

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



June 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.

Action and Protection Foundation (APF) identified one incident of anti-Semitic hate crime during June monitoring. APF classified the incident as hate speech. A swastika was painted on a wall on Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street, Budapest. There were six other incidents that we did not include in our most recent statistics, because we do not know when those hate crimes happened. We have included these incidents in the section titled *Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents*. We also report on a number of events in connection with the Holocaust in Hungary, as well as a number of incidents related to anti-Semitism.

In June 2015, APF filed a labor lawsuit to provide legal assistance for an individual who was immediately dismissed during their employment probationary period, probably due to their Jewish heritage.

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 incidents¹ 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).

¹ See detailed definitions in the Methodology section.

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

that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial². 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 follows³ (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 15–16):

hate crime: a crime as defined by the criminal code, which has been motivated by prejudice against a certain group of people⁴

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

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

group. Additionally, this is also the case if the perpetrator demonstrates provocative behavior against a community that is apt to cause alarm. The crime is only affected if there is a concrete victim. Incitement against a community most often means hate speech, and it can only be defined as such on the condition that it is committed in public. Incitement to hate crimes does not target concrete individuals but a group of people. It is important to add that other crimes may also be categorized as having been committed on racist motives. In such cases the courts must pass a heavier sentence⁵ (TASZ 2012, 3–4). Apart from these, Paragraph 333 of the Criminal Code also describes the crime of denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime. Furthermore, Paragraph 335 bans the distribution and use in wide public, or public display of the symbols of various autocratic regimes among them the swastika, the SS insignia, 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

³ The scientific definition of hate crimes is extremely contradictory and divergent (for more on this, see Chakraborti and Garland 2009, 4–7). These definitions can serve as important addenda to an understanding of these crimes, however they are difficult to apply in practice. This is what made the creation of simpler, more practical definitions necessary.

⁴ For example, on these grounds the OSCE does not consider hate speech a hate crime, since the given behavior would not count as criminal without the motive of prejudice (OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 24). For our approach in dealing with this, see below.

⁵ The Criminal Code does not include racist motives verbatim, but for example the case of “contemptible motive” is fulfilled, if someone commits a crime out of such a motivation.

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 period⁶ 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.⁷

⁶ These are described in the Methods section.

⁷ 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.⁸ In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

⁸ These descriptions in particular are held to be a most positive aspect of the Anti-Defamation League reports by Perry (2001, 18).

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

June 2015



APF identified one incident of anti-Semitic hate crime during June monitoring. APF classified the incident as hate speech.

According to the volunteer, he or she regularly walks past the building, so the swastika cannot have been there for long.

Hate speech

Swastika on Bajcsy-Zsilinszky street

Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 4 June, an APF volunteer told the Foundation that an approximately 10 cm large swastika was painted onto a wall at 49 Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street.



Swastika on Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street, *Source: APF*

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



APF identified six incidents of anti-Semitic hate crimes during June monitoring, which we did not include in our most recent statistics because we were unable to determine when the incidents occurred.

Portable toilet daubed on Mátyás Street

Budapest, Mátyás Street

Source: Tudózsídó

On 3 June, Tudózsídó published a photo showing a portable toilet placed in a public area. Two Stars of David were drawn on the side of the portable toilet in Mátyás Street. 'EU' was written in the middle of one of the Stars of David.



The portable toilet on Mátyás Street, *Source: Tudózsídó*

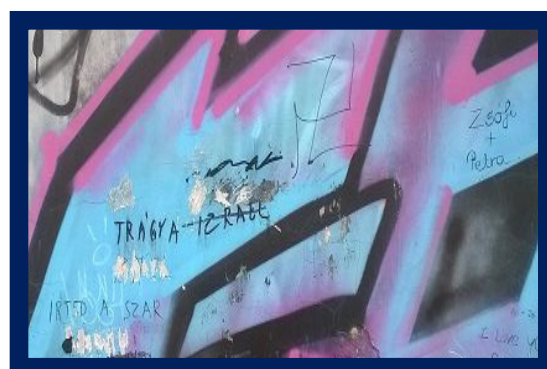
Anti-Semitic and anti-Israel writings on Hajógyári-sziget (Dockyard Island, Budapest)

Budapest, Dockyard Island and its vicinity

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 6 June, an APF volunteer sent photos to the foundation that depict lampposts on the Dockyard

Island and a wall of graffiti. Writings on the lampposts said: "Mucky Israel" and "Exterminate the shitty Jews". Along with the above writings, a "backwards swastika" (facing left) was also painted on the wall of graffiti. According to the volunteer, the pictures depict the lampposts on the dam starting from K-bridge, however, there are similar writings at the suburban railway (HÉV) station at Árpád Bridge and also in various spots in the middle of the island.



