ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES AND INCIDENTS REPORT

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February 2016



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 — February 2016	15
Vandalism	15
Hate speech	15
Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents	20
Community news and responses	21
Official and civil reasponses	24
News and opinions about anti-semitism in Hungary	27
Other news	28
Action and Protection Foundation legal actions	29
The Month's Chronicle	32
Contact and Support	35
References	36
Contributors and Publisher Information	38

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 nine incidents of anti-Semitic hate

crime during February monitoring. One incident was an act of vandalism. APF classified the other eight incidents as hate speech. The menorah of the Holocaust memorial in Zalaegerszeg was stolen. In a video introducing his organization, leader of Betyársereg, Zsolt Tyirityán, said that Gypsies and Jews cannot become members. In memory of the outbreak from the Buda Castle, a so-called Outbreak Day was organized in Székesfehérvár, which included hate speech and banned authoritarian symbols were on display. An SS veteran gave a speech in Kisbér. Jobbik vicepresident Előd Novák gave a hate speech at an Outbreak Day event organized in Óbuda. László Toroczkai shared his conspiracy theory on his Facebook profile. An Outbreak Day event was also organized in Veszprém where, again, totalitarian symbols were on display. At an event organized on the Day of Honor in Budapest, one of the leaders of the Pax Hungarica Movement, János Lantos, gave a speech that falls into the category of hate speech. Journalist Zsolt Bayer started publishing a series of articles with regards to the Donáth statue. Some parts of an article published in February could be categorized as hate speech. There was one other incident that we did not include in our most recent statistics, because we do not know when this hate crime happened. We have included this incident 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 February 2016, APF pressed charges for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime

against Cs. T. who had used the term "holohoax" (holokamu in Hungarian) in a comment. In April 2014, APF pressed charges against Attila Katona for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. The final decision reached by the Court of Kaposvár fined Katona HUF 150,000.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

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The phenomenon of anti-Semtism 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 everpresent 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

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Jeneral 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-aday 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

February 2016



APF identified nine incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during February monitoring. APF classified one incident as vandalism and the other eight incidents as hate speech.

Vandalism

The menorah was stolen from the Holocaust memorial in Zalaegerszeg Zalaegerszeg, Zala County Source: MTI, Zalaegerszegi Hírlap

On the weekend of 27–28 February, unknown culprits stole the menorah from the Holocaust memorial that was set up in Zalaegerszeg in 2005.

Actions taken following the vandalism are detailed in the section titled Official and civil responses.



Holocaust memorial with menorah in Zalaegerszeg, Source:

Hate speech

Gypsies and Jews cannot become members of Betyársereg

Budapest

Source: YouTube

A citizen reported to APF that, on 5 February, a video introducing Betyársereg was shared on YouTube. Leader of the organization, Zsolt Tyirityán, states in the video that Gypsies and Jews are not able to become members of Betyársereg.

Outbreak Day

Székesfehérvár, Fejér County

Source: ATV

On 6 February, organizations with the Arrow Cross Party's spirits held a commemoration ceremony in Székesfehérvár. Új Magyar Gárda (ÚMG, New Hungarian Guard), Hatvannégy Vármegye Ifjúsági Mozgalom (HVIM, Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement) and Betyársereg were among the organizers.

The Day of Honor at the Buda Castle and an event titled *»Remember the heroes of the outbreak!«* both commemorated the victims of the German-Hungarian military attempts to break out from the

Soviet encirclement of Buda on 11 February 1945. Participants commemorated the victims with a mass, a concert, and the wearing of SS uniforms and helmets. Jobbik vice-president, Előd Novák, was also going to participate in the event, but he canceled his participation in the end. He said he was surprised when he saw the program, by which he probably referred to former member of the Waffen-SS, Klaus Grotjahn, who was invited to but later excused himself from the event for health reasons.

Leader of Betyársereg, Zsolt Tyirityán, who was one of the main speakers at the event, shouted "Glory to the Waffen-SS" into the microphone. Then, he called Szálasi's coup of 15 October "the basis of Hungarism" because, according to him, there would be no Day of Honor without that, as Hungarians would have laid down their arms to the Soviets by then. Tyirityán called Soviets "the delegates of the devil".



March of Outbreak Day in Székesfehérvár, Source: Feol.hu

Further developments of the event are detailed in the section titled Official and Civil Responses.

