

ANTI-SEMITIC  
HATE CRIMES AND  
INCIDENTS REPORT

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MAY 2017



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE



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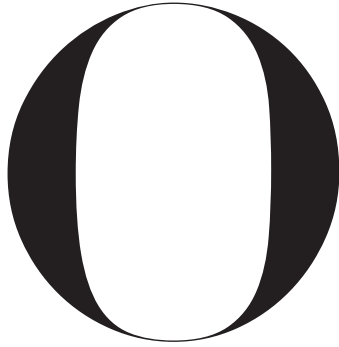
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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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, yet not all hate-motivated acts are regarded as criminal. Nevertheless, a record of both types of hate incidents is necessary in order to gain a general overview.

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

Action and Protection Foundation (APF) identified five incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during May monitoring. APF classified the incidents as hate speech. In the program ti-

ttled Híradó (News) on M1 Hungarian national television channel, George Soros was called a “vicious Zionist-American multi-billionaire” citing Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, fundamentalist religious leader of Iran. Further incidents include: (2) a member of a Facebook group shared Holocaust-denying views in the group; (3) Polgár Portál Hírügynökség (Civilian Portal News Agency) published a short story capable of inciting hatred; (4) Holocaust-denying and other discriminatory comments were posted under an article of a like hunting fake news site; (5) contents inciting hatred and denying the Holocaust were published on a blog.

The section titled “Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents” includes two other incidents. APF was notified that an article of Magyar Hírlap was shared on the journal’s Facebook page and someone posted a photo in the comment section below the post. The photo depicts a fence with the caption “Jewish hireling soros” painted on it. APF was also notified that on the route of bus no. 27 in Budapest – in the Szüret utca and Ménes utca stops – unknown individuals vandalized the glass surfaces of political billboards by writing “larcenous Jew”, “fag” and “stinky larcenous Jew” on them.

APF dealt with two legal actions in May 2017. APF pressed charges against Facebook user József K. for sharing a number of Holocaust-denying posts (e.g., “Do Holofoaxes exist? Will they exist? I am the remedy that will make them disappear!”), and posts saluting Ferenc Szálasi. Investigation into the case is conducted by the Tét Police Station of Győr Police Headquarters. APF was also notified that investigation was suspended in one of our legal cases. APF pressed charges against an unknown individual after we were notified on 25 April 2017 that in a CBA shop at 6 Istvánmezei út, Budapest District 14, a man in his thirties or forties was showing off totalitarian symbols covering his clothes and skin. Tattoos of a swastika and the insignia of the SS were on the man’s forehead, while his leg had a HEIL HITLER caption on. Proceedings of the case were suspended because the individual could not be identified.

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## ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

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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.

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## BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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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.

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## ABOUT THE REPORT

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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 incidents<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>See 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.<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup>A great example of the above can be found in the Community Security Trust (CST) and cooperation between the London and the Manchester police forces. (CST 2013)



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## METHODOLOGY

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The report deals with two types of offence: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by EBESZ as follows<sup>3</sup> (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 people<sup>4</sup>
- 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 sentence<sup>5</sup> (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,

<sup>3</sup>The scientific definition of hate crimes is extremely contradictory and divergent (for more on this, see Chakraborti and Garland 2009, 4–7). These definitions can serve as important addenda to an understanding of these crimes, however they are difficult to apply in practice. This is what made the creation of simpler, more practical definitions necessary.

<sup>4</sup>For example, on these grounds the OSCE does not consider hate speech a hate crime, since the given behavior would not count as criminal without the motive of prejudice (OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 24).

<sup>5</sup>For our approach in dealing with this, see below.

<sup>6</sup>The Criminal Code does not include racist motives verbatim, but for example the case of "contemptible motive" is fulfilled, if someone commits a crime out of such a motivation.

various indicators recorded during the monitoring period<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup>These are described in the Methods section.

