

**ANTI-SEMITIC  
HATE CRIMES AND  
INCIDENTS REPORT**



*March 2015*



**BRUSSELS INSTITUTE**



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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 March monitoring activities, Action and Protection Foundation identified eight anti-Semitic hate incidents. One was an act

of vandalism: 15–20 gravestones and crypts were badly damaged. Seven were acts of hate speech: a swastika sign was drawn on the side of the entrance to the Belvárosi Theatre; a bench in Buda Castle was carved with the words, “*Thieving broker Jews! To the gas chambers with you!*”; a woman journalist was called a “*Damn Jew*” at a March 15 remembrance organized by Fidesz; a piece of paper with the words “*Karády Jewish hireling, traitor!!!*” was stuck onto a window in the Karády Café; Jew-baiting occurred in reactions to the Tel-Aviv concert of Tankcsapda; a swastika was drawn onto the wall of a residential house in Wesselényi Street; and another swastika appeared on a door of a lavatory in a school in Budakeszi. Nine incidents are not included in the statistics, because they did not occur during the monitoring period; these incidents are reported in the *Further Anti-Semitic hate Incidents* section. The report also describes numerous events in Hungary connected to the Hungarian Holocaust and anti-Semitism.

In March 2015, Action and Protection Foundation filed three complaints with the police. The Foundation filed a complaint for assault on members of a community, and two for the public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist Regime. In one case a photograph of Dániel Bodnár was shared on Facebook, where he was called a terrorist, and it was stated that killing Jews was not a sin. In another case, an individual with a Facebook profile called the Memorial “*Shoes on the Danube Bank*” a Holocaust memorial and in a later comment called the Holocaust a “*humbug invented Holocaust*”. In a third case, the Foundation filed a complaint because of a letter attributed to Gergely

Kulcsár, as the letter referred to the holocaust as  
*"falsicaust"* (in Hungarian: kamukauszt).

## 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, having forty-three members of parliament making hate speech far more ever-present in both Parliament and other organized events. These circumstances brought Action and

Protection Foundation into being. Among the forms of civil association offered by Hungarian law, Action and Protection Foundation chose the form of foundation; it was registered in November 2012. The Foundation seeks to provide an alternative to the ineffectual legal steps taken against deteriorating standards of public discourse, exclusion, and the ignorance in which anti-Semitism is rooted, as well as atrocities and hate crimes.

### 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.

*Unity*

Action and Protection Foundation is a registered civil organization. Among those actively participating in the work of the Foundation are 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.



## ABOUT THE REPORT



General opinion on, and treatment of Hungarian anti-Semitism is often unusually extreme. Voices are heard on the one hand, that belittle the importance of such offences and manifestations. On the other hand, on occasion it may be the case that in relation to one-off incidents<sup>1</sup> 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 incidents is one of the tools of achieving this objective. The monitoring results are published by the Foundation on a monthly basis. Apart from the monthly report, an annual summary review including more detailed analyses on the offences committed in the course of the year is also prepared.

The fight against hate crimes bears exceptional importance, because they differ from other forms of criminal conduct. These crimes may be considered messages of a kind, and thus point beyond private actions. This additional import becomes manifest in various social realms: on the level of the individual, the group attacked, and of society as a whole. The victims may suffer a greater psychological and emotional trauma. In the case of these crimes not “only” the property, or physical integrity of victims is endangered, but also their self-respect. These offences question the right of

the individual to equality, even of belonging to society itself. It is important that in the course of such crimes the victims are the target of attacks because of some unchangeable characteristic, and for this reason may well feel more defenseless. The victims are often afraid that they may again become victims of further atrocities. Inappropriate handling of such incidents can easily lead to a secondary victimization of the targeted person. This type of criminal act also has a strong 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 on the one hand, encourage the perpetrators, or even others to commit further crimes in the same mold. On the other, it significantly diminishes the cohesive power of society (Levin és McDevitt 1999, 92–93; OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 19–21; OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 17–18; Perry 2001, 10).

<sup>1</sup> See detailed definitions in the Methodology section.

It may be stated in general that fewer hate crimes are reported, and in the event documented, than are committed. Victims often do not report them to the police. A number of reasons may cause this implicitly. Firstly, many do not feel assured that the authorities will treat these incidents adequately, either because they are not sufficiently prepared, or due to prejudice. Certainly there are many victims who are not clear about the applicable legal regulations. Victims may feel shame, or fear that one of their concealed traits will be exposed. Lesser categorizations of the crimes are also frequent, where official authorities do not establish the hate-crime motivation. It is civil organizations

that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial<sup>2</sup>. Reports prepared by civil organizations can be expedient in alerting the official authorities to hate motivated crimes in the country. Long-term tendencies can be outlined on the basis of the collected data. Civil organizations can help in setting particular cases on track for legal process, may provide legal defense for the victims, and give various other forms of aid. These organizations may also serve as intermediaries between the victims and the police (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 34–36).

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

## METHODOLOGY



The report deals with two types of offence: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by EBESZ as follows<sup>3</sup> (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 people<sup>4</sup>

**hate-motivated incident:** an offence, also based on prejudice against a certain group of people, but not reaching the level of criminal conduct.

The heightened importance of individual hate crimes is indicated by the fact that the criminal code of numerous countries deals with these cases separately. Hungarian criminal legislation identifies two forms of hate crime: violent offences committed against the member of a group, and incitement to hatred of a community. The recently adopted Criminal Code (Act C of 2012) deals with these in Chapter XXI, Paragraph 216, on crimes against human dignity and certain basic rights, as well as Chapter XXXII, Paragraph 332, on crimes against public peace. The crime of violence against a member of a group may be established if the perpetrator assaults or otherwise coerces the victim, because they belong to a protected

group. Additionally, this is also the case if the perpetrator demonstrates provocative behavior against a community that is apt to cause alarm. The crime is only affected if there is a concrete victim. Incitement against a community most often means hate speech, and it can only be defined as such on the condition that it is committed in public. Incitement to hate crimes does not target concrete individuals but a group of people. It is important to add that other crimes may also be categorized as having been committed on racist motives. In such cases the courts must pass a heavier sentence<sup>5</sup> (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, arrowcross).

Detailed descriptions of approaches to, and recent tendencies in the definition of hate incidents can be found in our May Report. The report also cites the findings of literature in this field internationally. The present report presents hate crimes and hate incidents motivated by anti-Semitism, wherever perpetrator, target, means or message of a case

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

suggest it. The target may be a person, a group, an event, a building, a monument or other property. It is important however, that anti-Semitic motivation can only be spoken of if the perpetrator chose the given target expressly because it was assumed to belong to Jewry. In this context it is not finally relevant whether the assumption is correct: the belief of the target's connection to Jewry is sufficient. In the course of monitoring, on one hand, all incidents that fall in the category of hate crime are considered hate incidents. These may be crimes identified as such by the Criminal Code (violent assault of a member of a community, incitement to hatred of a community, denial of the crimes of the national socialist regime, use of symbols of autocratic regimes), but can also include other acts mentioned in the Criminal Code, if prejudice can be proven as a motivating factor. When identifying hate incidents, various indicators recorded during the monitoring period<sup>6</sup> are used as the basis for examining whether the given action could have been motivated by anti-Semitism.

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

options for online filing of reports, which allow even greater anonymity for the person placing the report.

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> These are described in the Methods section.

<sup>7</sup> The following were used to develop these criteria: ADL 2012, CST 2013

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

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

**Hate incidents that are not accounted for in the statistics:**

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

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

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

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

- Homicide: any attack on a person that causes loss of life
- Extreme physical violence
  - 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 selfdefense, 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.<sup>8</sup> In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

<sup>8</sup> 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

MARCH 2015



In the course of monitoring in March 2015, Action and Protection Foundation identified eight anti-Semitic hate incidents, of which one belongs in the category of vandalism, and seven in the category of hate speech.

## Vandalism

### *Jewish Cemetery of Gyöngyös vandalized*

Gyöngyös, Heves County

Source: MTI

As Péter Weisz, President of the Gyöngyös Jewish Congregation, informed MTI on Sunday, 22 March, unknown individuals had vandalized fifteen to twenty graves of the Jewish Cemetery of Gyöngyös over the weekend, including breaking into two crypts and scattering human bones around in the vicinity. The perpetrators also vandalized the fence, however graffiti and writing were not found on the site.



One of the vandalized crypts of the Jewish Cemetery of Gyöngyös. *Source: MTI*

Further developments in regards to the case are discussed in more detail under section Official and Civil Responses.

