

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

OCTOBER 2016

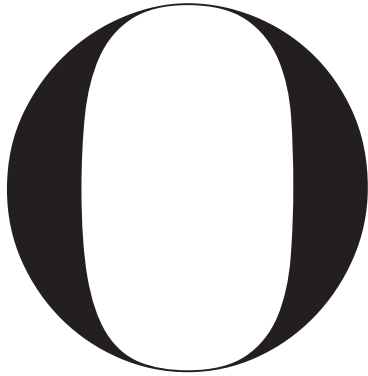


BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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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. 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 three anti-Semitic hate incidents in the course of its monitoring in July, all in the category of hate speech. Under a picture of Prince Primate József Mindszenty at an exhibition on the Revolution of 1956 held in The House of Hungarians, a highly xenophobic, anti-Semitic description was added which stated, “He rescued Jews, and would have rescued Hungarians as well, had the Jews let him.” The leadership of the House of Hungarians announced that it would not change the inscription. In another, summer event, a county newspaper wrote an article about a Nazi tattoo, which was then appended with a Holocaust-denying comment by someone. On the remembrance events for 1956 held on 23 October, a number of offenses were committed at Kossuth Square, when protesters voiced their complaints. Many used whistles to drown out the Prime Minister, which gave rise to Jew-baiting and scuffles in the crowd.

There was no news for the section “Further Anti-Semitic hate incidents” in the month of October.

One legal action required steps by Action and Protection Foundation in October 2016. In a procedure initiated earlier for the crime of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist or communist regimes, a decision was taken to continue the procedure when the offender was successfully identified through referral to international legal assistance, after it had earlier been suspended until the offender’s place of residence could be located.

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 INCIDENTS - OCTOBER 2016

Three anti-Semitic hate incidents were identified in October through the monitoring activity of Action and Protection Foundation, all in the category of hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

Falsification of history at the House of Hungarians

Sources: tev.hu; egipatrona.hu
11 October 2016

A report detailing a falsification of history in a label under a picture at an exhibition in the House of Hungarians (Magyarok Háza) was submitted to our Foundation. An exhibition in Memory of '56 was held at the House of Hungarians, an affiliate of the World Federation of Hungarians, with an inscription under one of the tableaux that begins with a mention of Prince Primate József Mindszenty, followed by: "He rescued the Jews, and would have rescued Hungarians too, if the Jews had let him." A representative of the Foundation took a look at the picture in question and then the Foundation took a stand against the false and highly anti-Semitic statement and called upon the World Federation of Hungarians to remove it immediately.

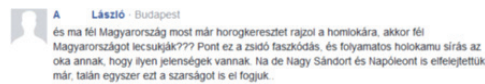
The exhibition presents material by the late Sándor Rácz compiled at an earlier date for a 50th anniversary but provided to the World federation of Hungarians by the family of the compiler this year. Photographs of individuals who played an important role in the Revolution can be seen at the exhibition. An article by the House of Hungarians about the opening of the exhibition which may be considered hate speech in its own right described the call made by our Foundation as an attack, and a "violent, anti-Hungarian intervention". Twisting our words under the slogan of free speech, it labeled the request censorship of the late Sándor Rácz and a

falsification of history, announcing that the picture would remain in place in the form it takes at present. to be around any more.

Holocaust denial in a comment posted to an online article

Source: sonline.hu
20 October 2016

In the course of its monitoring activity our Foundation found a news item discussed in our current Report in which inquiries were made with the authorities about an ongoing case against a person photographed with Nazi tattoos on the strand in Balatonlelle. This was also reported by the Sonline.hu. Under the article a person registered as László Abonyi, without a profile picture or public profile, left a public comment denying the Holocaust:



[László Abonyi - Budapest: and if half of Hungary draws a Swastika on its forehead today, will they jail half of Hungary??? This is exactly the sort of Jewish fucking around, this continuous whining about the Holocaust that prompts such phenomena. But then we have forgotten Alexander the Great and Napoleon too, perhaps we'll also forget this crap soon..]