SS veteran's speech in Kisbér Kisbér, Komárom-Esztergom County Source: Kemma.hu

After the neo-Nazi march in Székesfehérvár on

6 February, SS veteran Klaus Grotjahn gave his speech privately in a night club in Kisbér.

Outbreak memorial tour with Jobbik Óbuda Budapest

Source: Index, YouTube

On 7 February, Jobbik Óbuda organized a memorial tour for Outbreak Day. The route followed the path that Hungarian and German soldiers used to flee in 1945. The event this year started off with a commemoration ceremony where Jobbik vice-president Előd Novák said that "we need to break out of Shimon Peres and his kind's blockade. It is acquirers we need to face. They invade our country differently, they seize our country differently."



Előd Novák at the commemoration ceremony before the Outbreak tour, *Source: Facebook*

László Toroczkai's comment about the Jews Ásotthalom, Csongrád County Source: László Toroczkai' Facebook profile

On 8 February, APF received a citizen notification that mayor of Ásotthalom and leader of the Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement László Toroczkai submitted a comment to a post that presented research regarding French Jews moving to Israel. The comment of 23 January read: "Somebody please tell them that the main supporters of illegal migration, which causes their sufferings, are actually people

of Jewish origin. In Hungary, for example, Antal Örkény and Ferenc Kőszeg, leaders and founders of the two migrant support organizations with billions of foreign aid (Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee), are of Jewish origin. I believe that anyone with Jewish ancestors may, without doubt, become excellent Hungarians. However, Ferenc Kőszeg is of different opinion. He says that »only half-Jews with distorted soul become passionate Hungarians«." László Toroczkai also attached three photos to his comment, the photos depicted Antal Örkény, Ferenc Kőszeg and George Soros.



Antal Örkény, Ferenc Kőszeg and George Soros, Source: László Toroczkai's Facebook profile

Neo-Nazi march in Veszprém Veszprém, Veszprém County Source: veol.hu

On 11 February, the Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement held a commemoration ceremony for Outbreak Day in Veszprém. Approximately 30 people attended the event. The Világos Veszprémért Mozgalom (a movement to counter the darkness of hatred and anti-Semitism) held a counter-demonstration at Veszprém's Holocaust memorial.



Outbreak Day ceremony in Veszprém, Source: veol.hu

Day of Honor

Budapest

Source: MTI, YouTube

On 13 February at the Buda Castle, far-right organizations held an event named Day of Honor in order to commemorate, similarly to Outbreak Day, soldiers and civilians who tried to break out of the blockade of Soviet troops on 11 February 1945. The commemoration was organized by the Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal (MNA, Hungarian National Forefront), the Pax Hungarica Mozgalom (PHM, Pax Hungarica Movement) and the Hungária Skins (HS). Speakers of the event, author and historian Tamás Retkes, representatives of the MNA, the PHM and the Slovak Testvériség (Slovenská Pospolitosť, Slovakian Brotherhood) praised the heroism of the German and Hungarian soldiers who had participated in the outbreak. The majority of the people who attended the event wore either German or Hungarian Second World War uniforms, or uniforms that resembled these. Music from the same era was played through the speakers. Among stretched banners, there was one of the

Fehér Magyar Egység (White Hungarian Unit) with an inscription that read "For a free, national and social Hungary", and there was a banner of "Blood C18 Honor Hungary" 9, which is the name of a neo-Nazi organization. Many people brought MNA flags and flags that resembled those of the Arrow Cross Party. Leader of the Pax Hungarica Movement, János Lantos, said the following at the event: "The heroism of the soldiers of the outbreak still shines bright after 70 years, it has been freed from the filth and the lies that it was covered in, and that is why more and more people realize that our grandfathers were not criminals, but soldiers and heroes. They were indeed heroes, and they fought against the worst and most evil power of world history, i.e., Bolshevism marked by Jewish mass murderers. The criminals were not our grandfathers but those on the other side, and we have heard recently that they vandalized an outbreak memorial. It is enough to just take a look at this type of men, and we immediately see their souls are distorted. And this type of men, people who do such things, who disrespect the memory of heroes, are no more than sewer rats, the worst of the scum of humanity."

A group of 100 anti-demonstrators protested against the commemoration by drumming, beeping their horns and shouting "go home Nazis" and "filthy Nazis". The two sides were separated by a metal fence and lines of policemen.

After the demonstration was finished, participants went on a tour named *»Outbreak 60-35-25 Commemoration tour«*.