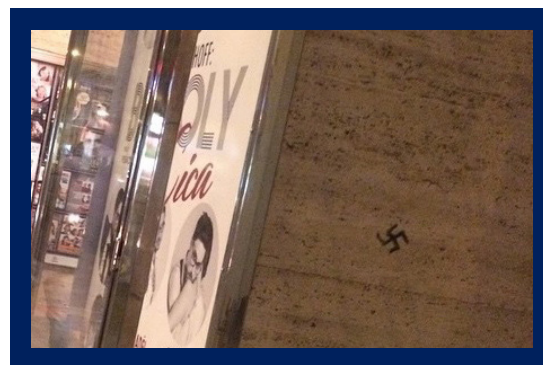
## Hate Speech

### *Swastika sign found on the wall of the Belvárosi Theatre*

Budapest, Dohány Street

Source: reported Facebook page of private individual

A private individual posted a photograph to their Facebook page on 13 March, showing the side wall of the entrance to the Belvárosi Theatre. An unidentified offender drew a small swastika onto the wall. The swastika was wiped off within a few days.



The swastika found at the entrance of the Belvárosi Theatre.

*Source: Facebook*

### *A bench in Buda Castle defaced with inscriptions*

Budapest, Buda Castle

Source: Reported Facebook page of the March of the Living Foundation

The March of the Living Foundation posted photographs it had received by e-mail to its Facebook page on 14 March, showing a public bench to be found in an open space in Buda Castle. An unidentified individual had written

the following words across the bench: “*Tolvaj brókerzsidók! Irány a gázkamra!*” (Thieving broker Jews! To the gas chambers with you!)



Bench with the inscription “*Thieving, broker Jews! To the gas chambers with you!*” in Buda Castle.. Source: *March of the Living Foundation*

Further developments with regard to this incident are detailed in the section *Official and Civil Responses*.

#### *Woman journalist verbally abused*

Budapest

Source: YouTube video sharing portal

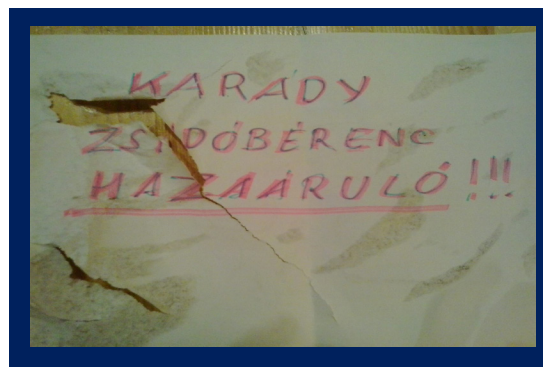
On 15 March during a Fidesz remembrance, a female journalist (presumably Italian) was interviewing participants. A group of three, approximately 60-year-old women were the main subject of the video. After a few minutes, a man of about 60–65 years of age addressed the reporter from the background, calling her a “*Damned Jew*”, and when the woman went further away the man followed her and also called her a “*slut*” (ribanc) [sic].

#### *Anti-Semitic action in the window of Karády Coffee House*

Budapest, Lövház Street

Source: reported facebook page of private individual

On 17 March, a private individual posted a photograph of a piece of paper with an anti-Semitic message that had been stuck in the window of the Katalin Karády Museum Café. The following text appeared on the piece of paper: “*Karády zsidóbérenc hazaáruló!!!*” (Karády Jewish hireling, traitor!!!). According to the individual, the paper had just recently appeared in the window.



The piece of paper stuck in the window of Karády Coffee House. Source: *Facebook profile of private individual*

#### *Hungarian band, Tankcsapda plans concert in Tel-Aviv*

Hungary

Source: HammerWorld Facebook page, Index.hu, Tankcsapda Facebook page

The rock band Tankcsapda posted a photograph to its Facebook page on 17 March, announcing four new concert stops on their tour this year. For 25 June they had planned a concert in Israeli city Tel-Aviv. On 17 March the magazine HammerWorld, which publishes news about rock bands, also published a report on the concert in Tel-Aviv.

On 18 March, an article on the news-portal Index reported that among comments added below the photographs posted by the band and the magazine, there were also some anti-Jewish and some anti-Israeli comments.



A number of comments under the photograph shared by Tankcsapda on 17 March bore an anti-Semitic tone.

H. I. struck an antagonistic tone in a number of comments left on 18, 19, and 20 March:

*“Palestinian children have died thanks to Israel:( [i.e.: sad smiley]”* (exact translation)

*“[...] Once it will not be written on the Szabadság Square that all Hungarians are guilty of the Holocaust and they will also show respect for our Hungarian historic symbols, then maybe the opposition will not be so great! But until we have to face this on a daily basis there will be no change here!”* (exact translation)

*“You will be the disgrace of Hungarian rock if you go visit the people with hooked noses!!!!”* (exact translation)

*“Then the Jews are the most stupid people, because they hate everyone except for themselves.”*

K. L., who had also commented under the photograph that appeared on the HammerWorld site, on 18 March also sent a song for the “great Jew-lovers” called Üdülőtábor kemencével (Holiday camp with an oven), in which Auschwitz is clearly alluded to.

On 20 March, he then refuted a comment by another user, in which it was claimed he had been chased by people of Israeli origin in Szabadság Square: *“[...] stop dreaming, it is not my habit to run away from a couple of fugitives from the ovens ! :D [i.e.: laughing smiley] I prefer to chase them myself, it is fun to see after they shoot off their big mouths, how they run like rats ! :D [i.e.: laughing smiley]”* (exact translation)

Once again on 20 March he added an opinion to the question of whether there were many Hungarians in Gaza: *“There aren’t many in Israel either, maximum some rats that speak Hungarian ! ;) [i.e.: winking smiley]”* (exact translation)

On 20 March V. V. added the following comment: *“Go ahead keep licking the ass of the Jews [sic] it is exactly what you deserve!”* (exact translation)

HammerWorld posted the photograph advertising the Tel-Aviv concert of Tankcsapda on 17 March. On the following days a huge number of anti-Semitic comments were added.

A number of comments appeared in which disappointment with the band was expressed—all of this with anti-Semitic overtones:

G. S. gave his opinion on 17 March: *“Now this goes further than anything...first “lacika” shacks up with a Jewish bitch [sic], and now this!”*

H. Zs.’s opinion voiced the same day: *“[...] all I can say about this ‘no comment’... I can’t get it... greed on the Nth degree... pffff They’ve become Jewish hirelings, shame on them...”* (exact translation)

J. Zs. also gave the band some advice on 17 March: *“but they better circumcise themselves as well, or rather each other!”* (exact translation)

S. D. took an oath on 18 March: *“In 97 I still wore my csapda hat proudly... But I will not wear a kippah!!!! They have sold themselves and we know zactly [sic] who are behind it...”* (exact translation)

T. F. sent a message directly to the singer on the same day, he removed it since: *“Disgusting vermin you have become, Lukács! You are playing for child-murdering rats, rot to hell in Israel!!”* (exact translation)

In many cases anti-Semitic comments were made: On 17 March M. Z. wrote: *“They are off to visit their Jewish rat brothers, just as greedy as them.”* (exact translation)

On 18 March V. N. expressed an emphatic opinion contradicting a fellow commentator, and struck a very direct tone: *“And fuck your whore of a mother [sic] too, you ass licker of turbo-Jewish child-murderers! [sic] You Jew-to-the-core cocksucker. [sic]”* (exact translation)

K. L. expressed doubts on the same day: *“Do you think the vast majority have any interest in the cut dicks ??? An by the way the Hebrew shit is all plain to see on the poster...”* (exact translation). And then, later in the day, he continued: *“A whore [sic] will never make a good madonna [paraphrasing a Hungarian saying the a dog won’t make good bacon], you can get an offer it seems that will make the even the cut dicks [sic] worth sucking [sic]!”* (exact translation)

On 18 March T. F. added the following comment, which was again deleted later: *“Keep sucking each others circumcised dicks [sic], idiots! People just get a good laugh out of you guys.”* (exact translation)

Some commenters masked their anti-Semitism with anti-Israel sentiment:

M. Z. wrote the following on 17 March: *“[...] Tell me what the f\*\*\* for [sic] does a band that sings in Hungarian go to (zhi)srael ??”*

H. M. gave the following advice on 17 March: *“Someone go to that concert with a Palestinian flag...”*

In F. Cs.’s opinion: *“An oppressor regime (country) does not deserve anything good. Not even fun. There should be a boycott instead.”*

S. Z. left an opinion a number of times the same day:

*“Do not be surprised if the ‘polite’ Israeli border guards wish to grope your rectum too, in case the goys are suicide bomber candidates!”* (exact translation)