The Foundation will file a complaint in the matter, with the required data presently being secured.

Anti-Semitic shouting and scuffles on 23 October

Sources: 24.hu; hvg.hu; 444.hu
23 October 2016

A number of news portals presented events that occurred in Kossuth Square on 23 October in video reports. Demonstrators

joined the crowds that had gathered on the square in front of the Parliament, to express disappointment with the government and the Prime Minister by whistling, blowing whistles, or shouting. The whistling elicited antipathy in some of the people in the crowd, and they gave expression in both words and action. One individual emitted a steady stream of Jew-baiting and promised a beating, sending the whistler to Israel, following this up by attacking the person. A scuffle broke out in a number of places in fact. In each case, attempts were made to take the whistles, or other instruments

away from those expressing their opinions, a number of reports came in about people being struck with walking sticks or umbrellas – for example, the historian Krisztián Ungváry protested with a whistle in hand and a bleeding head, after an unknown person struck him with his fist. The portal 24.hu also reported that journalists were at the receiving end of physical assaults as well, while trying to do their jobs.

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its monitoring activity during October 2016, Action and Protection Foundation identified no hate-motivated incident that did not count in the statistics due to lack of evidence of intent.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

APF at the FBI Academy

Source: tev.hu

14 October 2016

Kálmán Szalai, Executive Director of the Foundation was a presenter at a 4-day training session called “Combating prejudice-motivated violence”, organized by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest. ILEA invited the Hungarian human rights organizations to the training so that participating experts from neighboring countries could gain further knowledge about the main aspects of hate crime from the perspective of human rights organizations and victims. In addition to the Hungarian experts, participants arrived from Serbia and Slovenia, mostly from law-enforcement organizations, national prosecution offices, as well as members of judiciary bodies. Apart from APF, representatives of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (TASZ) and the Helsinki Committee took part. The presentations given as part of the training and the comments by foreign experts voiced in discussions showed clearly: neighboring countries also have their share of pseudoscientific Holocaust-denying views that national authorities other than Hungarian also find it hard to sanction.

The International Law Enforcement Academy was established through the cooperation of the American and Hungarian governments in 1995. The school features a training program based on the curriculum of the FBI National Academy.

APF participated in a conference on children’s rights and the WEB

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

19 October 2016

Krisztián Nádasi, Head of Research, represented Action and Protection Foundation at the conference “Impact of the Internet on Children and Young People” under the aegis of the International Children’s Safety Service, realized through the support of the

European Union’s “Safer Internet Plus” program. One of the main themes of the conference was online hate speech. In addition to the organizers, presenters were invited from NAIH, the Chief Prosecutor’s, as well as from NGOs, Hungarian universities, and abroad.

The conference also discussed the internet in general, beyond the fields of children’s rights and the raising of awareness about online threats to children, raising the subject the internet as an increasingly dangerous, fertile ground for extreme emotions and faceless commenters. This latter field was linked closely to hate speech in Hungary as monitored by our Foundation and similarly the main subject of the conference was linked to the educational programs of the Foundation to combat anti-Semitism and xenophobic ways of thought.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Investigations into the Nazi tattoo resumed

*Source: nepszava.hu
19 October 2016*

As discussed by our August Report, there is a legal procedure underway against the individual with a Nazi tattoo who was the subject of a photograph taken on the strand in Balatonlelle, and published on the Hungarian internet portal Index last summer. The photo shows a large Reichsadler (Imperial Eagle) with a swastika on the back of this man. István Tényi reported the case to the authorities. In an article titled “They can’t find the man with the Nazi tattoo” the national daily Népszava reports that the Fonyód County Prosecutor’s ordered an investigation on 10 August 2016, against an individual unknown, its deadline set at 10 October 2016. With the expiry of the deadline the newspaper made inquiries with the police about the results of the investigation. A reply from the Police Headquarters of Somogy County states that the investigation has been extended. According to the statement, the Police Headquarters of Fonyód is currently engaged in a procedure for suspected criminal offense of the use of symbols of autocratic regimes. As this is an ongoing investigation, no further information could be given.

