

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

JULY 2016



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



One of the most important requirements for the struggle against anti-Semitism is an investigation of the actual prevalence of anti-Semitism. One of the aims of Action and Protection Foundation is to eliminate ignorance of this issue. Instrumental in achieving this objective is the continuous professional monitoring of hate crimes that occur public life. The community cannot really be protected unless current information on anti-Semitic acts and other hate crimes are collected and analyzed. Results of the monitoring are published, monthly by the Foundation.

The reports deal with two forms of behavior: anti-Semitic hate crimes, and hate-motivated incidents. The report refers to both types of behavior as “hate incidents”. An anti-Semitic hate crime is distinguished from other hate crime by possessing an anti-Semitic motive. Anti-Semitic hate crime is a violation of criminal law, not all hate-motivated acts are regarded as criminal. Nevertheless, a record of both types of hate incidents is necessary in order to gain a general overview.

For the monitoring to have the widest possible scope, it is required that a variety of sources are used simultaneously. Apart from registering the incidents, it is important to record their particular characteristics. Data recorded includes the incident’s location, perpetrator, victim, consequences. Also the types of the various incidents are differentiated.

Action and Protection Foundation identified two anti-Semitic hate incidents in the course of its monitoring in July, both in the category of hate speech. According to a statement by the legal representative of security personnel on the situation around the Liget Project (a public building development project in Budapest City Park), which had come to physical violence: “It is ridiculous even to suggest that they could have anything to do with this Jewish fellow.” (Emphasis by TEV.) The other case involved a post László Toroczkaí wrote on his Facebook profile in which he vented his rage on András Léderer, who had made enquiries about Mezőörség. The post claimed people of his kind had been banned from entering Ásotthalom, and included derogatory references to Léderer’s Jewish origins and openly homosexual sexual identity. Léderer received hate-mail and comments in the aftermath of the Facebook post.

No news items were found for the “Further anti-Semitic hate incidents” this month.

Action and Protection Foundation did not take steps in any official legal actions in July 2016.

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, exclu-

sion, and the ignorance in which anti-Semitism is rooted, as well as atrocities and hate crimes.

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.

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 op-

erational **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.

ABOUT THE REPORT

General opinion on, and treatment of Hungarian anti-Semitism is often unusually extreme. Voices are heard on the one hand, that belittle the importance of such offences and manifestations. On the other hand, on occasion it may be the case that in relation to one-off incidents 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 incidents¹ 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 and McDevitt 1999, 92–93; OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 19–21; OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 17–18; Perry 2001, 10).

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

¹See detailed definitions in the Methodology section.

of the crimes are also frequent, where official authorities do not establish the hate-crime motivation. It is civil organizations that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor's office may be particularly beneficial.² 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).

²A 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, arrow-cross).

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 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,

³The 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.

⁴For 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.

⁵The 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.

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.

⁶These are described in the Methods section.

⁷The following were used to develop these criteria: ADL 2012, CST 2013

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

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 self-defense, 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.

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

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES

JULY 2016

Two anti-Semitic hate incidents were identified in July in the course of Action and Protection Foundation's monitoring activity, both falling in the category of hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

With the emotionally charged situation around the Liget Project intolerance was also manifested

Hungary

Source: 24.hu

12 July 2016. Heightened emotions around the Liget Budapest Project led to an anti-Semitic act. During a standoff between the environmental protectors of Liget and security personnel on 12 July, security men broke through one of the entrances barricaded by the activists and got through to the building site. Shouting and a scuffle broke out at the gate following which a person dressed in black ran away, though activists said he had been sent to fight them.

The statement issued by the legal representative of the security company follows: "It is ridiculous even to suggest that they could have anything to do with this Jewish fellow." (Emphasis by TEV.)

FOI request elicits Jew baiting outrage from László Toroczkai, mayor of Ásotthalom

Hungary

Source: 444.hu

22 July 2016. András Léderer, coordinator of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee's refugee program, requested an FOI from the local government of Ásotthalom with regard to the operations of the armed regional guards on duty there.

On his Facebook profile Léderer writes that he did not receive an answer to his questions, but mayor László Toroczkai,

elected as an independent and since having joined the ranks of Jobbik Party as its deputy leader, posted his photograph to his own Facebook page and reacted in a personal manner. In his post Toroczkai emphasized that Léderer was earlier a member of the Party of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), and that "he is Jewish, and thought it very important to make it public last year that he is homosexual", going on to explain, that "those of his ilk" i.e. people disturbing the order in his opinion had been banned from Ásotthalom in a decree.

Léderer recounted that while he had not received a reply, he did receive many comments that were anti-Semitic, and dealt with his Jewish background and sexual orientation in both messages and comments citing a small selection of these in his post.