<sup>7</sup>The 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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup> In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

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

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## ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS MAY 2017

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

### HATE SPEECH

#### Hitler was the victim of the Jews, according to the admin of a Facebook group

Source: Action and Protection Foundation, pestibular.hu  
2 May 2017

APF received an anonymous notification that a member of the Facebook group called “Fidesz szimpatizáns vagyok!” (I am a Fidesz supporter!) shared Holocaust-denying con-



Igen..Sokunkba belenevelték, a Hitler elleni gyűlöletet.  
Vajon kinek volt igaza?  
A történelem előrehaladtával, minduntalan bebizonyosodik, hogy a történelmi "diktátorok", tulajdonképpen áldozatai a zsidók globális uralmának.  
Mert aki ellenük fellázadt, az ma a történelem könyvben negatívan ábrázolt, fasiszta, náci, nép irtó diktátorként szerepel.  
Vajon Hitler áldozat, vagy véres kezű diktátor?  
Az idő bizonyítani fogja, hogy az eddig tanultakat igazából teljesen más szögből kellene megvizsgáljunk.  
Hisz látjátok..Orbán Viktor sem enged nekik, napvilágra hozta Soros György kilétét, terveit...Talán Orbán Viktor ellen is írva nagyon egy hasonló történelmi jellemző, melyet unokáinknak fognak tanítani.  
Hitlernek igaza volt..  
Véget kell vetni a zsidó uralomnak a földön,

Source: Facebook

tent in the group. “Many of us were taught to hate Hitler (...) As history progresses, it con-

tinuously turns out that historic “dictators” were basically the victims of Jewish leadership of the world. Because whoever rebelled against them, is at the moment presented negatively as a fascist, Nazi, genocidal dictator in history books. So is Hitler a victim or a red-handed dictator? Time will show us that what we have learnt until now should be re-examined from a completely different perspective. (...) Hitler was right.. Jewish global power should be ended (...)”.

The post is clearly discriminatory, expresses hatred and it satisfies a crime committed before the public at large. The case is significant because the person who shared the post is the admin of the Facebook group in question, so he or she decides on what posts can be published in the group and therefore he or she can influence the thinking and the views of other members.

#### A <zsidó> hullarabló (The <Jewish> ghoul) a short story inciting hatred

Source: Action and Protection Foundation, polgarportal.hu  
2 May 2017

APF received an anonymous notification that a short story capable of inciting hatred was published by György Stöffán on a



Source: polgarportal.hu

website called Polgár Portál Hírugynökség (Civil Portal News Agency). The title of the short story was The <Jewish> ghoul. The story is set during the Holocaust and it tries to create the illusion that while Jews were

deported from Hungary and were violently murdered, a young boy who had left his religion was helping Arrow Cross members in taking the belongings of the victims – and did not hesitate to keep some valuables for himself either. This young collaborator “got his baptismal certificate he had received at the parish church in Városmajor out of his back pocket, and it had no longer György Schwartz written on it, but György Soros”.

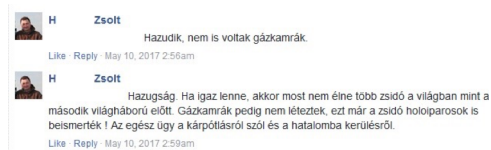
The short story is based on traditional anti-Semitic prejudice and it gives the impression that Jews insensible towards their comrades and taking their belongings were general phenomena at the time. The author, György Stoffán, published discriminatory, Soros-baiting and Holocaust relativizing views a number of times.

The portal is owned by the Oikosz Foundation, whose chairman of the Board of Trustees is former vice-president of Jobbik Ervin Nagy.

### Holocaust-denying comments

Source: *Action and Protection Foundation, latnodkell.com - 22 May 2017*

APF was notified that below an article published on an otherwise typical like hunting fake news site, latnodkell.com, a number of Holocaust-denying and discriminatory comments were left. The article itself contained 20 pictures taken in various years, depicting various historical moments (the first black woman in an all-white school,



Source: latnodkell.com

the moment Jewish prisoners were freed, Nikola Tesla in his workshop, acrobats on the Empire State Building, etc.). Some of the comments below the article highlighted the theme of the Jews and said it did not fit in the collection. There was even a commenter who openly denied the Holocaust, doubted it is fact, questioned the existence

of gas chambers and tried to convince his online audience of his views.

Zsolt H.’s Facebook profile almost only contained posts referring to articles of a notoriously discriminatory online portal.