The tour is further detailed in the section titled Official and Civil Responses.



Day of Honor ceremony in the Buda Castle, *Source: Magyar Nemzet*

Zsolt Bayer's opinion in the Donáth case Budapest

Source: Magyar Hírlap

On 27 February, Magyar Hírlap published »Unbearable (1)«, the first of Zsolt Bayer's series of articles. In the article, the author stood up for the Donáth statue. The following are those extracts from the article that can be interpreted as hate speech:

"Besides all this, it is high time we said we had had enough of looking at history solely through the suffering of the Jews and writing official records based on that single perspective. Enough, enough, enough!"

"[...] was György Donáth anti-Semitic? Yes, he was. Like many of his contemporaries with unquestionable talent and greatness, without whom there would be no Hungarian culture or history. If it was enough to disinherit someone from the Hungarian pantheon for being anti-Semitic, then we could forget about Sándor Petőfi, Ferenc Herczeg, Dezső Kosztolányi, Sándor Márai, László Németh, Gyula Illyés, Dezső Szabó, Féja, Ferenc Erdei, Zsigmond Móricz — the

so-called "people's writers" (népiek) in general, and numerous great figures of our history. What is more, in many cases anti-Semitism is just an accusation, and people who write something bad or true about the Jews once in their life could immediately be accused of it. Not to mention the fact that the Hungarian Jews who were unfortunately overrepresented in the Hungarian Soviet Republic and the mass murders in 1919, against the will and the intention of many of them, could also be held responsible for evoking mainstream society's antipathy and anger."

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



APF identified one incident of anti-Semitic hate crime during February monitoring, which we did not include in our most recent statistics, because we do not know when this hate crime happened.

Swastika at the entrance of an OTP branch Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 21 February, an APF volunteer noticed a swastika scraped on the entrance door of an OTP branch on the corner of Dob utca and Erzsébet körút.



Swastika on the entrance door of an OTP branch, Source: Action and Protection Foundation

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



István Márton's commemorative plaque was inaugurated in Budapest

Budapest Source: MTI

On 15 February, a commemorative plaque for István Márton was inaugurated at 10 Csányi street in district 7, Budapest. From October 1944, the dyer risked his life to save persecuted citizens of Erzsébetváros from the Budapest ghetto. He hid people in the maze-like underground area of Hattyú laundry on Klauzál street. Mayor of district 7 Zsolt Vattamány gave a speech at the inauguration ceremony and mentioned that the dyer sold his jewelry in order to be able to buy medicament and food for people in hiding, who, in the end, survived the Nazi occupation. István Márton also bonded with one of the people he saved. Their daughter, Ágnes Márton, thanked the municipality that they unanimously supported the commemorative plaque. István Márton was also awarded Righteous Among the Nations (Yad Vashem) by Israel, and his name appears in US Holocaust Museums in Washington and Los Angeles. In 2008, twenty years after his death, he received honorary citizenship posthumously in district 7 Budapest.

Inauguration of the György Donáth statue canceled

Budapest

Source: MTI, egyuttpart.hu

On 23 February 2016, Együtt president Viktor Szigetvári and Együtt municipal councilor for Ferencváros Krisztina Baranyai released an official statement saying: "It is outrageous that Fidesz is, again, about to put up a statue to a racist, notorious supremacist and unrepentant racist. Donáth was a man who hated the Jews and the Swabians, and although he was not found guilty in his show trial, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the genocide and deportation in Hungary. The ruling parties, again, disrespect the memory of all victims of the Second World War — be it Jewish, German, Hungarian or of any other nation —, as they have done so before. Együtt will fight with all means in order not to have such statues put up in public places nor in Budapest nor in other Hungarian cities. We have had enough of the KDNP's fallacy! We demand that the statue is not put up and that Fidesz distance themselves from György Donáth's beliefs!"

On 23 February, MSZP released an official statement to MTI, and said that it is scary that deputy faction leader of Fidesz and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Parliament Gergely Gulyás was to inaugurate a statue of a racist politician. The racist politician, Donáth György, was a person who was an enthusiastic supporter of the Egyesületközi Együttműködés (Interassociation Cooperation) by promoting the "social fight against alien races". According to MSZP, the Egyesületközi Együttműködés openly stated that they "do not want to allow those races and people (especially the Jews) manage life in Hungary at all who they believe are harmful to Hungarians and other nationalities living in Hungary".