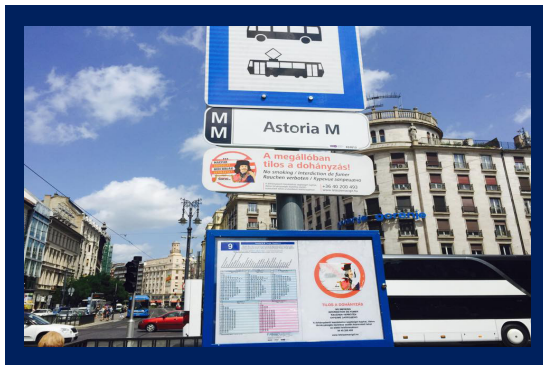
The wall of graffiti and two of the lampposts on the Dockyard Island, *Source: APF*

Are Jews at the end of their thread?

Budapest, Astoria

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 6 June, APF was told on Facebook that two stickers were placed on the information boards at the No. 9 Astoria bus stop towards Óbuda, Bogdáni Street. The stickers said: “*Hungarian thought. Are Jews at the end of their thread?*” Next to the caption, the stickers also depict a drawing that shows a Star of David bloodily stitched on the mouth of Francis II Rákóczi. The sticker aims to advertise kuruc.info, a far-right news portal. The most of one sticker had been removed when the picture was taken.



Stickers at the bus stop and the original sticker, Source: Action and Protection Foundation and kuruc.info

Imre Sisák Jew-baited

Hungary

Source: !!444!!!

!!444!!! published an article on 8 June that posted a video of Imre János Sisák, ex-MP, former mayor of Pásztó, currently a government official in Pásztó, expressing his views about Jews. In the video, Sisák said, “*the sole problem is that those who asserted and represented our interest, all of the foreign trade companies in the Socialism, still [...] consist of filthy Jews. Only one thing matters to them, their own pocket. [...] I used to have one or two Jewish acquaintances, we met under circumstances when [...] it did not matter to them, so there were no attacks, but now that this Krämer is in the city council, [...] the real big thing is [...] that I experienced how despicable and filthy people Jews are, just through this one man.*”

According to !!444!!! estimates, Imre Sisák must have expressed his views some time between 2006 and 2010, when he was mayor of Pásztó, and László Krämer was a local councilor in the municipality.

Events regarding and following the publication of the video are reported in the section titled *Official and Civil Responses*.

Stars of David on rubbish bins

Budapest, Filatorigát

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

An APF volunteer informed the Foundation on 15 June that Stars of David with arrows were painted on rubbish bins at Filatorigát suburban railway (HÉV) station. One of the Stars of David had “EU” written in its middle.



Rubbish bins at Filatorigát, Source: APF

Sándor Balogh’s letter to the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy

Hungary

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

APF detailed in our report of May 2015 that a course titled »The Holocaust and its memory« will require mandatory attendance at Pázmány Péter Catholic University (PPKE).

An APF volunteer told the foundation on 17 June that Dr Sándor Balogh, a retired professor of political science living in the US, called for the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy’s intervention in an open letter. In his letter, he wrote about the fight against anti-Semitism: “[...] *it is difficult to take action against today’s anti-Semitism. It would be much easier to prevent it by not talking about it, not drawing attention to it and not provoking it!*” Regarding the Holocaust, he stated that its “*historical truth is not established, [...] this era has not yet been historically aggregated and processed*”.

Dr Sándor Balogh cited a presentation by a Russian Jew, Eliezer M. Rabinovich, which stated, “*Miklós Horthy stopped the deportations. There is no other historical figure about whom there are so many lies. [...] Horthy kept his words expressed in his response to the letter by King Gustav V of Sweden: he would do everything he could in the given political situation. And indeed: an unprecedented action in the history of WW2 that a leader used military force to halt the deportation of Jews.*”

Dr Sándor Balogh suggested starting a non mandatory class that would focus on general human violence. The Jewish and Roma Holocaust would be included, but the curriculum would also include research that a Jewish journalist purportedly found that states that after WW2, “*1255 concentration camps were in Jewish hands in Poland, Germany and the USSR*” (verbatim quote) and there were approximately 60,000-80,000 “*violently murdered Germans*” found in the camps.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



Sorsok Háza (House of Fates)

Budapest

Source: MTI

Deputy State Secretary for EU Affairs of the Prime Minister's Office, Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky, gave an interview to MTI regarding a concert commemorating the victims of the Holocaust with the music of the Hungarian Jewry held in Washington D.C. on 18 June⁹. Szalay-Bobrovniczky said that the US chapter of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) delegation visited the House of Fates during the plenary meeting of the remembrance alliance held in Budapest between 8 and 11 June, which they found "*most appealing architecturally*

and from the viewpoint of layout". The delegation requested the Hungarian Government to fill the centre with appropriate content.