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its monitoring activity for July 2016, Action and Protection Foundation identified no incidents that can be included in the category of further anti-Semitic hate incidents.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Ilan Mor reminisces about Hungary

Budapest

Source: nol.hu

Népszabadság published an article on departing Israeli Ambassador Ilan Mor on 3 July 2016. Besides an account of the diplomat's career and his time in Hungary, it gave prominent place to his role in the publication of contemporary Israeli poetry.

The report mentions with regard to Hungarian anti-Semitism that Ilan Mor had raised his voice against a national award being given to a TV anchor who is a serial Jew-baiter, warning that while celebrating the rehabilitation of the Horthy era, committed anti-Semites are being presented as unblemished historical figures. On another occasion he used protests against a Turul sculpture being erected in Szentendre as an opportunity to talk to the mayor about an anti-Semitic graffiti that had appeared in the town neighboring Budapest, in reaction to the protests. Along similar lines he voices a conviction, that "though Hungarian Jews have strong emotional bonds with Israel, they are in the first place Hungarians".

Ronald Lauder made Hungary appear in a negative light in an interview

Budapest

Source: nepszava.hu

In an interview he gave the Observer on 15 July 2016, Ronald Lauder, President of the World Jewish Congress described the Hungarian situation as expressly of concern in terms of anti-Semitism. Parts of the interview dealing with Hungary contained a number of exaggerated and unfounded statements (for example: "They had started to put up statues

of Admiral Horthy, who was a Nazi. They've changed wording in their constitution (taking out the word Holocaust"). EMIH among others distanced itself from the opinions voiced.⁹

⁹In the television HirTv as well: <http://hirtv.hu/ahirtvirei/keves-slomo-magyarorszag-nem-antiszemita-1353063>

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Responses to the interview with Ronald S. Lauder

Hungary

*Sources: magyarhirlap.hu; magyaridok.hu;
hirtv.hu*

20 July 2016. András Heisler, president of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (Mazsihisz), expressed his concerns regarding the statements Ronald S. Lauder made in his interview with the Observer in a letter. Heisler said that he hoped Lauder came to make the false assertions regarding the situation of Jews in Hungary through manipulation by journalists or misinformation from his advisers. He emphasized that there was constructive cooperation between the government and Jewish organizations while admitting that there were differences on remembrance policies. Heisler, who is Vice President of the World Jewish Congress, asked the leadership of the international organization to turn to the Hungarian Federation for reliable information regarding Hungarian Jewry and anti-Semitism in the future.

“Unfortunately it is not the first time in his role that Ronald Lauder has been misinformed”, Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of EMIH, said in *Mád*. “Yet he is very confident in his claims, even though the last time, three years ago, when the World Jewish Congress held its event in Budapest, he said similar things and the audience might remember that he later apologized for his words. Of course we should be aware that the World Jewish Congress, in general, as with most things that include the word “World” in their name, represents the Jewish world to a similar degree as, for example the World Federation of Hungarians, so I think this need not be given too much weight, or emphasis.”

The government also repudiated Lauder’s opinion. “Ronald S. Lauder’s statements lack all factual foundation,” said Csaba Latorcai, Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs at the Prime Minister’s Office. In his opinion Hungary is practically immersed

in a renaissance of Jewish culture, and the government is making sure everyone in this country is safe.

András Schiffer also responded to Lauder’s words on his Facebook page. The former Co-President of the Politics Can Be Different Party (LMP) refuted the statement given by the leader of the World Jewish Congress. In his opinion Jobbik is not a Nazi party, though there are problems with it, and Horthy statues are not being erected in Hungary, nor could the word Holocaust have been taken out of the constitution, because it had never been in it. The former Member of Parliament stressed: “I never could understand why some people overseas think it makes sense to spout bad-intentioned stupidities about Hungary. Unless to provide the extreme right with fuel for irony.”

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Still no end to the state of total disorganization around the House of Fates project

Hungary

Sources: nol.hu; atlatszo.hu

8 July 2016. The Hungarian Liberal Party made a FOI (Freedom of Information) request to the Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Office to learn the date of inauguration of the House of Fates since the project is currently in a nearly two-year delay. There have been many problems with the development and the entrusted foundation connected to Maria Schmidt, Director of the House of Terror Museum, and no solution seems to be emerging with no consensus about the approach still in sight. The Liberal Party states: "It is a shame that while even in the face of the strongest possible opposition the historically false memorial to the Second World War was erected at extraordinary speed, the Holocaust does not have a memorial place even in 2016."

At the same time, there were also reports in the news that oversight of the whole project maybe be transferred to the Ministry of Human Resources.