Suspended prison sentence for the use of banned symbol of autocratic regime

*Sources: MTI; mno.hu
20 October 2016*

The Székesfehérvár Regional Court upheld the Székesfehérvár District Court’s decision of 10 March, in which it found a man guilty of the use of a symbol of an autocratic regime, and sentenced him to one year on probation. On 6 February 2016, participants of an event held in Székesfehérvár called the “Day of Honor” marched to the statue of the Reclining Soldier. The sentenced man had worn a jacket of the kind worn by German soldiers

in World War II. An SS sign, which counts as the insignia of an autocratic regime, was displayed on the right side of the collar on the jacket, something the accused was well aware of, and yet paraded through the center of Székesfehérvár appearing to the wide public in these clothes. His conduct was capable of disturbing the public peace – as the court established. On 12 February investigators apprehended the man who subsequently made a full confession. The defense appealed the decision of the District Court. This is how the case made it to the Regional Court, which approved the earlier decision.

The event was attended by a contingent of members from the New Hungarian Guard, the Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement and the Outlaw’s Army. Organizers invited Klaus Grotjahn, a former member of the Waffen SS to the event, but he finally declined to attend for health reasons. A number of objections regarding the event had been filed with Police at the time it was held.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Outlaw's Army makes an appearance at the referendum protest held by DK

Sources: 444.hu; index.hu
1 October 2016

Under the leadership of former Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsány, the political party Democratic Coalition organized a demonstration and a human chain against the quota referendum to be held on October one “to protest against the referendum, which it termed unconstitutional, unjust and inhuman.”

Besides DK, the Outlaw's Army held a counter demonstration in the Square, inviting people to attend the event including a concert of the band Romantic Violence (Romantikus Erőszak) in a menacing message. Zsolt Tyirityán, leader of the Outlaw's Army said, “they are taking a stand by the referendum, as they consider it an alternative form of homeland defense.”

The speeches of the counter-protest were impeded by the DK event constantly playing the Hungarian National Anthem and the Szózat (a second national hymn) at them very loudly. This infuriated the counter-protesters to such a degree that they repeatedly called it treason, and László Gonda, who is known from the Kossuth Square demonstrations of 2006, gave a speech and filed a complaint against Gyurcsány for “desecrating the National Anthem.” He also filed a complaint against TASZ (Hungarian Civil Liberties Union) for treason as well. However, meanwhile under the chaotic conditions a performer inadvertently blurted into the microphone “it is hard to sing with this damned Anthem playing.” Many demonstrators had Outlaw's Army, “Fuck ISIS”, or “Fascists do it better” T-shirts, but there were also numerous Swastika tattoos, with demonstrators coming from extreme right organizations in France and

Switzerland, along with foreign branches of the neo-Nazi organization Blood and Honor. Police parted them from the DK protesters in the middle of Kossuth Square, this is why there was no disturbance of public order.

There was no actual connection made between the two crowds except when Ferenc Gyurcsány appeared in front of the Parliament, at which point a gathering formed in front of the police to shout “traitor” at him.

Zsolt Bayer, an example of European anti-Semitism

Sources: democrats-foreignaffairs.house.gov; index.hu
8 October 2016

A month after Samantha Power, US ambassador to the UN spoke of her opinion⁹ regarding anti-Semitism – which was not too favorable with regards to Hungary – at the global organization's forum on anti-Semitism the nation has come to notice on another platform. The United States Senate's working group called the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism introduced a new draft law, in which Zsolt Bayer's name was once again a feature. The essence of the proposal (Combating European Anti-Semitism Act of 2016) is for the American government to pay even greater attention to anti-Semitic phenomena in Europe: more information on the phenomena, and more decisive action against it. In the shared statement introducing the draft bill the Democrat and Republican members of the working group elected to mention Zsolt Bayer alone by name in listing the anti-Semitic trends: “It's shocking that in the 21st century, anti-Semitism is gaining strength across Europe [...] governments amplifying anti-Semitic voices and messages, such as leaders in Hungary giving a prestigious State award to

⁹This issue was reported in our September Report under the title of „Samantha Power about the Anti-Semitism”.

anti-Semitic writer Zsolt Bayer [...]. This is unacceptable, and we will continue to call on leaders across Europe to speak out against this growing problem.”