### Holocaust-denying posts

Source: *Action and Protection Foundation, latnodkell.com - 22 May 2017*

APF was notified that an online blog, latnodkell.com, published hatred-inciting and Holocaust-denying content, including the collection of some family names and expressing specific views about Jewry. We noticed after reviewing the site that there were a number of posts that satisfy the crime of incitement to hatred, and by doubting the Holocaust is fact, the crime of open denial of Nazi crimes and Communist crimes defined in the Hungarian Criminal Code. Since APF did not find any information about the individual who registered the website, we contacted the content provider webnode.hu. The answer we received in a few hours noted that although they do not normally control their users’ data content, they made the page inaccessible.

### “Vicious Zionist-American multi-billionaire” demonized the Hungarian public television

Source: *comment.blog.hu, thetower.org 24 May 2017*

On the M1 Hungarian national television channel, George Soros was called a “vicious Zionist-American multi-billionaire” citing Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, fundamentalist religious leader of Iran. In the news program of the national television channel, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei’s opinion was quoted without criticism or comment despite the fact that the religious leader of Iran also called Israel a “cancer cell” and called for its destruction. The term “Zionist” indicates that Soros is Jewish and therefore, according to APF, this statement – and the whole mentality of the spot – clearly is anti-Semitic prejudice.

The absurdity of the spot is further aggravated by the fact that Soros is called a Zionist even though the Israeli government and he mutually condemned each other's activity a number of times. The Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (MAZSIHISZ) transmitted a statement to MTI, but the news agency refused to publish it.

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## FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

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APF identified two incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during May 2017 monitoring which we did not include in our most recent statistics. As we presented in the Methodology section, the circumstances of these incidents are either unclear or the identity of the offender is unknown.

### Soros and Jew-baiting graffiti in a Facebook post

Source: Action and Protection Foundation  
11 May 2017

APF was notified that an article of Magyar Hírlap was shared on the journal's Facebook page and someone posted a photo in



Source: Action and Protection Foundation

the comment section below the article. We have also written about this article under the title “Slomó Köves was interviewed about the anti-Semitic nature of Soros-baiting”. We do not know where and when the photo was taken but it depicts a fence whose bottom red brick layers have a yellowish caption “Jewish hireling soros” painted on

it. We do not have any further data or information available about the offender(s) or the time when the offence was committed.

### Jew-baiting writings at two bus stops in Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation  
16 May 2017

APF was notified that on the route of bus no. 27 in Budapest in the Szüret utca and Ménes utca stops unknown individuals vandalized the glass surfaces of politi-



Source: Action and Protection Foundation

cal billboards by writing “larcenous Jew”, “fag” and “stinky larcenous Jew” on them. It would appear that the writings in the two stops were done by the same individual. In one of the cases it was George Soros, in the other it was Lajos Simicska whose heads were written on. We do not know when these offences were committed.

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## COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

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### Accusations of anti-Semitism against the government are rejected by Barankovics István Izraelita Műhely (István Barankovics Israelite Center)

Source: *magyarhirlap.hu*  
10 May 2017

“As chairman of the Barankovics István Izraelita Műhely (István Barankovics Israelite Center), I reject the accusations of anti-Semitism against the Prime Minister of Hungary and his government”. Péter Weisz told *Magyar Hírlap*. Weisz added that “those of us who practice our religion freely and without fear found it sad and depressing” that these accusations are leveled, especially when it was the current government which proclaimed zero tolerance for anti-Semitism in May 2013.

Weisz said they usually give presentations to high school students, and talk to them about the Holocaust and Judaism:

I also tell these young people that we live in a country whose government considered it its moral obligation to introduce Holocaust Memorial Day in schools, to establish a Holocaust Memorial Center, to prohibit the operation of paramilitary organizations and the use of totalitarian symbols, and to set up a Holocaust Memorial Committee.

He also stressed that Jewish culture and religious life are flourishing in Hungary at the moment.

### Interviews with Slomó Köves

Source: *168 óra; Magyar Narancs; magyarhirlap.hu*  
18 and 20 May 2017

Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) Slomó Köves gave a number of interviews this month about whether Soros-baiting may be classified as anti-Semitism or not. We deal with this issue in greater detail in the section titled Official and Civil Responses.

