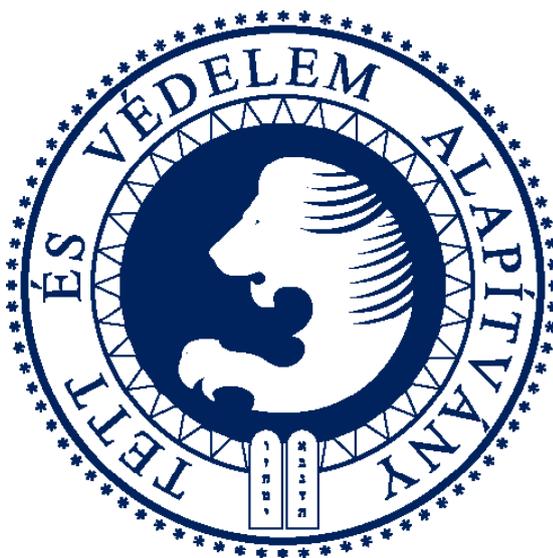


**ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT**



November 2015



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Table of contents	3
Executive Summary	5
Action and Protection Foundation	6
Brussels Institute	6
Unity	7
About the Report	8
Methodology	10
Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents — November 2015	14
Hate Speech	14
Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents	16
Community news and responses	17
Official and civil responses	19
News and opinions about anti-semitism in Hungary	21
Other news	22
Action and Protection Foundation legal actions	24
The Month's Chronicle	26
Contact and Support	27
References	28
Contributors and Publisher Information	30

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 five incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime

during November monitoring. APF classified the incidents as hate speech: activist Márton Gulyás was called a Jew at the general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Arts, a resident of an apartment building uses “*Death to the Jews!*” as a form of saying goodbye, mayor of Szentgotthárd believes that Israel may also be responsible for the Paris terror attacks, Jobbik MP and spokesperson Ádám Mirkóczki thinks it is the US and its allies in the Middle East that are to be held responsible for terrorism and immigration, father László Varga explained in a Roman Catholic program on Kossuth Radio that Jews are waiting for God to grant them world domination. There were two other incidents, which 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.

APF filed no charges in November 2015. With regards to a complaint filed against Gergely Kulcsár on 26 March, APF was informed that investigations were terminated. Although Kulcsár’s letter to his fraction members, in which he wrote “*so-called victims of the falsicaust (in Hungarian: kamukauszt)*”, was denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime, it was not found to be a public denial of the Holocaust.

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

November 2015



APF identified five incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during November monitoring. APF classified the incidents as hate speech.

Hate speech

Márton Gulyás was called a Jew

Budapest

Source: Index

On 5 November, activist Márton Gulyás interrupted the general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Arts (Magyar Művészeti Akadémia, MMA). He tried to challenge the President of MMA György Fekete with certain questions⁹. Gulyás was demanding an open debate on the MMA, but security guards pushed him out of the room. A video recording of the event was taken by the cameraman of the blog called »*Slime – politics stuck in the throat*« on Átlátszó.hu. An MMA member tried to grab the video recorder out of the cameraman's hand. Some other members were heard to say "*filthy Jewish gang*".

New way of saying goodbye

Budapest, Nánási Street

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 6 November, a private individual contacted APF. He or she lives on the ground floor of an

apartment building on Nánási Street, Budapest. One of his or her neighbors on the top floor finishes his phone calls made on his balcony by saying "*Death to the Jews!*" loudly. The man has been doing so frequently, and for a long time.

Huszár: the Jewish state is behind the terrorist attacks

Szentgotthárd, Vas County

Source: Nyugat.hu, website of the city of Szentgotthárd

A temporary tent camp set up in Szentgotthárd for refugees was taken down in early November. On 16 November, independent mayor of Szentgotthárd Gábor Huszár stated that the Office of Immigration and Nationality had contacted him about setting up a winterized camp with 250 shelters in Szentgotthárd. The request was unanimously rejected at the extraordinary meeting of local representatives.

It became public on 30 November that Gábor Huszár outlined a conspiracy theory about the flow of refugees at the Erőforrás Bizottság's (Resource Committee) meeting held on 16 November, just before the extraordinary meeting of local representatives. Huszár said that "*Everyone should acknowledge that what happened in Paris¹⁰ is clear proof that certain business circles want Christian*

⁹ Some of the issues Márton Gulyás mentioned: takeover of the National Cultural Fund of Hungary, the unchecked spending of HUF 30 billion since 2010, MMA's real estate purchases.