The Deputy State Secretary confirmed a statement made earlier by János Lázár, the Minister heading the Prime Minister's Office, that the House of Fates will only be opened once there is a consensus regarding its content. Szalay-Bobrovniczky told Nicholas Dean, member of the Senior Foreign Service, Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues, head of the US delegation for IHRA, in Washington that the Hungarian Government is engaged in an ongoing consultation with the Hungarian Jewish community and would also like to continue talks with the international organisations concerned.

⁹ Further information about the event in the section titled News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES



Swastika removed by APF

Budapest, Kőbánya-Kispest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

We presented in our May report that an unknown culprit scribbled a black swastika on the schedule board of night bus No. 968 at Kőbánya-Kispest public transport hub. A colleague of APF removed the swastika from the schedule board on 1 June.



APF colleague in action, Source: APF

Relieved of duties

Budapest; Nógrád County

Source: MTI, Lánglovagok.hu firemen news portal, Népszabadság

We reported, in the section titled *Further Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes*, that probably during his mandate as mayor of Pásztó between 2006 and 2010, when László Krämer was councilor in the local city council, Imre Sisák called Jewry “*filthy Jews*” and “*filthy people*”.

On 9 June, the Prime Minister’s Office told MTI that, following their instructions, the Government Office of Nógrád County relieved Imre Sisák of his duties as head of the department.

In an article dated 9 June, Lánglovagok.hu wrote that Tibor Dobson, general president of the Hungarian Firefighter Association (Magyar Tűzoltó Szövetség – MTSZ), said that he and the MTSZ condemn and have distanced themselves from Imre Sisák’s anti-Semitic comments. He also advised Imre Sisák to resign from his post as president of the Kárpát-medencei Tűzoltó Együttműködési Bizottság (Carpathian Basin Firefighters’ Cooperation Committee). Imre Sisák was once vice-president of the Hungarian Firefighter Association.

Népszabadság published an article on 23 June that discussed the case. After a meeting with Imre Sisák, Tibor Dobson told Népszabadság that: “*I listened to him and then called for his resignation again. He asked for some time to think. Should he not make the*

expected decision, I will initiate his relief of duties. I do regret what happened because I have to say that he has been doing his job professionally. On the other hand, after having made those comments, he cannot be an officer at MTSZ.”

Imre Sisák has been a member of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem since 1999. László Tringer, a psychologist and psychiatrist, professor at Semmelweis University, governor of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, highlighted that comments made by Imre Sisák on the video in question do not reflect the spirit of the Order. *“I have never heard such comments from him, not even in close circles, round a white table”*, said László Tringer. Yet, every member is responsible for their own actions and members’ public statements are their private matter. *“We will talk about what have happened in private”*. The governor expressed that he sees no way to sanction Sisák.

Court order to make kuruc.info subpage permanently inaccessible

Budapest

Source: ATV

APF’s May report reports of the charges pressed by APF against kuruc.info in September 2014. The Prosecutor’s Office of Budapest District 5 and 8 began to make the *“Holokamu”* (Holohoax) subpage of kuruc.info permanently inaccessible.

ATV reported in an article dated 25 June that according to Bettina Bagoly, spokesperson for the Office of Prosecutor General of Budapest, the Pest Central District Court found the motion against the subpage and the charges of public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime justified and ordered to make the subpage permanently inaccessible.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



Ecumenical Holocaust commemoration in Gyöngyös

Gyöngyös, Heves County

Source: MTI

On 7 June in Gyöngyös, Jewish communities and autonomous churches jointly commemorated the emptying of the ghetto of Gyöngyös in 1944.

President of the Status Quo Communities in Gyöngyös, Péter Weisz warned that commemoration is a duty, as hatred may turn up at any time in any place and one may become vulnerable.

(MSZP-DK-Együtt candidate) Mayor of Gyöngyös, György Hiesz highlighted that it is to be “stressed” that everyone has a responsibility for remembering the Holocaust, and those who do not speak against growing anti-Semitism are accomplices.

András Heisler, President of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (MAZSIHISZ), pointed out that the persecution of Jews always start with the seemingly innocent growth of anti-Semitic speech. He stated that we experience anti-Semitic public speech in Hungary today. Heisler said, referring to the Bible, that: “*the tongue is a fire, it sets the whole of humanity on fire*”, and therefore based on the Prime Minister’s “*zero tolerance*” towards anti-Semitism, both ignorant and intellectual Jew-baiting are unacceptable.