*“[...] the TCS [Tankcsapda] I thought played*

*Hungarian-speaking lands till now, not in the Zionist terror state!”*

*“[...] To enjoy the murderousness of people, if a single one enjoys it even, it is too much! The problem is that the vast majority of Israelis are like that, because this is what the Zionist terror machine has made them into! This is the problem! I don’t have any problem with the decent Jews, and thank God, there are some of those as well!”*

K. M. gave voice to his indignation: *“Power rock?!?! [a reference to the text on the photograph] WTF? [sic] Why not Kosher rock! And if they will be singing in Yiddish? And will the words ‘The worms [HU: Férgék] are coming’ be inauthentic there, because the husbands [HU: férjek] will be there already? Too many questions...”* (exact translation)

K. B. added the comment: *“Because of course it is a real cool thing for them to do, to play in a place where people’s lives are shattered on a daily basis, and they are bombing the houses in Gaza, cutting off their meager little food supply lines and stuff like that!”* (exact translation)

D. M. expressed a pithy opinion on 18 March: *“Zi[o]nist terror state”*

Z. I. wrote the following on the same day: *“[...] it is a disgrace that there are people who support the oppressive dictatorship, the lie, and israel.”* (exact translation) and *“[...] israel will never change. It is a stolen country built on lies and treachery”* (exact translation)

S. N. also questioned the justification for the Tel-Aviv concert to exist on 18 March: *“who the fuck [sic] wants to go to these cut scumbags [sic]?”* (exact translation)

Meanwhile T. J. shared his vision with all the others: *“And the conflict in the Middle East will also not come to end through this kind of stuff, but when the artificially created terror state called Israel will disappear off the face of the earth. They can then go to play even in the program happy Sunday. Band of cocksuckers [sic]...”* (exact translation)

Commenters with prejudices also left their mark under the article of 18 March on Index. On 19 March, I. Közbiztonság Szilárd wrote the following comment: *“[...] Israel is a terrorist state, it goes around murdering people it does not find sympathetic in the territory of other states. And not only those they have named as terrorists, but even scientists (e.g. Iranian nuclear scientists).”* (exact translation)

#### *Swastika in Wesselényi Street*

Budapest, Wesselényi Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On the evening of 31 March, people noticed a swastika painted onto the wall of a residential house under the address Wesselényi Street 4. The volunteer who reported it lives near the location, so it can be presumed that the swastika was put on the wall some time in March.



Swastika found on the wall of the building, Source: TEV

#### *Swastika on the door of a school lavatory*

Budakeszi, Knáb János Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 31 March, a volunteer of Action and Protection Foundation photographed a small swastika in the stalls of the boys' lavatory on the second floor of the Széchenyi István Primary School in Budakeszi, which by his account occurred in March.

## FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



In the course of its Monitoring activities in March 2015, Action and Protection Foundation identified nine anti-Semitic hate incidents that cannot be included in the statistics, because the offenses were not committed in the month surveyed.

*Tamás Sneider: Islam rather than the Jewish faith*

Szekszárd, Tolna County

Source: Vigyázó! blog

Tamás Sneider, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly visited Szekszárd in the autumn of 2014, for the inauguration of a plaque. He discussed a number of issues in the company of the local Jobbik activists and the members of Betyársereg, who provided security for the event. A sound recording of the event was made public by the Vigyázó! blog on 5 March. While answering the question about what he thinks of his personal secretary, Zsolt Dér converting to Islam, Tamás Sneider is heard to reply: “[...] *this does not bother me. He has converted to Islam, that is his choice. Much better, than if he had converted to the Jewish faith.*”

*Swastika on the window of unused premises*

Budapest, Dohány Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 5 March, a volunteer of Action and Protection Foundation photographed a swastika drawn with a finger onto the dirty window of an unused restaurant at Dohány Street 55.



A finger etched swastika, Source: TEV

*A member of Parliament for Jobbik spat into one of the shoes composing the Holocaust memorial on the Danube bank*

Budapest, see Antall József Embankment

Source: MTI, 168 Óra Online

Party spokesman Zsolt Gréczy and Zoltán Varga, member of the Democratic Coalition (DK) party's presidency, held a press conference in Budapest on 14 March to report that an e-mail had come into possession of DK, in which Gergey Kulcsár, member of Parliament for Jobbik, details one of his actions. Zoltán Varga said that the MP wrote the message in 2011. In addition to the e-mail they showed a photograph in which the politician can be seen squatting by the iron shoes, holding the thumb of his right hand upward. According to the words in the e-mail, the photograph was taken after he had spat into one of the shoes, as he felt like “refreshing himself”, and visited the “merry place you see on the photograph”. Gergely Kulcsár also added the following to his message: “*I recommend everyone a visit to the place if they are sad or tired, for*

*a return of spirit to help us keep working on the task our forefathers unfortunately did not complete!"*



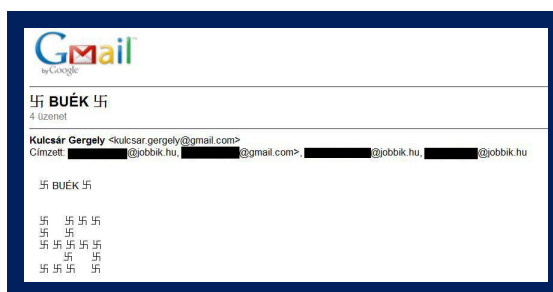
Gergely Kulcsár in the photograph taken after the incident, Source: 168 Óra Online

**Happy New Year wishes with swastika design**

Budapest

Source: !!444!!!

Another message by Jobbik MP Gergely Kulcsár came to public attention the following week. Zoltán Varga, a member of the DK presidency posted the message on his Facebook page on 20 March. This was a New Year's greeting by Gergely Kulcsár, which he sent to the e-mail list of Jobbik. In this message, Kulcsár fitted the Hungarian expression of greeting "BUÉK" (an acronym) between two swastikas, and formed another larger swastika in another part of the message from 17 little swastikas.



The New Year's greeting from Gergely Kulcsár with swastikas. Source: Facebook

**What is the directive?**

Budapest

Source: !!444!!!

On 24 March, the news portal !!444!!! published an article in which another message by Gergely Kulcsár was examined. In a message written on 10 April 2012 to the Jobbik Faction, Gergely Kulcsár asks for a directive. Since 2001, 16 April has been the memorial day for victims of the Holocaust, and he wanted to know, if similarly to 2011, the faction leadership would permit staying away from the days session, since as he put it: "there is a good chance that some kike-Jewish hireling of a faction would propose that a standing remembrance of the alleged victims of the Holohoax be held in the House." In regards to this matter he asked the question: "What shall we do then?"

According to the information on !!444!!! the press office of Jobbik emphasized that as they have said innumerable times, they do not deny the Holocaust, they denounce all genocide, and anyway they do not understand the expression "kike-hireling".

On 26 March, Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint for the public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist Regime. The complaint is discussed in some further detail in the section, Important Steps Taken by Action and Protection Foundation (TEV).

**Soap bubbles**

Budapest

Source: MTI, Népszava

On 26 March, the Democratic Coalition Party (DK) held a press conference at which a new e-mail attributed to Gergely Kulcsár was brought to public attention. A photograph was attached to the message, in which bars of soap can be seen and

speech balloons were attached to some of them. These sentences were as follows:

*“Well, I felt better before 44!”* (exact translation)  
*“Don’t complain Slomo, we’ll get more compensation this way...”*  
*“I have become pink even though I am a boy!”*  
*“Let us sue the lamp shades!”*  
*“The lamp shades get more compensation! This is outrageous!”*  
*“soaps=lamp shades!”*



The photo attached to the latest e-mail attributed to Gergely Kulcsár. Source: *Népszava*

*The Star of David on a Toi Toi lavatory*

Budapest, Károli Gáspár Square  
 Source: Forum Against Anti-Semitism

On 30 March, the Forum Against Anti-Semitism published a photograph on its Facebook page, on which an unidentified culprit drew a Star of David and an arrow pointing downwards with a black marker pen, on the door of a Toi Toi lavatory placed by the construction site next to the Synagogue of Lágymányos in Budapest. It can be seen on the attached photo that a private individual with goodwill drew pink hearts all around the Star of David.



The Star of David with pink hearts added on the door of a mobile WC. Source: *Forum Against Anti-Semitism*

*Parquet pattern out of the swastika*

Budapest, Prága Coffee Shop  
 Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 31 March, a volunteer for Action and Protection Foundation photographed a swastika brightly extended into a pattern, on the internal door of the men’s toilet in the Prága Coffee Shop. It is visible on the photograph that originally only a swastika had been scratched onto the door, but a well-meaning person had later transformed it into a parquet pattern.