¹⁰ On the evening of 13 November 2015, a series of premeditated terrorist attacks occurred in several busy areas of Paris. Armed gunmen shot at innocent people and conducted numerous explosions. The attackers killed 137 victims and injured another 352 people..

Europe to turn against the Islam. And now I will voice that the Jewish state may also be behind all this, and setting up this camp is not in any way linked to the events in Paris...”

Reactions to Huszár’s statement are detailed in the section titled Official and civil responses.

Mirkóczki’s theory

Budapest, Lövház Street

Source: !!444!!!

On 18 November, in relation to the Paris terror attacks, Jobbik demonstrated against immigration and terrorism on Lövház Street, Budapest. Jobbik’s President Gábor Vona and Jobbik’s Vice President Dániel Z. Kárpát gave speeches at the event. Jobbik spokesman Ádám Mirkóczki was in charge of announcing the speakers and connecting their speeches. He said that the US and “*its certain allies in the Middle East*” (audience shouted Israel at this point) are responsible for immigration and terrorism. Mirkóczki continued by saying that it was possible and important to talk about the crimes of ISIS but one should never forget who established the organization. “*It did not just arise from nothing, we did not just receive it from somewhere.*” Immigration and terrorism are indeed in the geopolitical interests of the US, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker are led by world powers when they lure millions of immigrants.

A conspiracy theory and the Bible

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation, Médiaklikk

Someone notified APF about a radio program called »*You’ll be my witnesses! — Thirty minutes with the Roman Catholic Church*« broadcasted on Kossuth Radio on 26 November. On the first Sunday of Advent, Father László Varga read some passages from the Bible, and he also interpreted them.

Varga said that “*in the strict sense, the period of Advent is the Chosen People’s time of waiting. A number of scriptures in the Old Testament say that God speaks through his prophets, he encourages the Jews and gives them hope that the Messiah will come. The Jews, however, often interpreted this in political terms. They did not think that they will be saved from their sins, but they mainly believed — especially in centuries before Christ — that they will be freed from Roman yoke and Roman power, and that God will bring them victory and world domination.*”

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



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

Soros in a Fidesz statement

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 2 November, MSZP faction voted against the decision proposal of the Parliament that said that the European Commission has no legal basis for establishing a quota system. On 3 November, Fidesz faction released a statement saying that the quota system “*is open interventionism in the sovereignty of nation states*”. Hungarian people had decided — in the framework of National Consultation — that their country had to be protected. The government therefore closed their borders, both physically and legally. The EU quota system is a new threat as it runs the risk of being an invitation to millions of immigrants. Fidesz believes that “*global speculator George Soros, whose interests are immigration and weakening Europe*” is behind the quota system. The closing of the statement stated that Fidesz wants to keep “*Hungary the country of Hungarians*”.

The intensity of a dispute

Szentendre, Pest County

Source: 24.hu, HVG

On the evening of 8 November, there was a private quarrel between municipal representative of Szentendre Zsolt Dombay (Fidesz) and board member of MSZP’s Szentendre community organization Ottó Rédei.

Following the dispute, Ottó Rédei shared on Facebook that “*a Fidesz representative shouted »You’ll die, you Jewish communist cunt« when he attacked me tonight on the street in Szentendre! Zsolt Dombay and two others came at me with a knife! I managed to turn the attack away. I am now at the police station and waiting to file a denouncement.*”

As it turned out later, Rédei turned the attack away by shooting twice with a flare gun he had previously found on the street. Ottó Rédei is therefore suspected of assault, and this is why he was questioned explained the Pest County Police Station on 9 November.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



Szabolcs Takács: works of the Hungarian chairmanship are acknowledged

Budapest

Source: MTI

The forthcoming plenary meeting of the Hungarian chairmanship of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) was held between 2 and 5 November in Debrecen. Following the meeting, State Secretary for EU Affairs of the Prime Minister's Office and chair of IHRA Szabolcs Takács told MTI that the work of the Hungarian chairmanship was positively evaluated at the meeting. Hungarian and foreign partners are continuously providing feedback on the plenary meeting and the Hungarian chairmanship. All feedback acknowledged the constructive and task oriented nature of the Hungarian chairmanship, the success of the programs, the cooperation and continuous dialogue with the Hungarian Jewish communities and the government's fight against anti-Semitism.