First plenary session of Hungarian IHRA chairmanship held

Budapest

Source: MTI

At a concert held at the first plenary meeting of the Hungarian chairmanship of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) on 9 June, the Minister heading the Prime Minister’s Office, János Lázár, told during his opening speech that the Hungarian nation would have not accomplished what they have in past centuries without “*their Jewish brothers*”, and “*we would be poorer and lesser people without each other*”. Social exclusion is, therefore, self-mutilation for the Hungarians, he said. This is why it is important to seize each and every opportunity to “*say that we will not allow self-mutilation in the Hungarian nation any more. We are one nation and we protect each other.*” Regarding events from seventy years ago, János Lázár highlighted that besides naming crimes and perpetrators, and commemorating victims and survivors of the persecutions, it is necessary to invest time in giving Hungarian rescuers their rightful place in the national memory, even if they were woefully few in number. He said it would be essential that one could not become a voter, a father or a mother in Hungary – that is to say a Hungarian adult – without being aware of what happened to more than 500,000 of their fellow citizens, and without knowing the role of the Hungarian state and Hungarian citizens at the time.

András Heisler, President of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (MAZSIHISZ), stated that everybody should note that being a little bit anti-Semite is just as forbidden as having extreme Nazi views.

Csaba Latorcai inaugurated a memorial in Cigánd

Cigánd, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: MTI

On 9 June, a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust in Cigánd was inaugurated in the town situated in the Subregion of Bodrogek. Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs, Csaba Latorcai, said that the memorial and the restoration of the Jewish cemetery honour the worthy memory of the Jews who once lived and were killed in Cigánd and that these actions also show the efforts of cooperation, patience, and solidarity. Latorcai highlighted that we honour and we mourn the victims and their descendants, together with them, and together with people of goodwill. On the other hand, we condemn all exclusionary ideologies, all manifestations of anti-Semitism, and incitements to hatred, and, based on the principle and practice of zero tolerance, we take legal action against them.

Csaba Latorcai inaugurated a commemorative plaque in Újlipótváros

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 12 June, Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs, Csaba Latorcai, said at the inauguration ceremony of the black granite plaques commemorating the ‘International ghetto’ in Újlipótváros, that they condemn all exclusionary ideologies, all manifestations of anti-Semitism and

incitement to hatred, and that legal actions help maintaining the practice of zero tolerance.

Mayor of the 13th district, József Tóth (MSZP), stressed that commemoration was important since “wild ideas are continuously coming forward”. “Devotees of liberty and democracy must take action against dangerous, stale and aggressive authoritarianism”, said Tóth.

Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky defended Hungary in Washington

Washington, United States of America

Source: MTI

Deputy State Secretary for EU Affairs of the Prime Minister’s Office, Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky, said in Washington on 18 June, in a speech delivered before the joint concert of the Glass House Orchestra and the Hungarian ensemble Muzsikás Együttes commemorating the victims of the Holocaust with the music of the Hungarian Jewry, that the Hungarian Government takes categorical and decisive action against all manifestations of anti-Semitism based on the principle and practice of zero tolerance. The Deputy State Secretary stressed that Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has always condemned the denial or relativisation of any of the crimes of Nazism. He pointed out that the governments led by Viktor Orbán declared the anniversaries of the main events of the Holocaust memorial days, and rendered the conclusions of anti-Semitism a compulsory part of the curriculum in Hungary, thereby combating all manifestations of anti-Semitism. “Hungary is not seeking excuses for that which is inexcusable. What’s more, Hungary is not only committed to keeping remembrance alive, but we are also driven by a strong commitment to the present and the future”, said Szalay-Bobrovniczky.

The event was held in the Sixth & I Historic Synagogue in Washington (located at the junction of 6th and I Streets of the capital of the US), under the auspices of the Hungarian Chairmanship of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), and was co-organised by the Hungarian Embassy in Washington and the Hungarian Cultural Centre of the Balassi Institute in New York.

Szalay-Bobrovniczky told MTI that, while his negotiating partners leveled some criticisms against certain elements of the Hungarian Government's remembrance policy, they were on the whole satisfied with the activities of the Hungarian Chairmanship of IHRA, and also had a favourable opinion on the plenary meeting held in Budapest.

OSCE: time to implement the policy of zero tolerance against anti-Semitism

Budapest

Source: MTI

Director of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), Michael Georg Link, said at his press conference in Budapest that he welcomes Viktor Orbán's stated

zero tolerance against anti-Semitism, and now it is time to implement the policy. Director Link stressed that the policy of zero tolerance is extremely important, particularly in the light of growing anti-Semitism all around Europe. He noted that he held meetings with government officials — e. g. with the Minister of Foreign Affairs — MPs and Jewish organisations in Budapest and he offered ODIHR support in the fight against anti-Semitism.

