

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

DECEMBER 2016

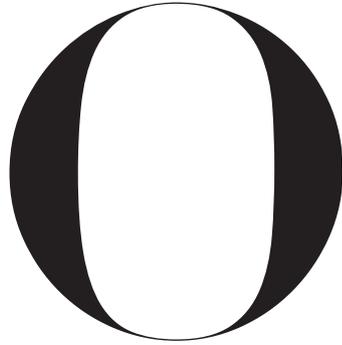


BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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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 identified six anti-Semitic hate incidents in the course of monitoring activities in December 2016, all in the category of hate speech.

A concerned citizen’s report alerted the Foundation to a Facebook profile that said, “Auschwitz was a holiday camp”, along with a provocative fake profile that displayed anti-Semitism. A final court ruled on Tibor Ágoston, whose 2014 post on Facebook expounded on how the Jewish elite had sent deportees to the concentration camps.

Gábor Vona, President of the far-right party Jobbik sent Hanukkah greetings to, among others, Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of EMIH – a news item treated under a separate section within this report – while a local organization of Jobbik in Vecsés distanced itself from the party leader’s action on its Facebook profile in a post which contains obscenities. In his rejoinder to Slomó Köves’s reply to the greeting, Vona himself used anti-Semitic stereotypes.

Finally, on the last day of the year, the political activist Márton Gulyás was hounded out of a Budapest restaurant by a guest insulting him for being a Jew.

One event could be included this month in the section Further anti-Semitic incidents. A volunteer found swastikas painted in public spaces in Miskolc and Eger.

In December 2016, Action and Protection Foundation had three legal procedures it initiated underway. The Police Headquarters of Siófok passed a decision on continuing an earlier suspended case.

The Police Headquarters of Dabas suspended a case initiated by the Foundation, because the perpetrator could not be identified. The Prosecution Office of Budapest District V XIII indicted a man for denial of the Holocaust. The process begun in January 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 DECEMBER 2016

Action and Protection Foundation identified three anti-Semitic hate incidents in December, all in the category of hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

Holocaust denial on Facebook

*Sources: Action and Protection Foundation;
facebook.com
7 December 2016*

A concerned citizen's report brought the content shared under the Facebook profile of Imre Facsar to our attention. In the content shared there can be found instances of Holocaust denial, conspiracy theories, and a mixture of the two – mostly including photos. The classic fundamental thesis used by Holocaust deniers – describing Auschwitz as a quasi holiday camp – was underpinned by what it purported scientific facts. These “facts blurred the line between Freemasonry, Islam, and Christianity. Its message is not exhausted – relativizing of the Holocaust, but in trying to prove that it never happened. It concludes that what we call the Holocaust was a planned, conscious event that mislead the world, and served to rescue the Jews. The Foundation will investigate and file a complaint.

Provocative fake profile

*Sources: Action and Protection Foundation;
facebook.com
7 December 2016*

A civil complaint brought to the Foundation's attention a fake profile registered on Facebook that abused the identity of a well known Jewish personage. The profile ran under the heading “Zoltai Andrea barátai” (Friends of Andrea Zoltai) and expressed a commitment towards Jewry in its initial posts then turning increasingly provocative in style, both where its posted content

and comments were concerned – posts included messages such as the following: “I wish every citizen of New Israel (formerly called: Hungary) a peaceful Shabbat! Shalom Israel!”; or sharing the national anthem of Israel with “I am frequently asked what the new national anthem of Hungary will be. The answer is obvious – When do you think we should make it compulsory?”

The obvious provocation elicited masses of anti-Semitic commentary ranging from simple “Jew-baiting” to Holocaust denial.

The fake profile was reported to Facebook, along with a number of those who had added comments. Due to the extremity of anti-Semitism and Holocaust-denying views exhibited by many of the commenters, the Foundation collected data on them separately, and plans further legal steps.

Tibor Ágoston on Facebook

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation
22 December 2016*

A notification through the online contact form of the Foundation indicated that a post from 29 April 2014 on the Facebook profile of Tibor Ágoston, who has received a final court sentence for Holocaust denial in a post that speaks in lengthy detail about how Jews – a particular Jewish elite, the Zionists, it claims – sent the Jews to the death camps, is still publicly accessible. Tibor Ágoston's post could later no longer be found.