The redesigned swastika. Source: *Action and Protection Foundation*

*More swastikas in the primary school*

Budakeszi, Knáb János Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 31 March, a volunteer for Action and Protection Foundation photographed another, even larger swastika on the same door of the boy's lavatory on the second floor of Széchenyi István Primary School in Budakeszi, but the time of its creation is not known. This swastika is nearly one meter in size.



The nearly one-meter-wide swastika. *Source: Action and Protection Foundation*

## COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



### *House of Fates*

Budapest

Source: MTI, HírTV, HVG, Népszabadság

János Lázár, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, circulated the concept for the House of Fates, for opinion and comment. The concept was signed by Mária Schmidt who has been given the responsibility of creating the museum. János Lázár asked those involved to return their comments by 1 March. The national daily Népszabadság contacted a number of people for their views on the two-hundred-page document. Historian Judit Molnár emphasized that the substantial, textual part of the document is actually a mere six pages; the rest is visualization, and a collection of documents from various sources "*listed haphazardly and combined in the form of snippets*". In her opinion the concept distorts reality by suggesting that the only people responsible for the Hungarian Holocaust were the Arrow-Cross men and the Germans. She stated: the conceptual plan is unsuitable for the realization of an exhibition that presents the Hungarian Holocaust responsibly and helps to face up to the past, or the educational programs to accompany the exhibition. According to András Heisler, President of Mazsihisz, the conceptual plan is professionally unacceptable. The historian László Karsai was of the opinion that the two hundred pages signed by Mária Schmidt can be considered neither a conceptual plan, nor a professional program. Rather, it is a material that was "*hastily combined without any preparation or cross-examination*", which contends—objectionably—that the discrimination and persecution of Jews began in 1944.

Led by Rabbi Slomó Köves, EMIH (Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation) can only interpret the document under question as preliminary material still under preparation at most. The material is of a nature loosely drafted, of limited informational value, therefore EMIH will provide a substantive intellectual contribution on the "*the actual concept and description presumably still under preparation*".

President of Mazsike (Hungarian Jewish Cultural Association), Péter Kirschner believes that the material serves neither as a conceptual plan, nor as a scenario for the exhibition. The House of Fates must show the path that led up to the genocide, the precursors as well, Kirschner said, proposing that a working group of experts should be formed.

The Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society entrusted with the realization and later operation of the House of Fates, led by Mária Schmidt, gave a statement to MTI on 2 March, expressing bewilderment as to why the Prime Minister's Office circulated preliminary internal working material prepared in the autumn of 2013 claiming it was a finalized concept. According to the Public Foundation, János Lázár, the Minister leading the Prime Minister's Office is deliberately preventing the timely opening of the House of Fates, intended to remember the child victims of the Holocaust.

On the same day, 2 March, Csaba Latorcai, Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs of the Prime Minister's Office gave a statement in response to the affect that the Prime Minister's



Office is not preventing the opening of the House of Fates memorial to the child victims of the Holocaust in any way, adding: *“we are interested in the institute opening its doors as soon as possible”*. He also considers the agreement of the Hungarian Jewish Community and Hungarian historians of outstanding importance for the realization of the memorial place: *“[a] consensus must be reached, otherwise the plans of establishing the House of Fates will be dismissed”*.

The Deputy Secretary of State denied that the material was circulated as a finalized concept, explaining that even in the cover letter it was pointed out that the material is *“a preliminary technical and exhibition concept”*.

On 3 March, Mária Schmidt said in a program on Lánchíd Radio called Reggeli Hírhajrá (Quick morning news), that communications about the House of Fates had ceased when János Lázár, Minister of the Prime Minister’s Office, appointed Gusztáv Zoltai, former Managing Director of Mazsihisz as his adviser. Apart from this she pointed out that the curator of the exhibition could not be forced to secure the agreement of the whole of a profession as well as society, because nothing would then come into existence. In her opinion the Jewish organizations do not agree with the concept as a whole, as the idea of the Public Foundation is to make the whole of Hungarian society familiar with what happened, while the Jewish organizations are interested in something else.

After the meeting of the Jewish Community Roundtable on 5 March, János Lázár gave a statement that said that it is in everyone’s interest to establish the House of Fates based on consensus and peace instead of scandal surrounding the Budapest memorial site of the child victims of the Holocaust.

The minister did not share further details as to when the memorial site might be opened, but noted that there are countries where the opening of a museum with such a *“sensitive”* subject required years of negotiations. He declared: *“this place of commemoration, educational center and museum cannot be established without building on the opinions, views and support of the Hungarian Jewish Community”*. On Mária Schmidt’s suggestion that the communication lines had closed he replied: *“we are ready for cooperation, as always”*.

HVG published an article on 5 March, regarding analysis given to it by the Research Center for the Humanities signed by the chief director Pál Fodor. The analysis states that the concept for the House of Fates is *“not sufficiently well grounded professionally, at times contradictory, haphazard, inattentively edited, with serious hiatuses and lack of proportion”*. The Research Center came to the conclusion that the concept prepared by the Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society is essentially not suitable to achieve the objectives it has set out to accomplish. The analysis mainly regrets the lack of concrete information about the exhibition and considers the concept professionally and scientifically objectionable. A positive feature it mentioned was the reasoning behind building a memorial to the children, according to which the similarity of age helps emotional identification, which is correct and also apt for education in citizenship. Another advantage of the concept is that it is future oriented, its objective not being the opening of old wounds, or the scars they have left.

*Mandiner* published an interview with Mária Schmidt on 5 March. In the interview, Mária Schmidt announced that the final concept had been completed but that it will not be made public,

since “*where in the world does a curator have to bring a concept for an exhibition to public attention? The curator is entrusted with the task, prepares the concept to the best of her knowledge, creates the exhibition, and when it is opened, the audience gives its opinion.*” She also added: “[...] *we had even planned originally that for a period of 4–6 months, in a test phase before the opening of the museum, we would examine the reactions of our target group, students, so that if there are any modifications required, they can be carried out.*” Apart from this she was pessimistic about the opening of the museum, in her opinion it could be drawn out for any length of time.

On 9 March, Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of EMIH spoke in a program on HírTV television called » *Magyarország élőben* « (Live in Hungary), recounting that he had become acquainted with the concept for the House of Fates as guest of Mária Schmidt in the late summer of 2014. He had seen a conceptually well prepared plan for an exhibition that was not similar to the one reflected by the preliminary concept now circulated. About what he had seen, he could say that if “*it is realized, and what Mária Schmidt says about 600 school students being taken there daily is also realized, we can certainly say [...] that a child who takes this 50-minute journey would never again think that Auschwitz was a holiday camp.*” He also said: it would be a great shame from this point of view, if the museum was not established, emphasizing that it would be very important for as many people as possible to see the concept and give their opinions of it.

#### *Initiative for the creation of a Central Holocaust Memorial*

Budapest

Source: MTI

The Hungarian Jewish Cultural Association

(MaZsiKe) made a proposal for the establishment of a central Holocaust memorial in Budapest on the 75th anniversary of the Holocaust—announced János Lázár, Minister of the Prime Minister’s Office, in his opening speech at the Jewish Community Roundtable on 5 March.

Magda Vadász, the Vice-President of the Budapest Chapter of the B’nai B’rith indicated that a number of Holocaust survivors are against the establishment of another Holocaust memorial, because they believe that it would not serve the interests of Jewry, but only further inflame anti-Semitism in Hungary.

In response, János Lázár suggested that the proposal be discussed at the Roundtable. He emphasized at the same time that whatever decision the assembly brings, the government would support it, “*we would by no means like to dictate.*”

#### *Hungary took up rotating presidency of IHRA*

Berlin, Germany

Source: MTI

On 9 March, Hungary officially took up the rotating presidency of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), at an occasion held in Berlin, at the headquarters of the international organization.

Szabolcs Takács, directing the work of the Prime minister’s office for the Chairmanship as Ministerial Commissioner, underscored that combating anti-Semitism, the furthering of education concerning the holocaust, the issues of the genocide against Roma, and the situation of European Roma communities are at the center of the program for the Hungarian presidency. He emphasized that taking over the rotating chairmanship is a great honor for Hungary. Szabolcs Takács pointed out that there

was a renaissance of Jewish life in Hungary, and the program was developed in close cooperation with the Jewish communities. So during the year of Hungarian chairmanship of IHRA, in addition to the work serving IHRA's main objectives—to remember the Holocaust and support, foster education about it—an effort will also be made to show as wide an audience as possible the story of Hungarian Jewry prior to the Shoah, as well as its present.