Based on the meetings, Hungary seems to take the fight against anti-Semitism seriously — said Director Link, and he highlighted that the stated zero tolerance leaves no room for ambiguity.

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, also traveled to Budapest with the director of ODIHR. He said that the Hungarian Jewish community is the greatest of European Jewish communities. The community is almost entirely composed of Holocaust survivors and their descendants, so actions against anti-Semitism are particularly important. Rabbi Baker also said that there has been a marked improvement in the situation compared to a year ago, despite the continued public support for the Jobbik Party as a cause for special concern.

OTHER NEWS



Statue of Hóman to be erected

Székesfehérvár, Fejér County

Source: MTI, Népszabadság, Rubicon

On 12 June, the general assembly of Székesfehérvár supported the request of the Hóman Bálint Kulturális Alapítvány (Bálint Hóman Cultural Foundation) to erect a statue of Bálint Hóman on Bartók Béla Square in Székesfehérvár.

On 17 June, Székesfehérvár body of the Democratic Coalition (DK) and the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP) objected to the erection of the statue.

Bálint Hóman, prominent figure in the historical sciences of Hungary between WW1 and WW2, university professor, member and director of the Hungaria Academy of Sciences, was born in 1885. He served as Minister of Religion and Education between 1932 and 1942 (with a few months' gap in 1938). According to Mária M Kovács' article in Népszabadság, Hóman drafted the first Jewish law in Hungary and submitted the draft to Prime Minister Kálmán Darányi on 1 February 1938 and to the Cabinet of Ministers on 25 February. When Minister of Justice, Andor Lázár, expressed his dissent of the draft, Hóman asked him to resign. Hóman started to transform racism into professional (medical, law, engineering) chambers and associations and he consistently stood by the continuous tightening of Jewish laws. A month before the German occupation, he and his associates demanded the displacement of Hungarian Jews in the form of a memorandum. After Szálasi seized power, Hóman was a member of the Arrow Cross

Parliament and he attended its meetings. He was an emblematic figure of "freeing" Hungarian intellectuals and the Hungarian society "of Jews", and he had a key role in humiliating Hungarian Jews and depriving them of their rights. Hóman did not think the Jews could ever assimilate since, in his opinion, "their ideology opposes Christian ideas" and "their leading role in subversive movements and spreading destructive ideologies" hinder them from doing so. In 1946, the People's Court sentenced him to life imprisonment, stating that Hóman committed a war crime by, as a member of the government, voting for Hungary to declare war against the USSR in 1941. On 6 March 2015, the Metropolitan Court of Budapest rehabilitated Bálint Hóman claiming that he committed no crime.

EMIH stands up for the university course

Budapest

Source: Népszabadság

Our May report discusses that the Pázmány Péter Catholic University (PPKE) introduced a new course titled »*The Holocaust and its memory*« and made it compulsory to complete as of September 2015. Students of the university will be unable to graduate and receive their degree without having completed the course.

According to an article published by Népszabadság on 15 June, the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) stood by the course. Due to some criticism levelled at the initiative, EMIH decided to express their support. Should

the leadership of the university need it, Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of EMIH, would express his support regarding the course in any forum. In the Rabbi's opinion, it is an especially progressive improvement that it was a Christian university that first decided to implement this initiative. Teaching the history of the Holocaust is important, particularly because of its moral lessons. Realising how deep an abyss modern human civilization is swallowed in at the peak of the 20th century's modern development would also point out our common Biblical values. That is why it is praiseworthy that a university of the Catholic Church was the first in Hungary to initiate the introduction of such a course.

According to EMIH, the Holocaust is mainly about the importance of humanity and realising the consequences if cruel and meaningless devastation replaces acceptance of each other and respect for basic human values. The aim of Holocaust education is to let more and more people know about the terrors of seventy years ago, give them an accurate and realistic account of the events, and therefore help them to take moral responsibility in their everyday life. Regarding the criticism levelled at the university's decision, EMIH expressed that they would give both intellectual and moral support in order to assist the acceptance of the exemplary course and its significance.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



Labour lawsuit filed by APF to provide legal assistance

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 2 June, APF filed a labour lawsuit at the Budapest Court of Public Administration and Labour to provide legal assistance for an individual. V. J. contacted the Foundation because he or she experienced discrimination.