Action and Protection Foundation had earlier reported that the County Court of Debrecen had found Tibor Ágoston, the former Debrecen Municipal Council representative, and member of parliament candidate for Jobbik, guilty of the denial and trivialization of the crimes of the National

Socialist regime according to paragraph 333 § of the Hungarian Criminal Code. The sentence was a fine of 750,000 HUF, which could be converted to 300 days in prison.

On a remembrance event on 12 January 2014, Ágoston spoke about a “holohoax, holló-kaszt [Hung.: cast of crows] and holocaust”, which the audience received with elation. Ágoston added that the mispronunciations were deliberate. Complaints were filed in the case by, among others, Action and Protection Foundation and the Jewish Congregation of Debrecen.

Hanukkah greetings from Jobbik with an anti-Semitic rejoinder

Sources: zsidó.com; mno.hu; 24.hu; hvg.hu; 444.hu Budapest, 27 December 2016

Slomó Köves, rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation replied to the Hanukkah greetings sent by Gábor Vona, leader of Jobbik in an open letter, noting with regard to the greetings: “I was surprised, and perhaps even felt uneasy about it”, because, as he explained, “they do not consider members of the Hungarian Jewish community who are also members of the Hungarian nation, deserving of equal esteem.”

He also said he could name numerous individuals and occasions on which Jobbik politicians made anti-Semitic statements in the very recent past which have never even been retracted, and even Gábor Vona himself stated in 2013 that Jewry seeks global domination, and sought a ban on diplomatic relations between Hungary and Israel, going so far as to say that if it came to light that he was Jewish, he would resign from leadership of the party.

To conclude, the rabbi noted, “politicians, public personalities, can not only offend the dignity of hundreds of thousands of people with their undignified utterances, but also set a negative example for millions of others, as has been the case for 10 years in the widest public discourse, and still

continues on a daily basis on the part of Jobbik. It may be that they intended their good wishes on Hanukkah as some sort of gesture, but I would consider it more effective, if they gave voice to these gestures on those fora that have until now advanced hatred, outrage, and not lastly promoted the darkness of ignorance, rather than light.”

Gábor Vona responded in an open letter: “It is the same single God we both adore. You, and me.” The party leader then elaborated: “the gesture of greeting was intended sincerely, from the party which is to form the next government.” In his opinion, the rabbi “had slept through the last three years. In the course of Jobbik becoming a people’s party I have publicly repeated over and over again, and also proved on a number of occasions that [...] it has crossed into a responsible, and constructive adult period.”

He added: “Besides, if we are on the subject, it is very easy to find offences, and offensive sentences on both sides. I could do so myself. You can as well. And others can do so too. Everyone. Any person who feels comfortable in their own, well-built mental trenches will always find reasons to remain there. It is much simpler to do so. After all, no great bravery is required for someone to take shots at others from their own mental trenches, and it takes far more bravery to come out of there. Sadly, the 20th century, in terms of our shared history, was all about the the ever deepening trenches.

The Christian Hungarians and Jewish Hungarians struck innumerable wounds on each other. The promising beginnings in the 19th century were followed by a century of walls, trenches, and devastation in the 20th. If we take a look at the great historical turning points – Hungarian Soviet Republic, the Horthy era, the Second World War and the Holocaust, the ÁVH, 1956 etc. –, we see that in these moments we moved increasingly away from the ideal of Hungarian-Jewish peaceful co-existence and nation building.”

Action and Protection Foundation considers the above statement to contain a collective judgment and generalization that is smear on Jewry. Vona brought up the old, collective “grievances” in the context of an argument that was originally aimed at the present, and the statements made by the party he leads.

He condemns Slomó Köves and the Jewry of the present for – among others – for events that took place a 100 years ago: he creates the impression that the “grievances”, the “crimes” could be attributed to them, as if the “Hungarian Jewry” of the present were collectively responsible for them.

Secondly, the party president revitalized typical anti-Semitic stereotypes by describing the Hungarian Soviet and the ÁVH as bones of contention between Jewish and non-Jewish Hungarians. Unfortunately, it is quite common for people to attribute the horrors perpetrated by these regimes to Jewry. While the leadership of these may have included many people of Jewish origin, they did not consider themselves representatives of Jewry – not to mention that the victims of these crimes were of Jewish background just as often as the perpetrators. Thirdly it is also worth noting that Vona (also) referred to the holocaust as a moment in which “we moved increasingly away from the ideal of Hungarian-Jewish peaceful co-existence and nation building.”

