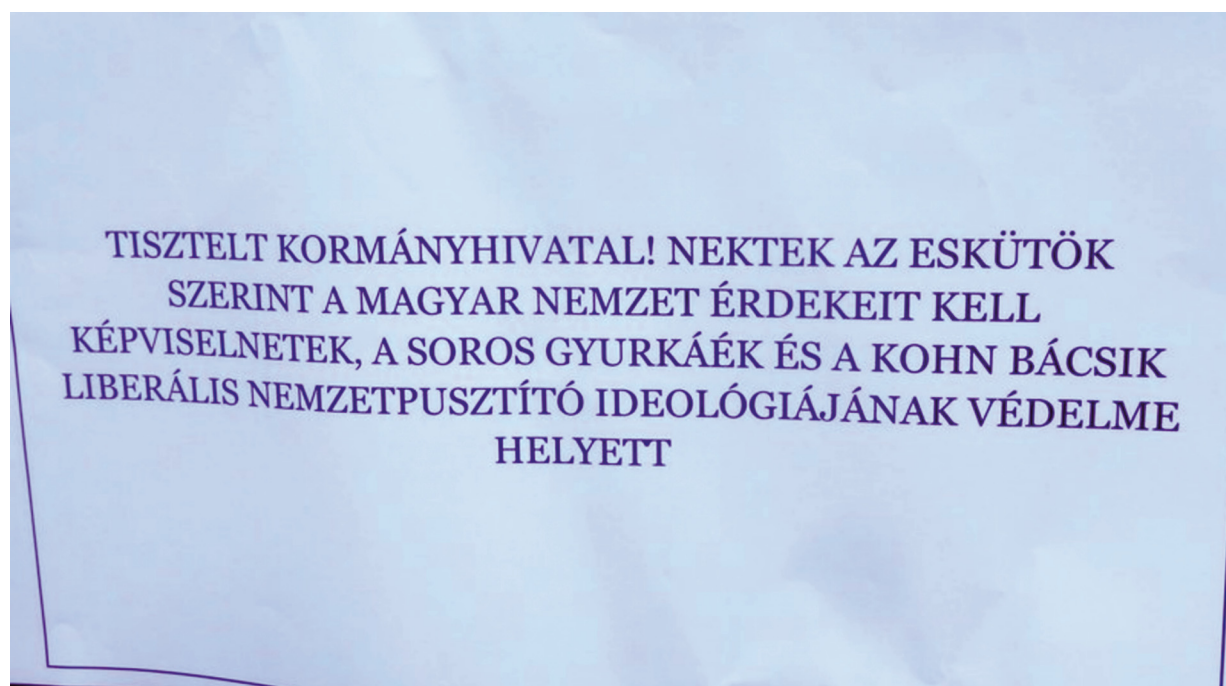
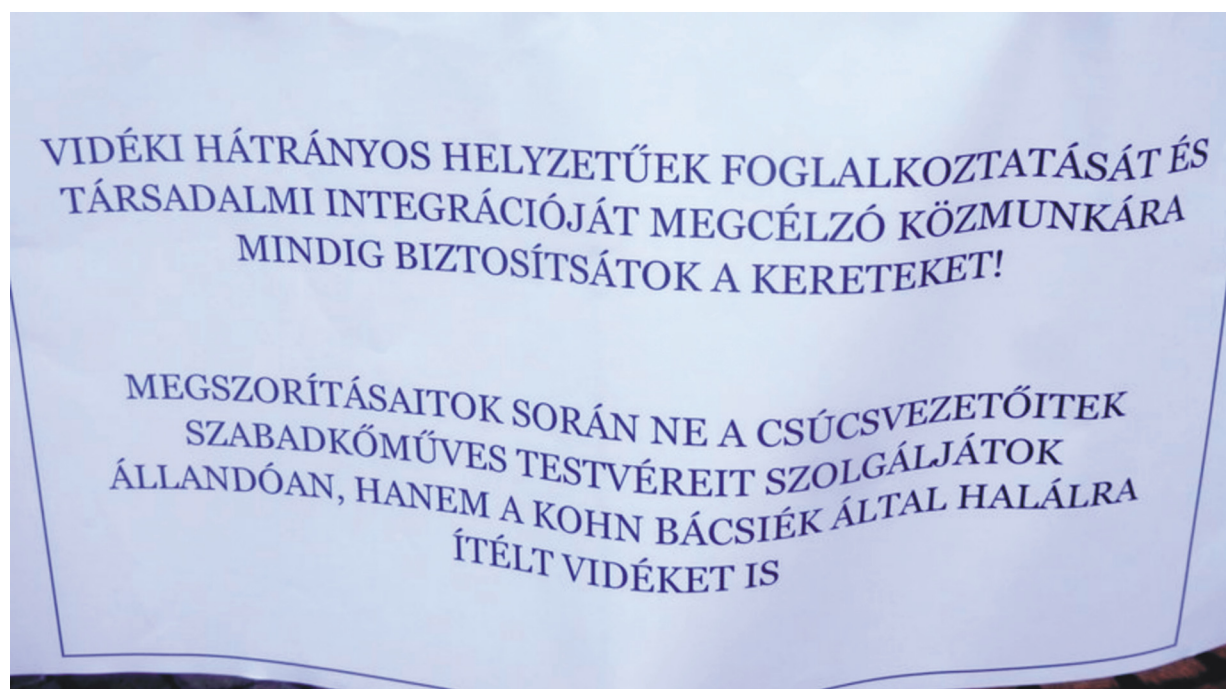
“You don’t support the public works program because uncle Kohn hasn’t called from Israel yet? We only appreciate decent and patriotic civil servants! We want caitiffs in prisons!” (original quote)

