

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



September 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.

TEV Foundation monitoring identified three anti-Semitic hate crimes in September. One case is an attack: István Jávör was, with offensive intent, called a Jew then hit twice by a security guard at an Office of Government Issued Documents. One case was an act of vandalism: the memorial plaque of Kálmán Ferenczfalvi, a rescuer of Jews during World War II, was damaged. One case was an instance of hate speech: a post-it note with the Star of David on it was stuck on the bell of Krétakör Theatre. One other case was not included in the statistics for lack of information about the time of the crime. These cases are listed in the Further Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes part. The report also discusses several other events connected to the Holocaust or anti-Semitism in Hungary.

The TEV Foundation filed one complaint in September 2015 as legal assistance for violence against a member of a community. This case regards the Rabbi who was spat on at Erzsébet Square.

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

September 2015



TEV Foundation monitoring identified three anti-Semitic hate crimes in September: one attack, one act of vandalism, and one hate crime.

Attack

Sociologist István Jávör attacked

Budapest, Baross Street

Source: ATV

ATV reported on 18 September that sociologist István Jávör had verbal conflict with the dispatcher and security guard at the Budapest District VIII Office of Government Issued Documents. István Jávör complained that, although he arrived two hours before closing and that this was the third time he visited the office, he did not receive a number. Jávör said that after he tried again to get a number, the security guard threatened him and used words such as “*get lost*”, “*you filth*”, “*I’ll beat you to death*”, and “*Jew*”. The sociologist stood his ground. He was then escorted from the Office. The altercation continued on the street, and finally approx. 15 m from the Office entrance, the security guard hit Jávör twice with his fist, once on the head and once in the mouth.

István Jávör did not file a complaint with the police, because he thought the guard would have

only receive a verbal warning. ATV talked to the dispatcher who said that he had tried to restrain his colleague, and that István Jávör was shouting loudly and kicked the door window. Although the office staff thought Jávör had left, Jávör returned two more times and kicked the door. Apart from this, the dispatcher said that he did not hear anyone call István Jávör a Jew.

Vandalism

Life-saver’s memorial plaque vandalized

Gyöngyös, Heves County

Source: MTI

Péter Weisz, President of Status Quo Ante Jewish Community of Gyöngyös, reported to the MTI on 8 September that the memorial plaque of Kálmán Ferenczfalvi⁹ was vandalized. Péter Weisz said that the unknown perpetrators painted over the plaque, tore down the wreaths on it, and threw the contents of a garbage bin under the plaque.

Further information is provided in the part Official and civil responses.

⁹ Several thousands of people can thank their lives to Kálmán Ferenczfalvi. He saved Hungarian people, among them also Jews, soldiers, forced labourers from certain death during WWII. He is commemorated for his courage all over the world: Israel, Canada, the United States, Australia, and for almost a year in Gyöngyös as well. He was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations honorific by the Yad Vashem Institute of Jerusalem.

Hate speech

Star of David at Krétakör

Budapest

Source: Facebook page of Krétakör

Krétakör Theatre¹⁰ published, on its Facebook page on 7 September that they found a post-it note that morning on their office bell with a Star of David drawn on it.



The bell of Krétakör, *source: Facebook page of Krétakör*

¹⁰ The Krétakör defines itself as a contemporary art centre and production office which creates community performances with the use of social science experiences (source: kretakor.eu/kretakor/)

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



TEV Foundation monitoring identified one case in September 2015 which is not included in the statistics, either for lack of information about the time of the crime.

Jews sent away again

Budapest, Zsil Street

Source: TEV Foundation

The Foundation was informed on 3 September that the advertisement board in the Zsil Street station of tram no. 2 was vandalized. On the board, there was a poster advertising the Jewish Cultural Festival held between 30 August and 6 September 2015. The text written on the glass surface was: “go to hell!”, “to the gas chambers with you!”, “crappy Jews”.



The poster written over, *source: TEV*

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



Knowledge is the most efficient cure

Szeged, Csongrád County

Source: MTI

Minister of Justice, László Trócsányi, opened the 11th Autumn Jewish Cultural Festival of Szeged on 2 September. He said in his speech that there is no excuse for discrimination and persecution, and to confess this over and over again is not an obsession or self-flagellation but the acceptance of responsibility. People living today are not responsible for what happened then, we, the people living today, are responsible to ensure such things will never happen again. He emphasized that “*it especially hurts*” for him as Minister of Justice that one of the main targets was the legal profession, the legal faculties, academies of law, and lawyers. Many of these targets had many Jewish or Jewish origin members.

He said that “*the regime change made the healing possible*” when the “*previously repressed desire*

for identity” was revived. One optimistic sign of healing was the almost immediate revival of Jewish culture, he said. He thought that Hungarian Jews could have chosen the way of emigration or complete assimilation, but their response was “*the Jewish cultural renaissance*”. Trócsányi said that this was probably the bravest response in a world where anti-Semitism still exists. He added that the most efficient cure against anti-Semitism is culture, education, art, and science. He continued to say that Jewish culture is varied, “*Jewish culture is part of it, just as Hungarian culture is present in Jewish culture*”. In his view, “*a culture which is not varied is not culture, it is subculture at most, like anti-Semitism, which is precisely the denial of variety.*” He added: we can be at the same time Hungarians and Jews or Christians, patriots and Europeans. “*I am convinced of one thing, and this is also the conviction of the Hungarian Government: Jewish culture [...] represents a huge value for Hungary and Hungarian culture*”, he said.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES



Investigation in a case of vandalism

Gyöngyös, Heves County

Source: MTI

We reported in the Anti-Semitic hate crimes part that rescuer of Jews Kálmán Ferenczfalvi's memorial plaque in Gyöngyös was vandalized.