Szabolcs Takács told MTI that Hungary had won the rotating chairmanship of IHRA with a decision of all of the 31 member states, which is an *“important and strong message”* indicating that *“our international partners have no doubts about the commitment of the Hungarian government”*.

## OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES



*DK appealed for an investigation, Jobbik considers it a closed case, Tamás Horovitz filed complaint*

Budapest

Source: MTI, vs.hu, Gergely Kulcsár's Facebook profile

Gergely Kulcsár, a member of Parliament for Jobbik, spat into one of the shoes composing the Holocaust memorial »*Shoes on the Danube Bank*« in 2011, an action for which the party DK requested Chief Prosecutor Péter Polt on 14 March to initiate a procedure against Kulcsár ex officio. In their stated opinion: *“this incitement, these Nazi ways cannot continue in Hungary”*. Party spokesperson Zsolt Gréczy said that it must be made clear once and for all, that no one can any longer consider Jobbik a socially acceptable party. Negotiations with Jobbik are not needed, those representatives of the party who hold such beliefs *“simply have to be eliminated from public life”*.

Ádám Mirkóczki, spokesperson for Jobbik said on 14 March to MTI that Gergely Kulcsár *“had shown remorse for his action, which he had committed out of sudden loss of temper”*. He also added: Jobbik *“denounces this act and considers it unacceptable, but since the issue surrounds a private exchange of e-mails four years ago, which the MP himself has repented, on our part we consider the case closed.”*

On 15 March, Tamás Horovitz, President of the Jewish Congregation of Debrecen filed a complaint for incitement against a community and public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regimes.

In a press release on 17 March, the Socialists and Democrats group of the European Parliament strongly condemned the *“constant attacks and insults against the Jewish community in Hungary”*. They published their press release because of the actions of Gergely Kulcsár, Hungarian member of Parliament for Jobbik. The communiqué quoted István Ujhelyi, the deputy president of MSZP and its EU member of parliament, who said this new attack adds to other *“anti-Semitic messages from this extreme-right group”*. *“If it is true that the Jobbik Member of Parliament Gergely Kulcsár committed such a disgraceful act, he should not be worthy of sitting on the National Assembly and all political parties should clearly say so”* he emphasized. According to the release, anyone who gives refuge to those who defile the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, themselves dishonor the victims. The press release also quotes a deputy chairman of the parliamentary group, Slovenian Tanja Fajon, who qualified the occurrences as unacceptable. She pointed out that the EU came into being after the brutalities of totalitarian dictatorships, to defend freedom and human dignity, and so there is no room for either anti-Semitism or any form of hate speech in the Union.

On 18 March, Gergely Kulcsár uploaded a photograph to his own Facebook page, as he squats near the memorial Shoes by the Danube, and holds a yellow tulip in his hand. Under the picture he wrote: *“On the request of Gábor Vona [President of Jobbik], I took a walk on the Danube Bank.”*

On 19 March the Young Democrats (Ifjú Demokraták—IDE) visited the memorial, and symbolically cleaned the shoes of the desecrating spittle.

A remembrance in protest was held at the »*Shoes on the Danube Bank*« memorial on 20 March. A group of about a hundred people gathered to protest against the act by Gergely Kulcsár that desecrated the memorial. In memory of the victims of the Holocaust who had been shot into the Danube they said Kaddish, the prayer of those in mourning, lit small lamps, placed flowers and stones, and finally sang the national anthem.

*Scribbles removed from the football goal posts on the Nehru embankment*

Budapest, Nehru Embankment

Source: Action and Protection Foundation, Facebook profile of Dr. János Bácskai

In February we reported that one of the journalists for *444* published an article about the dilapidated conditions of two play-grounds found in the 9th District of Budapest. The account states that on both goals on the football pitch on the Nehru Embankment, the following sentence had been scrawled: "Irtsd a szar zsidót!" [Exterminate the shitty Jew!]. The article was considered at one of the 9th District municipal meetings. Following up on the issue, Dr. János Bácskai, Mayor of the 9th District posted a public letter to his Facebook profile on 4 March, in which he lets it be known that the playground on the Nehru Embankment does not fall under the maintenance of the 9th District, but is the responsibility of the Municipality of Budapest. The letter also stated that at 16 o'clock on 9 March he would personally clean the goal posts of the "abusive" inscriptions.

Krisztina Baranyi, member of the municipal assembly of the 9 District let Action and Protection Foundation know that the last offer was unneeded because the Municipality of Budapest had already cleaned the posts.

*Promise to paint over swastika and SS sign received*

Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 22 December, one of the foundation's volunteers found a swastika and the lightning shaped SS sign—signifying the Schutzstaffel—on one of the pillars holding the crossover at Munkácsy Mihály street in Debrecen, as well as an inverted swastika the in Faraktár Street, reported here along with photographs in January.

The Department of City Maintenance at the Mayor's Office in Debrecen let the Foundation know in a letter of 9 March that the city was contracting to have the signs painted over. The Foundation received no further communication about the inverted swastika in Faraktár Street also being painted over.

*Request to have Tamás Sneider resign his seat as MP*

Budapest

Source: MTI, ATV

As reported in the section *Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents*, Tamás Sneider, deputy speaker of the Parliament, said during the autumn of 2014 that it was much better that his personal secretary took up the faith of Islam than if he had turned to the Jewish religion.

The Hungarian Liberal Party (Magyar Liberális Párt—MLP) called upon Jobbik in its press release of 11 March, to have Tamás Sneider resign his mandate, because the party believes the politician does not deserve a place in Parliament, either as Deputy Speaker, or as MP. In light of the statement, according to the Liberals, it is not surprising for to learn *“about a man who was previously given a suspended prison sentence for assault, a former skinhead, that he still holds unacceptable views”*.

On 11 March, the Deputy President of the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP), Zoltán Lukács called upon Tamás Sneider to resign his position as Deputy Speaker of the house and his mandate as an MP.

*First hearing held in Slomó Köves’s defamation case*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

The first hearing in Chief Rabbi Slomó Köves’s (EMIH) defamation case was held on March 14. The Foundation filed a complaint on behalf of Slomó Köves on 30 September 2013, after, on 4 September 2013, several people shared a photograph of Slomó Köves next to the following sentence: *“Terrorist Jew who lives in Hungary, and is a threat to the entire nation!”*

Before the beginning of the trial, the photograph which Slomó Köves considers *“to offend his honour and to damage his dignity”* and which can still be seen on the portal kuruc.info, was shared by almost one hundred people. The police identified several people who shared the photograph, eight of whom were brought to trial as defendants.

Several of these people were defended by dr. Tamás Gaudi-Nagy *“national rights”* lawyer, in whose

opinion radical ideas are suppressed with the instruments of terror in Hungary. It is interesting that in this case, the defendants did not assume the radical ideas: they all denied sharing the incriminated photograph, and invoked computer viruses or unknown perpetrators. There is only one defendant in the case who was able to somewhat prove he did not share the montage, and he is the only one who clearly condemned the act, and apologized to Rabbi Slomó Köves both on his and the unknown perpetrator’s behalf for the insult.

Due to the absence of one of the defendants, the trial could not have a verdict. The next hearing was set for 25 June 2015, when a verdict is expected.

*Parliament representative desecrating the memory of the Chief Rabbi dismissed*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

On 16 March, TEV Foundation announced on its website that the local government representatives of District XIII dismissed László Benke as head of the Legal and Public Safety Committee. The board members also voted almost unanimously that hereafter the Jobbik representative cannot be a committee member. The only one who voted against was László Benke himself, who still considers his act to be appropriate, when, during the moment of silence held in the memory of the district’s honorary citizen, József Schweitzer, he demonstratively remained seated.

*The inscription in Buda Castle has been cleaned off*

Budapest, Buda Castle

Source: a private individual’s Facebook profile

According to the photographs published by the Élet Menete Foundation an unknown perpetrator wrote *“Thief broker Jews! To the gas chambers*

*with you!*” on a bench in the Buda Castle. On 17 March, a private individual shared photographs on his Facebook page showing him cleaning off the inscription.

*Legal action taken and condemning of vandalism in Gyöngyös cemetery*

Gyöngyös, Heves county, Hungary

Source: MTI, heol.hu

We have already noted in the Anti-Semitic hate crimes section that on 22 March, Péter Weisz, president of the religious community of Gyöngyös, announced that fifteen to twenty gravestones were damaged in the Jewish cemetery in Gyöngyös.