Finally, the party president repeated an argument he has frequently brought to prove that Jobbik cannot be called anti-Semitic in any light, since it has Jewish members. “Péter Jakab is, for example, one of our most talented politicians. He is of Jewish background. And he is now one of our national spokesmen. I have nothing to add to that.”

Anti-Semitic manifestation from the Jobbik organization in Vecsés

*Sources: 24.hu; mno.hu; atv.hu; betyarsereg.hu, pestisracok.hu
29 December 2016*

President of Jobbik, Gábor Vona, and spokesperson Ádám Mirkóczy sent their good wishes on the occasion of Hanukkah to – among

others – Slomó Köves, the Executive Rabbi of Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation. The party organization of Vecsés however distanced itself from the party president, who is campaigning for a people’s party. Their statement on the organization’s official Facebook page read: “Vecsés JOBBIK DOES NOT send greetings to Jewry on the occasion of Hanukkah (or whatever the f*ck)! This organization distances itself from anyone to whom such a ridiculous notion even occurs!”

The statement created a great stir, even within the party. Gábor Vona gave the national daily, Magyar Nemzet a statement on the matter indicating he had initiated an ethical review of the case in the party leadership. In his opinion such defamations of religion were not acceptable even in Jobbik’s “adolescent period”. “Anyone who shows such a stance must leave the party.”

He said that if the whole organization in Vecsés shares this opinion, the whole organization would be cut off. The party affirmed in a press release that an ethics procedure had been initiated on account of the statement published on the Facebook page of the Vecsés Jobbik organization, a statement that is defamatory about religion and diametrically opposed to the stance held by Jobbik and the leader of the party.

Hungarian television channel atv.hu contacted the head of the Jobbik ethics committee, who also reported that the official procedure had been initiated on the basis of the complaint filed by the party leader. According to Gábor Staudt, their first task is to establish who wrote the post, which would be followed by the committee’s decision on such conduct being out of line with the statutes of the party. This would make way for sanctions that range from a reprimand to exclusion from the party. As he pointed out, a disbanding of the local organization, or the initiation of a new one the prerogative of the national board, not the ethics committee.

After ten years as a member of the Outlaw’s Army (Betyársereg) and receiving a mandate in the representative body of the Vecsés

municipal government under Jobbik colors, Attila Szabó gave an interview to the portal of the extreme right group. In the interview, he said that the post had been written by him and his friends. He claimed they had not intended to put Gábor Vona in a difficult situation, but meant it only for Slomó Köves, who had humiliated them, and “once again given evidence of his immeasurable hatred and incompatibility. We felt he had humiliated us as well. Maybe the way we put it was a bit tough, too impetuous, but those who know the outlaw mindset will not be surprised by this.”

Answering the question whether it was a mistake to publicly share his opinion in written form, he said: “Where the message itself is concerned I would certainly not say it was a mistake, and we stand by it even now.” So far as transforming Jobbik into a people’s party is concerned, this Jobbik representative from Vecsés considers the process far too exaggerated, and painful that the party elite has forgotten the old troopers, who “braved snow and ice, as well as the stifling heat to plaster whole towns with the posters and took up the cause of Jobbik, often even at their own expense.”

As it turned out, not much after the post became widely read it was deleted from Facebook. The Vecsés organization was not the only one to talk of its annoyance with the party president’s gesture. Imre Orbán, Jobbik representative in the municipal government of Veszprém County also protested, reacting, among others, with a statement: “Thank you Mr. President, for making fools of us and humiliating us.” Imre Orbán has often allowed himself anti-Semitic comments on Facebook before.

Márton Gulyás victim of Jew-baiting in a Budapest restaurant

*Sources: facebook.com; mno.hu
31 December 2016*

Márton Gulyás, a political activist used his own vlog to give an account of being the victim of an anti-Semitic assault by a fellow guest at an Italian restaurant in Budapest, late in the afternoon of 31 December. Gulyás describes

on Facebook how he had arrived at the restaurant a little more than an hour before it was going to close, and had been assured that he would be able to order food as the kitchen was still up and running. But when he wanted to make his order he was informed that he would not be able to eat there. Since he felt he had been misled he asked for the complaints register, upon which the restaurant staff decided they would rather prepare the food.