On 18 May, 168 óra asked the Rabbi about

the results of APF’s research concerning anti-Semitism and what he thought of Soros-baiting. Slomó Köves highlighted that if Soros appears as the symbol of global capitalism and if we classified these statements about Soros as anti-Semitism, then we ourselves would verify the correlation between Jewry and global capitalism. As an answer to a question he added that “there is only one party in Hungary whose basic ideology is ethnicist” and that is Jobbik. In this respect, Slomó Köves also talked about political participation and said that the confrontation between the government and the opposition should not form the framework of Judaism because the aim is to “experience and preserve Jewish religious identity” which is not a question of politics.

On 20 May, *Magyar Narancs* interviewed Slomó Köves. With regards to politics, the Rabbi basically shared the same thought again that, as a congregation, they need to cooperate with current policies, but their aim is to “represent the values of their faith in all areas of life” and the purpose of leaders of such communities is to ensure the necessary conditions for this. Slomó Köves also said that until George Soros is considered the symbol of global capitalism, it is impossible and one must not regard “Soros-baiting” as anti-Semitism. In relation to EMIH, the Executive Rabbi said that “as we are building our community, not only do we take current needs into account, we are also aware that we are creating further needs.” Universities, social institutions and other organizations do not only serve and represent Jews; their goal is to be able to shape the image of Jews.

On 20 May, *Magyar Hírlap* also published an interview taken with Slomó Köves about “Soros-baiting”, the threat to European Jewry and the Jewish renaissance in Hungary. The Rabbi said that “Members of Jewish communities in France and Belgium feel more and more uncomfortable. We can only hope that violence of Islamic extrem-



ism will be reduced. In these countries, not only does the unprecedented frequency of violent hate incidents cause discomfort, but also the complete lack of solidarity of mainstream society.” At this point of the interview, the Rabbi talked about refugees, Islam and the fact that religious leaders have great responsibilities. He added that “the danger of violent solutions is present in all religions, but we were able to learn from the bitter experiences of the two or three thousand year-histories of Jewish Christian religions. Yet, it seems that Islam has not yet reached the end of their process.” In relation to what the Vice-President of the European Commission said about “Soros-baiting”, Slomó Köves said that simplifying worldviews are stupefying even if they are not directly anti-Semitic. Nevertheless, we need to agree with Israeli Ambassador Yossi Amrani that it would be wrong to say that someone who criticizes George Soros is an anti-Semite, only because George Soros is Jewish. In relation to the renaissance of the Jewish community, the Rabbi said there are more and more cultural events, open-air festivals and exhibitions held all across the country, and the community and religious life are also booming. Köves was asked about what their relationship to other religions is like, and he said that “Clearly, we are on the same side of the barricade. We have a lot in common and that provides a number of meeting opportunities both on a national and international level.”

### **Memorial park inaugurated in Gyöngyös**

*Source: magyarhirlap.hu; heol.hu*  
19 May 2017

Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs Csaba Latorcai spoke at the inauguration of Hősök és Mártírok Kegyeleti Emlékpark (Heroes and Martyrs Funerary Memorial Park), a joint event of Status Quo Ante Zsidó Hitközség (Status Quo Ante Jewish Congregation) of Gyöngyös, MAZSIHISZ (Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities), the Emberi Méltóság Tanácsa (Council of Human Dignity) and the Széchenyi Tudományos Társaság

(Széchenyi Scientific Society). He said he was convinced “this memorial site contributes to remedy both visible and invisible wounds of the tragedies caused by twentieth-century dictatorships”. The Deputy State Secretary said the memorial site, which is still being enlarged, was developed with governmental support and extensive local coordination. It is a place where everyone is able to pay tribute to the heroes and martyrs of the local Jewish community. Out of people who were born in Gyöngyös and fought in the revolution, Latorcai mentioned Antal Weisz, József Bogdán and József Guttmann. He also commemorated Gedeon Richter, who grew up in Gyöngyös and founded the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry well-known in Europe today. Although Gedeon Richter remained loyal to his country till the end, he was killed during the Holocaust.