After the incident, the police department of Gyöngyös initiated proceedings against an unknown perpetrator for reasonable suspicion of the felony of vandalism.

The Prime Ministry strongly condemned the barbaric act of the vandals – Csaba Latorcai, Deputy State Secretary for Social Affairs informed the MTI on 22 March. According to the announcement, the government takes action by all available means against incitement of hatred and hate crimes against national, religious and other communities.

The Christian Democratic People’s Party (KDNP) in its 23 March announcement condemned every violent act which is performed to humiliate or insult members of a religious community. They wrote that they expect to see the perpetrators prosecuted as soon as possible. The presence of the Jewish denomination in Hungary is part of history and culture, and the vandalism on the graves is unacceptable for basic humanity reasons as well. KDNP will continue to fight for everybody to be

able to exercise their religion freely, and religious symbols or monuments not to be damaged anymore – they stated.

In the 23 March announcement, the Young Christian Democratic Association (IKSZ) deeply condemned every racist and anti-Semitic manifestation. Lőrinc Nacsa, president of IKSZ, wrote the following in his announcement: *“it must be said that because of the past manifestations of Jobbik and the various public anti-Semitic actions of their Parliament representative, Gergely Kulcsár, be it the spitting in a shoe or the e-mail with the swastika<sup>9</sup>, people can take courage to perform similar crimes”*. He added that the purpose of IKSZ is to fight against extremism, and stated that the politics of hate has no place in politics.

People from Gyöngyös also spoke about the incident. László Tatár, Deputy Mayor of Gyöngyös, visited the cemetery on 22 March and offered the help of the city for its restitution. Mayor György Heisz called the act despicable and deeply condemned it. He said: the local government has to consult with the Jewish community to see what help they can provide. László Horváth, parliamentary representative of the area took the news shocked and with indignation, and refused such violent manifestations.

*Tibor Ágoston was fined*

Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County

Source: MTI, TEV Foundation

On 26 March, the District Court of Debrecen fined the Jobbik local government representative Ágoston Tibor with 750 thousand forints for publicly denying the existence of the crimes of the national socialist regimes.

9 Both cases were presented in the Other anti-Semitic hate crimes section.

Tibor Ágoston, deliberately making puns at the commemoration of the victims of Don on 12 January 2014 organized by the Jobbik Youth Branch of Debrecen, used the expressions holohoax and holocaust.

At the hearing, Tibor Ágoston denied the crime, as he stated he only wanted to take action against the double standards. He acknowledged that the expression was an unfortunate slip of the tongue, and apologized if he offended somebody. “*I bow my head before all the victims*” – he stated. In his pleading, the prosecutor drew attention to the gravity of the crime, to the fact that the defendant committed the crime of the public denial of the Jewish genocide, and requested imposition of deprivation of liberty in prison, suspended on probation. According to the lawyer, the facts cannot be determined, and there is no evidence of intent. He repeated that the defendant bows his head before all the victims. He requested the acquittal of the defendant in the absence of a crime. The verdict is not final: the prosecutor requested aggravation, and the lawyer requested dispensation.

*Dániel Bodnár reported on the status of the termination of kuruc.info*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

Dániel Bodnár, president of the Foundation’s Advisory Board, reported on the events related to the termination of kuruc.info portal in an interview on 31 March. Because the server of kuruc.info is in the United States of America, the foundation initiated a civil lawsuit for the termination in the United States.

Dániel Bodnár presented the process: “*the data regarding who registered the kuruc.info domain is*

*public. But who manages the page, who is the actual owner, who pays the server service, can only be known as a result of a judicial process. In short, we managed to find a so-called 1782 submission institution in the American legal system, which says that a United States resident or citizen can be summoned as a witness in any legal proceeding happening in another country. In the first round, we launched a civil lawsuit against kuruc.info based on the 1782 institution. During the civil proceeding we asked many questions, among other things that the authors of the hate articles we gathered in the pleading be revealed, and in respect of which – in the case of the identification of the perpetrators – the prosecution would be continued in Hungary. This pleading, accepted by the court of San Francisco, was the one that started the amok of suspectedly mentally ill Béla Varga [he registered the kuruc.info domain]. As a result of the pleading, he sent death threats to our lawyers and to the staff of Fox and Rothschild office, who even filed a criminal complaint. As a result, Béla Varga was arrested. Four days later he was released on bail. The bail was three hundred thousand dollars, given the fact that he was arrested on charges of terrorist threat, which is taken very seriously in the United States. Varga then committed all the crimes he could have committed in a situation like this. Now he is wanted for bail crimes as well because he did not pay back the bail amount to the bondsmen, and failed to appear for the following hearings. Charges emerged in connection with his residential status in the United States as well. We think Béla Varga is located on a small island in Canada. The extradition procedure is ongoing, of which about half had passed.”*

Béla Varga had been summoned to court in the case of the identification of kuruc.info news portal’s authors and editors as well, but he did not appear in court in connection with this case either. Cloudflare, the service provider server company, announced its co-operation with the authorities on the matter.



## NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



*Anti-Semitism is not what Hungarian Jews are concerned about*

Jerusalem, Israel

Source: MTI

On 1 March, an article researching the situation of the European Jews and the reasons behind the strengthening of anti-Semitism was published on the webpage of the Israeli newspaper Haaretz. In this article Hungary is discussed as well. The presentation of the Hungarian situation starts with the description of the monument on Liberty Square, followed by the conflict related to its setup. Besides the fact that the author, Anshel Pfeffer, called the monument grotesquely kitschy, he argued that authorities want to see Hungary under German occupation as a victim, and they obscure the fact that the country's soldiers fought beside Wehrmacht, and the deportation of the Jews was executed with the help of the Hungarian authorities. For him it seemed that although Hungarian Jews fight in the case of the war memorial, they quietly contemplate Jobbik's anti-Semitism.

*Anti-Semitism slightly decreased countrywide, but drastically increased in the capital*

Budapest

Source: MTI, TEV Foundation

The Foundation held the press conference of the research »*Anti-Semitic prejudices in contemporary Hungarian society*«<sup>10</sup> on 31 March. The research

was conducted by the Median Public Opinion and Market Research Institute commissioned by the Foundation. The results show that the degree of anti-Semitism slightly decreased countrywide from 2013 to 2014, but the number of anti-Semites significantly increased in the capital. 33 percent of those surveyed rejected Jewry on an emotional basis. The proportion of those rejecting Jewry on an emotional basis highly increased from the 18 percent measured in 2009 to 44 percent in 2010, when Jobbik became a "significant political factor", and the attitude of the party towards Jews was included in mainstream politics. Political parties and anti-Semitism are still strongly linked. Among the voters of Jobbik the proportion of the anti-Semites is still outstandingly high. Among the voters of Fidesz the proportion of anti-Semites has not changed significantly, but significantly decreased among the voters of MSZP and DK.

An important question of the research was which social groups are susceptible to anti-Semitism and for what reason. According to the report there is no significant correlation between the level of education, social status, income status and anti-Semitism.

Among the reasons behind anti-Semitism rejection of otherness in a broad sense plays a prominent role, be it homosexuality or any religious, ethnic minority.

10 The full research report is available on the page [www.tev.hu](http://tev.hu/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Median_TEV_antiszemitizmus-tanulmany_2014_HU.pdf), under the Monitoring tab Kutatások menu. [http://tev.hu/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Median\\_TEV\\_antiszemitizmus-tanulmany\\_2014\\_HU.pdf](http://tev.hu/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Median_TEV_antiszemitizmus-tanulmany_2014_HU.pdf)

The respondents were asked about the recent conflicts between the government and Jewish organizations, whose slight majority opposed the memorial of the victims of the German occupation, but the number of those undecided is high on this matter as well.

## OTHER NEWS



### *Prosecution holds György Németh is no Holocaust denier*

Budapest

Source: neki.hu, Roma Press Center

Sociologist György Németh made the following statement during the panel discussion held on 3 February 2015 with the subject of »*Discourse about the Roma in Hungary*«: “*There was no Gypsy Holocaust in Hungary, there was in many countries. There were atrocities against the Gypsies, but no Holocaust*”. The Diversity Foundation, the Chance for Disadvantaged Children Foundation, the Partners Hungary Foundation, the Roma Press Center Association and the Romaversitas Foundation filed charges for the public denial of national socialist crimes.

On 11 March, the complaint was rejected by the Budapest District V and XIII Prosecutor’s Office. According to the argument, interpreting in context the statement of the defendant, it can be established that György Németh meant to express with the offending sentence that the crimes committed against those belonging to the Gypsy nationality are not the same with the ones committed against Jews, and he had no intention to minimize the events called “*very rough, mass atrocities*” by himself too.