After this, one of the guests at the restaurant came up to him, and quoting Gulyás “asked me if I had been the one who argued with ‘Laci’ Toroczkai. I replied in the affirmative. He exclaimed that I was a liberal asshole. I thanked him for his opinion, and wished him a beautiful evening. He said, beauty is external, so Hungarians wish each other a good evening. I said, fine, let’s leave it at that. However, he continued to spout his crap, and then when he finally left the table, he turned around at about 10 meters distance and shouted: ‘Clear off, go back to Israel, we don’t serve Jews!’ At this point I jumped up and started to argue with him, announcing that we would now leave. I did stay to explain the situation to the foreign guests at the restaurant, so they understood what had transpired.”

The video uploaded to Facebook also shows that there was another clash of words in front of the restaurant, where the man who had got into the argument with him appeared once again, and continued his politically motivated series of attacks. “A person who talks like that with László Toroczkai is no Hungarian. You don’t measure up to the dust off his foot”, the man said.

The case was also treated in an article by the mno.hu. As it turned out, the person shown on the video was Márton Mikus, who directs the Polgári Mulató (Civic Club). He admitted in a Facebook post that he had insulted Márton Gulyás. “This little gulyás got testy with me today...he was ushered out of the place he does not belong. Go and eat in Dohány Street! ;) Anyone who gets argumentative with my friend Laci, can get out, if I’m around. No pardon to be expected. Get along!”

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its monitoring activity during December 2016, Action and Protection Foundation identified one hate-motivated incident that could not be added to the statistics, because the identity of the perpetrator is not clear.

Unknown individuals deface walls with swastikas

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation
2 December 2016*

A Foundation sympathizer reported that while on a round trip of the country they found banned symbols of autocratic regimes in both Eger and Miskolc.

In Eger, the Nazi symbol was found in the town's central park, called Érsekkert, in at least two places that were originally covered by a graffiti of artistic value, which was also damaged by the marks. In the other case, the swastikas were found on the stone fence of a Calvinist Church in Avas, Miskolc.

Action and Protection Foundation fights anti-Semitism and prejudice of both the psychological and physical kind, and so cannot allow such symbols to remain. We have contacted the owners of these locations and other aid organizations on an initiative to remove these marks.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

March of the Living Foundation awards for 2016 bestowed

Source: MTI

Budapest, 5 December 2016

Former Polish ambassador to Hungary, Roman Kowalski, Director of the Kovács Pál Cultural Center in Tiszafüred, Ildikó Zám, and János Forgács, Holocaust survivor received the György Kézdy awards bestowed by the Board of Trustees of the March of the Living Foundation at a ceremony at Ódry Theatre in Budapest.

The President of the Board, Gábor Gordon announced: the indispensable values of a healthy society are diversity, openness, and patience.

The March of the Living Foundation Board of Trustees established the award named after one of its founders, György Kézdy, in 2014. According to the information they have made available, the award is presented every year to the individual or institution that has done an especially great amount to advance those goals that the Foundation supports: drawing attention to and the passing on a “noble remembrance of history”, combating every form of discrimination, and the practice and teaching of tolerance, an acceptance of one another.

TEV representation at conferences

*Sources: Action and Protection Foundation;
uni-nke.hu*

Budapest, 5–6, 6–7, and 12–13 December 2016

The Foundation participated in a number of conferences in December 2016. Kálmán Szalai, Executive Director of TEV, and Krisztián Nádasi, Head of Research, attended a number of conferences representing the Foundation as invited guests, or participants of the roundtable discussion.

On 6–7 December, Professor Dr. Andrea Kozáry hosted a two-day, project preparation workshop in English titled “The potential applications of mediation in the improvement of local services, from crime prevention to restorative justice” at the Faculty of Law Enforcement of the National University of Public Service, Hungary. Members of the scientific workshop funded by KÖFOP undertook a complex and empirically grounded research into the subject of the operational efficiency of local public services. Under the framework of this project, an examination of the levels of acceptance or rejection prevalent in the attitudes of local public services, and seek to answer what sort of contact and experiences these are based on.