The Magyar Politikai Elítéltek Közössége (Community of Hungarian Political Prisoners) planned to hold the inauguration ceremony of

György Donáth's bust on 25 February. From 1938, Donáth was a leader of the Magyar Élet Mozgalom (Hungarian Life Movement) organized by Béla Imrédy, he was an MP between 1939 and 1944, and was vice-president of the Magyar Élet Pártja (Hungarian Life Party) between 1943 and 1944. After 1945, Donáth participated in the activities and was among the leaders of the Magyar Közösség (Hungarian Community) with the result that he, like many others, was arrested, sentenced to death and executed in 1947. The sentence was annulled on 15 April 1991. His bust was planned to be put up at the corner of Üllői út and Páva utca, where the politician used to live. However, the inauguration ceremony was canceled due to protests, which the organizers called "undignified conditions". Several dozens of protesters joined the ceremony in order to express their objection to the bust. They were continuously whistling, shouting, and holding up boards with inscriptions saying "we want no racism" and "one who cheers racism is a racist himself". Deputy chairman of the legislative committee of the Hungarian Parliament and vice-president of Fidesz, Gergely Gulyás, and former Prime Minister, Péter Boross, were supposed to give speeches at the ceremony, but they left because of the protesters. Prior to the ceremony, representatives of Együtt and MSZP held a press conference at the same location and also objected the event. Protesters tried to place slips of paper with messages of objection on the sheet that covered the bust, yet their attempts pulled the sheet off the bust. Later, they hid the monument with a banner that depicted a swastika being broken by a fist blow. The following day, on 26 February, the Magyar Politikai Elítéltek Közössége had the bust removed from the location.



Protests against the inauguration ceremony of György Donáth's bust, *Source: Magyar Nemzet Online*

Stolperstein not allowed in Debrecen
Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County
Source:!!444!!!

On 26 February, !!444!!! published that German lector teaching in Debrecen, Jana Walter, faced difficulties when she wanted to have permission to lay a stolperstein¹⁰.

German lector Jana Walter taught two years at the Institute of German Studies at the University of Debrecen, and she had to realize that many students are not aware of what happened in Debrecen during the Second World War. 6,000 Jews were deported from Debrecen to Auschwitz-Birkenau by the Nazis. For long, Debrecen had no significant memorial to commemorate the victims. However, last June, the synagogue on Pásti street set up a memorial wall in its courtyard, which lists the name of the victims. Although it is a rightful place to commemorate the victims, it is rather hidden. The wall is not visible from the street, there are no signs showing that it is inside and the courtyard is closed at night.

¹⁰ Stolpersteins are memorial sites in public places that commemorate individuals – mostly Jewish or people from other minority groups – who were deported or murdered during the Second World War. The 10 by 10 centimeters concrete cubes bearing brass plates are placed among cobblestones, and seek to draw attention to the fact that the passerby is in front of a building where someone fell victim to the Nazis.

Jana Walter and her colleague, head of the Institute of German Studies, Zsuzsa Iványi contacted the leader of the Debreceni Zsidó Hitközség (Jewish Community in Debrecen) to help them choose the victims for whom they would lay the first stolpersteins. The community's vice-president offered to contact the local government with regards to the matter. Four months after the initiative, vice-president László Feuermann told Ms. Walter and Ms. Iványi that neither the Jewish community, nor the local government supported the two stolpersteins because they would be dangerous as people could trip over them.

Since stolpersteins are set in public places, the local government must give approval. The majority of municipalities granted approval of cobblestone memorials. We have no knowledge of other towns or cities where such a request was denied.

Ms. Iványi and Ms. Walter did not want to accept the refusal, and they tried to find relatives of victims who would want to set up a monument commemorating their beloved. The Institute of German Studies organized a talk with Holocaust survivor and author Éva Fahidi. Ms. Fahidi would be happy to have a memorial set up commemorating the lives of Gilike Fahidi, murdered at the age of 11, and Ferike Fuchs, killed at six-months-old. A

letter regarding the matter was sent to the mayor of Debrecen Dr. László Papp. About a month later, on 8 December, the head of the City Management Department Ferenc Haász wrote a reply with the mayor's authorization. "We do not support the placement of stolpersteins because we would like to have memorials commemorating victims of the Holocaust at places where it is most unlikely that acts of vandalism and racism harm them."