### *Jobbik supporters marched in Hungarian Guard uniforms*

Budapest, March 15 Square

Source: vs.hu

On 15 March, Jobbik held a memorial service for the 1848-49 revolution and freedom war in the March 15 Square in Budapest. The majority of the people in the square wore the banned Hungarian Guard uniform. The attendants of the event and the orators – Sándor Pörzse among them – greeted each other with the expression “*May God give! A brighter future!*” In the name of the law, it is banned to march in the Guard’s uniform. Those who do are committing an offense<sup>11</sup>. vs.hu talked with the police in connection with the matter. The answer was the following: “*The Police Headquarters of Budapest did not receive any notification about offenses regarding the participation in the operation of the dissolved association, there was no suspicion of such thing.*” They did not answer vs.hu’s further question whether in case of violation of law should not they take action ex officio.

Several people spoke at the event. Representative István Szávai declared “*we will not give up an inch of our ideological foundation,*” hinting at the “*humane, people’s party-like approach*”. According to representative István Apáti the “*liberal waresolves*” consider Jobbik to be “*Nazi vampires*”.

11 In 2012’s II. law about offences, misdemeanor proceedings and misdemeanor registration system, paragraph 174 states that those who a) carry out activities declared to be unlawful in the decision of the court to dissolve the association; b) participate in the operation of the association dissolved by the court prior to being dissolved; c) wear the guard uniforms or outfits of the association dissolved by the court during public events, furthermore those who wear uniforms or outfits in which – due to its specific characteristics – the guard uniforms or outfits of the association dissolved by the court can be recognized; are committing an offence.

Gyula Popély, presented as a historian from Upper Hungary, declared with total naturalness that Sándor Petőfi's life ended in Siberian captivity. The Polish guest of the event, Marian Kowalski, president candidate for the Polish National Movement argued that the West has robbed

Central-Europe from its autonomy, and the East only understands the language of force, but he and the Jobbik will “*rebuild Central-European civilization*”. Besides this, they will also decide on the fate of “*our end of Europe*”, and will serve as an example to other countries as well.

## ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



### *Accusation postponed in the case of Cs. B's denunciation*

Gyöngyös, Heves County

Source: TEV Foundation

The Foundation filed a complaint on 30 October 2014 for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime. User B. Cs. shared a montage on his/her Facebook page on 14 September 2014. The image stylizes the logo of Disneyland, the world's most famous theme park franchise. The Disneyland inscription was changed to Auschwitzland, preserving the same font style; above it there is the drawing of the entrance to the extermination camp Auschwitz II. (Birkenau). The sign above the entrance reads: *"Promotional Summer Camp – Free for the Un-tar-privileged<sup>12</sup> and hook-nosed!"* Below the Auschwitzland sign, as a reference to Auschwitz, there is the following text: *"The greatest fairy tale camp of the world!"* The Gyöngyös Police Headquarters informed the Foundation on 11 February that the investigation had been completed and the documents created were sent to the Gyöngyös District Prosecutor's Office.

In the Decision issued on the 3rd of March, The Gyöngyös District Prosecutor's Office postponed the accusation for two years and ordered parole for Cs. B. The order prescribed as an obligation for the accused: to visit the Holocaust Memorial on his/her own expense and report on the exhibition he/she saw there to his/her supervisor, and read László Karsai's work *Holokauszt* (Holocaust).

According to the justification, the author of the Auschwitzland montage publicly denied the crimes of the Nazi regime, but due to the extenuating circumstances (Cs. B. has no criminal record, is not registered as an offender, admitted to committing the crime, stopped the offending situations as it was brought to his attention, he/she deleted the image from Facebook) the prosecutor thought it was the right solution to postpone the accusation. In the prosecutor's opinion the postponement is the appropriate solution to keep the accused from committing new crimes in the future.

### *Dániel Bodnár filed a complaint for violence against a member of the community*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

Dániel Bodnár filed a complaint on 20 March for violence against a member of the community at Budapest Police Headquarters, against unknown offenders.

User Gy. G shared a photomontage on his/her Facebook news feed on 23 January 2015, which displays the image of Dániel Bodnár and the logo of TEV Foundation with the following text: *"Dániel Bodnár multiple killer and Jewish terrorist who gets millions from taxpayers' money in our country to kill Hungarian people! Every Hungarian should note the face of this killer! If you kill a Jew you've not lived for nothing! It's not a crime to kill a Jew! »Do it so that no one sees is or knows about it... Or if there's*

12 "Kátrányos helyzetű" - Untranslatable pun combining the term "hátrányos helyzetű" (underprivileged) and "kátrány" (tar).

*still a witness, the witness must be killed!«*” (literal translation). The image was shared by 12 further users<sup>13</sup> between 13 and 17 January 2015.

It was clear for the users that Dániel Bodnár belonged to the Jewish religious community, for he was termed “*Jewish terrorist*”, and the image concluded from the person of Dániel Bodnár that Jews must be killed, therefore it is clear that the reason Bodnár was placed in the centre was his Jewish identity. The sharing proved a clear anti-community attitude. The justification claims that the provocative anti-community attitude can be identified if the offender openly and straightly opposes the rules of social cohabitation, and ignores the rules of community cohabitation. The fundamental rules of social cohabitations are contained in chapter Freedom and Responsibility of the Constitution: “*Hungary ensures everybody’s fundamental rights without any kind of discrimination, namely without any [...] religious [...] discrimination.*” Such fundamental rights are also the right to life and dignity. By the fact that 13 Facebook users shared a montage with the content “*If you kill a Jew you’ve not lived for nothing! It’s not a crime to kill a Jew!*”, is an unveiled, open, unscrupulous opposition to the rules of social cohabitation. For the provision of violence against a community member, it is enough for an action to be alarming; there is no need for alarming actions to actually happen, but Dániel Bodnár’s case is alarming also subjectively because the provocation to alarming actions has been made with the use of his person. In addition, it is also appropriate to be alarming in connection with the Jewish community because the historical background makes the Jewish community more vulnerable and they react especially sensitively when violent, life-

threatening, genocide-like actions are envisaged against its members.

*The TEV Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

On 20 March, the Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime against unknown offender at the Budapest Police Headquarters.

On 16 March, The Foundation published an article entitled »*Dismissal of Jobbik member desecrating the memory of the Chief Rabbi*«, and posted it on its Facebook page as well. Users with a Facebook account of their own can post comments to the article. User M. T. wrote the following comment on 17 March under the Foundation’s Facebook post:

*“Where’s that Holohoax monument on the Danube shore? I’ve been looking for it for twenty years, but have not found it... and I can’t imagine the Jews using pickaxes on the Danube... because the Danube was quite frozen then... clip clop? Karinty guffaws in his grave... for he invented the whole story...”* (literal translation)

*“There are no Hungarian Jews... there’re either Jews, or Hungarians... I’ve got nothing to do with their invented humbug Holohoax... What kind of people lives on its own dead even after 60 years? and they kill Palestinian children after their Holohoax?”* (literal translation)

According to the justification, the Holocaust is a genocide planned and directed by the German

13 For personality rights reasons we do not publish the names of the users who shared it.

Nazi government and executed during WWII on German occupation territories with the purpose to exterminate the Jews. The reality of this genocide having taken place stands under protection of criminal law; the Holocaust is an unquestionable fact is written into law. According to the Hungarian Dictionary of Scientific and Standard Words, “*humbug*” comes from English, its meaning is “*deception, cheating, swindle, hoax.*” The same is expressed by the word “*invention*”. As for the “*holohoax*” expression, there are also court orders which state that this expression clearly denies the Holocaust, and using it publicly is a crime.

*Investigation ceased in the case of I. I. K.’s denouncement*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

On 7 January, the Foundation filed a complaint against an unknown offender for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime and instigation against a community. On 14 August 2014, the offender, using the Facebook name K. I. I., shared a photo with the following caption: “*This user hates Jews and does not believe in the legend of the Holocaust!*” Above the caption there was an arrow pointing at the user’s profile photo. On 5 October 2014, he or she shared a photo illustrating a schoolgirl leaning over her books, with the text under it reading: “*This Holocaust really got me: half of it is impossible, the other half a lie!*” (literal translation). On 7 September 2014 the user shared a montage of a little girl carrying a machine gun on the left, and the text on the right reading: “*We must learn how to use weapons and we must kill all Jews, for if we don’t, we won’t live to be grownups!*” (literal translation). On 20 September the user shared the following post: “*Fucking (sic!) Jews, they are responsible for all wars, all illness from cold*

*to Ebola to cancer, all bad things are because of the Jews! DEATH ON ALL JEWS, DEATH ON ISRAEL!!!*” (literal translation). The Department of Investigations of Budapest Police Headquarters informed the Foundation on 5 February that the investigation of the above crimes was ordered on 23 January. It was also determined that the posts shared on 7 September and 20 September 2014 were not suitable to establish reasonable suspicion of criminal action. The case of the posts shared on 14 August and 5 October 2014 were moved to the 5th District Police Headquarters because of lack of jurisdiction and competence.