On 7–8 December, the Institute of National Security and the Migration Research Institute of the Hungarian National University of Public Service held a two-day scientific conference on the Ludovika Campus on the subject of “Inter-professional cooperation to prevent radicalization of extremism”. The two-day academic conference gave the audience an opportunity to hear lectures on subjects ranging from the role of lone actors within terrorism, the sociological background of radicalization, de-radicalization, or the potentials of mediation in prevention efforts.

On 12–13 December, a two-day project preparation conference, presented in English, was organized by Professor Dr. Andrea Kozáry at Orczy College on the Ludovika Campus on the theme of “Hate Crime in the European Union and in Hungary”. In their application, in the framework of the KÖFOP support, members of the scientific workshop set the development of a complex system as their goal.

“The basis of Police, and law enforcement cooperation is that we become familiar with the approach and practice in member states of the European Union. This was the motivation for organizing this international workshop, so we can learn about the subject in the broadest possible circle”, Prof. Dr. Andrea Kozáry emphasized.

Along with recognized Hungarian experts (university professors, police, and representatives of scientific institutes and NGOs), Croatian, British, and Polish experts spoke on the subject. They addressed the questions of hate crime prevention and interception, and the police procedures related to hate crime. At the end of the program, participants shared their experiences at a roundtable discussion.

Award given by the Jewish Congregation of Pécs

Source: MTI

Pécs, 9 December 2016

This is the first occasion on which József Schweitzer awards have been bestowed by the Jewish Congregation of Pécs. The memorial medal established this year named after the national religious leader who served as chief rabbi of Pécs, the County capital of Baranya for 34 years, was awarded to three individuals.

The leader of the congregation explained: “The aim of the prize is to acknowledge the work of our brethren and friends who have achieved a great deal over time to advance the Jewish religious, cultural and social life in the county capital, have researched and published findings on Jewish traditions and the history of the community, or created acceptance of the congregation in the city.”

The prize recognized the activities of the attorney György Vidor, who has been active as a member of the council of the congregation for over fifty years, and two awardees from outside the congregation, local historian of Pécs, János Hábel, and István Károly Vörös, high-school history teacher.

TEV Research Director publishes book titled A jobbik-jelenség (The Jobbik phenomenon)

Sources: tev.hu; 444.hu

Budapest, 20 December 2016

A book of studies on the advance of the party Jobbik was published by the research director of TEV, Dániel Róna. The volume analyzes political processes unfolding since 2006, the reasons for Jobbik’s popularity among young people, and the impact of the transition to becoming a, so called, people’s party. The groundwork for this publication was his Doctoral dissertation, which later won the support of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in an open competition. It was subsequently made more accessible to the common reader and rounded out with the description of Jobbik’s efforts to become a people’s party.

“The Jobbik phenomenon is bound to find its place in the library of the Institute of Political Sciences, and remain referential material for political scientists over a long period”, 444.hu wrote about the book.

Dániel Róna began to research the causes of Jobbik’s popularity after the party’s success at the 2009 EP elections. As he pointed out, the roots of the Jobbik phenomenon reach back a long way, and in Hungary, similarly to other European countries, the advance of the far-right rests on a mistrust of the political elite.

In his book he explains that though a seemingly very stable party structure had developed by 2006, trust towards the leaders of the state decreases continuously. Along with the rejection of the elite, mistrust in the democratic institutional system also increased.

This existing dissatisfaction could first be channeled by the organizers of the protests of 2006, who were followed by Jobbik. Pre-existing prejudices also prepared the ground for Jobbik’s success, especially prevalent anti-Roma sentiment, but another important reason was that Jobbik only campaigned in specific areas. According to a 2015 survey, Jobbik’s popularity surpasses that of Fidesz

among university students, and it even counts as a serious contender among the whole population aged 18–29.

Dániel Róna adds that many young people became supporters of Jobbik, rather than this being a consequence of political values they have learned at home. One of the factors is the deliberate work undertaken in the subculture by the extreme right, including the nationalist rock concerts, participation in university events. A further reason is the pressing need felt by many young people interested in politics for a new elite. However, the latter may cause Jobbik difficulties in the future, he writes.

Though compared to expectation the so-called people's party transition has disappointed little of its voter base, a new party from outside the system, joining the fray in the next few years would have a good chance to siphon off many Jobbik supporters, which has itself become a part of the elite in many people's eyes.