The Taskforce also voiced its concerns regarding the Hóman statue last December. A report by news-portal index notes that the American Senators did not intend to arbitrate who could have a statue and who couldn't in Hungary on that occasion either, only requesting that the Hungarian state does not give its assistance to these initiatives and not spend public money on them. Similarly, on this occasion, the message is not that the Hungarian government or its leaders are anti-Semitic, it only objects to the fact that by bestowing a high state honor upon Bayer it is amplifying anti-Semitic voices.

OTHER NEWS

A new song about '56

Source: index.hu

12 October 2016

The National Radio channel Petőfi, and national TV (MTVA) announced a song lyric writing contest for the 60th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution. The task was to rewrite the old Italian song, the march *Avanti Ragazzi di Budapest*. The song was originally written in memory of the Hungarian freedom fighters ten years after the 1956 Revolution, and is the hymn of the Italian sports club S. S. Lazio.

It is important to also note another aspect of the song, namely that various variants are often sung by the ultras of Lazio sports club, who are infamous for their extreme right-wing views. YouTube community video sharing portal offers a video, for example, of football fans chanting this song accompanied by an unmistakable Hitler salute as they march on. The song had also been discussed by a right-wing news portal earlier, their words: "Football fans with right-wing leanings have liked, and still like to sing it especially, as an anti-communist hymn."

With the competition deadline passed, and 1,570 entries submitted to MTVA in response to the call from Petőfi Radio and Petőfi TV, a winner is to be selected from among them and announced at a later date.

Strengthening Arrow-Cross ideology around Identitesz University Student Association

Source: tev.hu

14 October 2016

Our September report already discussed the video introducing the Identitarian Students' Association (Identitesz). A new figure with ties to the Arrow-Cross movement has appeared in their field of action after one of the founders of the Hungarian National Front – whose leader is addressed in the next item of this Report, on account of manslaughter – and the

Pax Hungarica Movement (PHM) was invited to hold a lecture on the 1956 Revolution. According to the description of the event, advertised as "The Thousand Faces of '56" Tamás Retkes was going to give a lecture. The description was however silent about the fact that Tamás Retkes was not a university teacher but one of the central figures of the New Arrow-Cross Movement. The Movement is the main focus of his writings, with a curious take in Ferenc Szálasi's biography for example, depicting "A Misunderstood Genius: Ferenc Szálasi." Retkes has regularly spoken at the events organized by PHM and the, so called, Day of Honor, in remembrance of the World War II break-out from Buda Castle in recent years, once even putting in an appearance at the Upper Hungary (now in Slovakia) camp of the Sixty-Four Counties (Hativannégy Vármegye – HVIM) and Jobbik. According to the news-portal Origo, he is even a founding member of PHM. This is substantiated by regular references to him as "a brother" on the website. This is not the first time PHM is linked to Identitesz: it emerged a few months ago that Balázs László, introduced as leader of the group had also spoken at an event organized by the movement last year.

Along with the Hungarian National Front, PHM is also a currently active organization declaring its adherence to the Arrow-Cross movement and claiming it is the successor of the organization Blood and Honor. According to its founding document members cannot be gay, gypsies, Jews and "individuals of Europid descent", they use the symbols of the Arrow-Cross movement of Ferenc Szálasi as their own symbols, and their uniform is the well-known green shirt.

Identitesz also organized its event for 23 October in close cooperation with the Sixty-Four Counties organization, at the Technical University's Memorial to '56 in Budapest, with the participation of about 60 persons by their own count. The relationship between the two organizations is further illustrated

by the fact that earlier the same day positions were reversed in Maglód, where members of Identitesz were the guests of the Sixty-Four Counties organization.