“During austerity don’t just always serve the Freemason brothers of your top leaders but also the country doomed by uncle Kohn” (original quote)

“The foreign-hearted, anti-Hungarian strata of civil servants is killing the nation! Let’s purge civil service of them urgently!” (original quote)

“Dear Government Office! In accordance with your oath, you are supposed to represent the interests of the Hungarian nation instead of protecting Gyurka Soros and uncle Kohn’s liberal, nation-destroyer ideology.” (original quote)

“Pure-hearted, patriotic, responsible civil servants with a sense of vocation into public administration instead of the cosmopolitan, foreign-hearted, parasite, nation-destroyer ones! Conservative and national values instead of the anti-Hungarian, cosmopolitan and liberal »values« into the heads and hearts of the civil servants!” (original quote)



Two demonstration posters. Source: the official website of Érpatak

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

No community news or responses related to anti-Semitism were recorded in October.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Vandals of the graves in the Jewish cemetery in Szikszó caught

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

Source: MTI

We detailed in our May report that unknown culprits damaged graves in the closed Jewish cemetery in Szikszó.

Spokesman for Police Headquarters of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Tamás Dobi told MTI on 13 October that police had detained two people who were suspected of damaging the graves of the Jewish cemetery. 21-year-old Renáta Sz. and 22-year-old Károly G., who were under reasonable suspicion of having committed the crime, are from Aszalós. The suspects admitted their offence but they could not provide acceptable reasons for their actions. Encs police station initiated legal proceedings on suspicion of vandalism.

Kecel mayor to resign!

Kecskemét, Bács-Kiskun county

Source: MTI, HírTV, Index, RTL Klub

In the section *Further anti-Semitic hate incidents* we reported that on 19 October Kecel mayor, Feren Haszilló's, talk expressing his anti-Semitic and racist views recorded in 2012 was made public. The followings detail the responses to the recording.

At his 21 October press conference, Bács-Kiskun County chairman for MSZP (Hungarian Socialist Party), József Király, voiced his shock and outrage at the events and the fact that although the recorded talk had become public two days earlier, neither a Fidesz politician nor Prime Minister Viktor Orbán had commented on it. According to Mr Király, if the prime minister party-leader remains silent and does not remove Ferenc Haszilló from public life, it means he has no problem with those views expressed on the recording.

On 21 October, Member of Parliament and Fidesz constituency chairman, Gábor Bányai, and regional director János Kerényi informed in a statement that they had initiated the exclusion of Ferenc Haszilló from Fidesz, and they had called upon the mayor to immediately resign from his mandate. They added: "The sentences that are audible on the recording and which severely violate human dignity and discriminate certain social groups are not worthy of a mayor and of Fidesz."