János Volner attends the general meeting of Betyársereg

Kunszentmárton, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Source: János Volner's Facebook page

On 29 February, vice-president of Jobbik, János Volner, shared on Facebook that he had attended the annual general meeting of the far-right military organization called Betyársereg in Kunszentmárton on 28 February. In his post about the event, and in his comment to an article posted by Betyársereg, Volner called the organization a "patriotic sports movement". He said that "The annual meeting was attended by hundreds of tough Hungarian fighters, who are experienced martial artists, and among whom many used to be prestigious soldiers and policemen, while the majority still serve their country professionally".

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

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Ceremony of Outbreak Day Székesfehérvár, Fejér County Source: MTI, NOL, onkormanyzat.szekesfehervar.hu, szfeharvar.katolikus.hu

We reported on the Outbreak Day ceremony held in Székesfehévár in the section titled Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents. On 8 February, the municipality of Székesfehérvár distanced themselves from the event in a statement published on their website. The statement was the following: "The municipality of Székesfehérvár firmly calls competent public and judicial bodies to (under the rule of law, of course) prevent such extremist and hate events in the future. The ceremony held on Saturday is subject to the right of assembly, the municipality had no power to prevent it as organizers were required to notify the police only. Although the mayor of Székesfehérvár was unable to prohibit the event, he did object to it through his Facebook page on Friday [5 February]. Hundreds of people joined his opposition making it clear that the majority of people in Székesfehérvár believe such events should not be held in their city."

On 8 February, MSZP pressed charges in Székesfehérvár for collective crime. According to vice-president of MSZP Zoltán Lukács, the march that praised Szálasi, Hitler, the Hungarian nationalist movement and the Waffen-SS disturbed the peace of the city, and suspicions of a number of crimes arose.

On 8 February, the Székesfehérvár body of the Demokratikus Koalíció (DK, Democratic Coalition) released an official statement, and deeply condemned "the shame" that took place in Székesfehérvár. The DK initiated legal proceedings because some people wore prohibited totalitarian symbols at the event.

Chargé d'affaires of the Hungarian Liberal Party (Magyar Liberális Párt) Zoltán Bodnár also pressed charges, and his party wanted to see the implementation of the article concerning the prevention of "uniformed crime", which Fidesz added to the Hungarian Penal Code.

"It is political and historical hypocrisy that Hungarian authorities did not condemn the event in question, especially in the light that currently Hungary is exercising the chairmanship of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance [IHRA]", said director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Task Force against Hate and Terrorism Mark Weitzman on 8 February.

On 9 February, Székesfehérvár Christian Diocese released and sent an official statement to MTI, which denied they had any contribution to the farright march of Outbreak Day held on 6 February. The following is an extract from their statement: "We were shocked to read yesterday that multiple mediums presented to the public that »the Catholic church also played a role in the (far-right) march in Székesfehérvár...«. This is not true; our church did not play any role in the march. Furthermore, the usual mass held in the basilica of Székesfehérvár at 6 p.m. on 6 February 2016 was not part of the event. The mass only formed part of the usual performance

of the parish, there was no demonstration held during the mass and no speech altered the liturgy. It is the right and the duty of the Catholic church to offer a mass to every deceased person and deceased hero in line with liturgical rules and regulations, in the hope of their salvation. The aim of our statement is to serve reconciliation by providing the truth."

On 9 February, President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary (Mazsihisz), András Heisler, turned to the Minister of Interior, Sándor Pintér, and asked him to "prevent neo-Nazi events from being held that shame Hungary and are prohibited by international treaties".

On 10 February, the Police Headquarters of Fejér County told MTI that they initiated two criminal proceedings on the events in Székesfehérvár. According to their statement, the criminal investigation department ordered an investigation against unknown culprits into public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime and the use of prohibited totalitarian symbols.

A stone with Arrow Cross
Budapest
Source: MTI, ATV

In the section titled Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents, we reported on the Outbreak Day memorial tour that Jobbik Óbuda organized. On 9 February, activists of the Dialogue for Hungary (Párbeszéd Magyarországért, PM) party and its youth organization called Zöld Front Ifjúsági Mozgalom (Green Front Youth Movement) found a stone marked with Arrow Crosses along the route of the tour. The activists came across and buried the stone in a forest near Tök, Pest County.

Spokesman for PM, Bence Tordai, said his party

requested the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate who set up the stone, and they also pressed charges for the symbol on the stone. Tordai asked the Minister of Interior, Sándor Pintér, to assure that the stone would not be replaced, and he also called upon the president of Jobbik, Gábor Vona, to describe Jobbik's relation to the Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement, which participated in the Outbreak Day memorial tour.