Local MP László Horváth said in his speech that “we have to pronounce that this is where the first anti-Jewish pogrom took place in Hungary in 1920, this is where Ferenc Szálasi served as army officer and this is where he became popular”.

President of MAZSIHISZ András Heisler and president of the local Jewish community Péter Weisz also spoke at the ceremony.



### **Public opinion should not be shaped by fear and hatred**

*Source: MTI; magyaridok.hu*  
21 May 2017

According to Israeli Ambassador Yossi Amrani, Hungary-Israel relations are adequate, but more efforts should be made to strengthen economic relations between the two countries for example. After the conference of the Magyar-Izraeli Baráti

Társaságok és Körök Országos Szövetsége (National Federation of Hungarian-Israeli Ring of Friends) held in Szekszárd, the Ambassador told journalists he hoped economic, political and social cooperation between the two countries will become stronger, and this is one of the reasons why they are especially looking forward to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's upcoming visit to Budapest.

As an answer to a journalist's question, Yossi Amrani stated he agreed with those who hope that no political power "will play the Jew card" during the Hungarian election campaign next year.

It is the interest of the whole political community that public opinion is not shaped by focusing on fear and hatred against minorities – said the Ambassador. He also mentioned he hoped that Judaism, Israel and anti-Semitism will not be put on the political agenda.

About the location of the conference, the Synagogue in Szekszárd, Ambassador Amrani said that the building reminds both Jews and Christians of the fact they are able to cooperate well, but history reminds them that people could also be cruel to one other.

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## OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

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### Horthy-statue inaugurated

*Source: hvg.hu; index.hu; magyaridok.hu*  
20 May 2017

On Saturday 20 May, a statue of Miklós Horthy was erected in the park of the Zichy-Széchenyi Castle in Kálóz, Fejér County. The statue could only be erected because the park is private property. The bust of Hungary's former regent was taken by the owner of the castle. Originally, the statue was to be erected in Perkáta, Fejér County, but following local protests, the municipality withdrew the permission. The already built base may have a statue of Attila, of Stephen I of Hungary, Teréz Győry or a Turul on it later — published magyaridok.hu. One of the financial supporters of the Horthy statue and member of the New Hungarian Guard Barna Kun told Magyar Idők that several other municipalities contacted them that they would be happy to provide location for the statue.

President of Horthy Miklós Társaság (Miklós Horthy Society) Ferenc Zetényi-Csukás told at the inauguration ceremony in Kálóz that they would like to erect further statues of Horthy. Erections of Horthy-statues, however, are protested in Hungary. In Budapest, one could only be placed on the site of the Reformed Church in Szabadság tér, thanks to far-right supporter pastor Lóránt Hegedűs.

The plan to inaugurate the statue in question was already opposed when its location was to be Perkáta. According to original plans, revolutionary of 1956 and former Job-

bik MP Levente Murányi, reformed pastor and former MIÉP MP Lóránt Hegedűs and so-called chief constable of the New Hungarian Guard István Mészáros were going to speak at the inauguration ceremony.

“If we let them erect a statue of Horthy today, the White Terror will be praised tomorrow, and Jew baiting will replace Soros baiting the day after tomorrow.” wrote member of Demokratikus Koalíció's (Democratic Coalition) board Judit Földesi in a statement. The statement said they will protest against the erection of the statue at its planned location and they will prevent its inauguration.

Three private individuals initiated the erection of the statue at the municipality of Perkáta, the mayor and the municipal council voted in favor of the idea.

The Raoul Wallenberg Association and MSZP both released a statement expressing their disapproval of the Horthy statue. Vice-president of the opposition party Ágnes Kunhalmi remembered that with regards to Hóman, the Prime Minister had said earlier that the government did not support the erection of statues to politicians who had cooperated with oppressors and therefore a statue to Horthy could not be lifted. In relation to the statue planned in Perkáta, János Lázár said that the Hungarian government does not wish to lift a statue to the regent because of his role after 19 March 1944, but they are unable to deprive communities of their right to do so.