Csaba Latorcai lights Hanukkah candles

*Source: kormany.hu/miniszterelnokseg
Budapest, 29 December 2016*

Dr. Csaba Latorcai helped light the Hanukkah candles in Budapest and gave a speech on the occasion. The Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs attended the festival of light by invitation of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH).

The politician made a case for understanding between peoples, besides accepting our differences, to also affirm in each other what is common. Europe, its survival and reinvigoration must be found in the depths of faith and honest dialogue, which was rooted in the Jewish-Christian tradition.

Following the lighting of the candles the Ministry wrote: "The Hungarian government fights every anti-Semitic action with the full force of law and does not tolerate any discrimination on the grounds of religion or world view. As opposed to an upsurge in manifestations of anti-Semitism around Europe, Hungary offers security to the local Jewish community, whose members can be assured of peace and safety, whether their own, their children's, or their values. They are assured complete freedom to live by their religious ties, faith, and cultural identity, and celebrate their festivals."

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

According to the decision of the Constitutional Court Jobbik cannot be called an extreme right party in television news programs

*Sources: hvg.hu; atv.hu
Budapest, 8 December 2016*

“The phrase extreme right does not denote a fact, but rather an opinion”, the Constitutional Court said. István Stumpf did not agree with the decision, and quoted Hasek’s *The Good Soldier Svejk* in his justification. The Constitutional Court rejected ATV Television’s constitutional law complaint, which left a 4-year-old reprobation in effect, and confirmed the decision of the Curia.

The television had earlier applied the quoted description to Jobbik, in relation to the parliamentary address given by Márton Gyöngyösi about Jews as a national threat, and a complaint was lodged by the party about the program with the Media Authority (NMHH) in 2012. The Authority considered the complaint well founded, because, according to the Media Law, news and opinion must be separated. Commentary for a news program may not contain any qualification. Taking issue with this, ATV claimed free speech and that the news anchor only noted a well known fact. This was followed by a progress through the levels of the court – even including the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg – then the Curia, and finally the Constitutional Court.

István Stumpf did not agree with the decision, which was not yet referred to the four newly elected judges. In his opinion, “the judges’ decision at issue limited free speech unjustifiably, and is therefore contrary to the Fundamental Law of Hungary”.

The stance of the constitutional judge is that “it would be rather absurd, and a wholly unnecessary and inexplicable constraint on the expression of an opinion if it would be forbidden to share a fact that may draw a subjective evaluation with it.”

ATV wrote about another case of a similar kind in relation to this case. In a very similar case the NMHH initiated an official procedure against ATV on the request of Jobbik, because the party had been described as “extreme right” in the news on 26 November 2014. The complaint had the same justification. The NMHH established a legal offense and required the TV to pay HUF 60,000 fine on both its first and second levels, which was followed by an appeal at court, as a result of which the NMHH was required to start a new procedure. In this new procedure however the Media Authority rejected the Jobbik complaint, and paid the earlier HUF 60,000 fine back to the TV channel.

NEWS AND OPINION ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

No news or event for this section was identified during this month.

OTHER NEWS

Tamás Harangozó asks Zsolt Semjén about the prize awarded to Bayer

Source: MTI

Budapest, 5 December 2016

In Parliamentary question time, Tamás Harangozó, MP for MSZP, called upon Zsolt Semjén, minister without portfolio responsible for nationalities policy and President of KDNP, to apologize for proposing Zsolt Bayer for an award. He argued that Hungarian public opinion would have expected a more detailed explanation with regard to this, considering the vast number of socially divisive statements, contradictory to both a Christian spirit and general morals Zsolt Bayer has made.

In his response, Zsolt Semjén quoted the vice-president of the Foundation to Memorialize the Victims of the GULAG, who proposed that the prize be awarded Bayer “for his emotional identification with those held in the prison camps of the Gulag, and an authentic presentation of the lives of Transylvanian Hungarians”, and as he explained, this was why he approved it. Enlarging on the matter, he said: “Zsolt Bayer had apologized for the unfortunate sentences he had written on the spur of emotional moments”.

Tamás Harangozó raised his voice in response, to announce that not a single person “who is hateful, anti-Semitic or anti-Roma, or for that matter verbally abuses the pope” ought to be proposed for an award that would be bestowed together, in the name of the nation. Zsolt Semjén also raised his voice at this point to reply: the socialists, as a successor party ought to show greater restraint and empathy on the 60th anniversary of the Gulag for those who were sent there due to the ideology of their predecessor.