According to Együtt-PM, if the recordings of Kecel mayor are genuine, the Fidesz politician must leave public life. In its 21 October statement to MTI, the party alliance called upon Fidesz to either clear the politician's name or expel him. They wrote in their statement that: in the spirit of humanity Együtt-PM party alliance objects all forms of hatred, exclusion and violence.

On 21 October in an interview to HírTV, Ferenc Haszilló made amends to everybody:

“I apologise to those I hurt or offended with the contents of this recording. I did not mean to hurt anybody and I truly believe that this recording has been manipulated, this recording has been cut and the wording was taken out of context.” He added: “...I shall resign from my post as a mayor in due course.”

On 22 October, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta deprived Mr Haszilló of his knighthood. According to their official statement, Haszilló had been conferred Knight of Malta on the recommendation of another Knight, but the wording audible on the recording is not worthy of a knight or a man and is completely unacceptable. Therefore, based on the decision of the Order’s competent body, Mr Haszilló was deprived of his knighthood as he had become unworthy to bear the insignia.

On 30 October, RTL Klub Evening News reported that Ferenc Haszilló had taken his oath of office that day, i. e. he officially began his third mayoral term.

NEWS AND OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Navracsics rejected charges of anti-Semitism

Brussels, Belgium

Source: MTI, Index

To answer a challenge at a hearing in Brussels on 1 October, Tibor Navracsics insisted that Jewish culture thrived in Hungary and he firmly rejected charges of anti-Semitism against Hungary when German non-aligned MEP Martin Sonneborn said the following: “Anti-Semitic writers like Albert Wass, Cécile Tormay, József Nyíró are part of Hungary’s curriculum. Is there any hope that Hitler’s and Goebbels’ works will not be included?”. The Hungarian commissioner-designate reminded everyone that as member of the Hungarian government he had personally stated that the Hungarian state was responsible for the Holocaust. He said that there are a number of ethnic groups in Hungary, he is of mixed descent, too – with Croatian and German blood in his veins, and he added that Hungary is proud of its diversity.

OTHER NEWS

Racist conference banned

Budapest

Source: MTI, ATV, Magyar Nemzet, Népszabadság

Our August and September report detailed the news regarding the racist conference that the National Policy Institute was to organize in early October. The followings are the development of the case.

On 1 October, temporary charge d'affaires of the US Embassy André Goodfriend said in an interview to HírTV that the Hungarian government does not support people who disseminate ethnic or racial intolerance. He added, however, that these groups are able to express their views in the US, the First Amendment to the US Constitution guarantees such rights.

The Federation of Hungarian Jewish communities (Mazsihisz) supported the government to legally prevent “the racial conference” from being held – the organization told MTI on 2 October. Mazsihisz found it unacceptable to hold a conference in Hungary “that promotes racial views 70 years after the global shame, after the Nazi regime caused millions of innocent victims.”

On 2 October, chairman of England based Arktos Media Ltd., one of the sponsors of the conference, revealed in his letter to Magyar Nemzet newspaper that the company had withdrawn its endorsement from NPI's event due to negative media response.

On 3 October, an interview given by Richard Spencer was published in Népszabadság. He told the newspaper that he had flown to Vienna and from there he had taken the train to Budapest.

On 3 October, ATV published an article in which Alexander Dugin, Russian philosopher, main ideologist of Vladimir Putin, one of the proposed speakers at the conference said that “Unfortunately I am not coming to Budapest.”

On 3 October, almost 100 people protested against the racial conference on Szabadság tér, Budapest. Organizer Imre Mécs claimed at the protest that: it is a scientific fact that humanity is one race and therefore racism makes no sense. We are different as individuals but difference is a value. “We are here to promote that we all belong to one common humanity” – stated the former politician.

The Office of Immigration and Nationality (BÁH) told MTI on 4 October that police detained one of the organisers of the conference, a US citizen on 3 October. According to BÁH, Richard Bertrand Spencer was not able to provide his residence permit during police checks and as a result police detained him and took him to the immigration authorities.