V. J. was hired at a commercial bank on 1 April 2015 as a junior call centre operator. The employer settled a three-month probationary period. At the end of April 2015, V. J. drew an Israeli flag on an A4 paper and he placed it above the phone at his desk. The following day, leader of the call centre and one who practices employer's rights towards the employees, Sz. Sz. requested V. J. to remove the flag, and warned him that otherwise V. J. would not be able to work in the centre any more. According to Sz. Sz.'s account, V. J. shows no compassion, V. J. does not think of his or her colleagues in the call centre, and the fact that they need to see the flag and be reminded of the Jews and Israel. After the meeting with the leader, V. J. removed the flag. At a further meeting with leader, Sz. Sz. and supervisor O. F., Sz. Sz. asked V. J., "*Do you really think that the most important thing to us is how you meet the sales targets?*" V. J. ensured the leader that he or she wanted to work and he or she did not want to bring emotions to the workplace. "*It was you who brought emotions to work when you displayed the Israeli flag!*" said the respondent. Following this

on 7 May 2015, V. J. was dismissed from the bank with immediate effect.

It is likely that V. J.'s protected characteristics were the reason for dismissal, namely that he is Jewish. Yet, according to the Fundamental Law of Hungary, Hungary shall guarantee the fundamental rights to everyone without discrimination and in particular without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status. In line with this, the principle of equal treatment shall also be put into effect on the field of employment. According to the law on equal treatment and the promotion of equal rights, direct discrimination constitutes a breach of the equal treatment requirement. This provision is relevant when an individual is discriminated against on the grounds of their religion, they are treated less favourably than others — not Jewish — people in comparable situations, in this case, other employees of the bank. This is especially true when terminating one's employment. With regards to the case in question, direct discrimination was realised when the individual practicing employer's rights warned that the employment of V. J. may be terminated, and V. J. was indeed discriminated against when his or her employment was terminated. It is unlikely that the dismissal was objective and reasonable.

The lawsuit filed at court does not aim to result in further employment at the bank but to establish the unlawfulness of the dismissal, receive payments

for a month of absence, i. e. gross HUF 160,000 in this case, and to cover legal fees. The subject matter of the dispute is totaled at HUF 1,920,000.

Complaint for road endangerment rejected

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 4 September 2014, the Foundation filed a complaint for an individual with the Budapest Police Department 2nd District Police Station against an unknown individual for endangering public transportation and assault on a member of a community. D. B. was accompanying his child to school on the morning of 2 September 2014 in the 2nd district. As they reached the middle of a pedestrian crossing, the driver of a private car waiting at the zebra crossing suddenly pressed the gas pedal. Reacting to the sound, the complainant instinctively pulled the child quickly to himself, who was therefore not run over by the car, but D. B.'s elbow touched the car as it sped by. Then the driver of the car stopped his vehicle, got out, ran after them, and pushed the complainant from behind. The offender also struck D.B.'s hat from his head, stamped on it, and shook him while shouting *"how dare one of your kind touch my car"*.

In a decision filed on 23 April 2015, Budapest Police Department (BRFK) terminated the investigation. The decision reasoned that they initiated the procedure for endangering public transportation on the basis of the Criminal Code. On the basis of the above, Budapest Police Department 2nd District Police Station also ordered investigations for the reasonable suspicion of the crime of assault. In the course of the procedure, both the person crossing the street and the driver were interrogated. In their confession, they gave completely different accounts of what

had happened. The parties were confronted, but the settlement of contradictions between them was unsuccessful. There was no third party involved, or CCTV footage available. Based on the above, it was not possible to establish that another individual's bodily integrity was directly endangered due to the driver's intentionally harmful action, or that he had any intention thereof.

The representative of the complainant filed a complaint against the decision. According to the complaint, the statement of witness No. 1 should be accepted as the witness statement of witness No. 2 is not truthful, it raises doubts why the offender had not reported the damage caused to his car, and as a witness statement of an offender it should be given less weight than the witness statement of the complainant.

In a decision dated 4 June, Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 6 and 7 rejected the complaint claiming it was not thorough enough. They reasoned that their investigation was only to investigate the traffic offence; events on the pavement — the possible act of assault — following the traffic offence are subject to a different procedure.

In this case, the complainant's — according to him, clearly identifiable due to his clothing — origins, religious beliefs are only relevant if they were, on their own, enough for the offender to execute a motivated attack on witness No. 1 and his child crossing the road, without any prior conflicts. This is strongly denied by witness No. 2 and there are no evidence available for the Prosecutor's Office that would prove otherwise. Witness No. 2 also denied that he had endangered witness No. 1 and his child as described in the police report. Furthermore, a person would be guilty of road endangerment if they intentionally violated the Vehicle Code,

causing an immediate emergency. It is impossible to prove such intent, because there is no objective evidence or independent witness statement available based on which it would be able to decide which witness statement is truthful, and therefore, the complaint was rejected.