Holocaust pun in the fishermen’s newspaper Pecavilág

Source: 444.hu;

Budapest, 12 December 2016

The online news portal 444.hu wrote a piece on how they had found an article about a Zander (pike perch) fishing tour of Germany with the title “Zanderkommandó” by András Ferenc Nagy in the current issue of the fishermen’s magazine, Pecavilág, on the basis of a reader’s letter. 444.hu notes that “Zander is the German name for pike perch, but it is shown on so much fishing equipment and bait that even those Hungarian fishermen who know no German would understand it.”

However, the title is more an indication of the ignorance of its author than a manifestation of anti-Semitism, since he is unaware that it can easily be mixed up with the expression “Sonderkommando”, which was the name for the unit in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany – usually made up of Jewish captives – that was tasked with removing the corpses of those murdered in the gas chambers.

Did the Holocaust happen?

Sources: hvg.hu; 444.hu

Budapest, 16 December 2016; 27 December 2016

The Hungarian socio-economic weekly magazine, HVG wrote on the basis of an article in The Guardian, about how interesting Google hits are if you ask it the question: “Did the holocaust happen?” Whether the search question is entered into Google in English or Hungarian, the first result denies the historic event having occurred.

HVG: “When entered in English, the neo-Nazi website Stormfront pops up first, to be exact, the page titled ‘Top 10 reasons why the Holocaust didn’t happen’. The page makes claims such as, since there are survivors, they

could obviously not have killed a single Jew during the Second World War. (Don't look for logic in this argument, there is none.) In Hungarian the situation is not much different, the first hit is an article by the page Magyar Királyi Hírlap (Royal Hungarian Newspaper) titled "Lies about the Holocaust", its author practically stating that Hungarian Jews were taken to Germany as migrant labor since the men over there had no time for the work, being out on the front."

In regard to this issue, Google announced that the algorithms are basically working fine, in each subject the hits deemed most useful on the basis of the clicks by users are shown first. The spokesperson for the company said, they interfere with the order of this list in only the most exceptional cases, if for example the content on the page is illegal, or it spreads computer viruses.

HVG goes on to discuss the possible causes: "one possibility is that there are in fact so many people who think (or would like to think) that the holocaust did not happen. Another possibility is that certain interest groups tweaked the search page to get the Neonazi page first on the list", alluding to such a case in Hungary in 2012.

Basically Google does not remove anything, and does not edit its hits, only in exceptionally extreme instances, that is, if something is illegal, carries a virus, or otherwise violates their basic principles. For this reason, they do not edit the list of hits, only the algorithm that creates that list. Google's spokesperson added that they were facing

a challenging problem. "When non-authoritative information ranks too high in our search results, we develop scalable, automated approaches to fix the problems, rather than manually removing these one-by-one."

Tyirityán also gave Magyar Idők an interview

*Sources: Magyar Idők; tev.hu
Budapest, 29 December 2016*

Zsolt Tyirityán has given a number of interviews recently — mainly on account of his links to the Hungarian National Front and Jobbik — the one with the daily Magyar Idők most recent among them.

Apart from the recurrent subject of the radicalism of Jobbik, HNF(MNA), and the Outlaws' Army, the leader of the Outlaws' Army organization put forward that he sees absolutely nothing wrong with his earlier statement to the effect that no Jews or Gypsies could belong to his organization. He also added that "there weren't too many Jews or gypsies in line to join in the first place." In answer to the journalist's question as to what would be wrong with Jews applying to join, Tyirityán replied, "there is already the Action and Protection Foundation there for Jews, they want to build a highly combative and prepared Jewish guard in Hungary."

The followup question was obvious, what is his opinion on Jobbik's so called strategy of transition into becoming a people's party? "I honestly hope that changing into a people's party will not hollow out Jobbik's radicalism", the chief outlaw commented.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Investigation continued

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation
Siófok, 20 December 2016*

The Police Headquarters of Siófok informed the Foundation of a decision to continue the investigation for an ongoing process against B. Attila, suspended on 31 March 2015. B. Attila commented on the online news portal origo.hu on 21 November 2014, under an article headed “Grandson of mass murderer does penance in Budapest”. The article detailed how Rainer Höss visited Hungary by invitation of the March of the Living Foundation, and gave a lecture at Urania Theatre for the closing event of the Holocaust Memorial Year on 21 November 2014.