The BÁH statement said that the National Policy Institute “is a traditionalist, racial and nationalist foundation and its prominent leader, Richard Bertrand Spencer, a US citizen arrived to Hungary despite being aware of that fact that restrictive measures might have applied to him due to his role in organizing the racial conference in Budapest.” In addition to Spencer’s immigration detention, BÁH is also conducting proceedings against him.

In its 8 October article, *Népszava* informed that the conference simplified into a meeting and was held in a catering unit near the Southern railway station. The main speaker Jared Tayler called upon the brotherhood of white Europeans. He stated that: the biggest danger of the world is the toxic ideology of diversity. A Dutch university student spoke against globalization, liberalism and multiculturalism for the protection of Dutch culture. The debate was mostly about Russia and Putin but touched upon the US, too.

For a Better Future Hungarian Self Defence organization disbanded

Budapest

Source: MTI, Athena Institute

For a Better Future Civil Guard sprung from the New Hungarian Guard in 2010, but they only became widely known in 2011, after the month-long hate and intimidation campaign against the local Roma community at Gyöngyöspata. Back then, the membership of the two organisations was mostly shared and it seemed that the NHG and the FBFCG were fundamentally the same group under two different names. After the propaganda campaign in Gyöngyöspata, however, the organisation started to break away and nowadays it works as a completely separate extremist group. In January 2013, the group changed its name to For a Better Future Hungarian Self Defence. It was explicitly founded to “protect the Hungarians” from “Gypsy criminality” and “Gypsy terror”, but in May 2013 it also took part in carrying out hostile propaganda campaigns with the New Hungarian Guard, the Hungarian National Guard, and other extremist groups against the Hungarian Jewish community.

For a Better Future Self Defence was finally disbanded by the Szeged Regional Court of Appeal. On 8 October, President of the Chambers of the Court, Katalin Szeghó, claimed when explaining why the Court of Gyula decision had been changed that: based on Hungarian legislation, the right to freedom of assembly and of association cannot violate the freedom and the rights of others.

Representatives at the court did not unanimously agree on the disbandment of the organization but they noted that the organization violated laws and regulations concerning the freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of speech at several events. At the events, leader of the organization Attila László’s speeches were clearly against whole of the Roma community, he did not differentiate between criminals and law-abiding citizens. Attila László called the Roma pests, creatures of the devil, rats and waste of space. According to the court decision, these terms were so harsh that not only did they damage human dignity of the Roma but they also went beyond freedom of speech.

The main point of the leader's speeches was that all Roma are criminals, there is no room for them in the Carpathian basin and that they should be removed from here. His wording were able to incite the audience's intention to take physical action against the Roma. Certain events of the organization came with the danger of physical conflicts and it was not possible to tell whether it was police presence that prevented these conflicts – reasoned the court.

Court of Gyula did not disband For a Better Future Hungarian Self Defence group in its repeated first instance sentence and that is why the case was transferred to Szeged Regional Court of Appeal. After Erika Mucsi's 24 March 2014 first instance decision¹¹ was made public, a number of parties and human rights organizations protested against its sentence. According to the 26 May 2014 statement issued by the Association of Hungarian Judges, the judge violated the Code of conduct for judges that requires a judge to be unprejudiced, unbiased with an appearance of impartiality. It was also said that it is unethical if a judge expresses their own opinion and values in their sentence.

Previous leader of the disbanded For a Better Future Civil Guard organization founded a new group called The Hungarian Self Defence Movement (MÖM). On 18 October, Attila László said to about 100 sympathizers on Erzsébet square in Budapest that: it was not the revival of the disbanded organization but they would not give up "their fight for Hungarians", and that was why he had initiated the foundation of MÖM. Mr László claimed that they are the last line of defence that provides a slightest hope for Hungarians and should it be needed, they would protect their country with the required physical force. Participants were typically wearing black or camouflage clothing and were flying national, Árpád striped and Székely flags.

Some jostling occurred at the event when a woman shouted "fascists" during "chief constable" of the Hungarian National Guard Movement József Ináncsi's speech and stepped behind him and took the speech paper off his hands. Organizers and policemen led the woman away from the venue while a man yelled the following: "What's up, Jew? Don't you like something? Get away from here!", while another man said more quietly: "Filthy Jew!".