Commemoration of Outbreak Day in Veszprém Veszprém, Veszprém County

Source: veol.hu

In the section titled Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents, we detailed that the Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement (HVIM) held a commemoration ceremony for Outbreak Day in Veszprém. Approximately 30 people attended the ceremony on 11 February.

President of the MSZP body in Veszprém Ferenc Hartmann stated he found extremist actions outrageous. Mayor of Veszprém Gyula Porga and the city councilors — except Jobbik councilor Judit Forgóné Kelemen — distanced themselves from the event. They said that people in Veszprém respected one another's views and different sets of values, and they believed that freedom of speech and expression are important values of democracy. On the other hand, they strongly condemned the hate events held in Veszprém.

Charges for the stolen menorah in Zalaegerszeg Zalaegerszeg, Zala County Source: MTI, Zala Hírlap Online

In the section titled Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents, we reported that the menorah was stolen from the Holocaust memorial in Zalaegerszeg. On 29 February, Chief of the Jewish Community in Zalaegerszeg József Preisz reported the case to the police. The copper elements of the menorah had been sawn off before. The damage is estimated at 200,000 HUF. The Police Headquarters of Zala County ordered an investigation into theft of an object of religious worship, which is a lower value damage.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



Minister of State Szabolcs Takács visited Jewish organizations in Canada

Washington D.C., United States

Source: MTI

On 2 February, MTI announced that Minister of State for EU Affaires and Chairman of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), Szabolcs Takács, traveled to Canada. First, Takács met members of the organization National Bilateral Catholic-Jewish Dialogue in Toronto, then he attended a service at a synagogue. Later, he gave a speech at a conference organized by the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center at the University of Toronto. In his speech, the

Minister stated why Hungary found it important to participate in the works of the IHRA, he talked about the role of the IHRA, and he also recounted his statements to the UN on Holocaust Memorial Day. Takács also highlighted that there is growing anti-Semitism in Europe, and he mentioned how Canada could contribute to the fight against anti-Semitism. During his visit, he also met the head of the Canadian delegation to the IHRA, Andrew Bennett, in Ottawa. MTI also reported that in 2016, or in 2017 the latest, a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust will be put up in Canada, and the Hungarian government will support this monument with a considerable amount of money.

OTHER NEWS



Hóman-statue Budapest Source: MTI

On 1 February, lawyer István Varga took legal action on behalf of one of Bálint Hóman's inheritors in order to restore Hóman's membership in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS). In previous reports, we have written about Bálint Hóman himself, as well as the incidents in November surrounding the plans of a statue erected to him in Székesfehérvár.

In 1945, Bálint Hóman was expelled from membership of the HAS. In 1946, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for war crimes because Hungary declared war on the Soviet Union in 1941. Hóman died in prison in 1951. In the spring of 2015, the Metropolitan Court of Budapest annulled the sentence of 1946 and acquitted Hóman of the charges due to lack of criminal offense. At a press conference, the lawyer of Hóman's inheritor said that he brought civil proceedings against the HAS and requested the Metropolitan Court of Budapest to void Hóman's exclusion because it was unlawful and declare that the decision that expelled him was never entered into force.

The head of claim also includes that the statement of the former president of the Academy was defamatory when claiming that Hóman believed in the principles of the Arrow Cross Party. Varga highlighted that opinions about Hóman are controversial, his views do seem objectionable and he was anti-Semitic in his wording, yet he tried to save Jews' lives with his actions, and he branded anti-Semitism the shame of the Hungarian farright.

On 4 February, the Institute for Legal Studies of HAS Center for Social Sciences held a conference on »Decisions in the Bálint Hóman case in 1946 and in 2015 — historical and legal aspects« for scientist to discuss and debate Hóman's historical and legal evaluation, his political and cultural-political roles and his connection to anti-Semitism. According to historian and colleague of the Veritas Research Institute, Gábor Ujváry, Bálint Hóman was a good cultural politician, his heritage is valuable in that field. However, he took certain actions in politics that were and are rightly criticized. Krisztián Ungváry highlighted that the Hóman called for the deportation of Jews, which was the long-term goal of anti-Jewish laws. Hóman was not a red-handed mass murderer of the Holocaust, but he was a jovial anti-Semite, who also tried to save the lives of the Jews in his surroundings. According to Ungváry, the real question is whether a holocaust starts when victims are put on wagons, or when a decisionmaker does not care about the consequences of his actions. Expert in criminal law, Tamás Hoffman, talked about crimes committed against humanity and recalled that Bálint Hóman took part in the creation of laws and measures that led to inhumane actions.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



No street is named after József Nyirő in Balmazújváros

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 25 January, APF made a submission in writing to the government office of Hajdú-Bihar County. APF requested the authority to submit a legal notice to order the municipality of Balmazújváros to immediately change the name of József Nyirő street.