Ilan Mor: Jewish people are parts of Hungarian culture

Szolnok, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County

Source: MTI

On 17 November, Israel's Ambassador to Hungary Ilan Mor talked at the opening of a traveling exhibition called »*Jewish manuscripts and ceremonial objects*« in Szolnok. The Ambassador said that the exhibition opens the door to Jewish religion, traditions and culture, it brings Hungarians closer to Jews and it eliminates

stigmatization and prejudice. "This is important because Jewish people are parts of Hungarian culture and are parts of Hungarian traditions, too. Despite the long-term liaison, it is still necessary that Jews and non-Jews get to know and understand each other."

Ignorance and disinterest harbor serious dangers: they are breeding grounds for anti-Semitism and racism — highlighted Ilan Mor.

A journey to Jewish heritage

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

Source: MTI

On 19 November, the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) told MTI that they created a pilgrimage site in north Hungary presenting Jewish cultural heritage sites in a number of towns. The works were financed by an EU fund of HUF 460 million. With purposes of cultural value creation and education, the project presents Jewish cultural heritage sites and memorials — synagogues, rabbi's houses, graves of miraculous rabbis — on the Bodrogkeresztúr–Mád–Olaszliszka route with modern communication tools, in an informative way.

Protesters insist

Budapest, Szabadság Square

Source: NOL

On 27 November, Népszabadság online informed APF that there are people who still protest against the monument erected to victims of the German occupation on Szabadság Square. On 28 November, the 600th day of the protest that fell on

a Saturday, SzabadságSzínpad organized a protest. Politician Tamás Bauer, writer László Garaczi and chairman of the Károly Eötvös Institute László Majtényi were among those who accepted an invitation to the event.

statement and firmly condemned Gábor Huszár's comments. The statement read that Huszár's wording "is proof that there are people who do not learn the lessons of history and who continue to voice conspiracy theories and negative sentiments about the Jewish state, about Israel and the Jews". The Embassy also added that such incitements onced to the Jews' greatest tragedy in Hungary. Regret was expressed over the fact that "a public figure [...] — who should act as a role model in his constituency — makes such false and absurd assertions". Israel is the single democracy in the Middle East, and it is the sole country that falls victim to thousands of terrorist attacks committed against its people. The mayor mistook victims for offenders in his comments — said the statement.

On 30 November, leader of the Fidesz parliamentary group, Lajos Kósa, held a press conference in Budapest. He gave the following answer to a journalist's question: the mayor had expressed his personal opinion which Fidesz does not accept or agree with. Kósa said that Fidesz condemns all forms of terrorism.

On 30 November, MSZP's parliamentary group released an official statement and called on "Viktor Orbán's party to clarify their position on the comments made by the mayor of Szentgotthárd that linked the Paris terror attacks to Israel. The mayor's assertions

were made at an open municipal meeting, where one does not express personal thoughts. Therefore Lajos Kósa's circumlocution is unacceptable. Fidesz should explain what their official position is on the content of the mayor's outraging statements, and what consequences Gábor Huszár will face!"

The official statement of Democratic Coalition (DK) dated 30 November read: "Nowadays, the Hungarian right wing focuses on deranged conspiracy theories to work off their frustration caused by repressed anti-Semitism. The mayor of Szentgotthárd's statement is proof that with ignorance and anti-Israel sentiments, any incidents of life may be responded by creating fictions of shaded racism. As for »Turning Christian Europe against the Islam«, it is Fidesz that is doing so, since the prime minister believes that »Islam was never part of Europe«, and of course »all terrorists are immigrants«."

On 30 November, Gábor Huszár also released an official statement. He expressed his regrets over his wording that "he had not thought through, was badly formulated in the heat of debate, and was not intended for the public". "Far be it from me to offend anyone, especially people of Jewish religion. I would like to hereby apologize to everyone I offended by my statements. I am sorry for what happened." — read the statement of the local authority.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



Szijjártó: European anti-Semitism should be controlled

Jerusalem, Israel

Source: MTI

On 16 November, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó talked about the issues of Hungarian and EU foreign policies and the European migration crisis in Jerusalem. Szijjártó spoke to Israeli politicians and professionals at an event organized by the Israel Council on Foreign Relations (ICFR), which operates under the auspices of the World Jewish Congress.

In response to a question, the minister stressed that governments should keep the issue of anti-Semitism in Europe under control, just as the Hungarian government does. Orbán's government developed a zero tolerance policy to anti-Semitism, and it devotes special attention to continuous dialogue with the Jewish community. There are isolated incidents of anti-Semitism with no influence, but there is no need to be concerned as the largest Central European Jewish community is having a cultural renaissance.