The article says that Rainer Höss is the grandson of Rudolf Höss, who was the commandant of the Auschwitz death camp. Rainer Höss had the names of three Holocaust survivors tattooed on his chest. An individual using the Facebook profile of B. Attila left the following comment under a link with the summary of the article on 21 November 2014: “Excuse me but there wasn’t even a Holocaust even the 3 names are too many.” The Foundation filed a complaint for public denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime on 2 December 2014.

Investigation suspended

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation
Dabas, 21 December 2016*

The Police Headquarters of Dabas informed the Foundation that a decision had been taken regarding the case of public denial of the crimes of the national socialist or communist regimes currently in process, to separate cases within the investigation. One individual whose identity is known, and one unidentified person were designated as perpetrators in the case. The investigation was suspended in the case of the latter. Someone with a username

“Diesel Hun” uploaded a video captioned in Hungarian to the YouTube video-sharing website, with background music from Little Richard, and a performance with marionette puppets, titled “Sok a kamu, hol a kamu?” (There’s a lot of Hoax, where’s the Holohoax).

The Hungarian text and the Hungarian title cannot in anyway be linked either to the song, or the performance. By adding the video titled and captioned this way to YouTube, the unidentified user committed the crime. However it was impossible to establish the identity of the offender beyond doubt, so the investigation was suspended. The procedure initiated against the identified person P. Zoltán continues uninterrupted.

Indictment in Holocaust denial case

*Sources: Action and Protection
Foundation; ugyeszseg.hu; MTI
Budapest, 21 December 2016*

A prosecutor’s office found grounds for an indictment in the case of a complaint filed by Action and Protection Foundation well founded.

According to the indictment by the Prosecutor’s Office of Budapest District 5 and 13, 68-year-old B. Ferenc publicly disputed the crimes of the National Socialist regime with a comment he wrote under an article shared on Facebook. According to the indictment, in a comment he wrote in January 2016 the accused stated as per its content that the Holocaust had in fact not been planned and decided on by representatives of the National Socialist regime, but rather the Jewish leaders. In conclusion, the Holocaust, as genocide committed by the Nazis, never happened. According to the prosecutor’s office, the accused disputed the crimes of the National Socialist regime in public by posting this comment. The District Prosecutor proposed a suspended prison sentence with probation for the accused.

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 December	Unknown individuals deface walls with swastikas	Further anti-Semitic hate incidents
2.	5 th of December	March of the Living Foundation awards for 2016 bestowed	Community news and responses
3.	5-6 th 6-7 th and 12-13 th of December	TEV representation at conferences	Community news and responses
4.	5 th of December	Tamás Harangozó asks Zsolt Semjén about the prize awarded to Bayer	Other news
5.	7 th of December	Holocaust denial on Facebook	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – Hate speech
6.	7 th of December	Provocative fake profile	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – Hate speech
7.	8 th of December	According to the decision of the Constitutional Court Jobbik cannot be called an extreme right party in television news programs	Official and civil responses
8.	9 th of December	Award given by the Jewish Congregation of Pécs	Community news and responses
9.	12 th of December	Holocaust pun in the fishermen's newspaper Pecavilág	Other news
10.	16 th and 27 th of December	Did the Holocaust happen?	Other news
11.	20 th of December	TEV Research Director publishes book titled A jobbik-jelenség (The Jobbik phenomenon)	Community news and responses
12.	20 th of December	Investigation continued	APF (TEV) Legal actions
13.	21 st of December	Investigation suspended	APF (TEV) Legal actions
14.	21 st of December	Indictment in Holocaust denial case	APF (TEV) Legal actions
15.	22 nd of December	Tibor Ágoston on Facebook	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – Hate speech
16.	27 th of December	Hanukkah greetings from Jobbik – with an anti-Semitic rejoinder	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – Hate speech
17.	29 th of December	Anti-Semitic manifestation from the Jobbik organization in Vecsés	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – Hate speech
18.	29 th of December	Csaba Latorcai lights Hanukkah candles	Community news and responses
19.	29 th of December	Tyirityán also gave Magyar Idők an interview	Other news
20.	31 st of December	Márton Gulyás victim of Jew-baiting in a Budapest restaurant	Anti-Semitic hate incidents – 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:

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