¹¹ In her speech, Judge of the Court of Gyula Dr. Erika Mucsi gave prejudiced reasons for rejecting the disbandment: "The term »Roma« does not describe ethnic origins but covers a group of people who follow Gypsy lifestyle, a group of people that separated from the population independently from their origins, who ignore traditional and protected values of the society, who avoid work and who disrespect private ownership and cohabitation norms." and "It is not a negligible fact that in a reasonably high proportion of the cases, offenders have Roma origins. So although the circle of offenders and of Roma are not the same, [...] overlaps provide reasons to call anomalies »Gypsy criminality«." She also added that "It is a fact that the Defendants divided into smaller groups and went on to patrol in the streets in uniforms, they walked in columns and followed military commands. According to the court's opinion, such manifestation may provoke anxiety in the locals but the right to freedom of assembly guarantees the right to march and public rally."

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Investigation was terminated in the case of the van bearing the caption 'holokamu' (i. e., Holo-hoax)

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

First, on 15 August 2013, APF pressed charges for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system for some photos that appeared on the internet of a van bearing a caption on its back door saying 'HOLOKAMU' (i.e., Holo-hoax). Our November report detailed that the Budapest Police Department (BRFK) terminated the investigation as there was no criminal offence. APF lodged a grievance against the decision.

In December 2013, the grievance was rejected as the Foundation was not entitled to lodge the grievance but the investigation was ordered to continue since the standpoint in the grievance was acceptable, the term "Holokamu" (=Holo-hoax) undoubtedly debates whether the Holocaust really happened and use of the term publicly fulfills a criminal act.

The 6 October 2014 decision of the Budapest 20th and 23rd District Police Departments terminated the proceedings as the actions had been finally sentenced by the Pest Central District Court. Our July report detailed that on 2 July the Pest Central District Court gave the van owner a one year prison sentence – with two years suspended sentence – for openly denying the crimes committed by the National Socialist system. The judgment was not enforceable.

Investigation was ordered into the case of the subpage titled "Holokamu" (i. e., Holo-hoax) of kuruc.info

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

We detailed in our September report that on 1 September the Foundation pressed charges for the public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system for the "Holokamu" (i.e., Holo-hoax) subpage of kuruc.info. The name of the subpage questions the fact of the Holocaust and the page itself collects articles and texts that deny the Holocaust ever having occurred, doubt it is fact, trivialize it, or attempt to justify it.

On 10 October, Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 5 and 8 informed the Foundation that it had ordered an investigation into the case and commissioned the Budapest 5th District Police Department to conduct the investigation.

Investigation against Goy A. K. was completed with an impeachment proposal

Barcs, Somogy county

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

In April 2014, APF informed on Goy A. K. for openly denying the crimes committed by the National Socialist system for his Facebook comment on 23 April: “Holocaust did not happen!!!!!!!!!!!!!!” On 6 June, the investigation was terminated since according to the Prosecutor’s Office no evidence could prove that it was a crime and because A. K. claimed that the word Holocaust referred to a genocide committed by a Mexican junta. APF lodged a grievance in July, in which the Foundation enlisted a number of other posts and comments to prove that A. K. was undoubtedly aware of the meaning of the word Holocaust and that it is not merely a synonym of genocide.

The grievance was approved in July, the resolution repealed the earlier decision concerning the termination of the investigation and ordered it to continue.

On 15 October, Barcs police station informed APF that the investigation was terminated and they sent the files concerning suspect A. K. with an impeachment proposal to the Kaposvár Regional Prosecutor’s Office of Barcs.

APF informed on an unknown culprit for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist sytem

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 27 October, the Foundation informed on an unknown culprit for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system at the Budapest 5th District Police Department.

Facebook user M. D. posted two photos on their timeline on 7 October 2014. One photo portrays a desperate young girl student leaning over her book with the caption: “This Holocaust really evades me: half of it is nonsense, the other half is a lie!” The other picture contains an arrow pointing at the profile picture of M. D. and a caption says: “This user hates the Jews and does not believe in the Holocaust legend!”.