Complaint regarding the charges for use of totalitarian symbols rejected – investigation relaunched ex officio

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 21 April, APF pressed charges for the use of totalitarian symbols. We detailed in our May report that the 5 May decision of the 5th District Police Department rejected the charges regarding the antique shop in the 5th district which was selling totalitarian symbols since the shop assistants' activities did not promote the ideologies represented by the symbols but were only selling them for profit. On 26 May, APF filed a complaint stating that the investigation should not examine the offenders' ideological intent but whether the act in question was capable of offending the human rights of victims and their right to sanctity. If totalitarian symbols are sold in large quantities in a shop that may be visited by people — even by victims or relatives of victims of totalitarian regimes — the act is capable of offending the dignity of victims of totalitarian regimes and their right to sanctity, and it may even propagate totalitarian systems.

In a decision filed on 9 June, Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 5 and 13 rejected the complaint since the Foundation had no legal rights to file the complaint. However, the rejecting decision dated 5 May was repealed, and the Prosecutor's Office

ordered the investigation to be relaunched ex officio.

On 26 June, Budapest 5th District Police Department informed the Foundation that on 20 April, I. T. private individual also pressed charges against the antique shop for use of totalitarian symbols. Because the subject matters of the allegations were the same, charges were joint and they are dealt with in the same proceedings.

Offences linked to charges against Jobbik Committee in Üllés separated¹⁰

Szeged, Csongrád County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 27 May 2013, APF filed charges against an unknown culprit at the Department of Investigation of the Budapest Police Department (BRFK) for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. The free monthly publication of Jobbik Committee issued an article titled »Holocaust – jigsaw« in its May 2011 issue. With regards to the Holocaust, the author of the article wrote that "no material proof has been found that could confirm the Jewish genocide. No pictures, no plans, no documents. Nothing." The article also claimed that the Holocaust is "the biggest and meanest scam of world history". Due to lack of jurisdiction and power, the case was transferred to Szeged Police Department on 10 June 2013. The article was first published on the website of the Jobbik Committee of Üllés: ulles.jobbik.hu. T. B. was suspected of uploading the article. In a decision dated 19 August 2014, Szeged District Attorney's Office suspended the investigation since T. B.'s suspect interrogation was not plausible due to the fact that his or her health conditions limited their communication abilities and significant

¹⁰ For reasons of anonymity, we do not name service providers and company names.

improvements were not to be expected in the future.

In a decision filed on 11 June 2015, Szeged Police Department separated different parts of the offence based on the different places of publication. The decision reasoned that further investigation revealed that the article was published on the following sites: xfree.hu, kinchagyd.hu, joforras.hu, antigodma.hu, linksite.hu, ellenkultura.info, yorrickblog.hu.

Kinchagyd.hu and joforras.hu are automatic link collectors, from where every entry is deleted once they are deleted from xfree.hu. An Investigation revealed that the article was probably uploaded by D. M., resident of Pécs, to blog.xfree.hu. D. M. was interrogated on 10 October 2013 by Pécs Police Department because of reasonable suspicion of public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. A search warrant was also executed in order to find physical evidence (computer equipment). D. M. filed a complaint against the accusations and claimed that he or she was not registered on blog.xfree.hu and had not uploaded the article. D. M. stated that he or she used different IP addresses and that their internet service provider provided external wifi which was available to anyone. An IT consultant was ordered to examine the seized computer equipment, he or she stated that the data found on the hard disk had no connection to the username on blog.xfree.hu and the article in question. Therefore, it was impossible to verify that it was D.M. who uploaded the article to the website or that he or she had any connections to ulles.jobbik.hu or any other websites appearing in the investigation. As a result, in a decision dated 11 June 2014, Szeged Police Department terminated the investigation against D. M.

An Investigation revealed who the repository service provider of antigodma.hu is and that M. L. is the user of the domain name. It was difficult to collect information of substantial value during the interrogations of domain user M. L., representative of the repository service provider L.T. and point of contact T. G. The online storage was offered to anonymous users, and their data was not stored. The service was free of charge. Since it was virtually impossible to identify the offender, the investigation was suspended on 11 June 2015.

Regarding linksite.hu, it was revealed that a link collector was available on the site and the user of the domain name was E.V. According to the registrar of the domain, original user of the domain was G. V., and the domain name fee was paid by R.-S. L, a resident of Germany. No information of substantial value was found of who uploaded the article or who operated the website. Since it was impossible to identify the offender, the investigation was suspended on 11 June 2015.

With regards to ellenkultura.info and yorrickblog.hu, the statute of limitations of the offence has expired.

A hard copy of the article was published in »Árpád's People Jobbik Newsletter« in its May 2011 volume. As chief editor of the newsletter, Zs. D. was suspected of the publication and the distribution of the article. The volume was distributed in Üllés, thus it was accessible and available to the broad public. Zs. D. is facing indictment. However, with regards to cases of the websites enlisted above, as it was impossible to identify offenders and the statute of limitations of the offence expired, judgement of Zs. D. is significantly hindered. As a result, a separation of the cases was ordered.