On 11 February, APF was informed that there was no József Nyirő street in Balmazújváros. The official letter read: "Based on effective data of 2 February 2016 — the minutes taken at the meetings of the municipal council of Balmazújváros, the register of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services and information provided by the mayor of Balmazújváros — the government office of Hajdú-Bihar County laid down that there was no public place named after József Nyirő in the administrative region of Balmazújváros".

The municipality of Balmazújváros was planning to rename Ferenc Pokrócz street to József Nyirő street. Yet the municipal council decided to request an opinion from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) about the issue. The Academy replied that it was agreeable to name a public place or a public institution after Ferenc Pokrócz, an agriculturist from Balmazújváros, but not after József Nyirő. In the end, the street was not renamed due to the Academy's opinion.

The misunderstanding was caused by Google Maps because it indicated Ferenc Pokrócz street as if it were József Nyirő street. APF informed Google about the problem and Google has since corrected the error.

APF pressed charges against Cs. T. for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 12 February, APF pressed charges at the Budapest 5th District Police Department against an unknown culprit for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime.

On 4 January, APF published an article on its website entitled »Severe sentence for Holocaust denial«. The article presented information about the decision¹¹ reached by the Court of Esztergom in a case of public denial of crimes committed by the Nazi regime. APF shared the article on its Facebook page, and Facebook users could comment on it.

On 4 January, a user called Cs. T. submitted a comment to the post. A man from Dömös had been convicted by the Court of Esztergom for a comment with exactly the same wording. The comments were: "Go back to the hell you came from! People are sick of your moaning, your parasitism and your holohoax! You write about this fucking [sic!] moral nonsense, and you have been living off compensation and restitution for fifty years!"

¹¹ The final decision reached by the Court of Esztergom fined a man from Dömös HUF 800,000 for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime because he had used the term "holohoax" in a Facebook comment.

According to the court's justification, the Holocaust was a planned and controlled genocide carried out on the territory of Nazi Germany during the Second World War by the Nazi regime, and its aim was to exterminate the Jews. Its reality is under protection of criminal law, public statements which deny the Holocaust are illegal.

With regards to the term "holohoax", there are court decisions available that state the use of the term clearly doubts the Holocaust, and is considered as public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime.

Final decision in Attila Katona's (A. K. Goy) case, two counts of denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime, and one count of relativizing them

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

In April 2014, APF pressed charges against Attila Katona "Goy" for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 23 April 2014, Katona submitted the following comment on Facebook: "Holocaust did not happen!!!!!!!!". On 16 June 2014, the Prosecutor's Office terminated the investigation because the crimes for lack of evidence. According to his statement, use of the word Holocaust, referred to a genocide committed by a Mexican junta between 1900 and 1920. In July 2014, APF filed a complaint against the decision and listed a few of Katona's shares and comments in order to prove that he did mean the Holocaust of 1944-1945. Still in July 2014, the Prosecutor's Office found the complaint valid, it repealed their earlier decision and ordered further investigation. On 15 October 2014, Barcs Police

Station sent the files concerning suspect Attila Katona with an impeachment proposal to the Kaposvár Regional Prosecutor's Office of Barcs. On 5 November 2015, the first instance non-final decision fined Katona HUF 300,000.

On 17 February 2016, the Court of Kaposvár reached a final decision and fined Attila Katona HUF 150,000 for two counts of public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime and one count of relativizing those.

When presenting his defense, the lawyer of the accused talked about the freedom of speech and opinion, and he stated that his client was not aware of the social dangers of his actions at the time of taking them. He also mentioned that billboards concerning the refugee crisis, which are visible throughout the county, for example the one that states migrants are taking our jobs, might account for the fact that stronger opinions arise against racial and ethnic groups. (However, the lawyer did not talk about how a billboard could affect a comment that had been submitted eighteen months earlier, nor did he explain whether he considered the victims of the Holocaust a racial or an ethnic group.)