In the justification of the charge, APF claimed that a lie is a false statement meant to deceive others or ourselves. Nonsense is a situation or event that conflict with the rules of reason. A legend in informal use is an exaggerated, made-up story. The use of the predicate ‘don’t believe’ highlights the made-up characteristic of the genocide and detaches it from its realness and factuality.

Based on the above, it is a fact that the offender executed perpetration by denial in both cases. Moreover, by posting on Facebook the ‘public’ feature of the post was also realized.

**APF informed on an unknown culprit for public denial
of crimes committed by the National Socialist system**

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 30 October, the Foundation informed on an unknown culprit for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system at Gyöngyös police station¹².

Facebook user Cs. B. posted a montage on their timeline on 14 September. The picture depicted the logo of the world's most famous leisure park franchise, Disneyland. The Disneyland writing was changed to 'Auschwitzland' by keeping the well-known font and a drawing of the gate of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death-camp was added above the writing. On top of the gate a caption said: "Cheap summer camps for people with disabilities, free access to people with hooked nose!" Under 'Auschwitzland' another reference to Auschwitz was added: "The biggest »fairy-tale land« in the world!"

Both the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp and its entrance are symbols of the National Socialist genocide, the Holocaust and as such are part of the UNESCO World Heritage. Disneyland however is a leisure park for the entertainment of its visitors and especially to children, its aim is to cause joy and happiness that are strong opposites of the site of systematic murders. The illustration of Auschwitz as a leisure park is not only inappropriate and profane but it also classifies as public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system, by the executed perpetration of trivializing it.

A tale is a literary genre, its plot has fantastic and magical (or at least farfetched) elements, and it usually tells a story through fictional space and time. By illustrating Auschwitz and the Holocaust as a tale, the offender detached the notions from their objectivity, their occurrence is drawn into question and therefore the above offence is realized by executed perpetration of doubt.

In addition, since the editor of the profile posted the montage on Facebook, the 'public' element of the charge was also realized.

¹² The profile editor's supposed permanent residence is on the territory of Gyöngyöshalász.

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 October	Navracsics rejected charges of anti-Semitism	About Anti-Semitism in Hungary
2.	4, 7 October	A football coach's Jew-baiting	Hate incidents: hate speech
3.	6 October	Investigation was terminated in the case of the van bearing the caption 'holokamu' (i.e., Holohoax)	Action ad Protection Foundation Legal Actions
4.	8, 18 October	For a Better Future Hungarian Self Defence organization disbanded	Other news
5.	9 October	Placard of a candidate for the local elections defaced again	Hate incidents: hate speech
6.	10 October	Investigation was ordered into the case of the subpage titled "Holokamu" (i.e., Holohoax) of kuruc.info	Action ad Protection Foundation Legal Actions
7.	13 October	Vandals of the graves in the Jewish cemetery in Szikszó detained	Official and civil responses
8.	15 October	Investigation against Goy A. K. was completed – impeachment proposal	Action ad Protection Foundation Legal Actions
9.	18 October	Jew-baiting at the inaugural ceremony	Hate incidents: hate speech
10.	22 October	Billboard scrawled at Szépilona	Hate incidents: hate speech
11.	23 October	Speeches in Corvin köz again	Hate incidents: hate speech
12.	26 October	German imperial flag on a children's carousel	Hate incidents: hate speech
13.	27 October	APF informed on an unknown culprit for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system	Action ad Protection Foundation Legal Actions
14.	30 October	APF informed on an unknown culprit for public denial of crimes committed by the National Socialist system	Action ad Protection Foundation Legal Actions
15.	–	The mayor's secret opinion	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
16.	–	Jew-baiting linked to public works and student work	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
17.	–	Kecel mayor to resign!	Official and civil responses
18.	–	Racist conference banned	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

(+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

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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 Action and Protection Foundation and the Brussels Institute*
Dr. István Fekete, legal advocate, *legal representative of Brussels Institute*
Kata Majoros, Communications consultant
Melinda Minkó, research scholar, *head of the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute*
Dr. Krisztina Szegő, lawyer
Julianna Görög, translator

Contributors: Dániel Bodnár, philosopher, *Chairman of the Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees*
Andrew Srulewitch, Director, *Anti Defamation League*

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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