OTHER NEWS



Demonstration against the statue of Hóman

Budapest

Source: MTI, Népszabadság

At the plenary meeting of the IHRA held between 2 and 5 November in Debrecen, concerns arose about the statue of Hóman to be erected in Székesfehérvár. The American, German, British and Israeli delegations all expressed their worries in the matter, which they had also done at the Székesfehérvár municipality — said the chair of IHRA Szabolcs Takács.

On 19 November, Népszabadság online wrote that the Szépirok Társasága (Writers Association) protested against the statue in an open letter. Nineteen organizations — among them were two teachers' trade unions, the Fiatal Írók Szövetsége (Young Writers Association), the Fiatal Képzőművészek Stúdiója Egyesület (Young Artists Studio), the József Attila kör (Attila József Circle), the Magyar tanárok Egyesülete (Hungarian Teachers Association), the Oktatói Hálózat (Education Network) and the Történelemtanárok Egylete (History Teachers Society) — joined the open letter. They objected to the idea that „*one of the instigators of the racial civil war in the Horthy era, Bálint Hóman would be erected a statue on 29 December, the 130th anniversary of his birth in Székesfehérvár — with the support of the Ministry of Justice, the pro-government mayor and the city council!*” They expressed their position: “*One should not be erected a statue if in such high positions, by creating and submitting such bills, they participated in the*

disenfranchisement of some parts of the Hungarian population! This memorial is a national shame: it would basically say to the relatives of the deported, to the righteous majority of Hungarian citizens and to the world that the sufferings and the murders of hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews are of only secondary importance in our history”.

Is every former prime minister's grave important?

Budapest

Source: ATV, Magyar Közlöny

On 25 November, ATV pointed out that the day before, Magyar Közlöny published a government decision about “*providing sufficient funds to the renovation works of graves of prime ministers in office between 1848 and 1947*”. The government requested the Minister of National Economy and the Minister of the Prime Minister's Office to allocate an additional resource of HUF 150 million from the 2016 central budget, for the renovation of graves (graves, tombs, other burial sites) of prime ministers in office between 1848 and 1947. The deadline is 31 January 2016.

Deputy leader of the MSZP parliamentary group Tamás Harangozó informed ATV about the news. Harangozó believes that by taxpayers' money, the government plans to maintain the graves of a number of prime ministers who actively participated in the intellectual, economic and physical destruction of the Hungarian Jewry. On the other hand, according to ATV's sources from the Prime Minister's office, those heads of state who were convicted and executed as war criminals,

are buried in unmarked mass graves and do not have their own appropriate tombs or graves maintained by taxpayers' money. The source mentioned Béla Imrédy, László Bárdossy and Döme Sztójay as examples.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



Investigations terminated in the case against Gergely Kulcsár

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 26 March, APF filed a complaint against Jobbik MP Gergely Kulcsár for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 10 April 2012, Gergely Kulcsár asked for directives on the mailing list of the Jobbik parliamentary group for the event that “*some kike-Jewish hireling*” fraction would initiate some commemoration of the “*so-called victims of the falsicoast*”.

In a decision dated 2 November, the Central Investigative Prosecutor’s Office terminated the investigations because there was no crime committed. The terminating decision said it was proved that on 10 April 2012, an email from Gergely Kulcsár’s email address was sent to the Google group called “*frakcio-forum*” (fraction forum), and that the content of the email was the same as the letter attributed to Kulcsár and published by !!444!!! on 24 March 2012.

Using the term “*falsicoast*” on its own constitutes as a denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. Writing “*so-called victims of the falsicoast*” clearly states that there were no anti-human crimes committed by the Nazi regime. This latter wording is unambiguous denial but it could not be proved that what Kulcsár did was public denial. The “*frakcio-forum*” Google group had 46 members at the time, investigations revealed that the members did receive the email in their mailbox, but only 11

members replied to it. Other recipients’ witness statements said that they did not remember receiving such email or reading its content. Based on this, only that could be proved that 11 individual knew the content of Kulcsár’s letter. Furthermore, since the email was sent to a closed Google group, its content cannot have been received by people outside the Jobbik parliamentary group. As a result, although terms used in the letter doubt and deny the anti-human crimes committed by the Nazi regime, the email was not found to constitute public denial.

Investigations suspended in the case against I.I.K.