Leader of an organization committed to extreme right-wing ideology shoots police man

Sources: hvg.hu; index.hu; 444.hu
26 October 2016

The 75 year-old leader of the organization Hungarian National Front, István Győrökös, shot a policeman on duty with an assault rifle when police wanted to do a house-search. The elderly man fired the assault rifle 5-6 times and threatened to shoot anyone who came closer. One of the policemen suffered such a critical head wound during the shootout that he died immediately. The older man was also shot in the back, but the bullet did not hit any vital organs and he has been operated on in a hospital in Győr.

Everyone in the town located in Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron County knew the leader of the National Front, István Gy., and his family, especially for their strange quirk. Family members wearing only camouflage-colored clothes counted as wholly ordinary, as did the fact that only his bloodline could participate in the few-weeks-long camps organized by him — earlier the conditions for application specified: “Faggots, gypsies, and Jews are still not welcome to the camp!” while also emphasizing “rejection of the gypsy and Jewish lifestyle (crime, drugs etc.)”. Drinking was strictly forbidden for young people arriving to the training camp, so the villagers considered them well-behaved, they dressed like commandos. Camouflage and pure black clothes were not an unusual sight at such times. A certain level of knowledge in handling firearms was also part of the training, documented in photographs and written accounts — these were so called airsoft “weapons”, instruments capable of shooting tiny plastic bullets, which may otherwise be similar to real weapons in some aspects of their appearance and operation, their purchase and possession does not require permits.

István Gy. had already been convicted in the beginning of the nineties for incitement against a community and misuse of firearms and ammunition. In 1989 he founded the Hungarian National Front, which identifies itself as the successor of the Arrow-Cross movement to this day. Apart from holding the training camps, he also participated in organizing the Arrow-Cross movement in the 90s. They were the first to use the flag with the Árpád stripes after the change of regimes, and were also present when then President Árpád Göncz was drowned out with whistles on 23 October 1992. He was also among those who came up with the idea of the Day of Honor in 1997. The organization came into focus in connection with the murders of the Roma families, but the media also mentioned Russian links after those violent crimes.

According to APF this case further exemplifies what threat organizations that openly avow and spread such extreme views can be to society, while also demonstrating the need for timely measures against such groups and persons.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Investigation continued

Source: index.hu

12 October 2016

The County Prosecutors of Siófok brought a decision to order an investigation into a case of public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime by an individual unknown to be continued in a case under process with the Siófok Police Headquarters. Our Foundation filed a complaint against Attila B. on 2 December 2014 after he added a comment to an article that had appeared on the internet news-portal origo.hu on 21 November 2014 under the title “The grandson of the mass-murderer does penance in Budapest”, dealing with Rainer Höss (grandson of Rudolf Höss, the commander of the death-camp in Auschwitz) as follows: “Excuse me, but there wasn’t even a Holocaust, even those three names are an exaggeration”. The investigation was suspended on 31 March 2015, because the suspect was abroad. The offender was successfully identified through legal assistance from the.

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 st of October	Outlaw's Army makes an appearance at the referendum protest held by DK	News and Opinions on Hungarian Anti-Semitism
2.	8 th of October	Zsolt Bayer, an example of European anti-Semitism	News and Opinions on Hungarian Anti-Semitism
3.	11 th of October	Falsification of history at the House of Hungarians	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
4.	12 th of October	A new song about '56	Other news
5.	12 th of October	Investigation continued	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
6.	14 th of October	APF at the FBI Academy	Community news and responses
7.	14 th of October	Strengthening Arrow-Cross ideology around Identitesz University Student Association	Other news
8.	19 th of October	APF participated in a conference on children's rights and the WEB	Community news and responses
9.	19 th of October	Investigations into the Nazi tattoo resumed	Official and civil responses
10.	20 th of October	Holocaust denial in a comment posted to an online article	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
11.	20 th of October	Suspended prison sentence for the use of banned symbol of autocratic regime	Official and civil responses
12.	23 rd of October	Anti-Semitic shouting and scuffles on 23 October	Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
13.	26 th of October	Leader of an organization committed to extreme right-wing ideology shoots police man	Other news

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

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

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

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

2016 Budapest

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