Investigation regarding public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime suspended

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

Action and Protection Foundation pressed charges against an unknown culprit for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime on 3 March 2014. I. M. V. registered an anti-Zionist event for 8 March 2014 at the Budapest Police Department (BRFK) as an organiser. He gave as objective of the event the raising awareness of the crimes of international and Hungarian Zionism. BRFK banned the event. The event was advertised through the far-right news portal kuruc.info. The advertisement was accessible online at the time of charges being filed. The same leaflet was shared by Facebook user I. Ú. V. on his profile. The call included the following: *“We declare that their grievances of 70 years ago, the demise of many simple Jews, were caused primarily by the chief Zionist Jews of the time, already tinkering on their state of Israel, who also came to destroy Palestine.”* Concurrently to pressing charges, APF also proposed the making of the online data temporarily inaccessible.

The 14 June 2015 decision of the 5th District Police Department suspended the investigation, as they were unable to find personal or physical evidence that would help identify the person who had uploaded the offending contents.

Slomó Köves’ defamation case ended

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 30 September 2013, Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH), Slomó Köves, informed on unknown culprits at

the Pest Central District Court for defamation. A user called F. D. posted a photo of Slomó Köves on his or her Facebook page on 4 September 2013. A caption on the photo said: *“Jewish terrorist living in Hungary and posing a threat to the whole Hungarian nation!”* (verbatim quote) On 14 September 2013 an email message was sent to 20 addresses — among them to public institutions and political parties — with a link to the Facebook publication. The email was sent from an unidentifiable address. Between 5 and 16 September 2013, the photo was shared on Facebook by 37¹¹ people. In his complaint, Slomó Köves claimed that the sentence was an utterance capable of offending dignity and honour. Facebook user F. D. committed a crime of defamation by claiming such things, while those sharing the photo committed a crime of defamation by spreading the claims.

The 25 June 2015 order of the Pest Central District Court terminated the prosecution of the first accused of defamation because Slomó Köves — through his representative — dropped the charges in a submission to the trial after T. Cz. had apologized in front of the court. In his or her apology, T. Cz. stated that he or she was in hospital at the time the photo was shared, it was not him or her who shared the photo, he or she does not know who it was and that he or she does not agree with the caption on the photo and therefore, he or she expressed his or her apologies.

11 For privacy reasons, usernames are not shared.

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>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	1 June	Swastika removed by APF	Official and Civil Responses
2	2 June	Labour lawsuit filed by APF to provide legal assistance	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
3	4 June	Swastika on Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate Speech
4	4 June	Complaint for road endangerment rejected	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
5	7 June	Ecumenical Holocaust commemoration in Gyöngyös	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
6	9 June	First plenary session of Hungarian IHRA chairmanship held	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
7	9 June	Csaba Latorcai inaugurated a memorial in Cigánd	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
8	9, 23 June	Relieved of duties	Official and Civil Responses
9	9, 26 June	Complaint regarding the charges for use of totalitarian symbols rejected – investigation relaunched ex officio	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
10	11 June	Offences linked to charges against Jobbik Committee in Üllés separated	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
11	12 June	Csaba Latorcai inaugurated a commemorative plaque in Újlipótváros	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
12	12, 17 June	Statue of Hóman to be erected	Other News
13	14 June	Investigation regarding public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime suspended	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
14	15 June	EMIH stands up for the university course	Other News
15	18 June	Sorsok Háza (House of Fates)	Community News and Responses
16	18 June	Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky defended Hungary in Washington	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
17	19 June	OSCE: time to implement the policy of zero tolerance against anti-Semitism	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
18	25 June	Court order to make kuruc.info subpage permanently inaccessible	Official and Civil Responses
19	25 June	Slomó Köves' defamation case ended	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
20	–	Portable toilet daubed on Mátyás street	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
21	–	Anti-Semitic and anti-Israel writings on Hajógyári-sziget (Dockyard Island)	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>Category</i>
22	–	Are Jews at the end of their thread?	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
23	–	Imre Sisák Jew-baited	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
24	–	Stars of David on rubbish bins	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
25	–	Sándor Balogh's letter to the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents

CONTACT AND SUPPORT



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

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

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

HOTLINE
(+36 1) 51 00 000

The website of Action and Protection Foundation:
www.tev.hu/forrodrot

The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany

Action and Protection Foundation's undertaking can only be successful if great numbers share in our commitment to prepare the grounds for the right to fair process for all those who have suffered 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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