Bálint Soltész, spokesman of Heves County Police Headquarters, said on 8 September that the Gyöngyös Police Headquarters initiated proceedings against unknown perpetrators for suspicion of the crime of vandalism.

Rita Domjáné Nyizsalovszki, President of the Gyöngyös organization of KDNP, released a statement from the organization statement on 8 September that deeply condemns the vandalism and offers help to restore the plaque.

Teacher dismissed

Budapest

Source: !!444!!!

!!444!!! reported on 10 September that the Klebelsberg Institution Maintenance Centre (KLIK) dismissed a teacher working in Pestszenterzsébet who shared racist and anti-Semitic content on her Facebook page. We reported the event in August.

Identity of one of kuruc.info authors revealed?

Budapest

Source: Egyenlítő blog

Egyenlítő blog published a summary article on 10 September sharing details of the case about the identity of Ottó Perge, author of kuruc.info.

Based on information from Hatmillió Lélek Hangja (Voice of Six Million Souls) organization, the Egyenlítő blog filed a complaint against the L. Z. high school history teacher and former archivist, who admitted in a letter that he wrote for kuruc.info under the pseudonym Ottó Perge. The identity was revealed by a letter that was addressed to Ottó Perge, informing him that an old married couple living abroad, formerly of the Nyilas party, wished to leave their fortune to Perge.

The contemporary Nyilas-sympathizer L. Z. answered the letter, *"I was greatly surprised to read the message which I received via the kuruc.info. The possibility you offered me is a great honor. I'd like to say about myself that I work as a high school teacher, and I've been trying for a long time to open people's eyes through my writings and do something for the Hungarian nation. Since this activity is not without danger, ever since I've been writing for kuruc.info (for 7 years already) I've had to use a pseudonym. Not even my immediate environment knows that I*

am that author.” In response to a subsequent letter of inquiry, L. Z. wrote that he only applied for the inheritance with agreement from and on the behalf of Perge.

The Egyenlítő blog filed a complaint on 8 September at Budapest District XI Police Headquarters¹¹. The complaint was for the public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime against the person using the pseudonym Ottó Perge. The complaint included six quotations with Holocaust denying content signed with the name of Ottó

Perge, published on kuruc.info. The quotations contain expressions like “*holoboax*”, “*there was no gassing in the concentration camps in Germany*”, “*the final solution [...] meant the deportation of the Jews.*”

The following quotation was also written by Ottó Perge: “*The winners confiscated [from the defeated Germans] 1100 tons of written documents after the Second World War. They didn’t find any single document, even after browsing through this huge mass of papers, which would have ordered the mass extermination of Jews.*”

¹¹ The crime was transferred to Budapest Central Police Headquarters since 10 September.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



In September, TEV did not connect any incidents to anti-Semitism in Hungary.

OTHER NEWS



Szabolcs Takács: the responsibility of posterity

Budapest

Source: MTI

Szabolcs Takács, Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), talked with MTI on 7 September after the memorial concert held at the Italian Cultural Institute of

Budapest. Takács said that posterity demands that we teach children about the events that preceded and led to the Holocaust and that people must act together to ensure the crime will never be repeated. The concert was co-organized by IHRA and the Embassies of Italy and Israel in the memory of the Italian Giorgio Perlasca who saved approx. 5200 Hungarian Jews.¹²

¹² Giorgio Perlasca fought as a volunteer with Franco in the Spanish civil war. After September 1943, Italians were no longer regarded as “friendly strangers” in Hungary, and Perlasca was also interned. He escaped, then through his relations he got a job at the Spanish Embassy. As the front was getting closer, the Spanish Ambassador left Budapest and Perlasca took his place. He falsified Spanish self-conducts and designated protected houses. He stayed in place until the arrival of the Soviet army to take care of Jews. Then he burnt his Spanish papers and became an Italian businessman again. Perlasca was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations honorific in 1989.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



TEV Foundation filed a complaint as legal assistance for violence against a member of a community

Budapest

Source: TEV Foundation

TEV Foundation offered legal assistance for the man who was spat upon by a young woman on Erzsébet Square in Budapest on 31 August, as reported in our August report. The complaint was filed on 7 September to Budapest Central Police Headquarters for violence against a member of a community.

The man is a Rabbi. During the incident, he was wearing his kippah and hasidic black and white clothing. Because neither he nor his family members had seen the woman or had any contact

with her before, there was no previous personal animosity between the parties. The only plausible explanation for this provocative and anti-social act was the man's Jewish faith.

Based on Hungarian law, the complaint argues that anti-community behavior can be established if the perpetrator overtly and shamelessly violates community standards and affronts the very tolerance needed for peaceful coexistence among members of different cultures. The crime need not be a physically violent crime to initiate a case of violence against a member of a community. The law does not require a threat of immediate danger or physical intimidation. Although, in this case, intimidation was a factor. The victim's children were traumatized and cried after their father was spat upon.

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	2 September	Knowledge is the most efficient cure	Community news and responses
2	3 September	Jews sent away again	Other anti-Semitic hate crimes
3	7 September	Star of David at Krétakör	Anti-Semitic hate crime: hate speech
4	7 September	Szabolcs Takács: the responsibility of posterity	Other News
5	7 September	TEV Foundation filed a complaint as legal assistance for violence against a member of a community	Official cases of TEV Foundation
6	8 September	Life-saver's memorial plaque vandalized	Anti-Semitic hate crime: vandalism
7	8 September	Investigation in a case of vandalism	Official and civil responses
8	10 September	Teacher dismissed	Official and civil responses
9	10 September	Identity of one of kuruc.info authors revealed?	Official and civil responses
10	18 September	Sociologist István Jávör attacked	Anti-Semitic hate crime: attack

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:

13597539-12302010-00057157

Contact details for Action and Protection
Foundation

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