The investigation was ceased by a decision issued 23 March, because the posts were not suitable to establish reasonable suspicion of criminal action, since it cannot be proved that the shared image was made by I. I. K. The accusation contained texts which were clearly created by user I. I. K., but the images in question contain stylistic marks and patterns that are different from the textual content. Based on this, the fact that a user publishes posts on a social site that were not created by the user, does not count as a crime against public peace.

*Investigation completed in the case of D. B.*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

On 4 September, the TEV Foundation filed a complaint, as legal assistance, against unknown offender, at Budapest District II Police Headquarters, for endangering public transportation and violence against a member of a community. On 2 September, D. B. was taking his/her child to school in District II. at 7.50 AM, D. B. crossed the crosswalk with his/her child respecting the rules of road traffic. When they were at the middle of the crosswalk, the driver of the car

waiting at the crosswalk suddenly sped up. Hearing the sound, D. B. instinctively pulled his/her son, who escaped being hit by the car, but his/her elbow was hit by the side of the vehicle. After that the driver stopped the car, got off, ran after them and shoved the person in the back, who told the boy to run into the school. Then the offender stroke down his or her hat and tread on it, then shook him/her and shouted “*how dare someone like you touch my car*”. Since the bystanders came to the help of the offended party, the offender stopped, got into the car and drove away.

Budapest District II Police Headquarters informed the Foundation on 24 March that the investigation was completed, and the documents were sent to Budapest District II and III Prosecutor’s Office with the recommendation of bringing charges.

*TEV Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime about the letter attributed to Gergely Kulcsár*

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

The Foundation filed a complaint on 26 March at the Central Investigative Prosecutor’s Office for the public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime against suspected offender Gergely Kulcsár.

News portal !!444!!! published the letter attributed to Gergely Kulcsár on 24 March. As described in the section Further Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes, on 10 April 2012 Gergely Kulcsár asked for details on the mailing list of the Jobbik parliamentary fraction for the event that “*some Jewish-hireling*” fraction would initiate some commemoration of the “*so-called victims of the hoaxcaust*”.

According to the justification, when analyzing the word “*hoaxcaust*”, one must take into account the

court decisions regarding the word “*holohoax*”: this clearly indicates the impeachment of the fact of the Holocaust, and its usage counts as the denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime. In addition, with the use of the adjective “*so-called*” the offender doubts the mass extermination, torture, collective right deprivation of people, by which it relativizes the genocide itself. The fact that part of the state of facts happened before the general public was justified by the following: the law does not stipulate the concept of general public, therefore it has been regulated by court practice what the criteria of crimes committed before a general public are. Accordingly, the primary criterion of a crime committed before a general public is not the place where it was committed, but the circle of people who find out about the offender’s attitude to its consequences by personal experience. Consequently, according to court practice, the condition for a crime to be committed before the general public is that the crime be witnessed by a number of people which cannot be predetermined or counted by simple eyesight, or that there were a real possibility that the crime or its consequence be witnessed by such a number of people. A crime can be considered to have taken place before the general public even at a private event, where the circle of the participants is selected on the basis of definite criteria. The justification referred then to verdicts which set the general public to 20-30 to 40 people. At the 2010 parliament elections the Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom) secured 47 places for representatives. The email’s addressee is supposedly all the members of the parliamentary fraction of the Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom, through the closed mailing list that is accessible for these persons.



*Investigations suspended in the case of A. B.*

Siófok, Somogy County

Source: TEV Foundation

On 2 December, the Foundation filed a complaint against unknown offender for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime. A. B. wrote the following comment to a Facebook post of an article published on 21 November 2014 on the news portal origo.hu, entitled »*The mass-murderers grandchild did penance in Budapest* «: “*There was no holocaust sorry those 3 names are too many even*” (literal translation). He/she meant that Rainer Höss tattooed the names of three Holocaust survivors on his chest with the text “*Never forget*” and a Star of David.

The Somogy County Police Headquarters suspended the investigation by a decision issued 31 March, because the suspect is abroad. The data collection and witness search completed during the investigation has proved that the author of the comment is indeed A. B., who lives and works abroad with his/her family. The authorities have no information on the date of his/her return.

## 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.

<i>Sorszám</i>	<i>Dátum</i>	<i>Esemény</i>	<i>Kategória</i>
1	1 March	Anti-Semitism is not what Hungarian Jews are concerned about	News and opinions anti-Semitism in Hungary
2	3 March	Accusation postponed in the case of Cs. B's denunciation	Official cases of TEV Foundation
3	4 March	Scribbles removed from the football goal posts on the Nehru embankment	Official and civil reactions
4	5 March	Tamás Sneider: Islam rather than the Jewish faith	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
5	5 March	Swastika on the window of unused premises	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
6	5 March	Initiative for the creation of a Central Holocaust Memorial	Community news and reactions
7	9 March	Hungary took up rotating presidency of IHRA	Community news and reactions
8	9 March	Promise to paint over swastika and SS sign received	Official and civil reactions
9	11 March	Request to have Tamás Sneider resign his seat as MP	Official and civil reactions
10	11 March	Prosecution holds György Németh is no Holocaust denier	Other news
11	13 March	Swastika sign found on the wall of the Belvárosi Theatre	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
12	14 March	A member of Parliament for Jobbik spat into one of the shoes composing the Holocaust memorial on the Danube bank	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
13	14 March	A bench in Buda Castle defaced with inscriptions	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
14	14 March	First hearing held in Slomó Köves's defamation case	Official and civil reactions
15	15 March	Woman journalist verbally abused	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
16	15 March	Jobbik supporters marched in Hungarian Guard uniforms	Other news
17	16 March	Parliament representative desecrating the memory of the Chief Rabbi dismissed	Official and civil reactions
18	17 March	Anti-Semitic action in the window of Karády Coffee House	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
19	17-20 March	Hungarian band, Tankcsapda plans in Tel-Aviv	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
20	17 March	The inscription in Buda Castle has been cleaned off	Official and civil reactions
21	20 March	Happy New Year wishes with swastika design	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
22	20 March	Dániel Bodnár filed a complaint for violence against a member of the community	Official cases of TEV Foundation

<i>Sorszám</i>	<i>Dátum</i>	<i>Esemény</i>	<i>Kategória</i>
23	20 March	The TEV Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime	Official cases of TEV Foundation
24	22 March	Jewish cemetery of Gyöngyös vandalized	Anti-Semitic hate crime: vandalism
25	22, 23 March	Legal action taken and condemning of vandalism in Gyöngyös cemetery	Official and civil reactions
26	23 March	Investigation ceased in the case of I. I. K.'s denouncement	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
27	24 March	What is the directive?	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
28	24 March	Investigation completed in the case of D. B.	Community news and reactions
29	26 March	Soap bubbles	Community news and reactions
30	26 March	Tibor Ágoston was fined	Official and civil reactions
31	26 March	TEV Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime about the letter attributed to Gergely Kulcsár	Official and civil reactions
32	30 March	The star of David on a Toi Toi lavatory	Other news
33	31 March	Swastika in Wesselényi Street	Anti-Semitic hate crime: vandalism
34	31 March	Swastika on the door of a school lavatory	Official and civil reactions
35	31 March	Parquet pattern out of the swastika	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
36	31 March	More swastikas in the primary school	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
37	31 March	Anti-Semitism slightly decreased countrywide, but drastically increased in the capital	Community news and reactions
38	31 March	Dániel Bodnár reported on the status of the termination of kuruc.info	Community news and reactions
39	31 March	Investigations suspended in the case of A. B.	Official and civil reactions
40	–	House of Fates	Official and civil reactions
41	–	DK appealed for an investigation, Jobbik considers it a closed case, Tamás Horovitz filed complaint	Official and civil reactions

## CONTACT AND SUPPORT



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

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

Notifications of such incidents are received by the Foundation through any of the following means:

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

The website of Action and Protection Foundation:  
[www.tev.hu/forrodrot](http://www.tev.hu/forrodrot)

The Facebook page: [www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany](https://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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