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 7 January 2015, APF filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 14 August 2014, an individual going by the username I. I. K. shared an image with the following text on Facebook: “*This user hates Jews, and does not believe in the legend of the Holocaust!*” Above the caption, an arrow can be seen pointing to the user’s profile picture. On 5 October 2014, the user shared an image of a schoolgirl slumped over her books with the following caption: “*This Holocaust thing has really done me in: Half of it is nonsense, the other half is lies!*” (verbatim quote)

On 17 November, the investigative force decided to suspend the investigations as the suspect is at an unknown location or abroad. The police station tried to find out what IP address I. I. K. used to login to the social networking site at the time of

committing the offense. Since they did not manage to do so, identifying the individual who uses the Facebook account has not been possible. In the event the offender's identity is established within the limitation period, proceedings against him or her will be reinstated.

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 November	Investigations terminated in the case against Gergely Kulcsár	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
2	2, 5 November	Szabolcs Takács: works of the Hungarian chairmanship are acknowledged	Community news and responses
3	2, 5, 19 November	Demonstration against the statue of Hóman	Other news
4	3 November	Soros in a Fidesz statement	Further anti-Semitic hate incidents
5	5 November	Márton Gulyás was called a Jew	Anti-Semitic hate incidents: hate speech
6	5 November	Provisional decree of Holocaust denial	Official and civil responses
7	6 November	New way of saying goodbye	Anti-Semitic hate incidents: hate speech
8	8 November	The intensity of a dispute	Further anti-Semitic hate incidents
9	16 November	Huszár: the Jewish state is behind the terrorist attacks	Anti-Semitic hate incidents: hate speech
10	16 November	Szjijártó: European anti-Semitism should be controlled	News and opinions about anti-Semitism in Hungary
11	17 November	Ilán Mor: Jewish people are parts of Hungarian culture	Community news and responses
12	17 November	Investigations suspended in the case against I. I. K.	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
13	18 November	Mirkóczki's theory	Anti-Semitic hate incidents: hate speech
14	19 November	A journey to Jewish heritage	Community news and responses
15	23 November	Suspended imprisonment	Official and civil responses
16	25 November	Is every former prime minister's grave important?	Other news
17	26 November	A conspiracy theory and the Bible	Anti-Semitic hate incidents: hate speech
18	27 November	Protesters insist	Community news and responses
19	29, 30 November	Many condemned the mayor of Szentgotthárd's statements	Official and civil responses

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-](https://www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany)

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

Action and Protection Foundation's undertaking can only be successful if great numbers share in our commitment to prepare the grounds for the right to fair process for all those who have suffered offenses. In aid of this cause please support the work of the Foundation with your contribution!

Donations can be made to the Foundation on the following bank account:

13597539-12302010-00057157

Contact details for Action and Protection
Foundation

Address: Semmelweis utca 19, 1052 Budapest,
HUNGARY

Phone: +36 1 267 57 54

+36 30 207 5130

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@tev.hu

REFERENCES



2012. évi C. törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [*Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code*],
http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1200100.TV (last accessed: 2013.07.10.)
- Anti-Defamation League (ADL). 2012. 2011 *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*.
- CEJI. 2012. Make hate Crimes Visible. Facing Facts! Guidelines for Monitoring of Hate Crimes and Hate Motivated Incidents. Facing Facts! project.
- Chakraborti, Neil and Jon Garland. 2009. *Hate Crime. Impact, Causes and Responses*. London: Sage Publications.
- Community Security Trust (CST). 2013. *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2012*.
- Levin, Jack and Jack McDevitt. 1999. "Hate Crimes." In *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict*, edited by Lester Kurtz. San Diego: Academic Press, 89–102.
- OSCE/ODIHR. 2009a. *Hate Crime Laws. A Practical Guide*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.
- OSCE/ODIHR. 2009b. *Preventing and responding to hate crimes. A resource guide for NGOs in the OSCE region*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.
- Perry, Barbara. 2001. *In the Name of Hate. Understanding Hate Crimes*. New York: Routledge.
- Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (TASZ). 2012. *Gyűlöletbűncselekmények áldozatainak. Tájékoztató Kiadvány [For the victims of hate crimes. A guide]*. Budapest: TASZ.

Contributors and publisher information

Publisher: Brussels Institute Nonprofit Ltd.
Kálmán Szalai, Executive Director

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

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

The publisher wishes to thank Dr. András Kovács, sociologist, Professor at CEU, for all the encouragement and helpful advice.

The publishers express their gratitude for the self-sacrificing work of the volunteers who, under expert guidance, have put their continuous efforts into the preparation of this report over the past months.

Use of the Report or any part thereof requires written permission from the publisher and such use must properly cite this report as a reference.

2015 Budapest

Action and Protection Foundation

Address: Semmelweis utca 19, 1052 Budapest

HUNGARY

Phone: +36 1 267 57 54

+36 30 207 5130

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@tev.hu