The court's final decision stated that by making a joke, one might commit a crime of public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. When there is a comment stream about the events in Auschwitz on an online forum, and someone tells the joke that there was only one victim in Auschwitz, a guard who fell off the lookout while being drunk, it is sure that the person telling the joke thinks deported people were not victims of violent events.

Joint case of M. T. and R. T. was separated – they are both under investigation

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 20 March 2015, APF pressed charges against M. T. for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 16 March, APF published an article entitled »Dismissal of Jobbik member desecrating the memory of the Chief Rabbi«, and posted it on its Facebook page as well. Facebook user M. T. wrote the following comments on 17 March under APF's Facebook post: "Where's that Holohoax monument on the Danube shore? I've been looking for it for twenty years, but have not found it... and I can't imagine the Jews using pickaxes on the Danube... because the Danube was quite frozen then... clip clop? Karinthy guffaws in his grave... for he invented the whole story..." (literal translation) and "There are no Hungarian Jews... they're either Jews, or Hungarians... I've got nothing to do with their invented humbug Holohoax... What kind of people lives on its own dead even after 60 years? and they kill Palestinian children after their Holohoax?" (literal translation).

On 11 August 2015, APF pressed charges against R. T. for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 9 August 2015, Facebook user R. T. commented on an article shared on Facebook by APF on 5 August 2015. The article titled "How to talk about the Holocaust?" was written by the

Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) Slomó Köves. R. T.'s comment read: "Don't, because we are sick of the lot of holohoaxes — it is time you shut up and stopped bloodsucking, you should feed and support yourselves by working and not by stealing the fruits of other people's labor — so if you want to live here then only do so according to the Doctrine of the Holy Crown???" (literal translation).

In its 31 August 2015 decision, Budapest 5th District Police Department informed APF that the accusations were joined. The term "holohoax" appears in all three comments and therefore the cases could and should be dealt with together.

On 5 January 2016, Budapest 5th District Police Department suspended the investigations because no offender could be identified. On 11 February 2016, Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 5 and 8 repealed the police department's decision and ordered further investigations. The justification said that the prosecutor's office reviewed the documents and the data available requires further investigations.

On 18 February 2016, Budapest 5th District Police Department informed APF that the joint accusations were now investigated separately. Although the terms used in the comments are the same, difference in the cases warranted separate investigations.

THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE



All the incidents to be found in the report are presented chronologically in the table below. The

Category column shows which part of the report deals with the given case in greater detail.

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1	1, 4 February	Hóman-statue	Other News
2	2 February	Minister of State Szabolcs Takács visited Jewish organizations in Canada	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
3	5 February	Gypsies and Jews cannot become members of Betyársereg	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
4	6 February	Outbreak Day	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
5	6 February	SS veteran's speech in Kisbér	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
6	7 February	Outbreak memorial tour with Jobbik Óbuda	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
7	8 February	László Toroczkai's comment about the Jews	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
8	8, 10 February	Ceremony of Outbreak Day	Official and Civil Responses
9	9 February	A stone with Arrow Cross	Official and Civil Responses
10	11 February	Neo-Nazi march in Veszprém	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
11	11 February	Commemoration of Outbreak Day in Veszprém	Official and Civil Responses
12	11 February	No street is named after József Nyirő in Balmazújváros	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
13	11, 18 February	Joint case of M. T. and R. T. was separated – they are both under investigation	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
14	12 February	APF pressed charges against Cs. T. for public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
15	13 February	Day of Honor	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
16	15 February	István Márton's commemorative plaque was inaugurated in Budapest	Community News and Responses
17	17 February	Final decision in Attila Katona's (A. K. Goy) case, two counts of denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime, and one count of relativizing them	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
18	23 February	Inauguration of the György Donáth statue canceled	Community News and Responses
19	26 February	Stolperstein not allowed in Debrecen	Community News and Responses
20	27 February	Zsolt Bayer's opinion in the Donáth case	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Hate speech
21	27-28 February	The menorah was stolen from the Holocaust memorial in Zalaegerszeg	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents: Vandalism

No.	Date	Incident	Category
22	29 February	János Volner attends the general meeting of Betyársereg	Community News and Responses
23	29 February	Charges for the stolen menorah in Zalaegerszeg	Official and Civil Responses
24	_	Swastika at the entrance of an OTP branch	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-esvedelem-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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