OTHER NEWS

Inauguration of a Turul statue in Szentendre

Hungary

Source: szentendre.hu

On 2 July 2016, a sculpture depicting the Turul bird (a national symbol used by the Nazi Arrow-Cross) was inaugurated in Szentendre by main road number 11. The sculpture, an initiative of the Conservative Circle of Szentendre had drawn protests earlier, but after eight years all legal obstacles to the construction had been overcome. The inauguration event included concert performances and speeches, among them the speech of Dr. András Filó – member of parliament excluded from Jobbik, and since independent – as well as István Holló, MP for Jobbik. The statue was consecrated by Tibor Fajcsák, Catholic pastor of Izbég. The inauguration was also attended by the Betyársereg (far-right Army of Outlaws), to provide security – but no public disturbance occurred. Anti-Semitic, Jew-baiting notes had appeared on the sculpture earlier, for which our Foundation filed complaints as described in our June Report.

European Parliament proposes the suspension of Ujhelyi's immunity as MEP

Hungary

Source: nol.hu

11 July 2016. In its report, the European Parliament Committee on Legal Affairs proposed the suspension of socialist MEP István Ujhelyi's immunity. The representative body is expected to vote on the report in the autumn, and it rarely overrides the decision of the committee.

The current deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament Tamás Sneider, a Jobbik politician, filed a complaint against Ujhelyi in 2014 for defamation because Ujhelyi described him in the ATV television program Egyenes Beszéd (Straight Talk) as one of the leaders of a „mafia-like skinhead movement”

and accused him of a fascistic, violent past. Reacting to the decision, Ujhelyi repeated to the national daily Népszabadság: he finds it strange that a public figure with racist motivations, who has been given a suspended prison sentence for violent physical assault is trying to gain a settlement from him by legal means. It is widely known that Sneider was sentenced to a suspended 8 months in prison in 1992, for having assaulted a young man of Roma background.

Street names changed through the initiatives of our Foundation

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

12 July 2016. “A decision was made, yet also none were made; a name was changed, but also not changed: a street name was changed to György Lukács Street from György Lukács Street in Kecskemét, and Nyírő Street was renamed Nyírő. Law dictates that no street can be named after a person who has participated in the building or maintenance of an autocratic regime. And the local governments stick to the law. They face up to history, but at the same time, do not.” Action and Protection Foundation published a short video with the title “Miklós Horthy Behind the Curtain”, on the theme of efforts to have the name of József Nyírő Street (Fascist Author accused of war crimes) in Szigetszentmiklós changed, along with others.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

There is no longer a street named after Bálint Hóman in Vác

Hungary

Source: nol.hu

14 July 2016. At a plenary meeting the municipal government of Vác decided to rename the public space named after Bálint Hóman, to Rabtemető Street.

The local government had earlier turned to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for council on whether it could be decided if Hóman “... had played a role of responsibility [...] in laying the foundations and then fatally intensifying Hungary’s relationship with National Socialist Germany, along with deepening the extreme racist discrimination, which went along with that.”

Notably, with regard to the procedure of changing the street name, a majority of the council delegated by the government parties insisted on keeping the Hóman name at the preparatory special meeting only to finally accept the joint proposal of the socialist opposition parties and the local patriot civil organization.

On 16 December 2015 our Foundation had already appealed to the Government Office of Pest County for judicial review proceedings in this matter.

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.	2 nd of July	Inauguration of a Turul statue in Szentendre	Other news
2.	3 rd of July	Ilán Mor reminisces about Hungary	Community news and responses
3.	8 th of July	Still no end to the state of total disorganization around the House of Fates project	News and Opinions on Hungarian Anti-Semitism
4.	11 th of July	European Parliament proposes the suspension of Ujhelyi's immunity as MEP	Other news
5.	12 th of July	With the emotionally charged situation around the Liget Project intolerance was also manifested	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
6.	12 th of July	Street names changed through the initiatives of our Foundation	Other news
7.	14 th of July	There is no longer a street named after Bálint Hóman in Vác	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
8.	15 th of July	Ronald Lauder made Hungary appear in a negative light in an interview	Community news and responses
9.	20 th of July	Responses to the interview with Ronald S. Lauder	Official and Civil Responses
10.	22 nd of July	FOI request elicits Jew baiting outrage from László Toroczkai, mayor of Ásotthalom	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech

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) 5 1 00 000

The website of Action and Protection Foundation: www.tev.hu/forrodrot
The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany

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

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

13597539-12302010-00057157

Contact details for Action and Protection Foundation
Address: Semmelweis utca 19, 1052 Budapest, HUNGARY
Phone: +36 1 267 57 54
+36 30 207 5130

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CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION

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

Author: Dr. Dániel Róna, political scientist,
professor of Corvinus University

Editors: Krisztián Nádasi, research scholar, head of the Incident
Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute
Dr. Kristóf Bodó, legal advocate, legal representative of Action
and Protection Foundation and the Brussels Institute
Tibor Pásztor, research scholar, monitoring leader of Action
and Protection Foundation
Zoltán Tatai, research scholar, member of the the Incident
Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute
Dr. Krisztina Szegő, lawyer
Eszter Lencsés, translator

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

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ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

1052 Budapest, Semmelweis utca 19.

+36 1 267 5754, +36 30 207 5130

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@tev.hu