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## NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

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### Slomó Köves interviewed about the anti-Semitic aspects of “Soros baiting”

Source: *MTI; magyarhirlap.hu; hirtv.hu; Magyar Idők*  
11 and 13 May 2017

In an interview given to Die Zeit, Vice President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans basically accused Viktor Orbán of anti-Semitism when he said the Hungarian PM’s resentment towards George Soros is anti-Semitism.

Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) Slomó Köves said that “I know the Prime Minister and the government’s policies and I am sure they have no anti-Semitic motives.” He added that there are no other European countries where religious Jewish communities can live in such physical security and dignity as in Hungary. In relation to Timmermans’s opinion about the Hungarian Prime Minister who described Soros as an international financial speculator, Köves said that at an international level, there is a framework of interpretation for the field. According to the Rabbi, if George Soros is not mentioned as a Jew but a symbol of global capitalism when his name comes up, then the hatred manifested towards him is hatred towards global capitalism. Neither the definitions of the OSCE, nor the definitions of the IHRA specify such remarks as open anti-Semitism.

State Secretary for Churches Miklós Soltész – just as Foreign Minister Péter Szijjártó earlier – sent Timmermans an open letter and called for his resignation. The State Secretary also explained that the Hungarian government has done and is doing a lot for the Hungarian Jewish community. Synagogues and public places were renovated, Jewish cemeteries were opened, a memorial day was introduced to commemorate victims of the Holocaust and Holocaust-denial is now penalized.

President of MAZSIHISZ András Heisler agreed with Slomó Köves, he thinks “the accusations of anti-Semitism are ungrounded and undeserved” if George Soros is described as an “American financial speculator”.



Executive Rabbi Slomó Köves and State Secretary for Churches Miklós Soltész.  
Source: magyarhirlap.hu

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## OTHER NEWS

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### Vona represented the old Jobbik at the party's fair

Source: *hvg.hu*  
1 May 2017

“He Roma baited, barely implicitly Jew baited and distanced the party from Simicska at the 1 May fair of Jobbik”, wrote HVG. In relation to the Roma, Vona said that the conflict of Hungarian-Roma coexistence is one of the five most severe problems, and if it is not improved substantially, it may become the first. After that, he talked about birth rates, that the Roma base their living on childbearing and that something has to be done about this, although he did not mention any solutions.

Vona showed his teeth — just like before, in the hard times — again when he said that they were the party that wanted to know if MPs had other nationalities. At this point, although Vona did not mention Jews and he tried to act as if they had not been mentioned in this context at all, those who wanted could actually remember it was Márton Gyöngyösi’s particular proposal to list Israeli citizenship that caused scandal. When the Jobbik President mentioned his Hanukkah greeting, some of his audience started laughing. Vona said they sent greeting cards to every church since they consider them their partners, and it was Slomó Köves who mixed this with politics.

There were no atrocities or disorderly conducts during the event.

### Zsolt Bayer published yet another piece capable of inciting hatred on his blog

Source: *badog.blogstar.hu; tev.hu*  
2 and 5 May 2017

On 26 April, Belgian liberal Guy Verhofstadt spoke at the European Parliament debate on Hungary and the so called lex CEU law. Among other things, Verhofstadt talked about Márai and asked “What is the next thing, burning books?”

Zsolt Bayer reacted to this speech on his blog. He quoted an extremist and discriminatory piece about the New York Times and Jewish conspiracies from Márai.<sup>11</sup>

On 5 May, APF Secretary Kálmán Szalai



reacted to Bayer’s article in a piece entitled “Ember bunkósbottal”<sup>12</sup> (Man with a cudgel). Szalai wrote comments regarding Márai: Sándor Márai would probably not have chosen his partner as his lifelong companion and would not have stood up against racial discrimination. It is irresponsible to sacrifice a well-known writer’s public esteem, good reputation and the prestige of knowledgeable and educational writings for the sake of political revenge. On the other hand, it is futile to take out a few bitter pieces from Márai’s diary and distort the work in order to cover one’s own crudity.

In response to the quote Bayer used, Secretary Szalai responded:

A few questions may arise in an attentive

<sup>11</sup>“The New York Times. I haven’t seen it for four years. I haven’t missed it, but now as I pick up the bulky Sunday edition, the pages emanate the same bitter-stuffy smell of ghettos that this newspaper — and its readers, the Jews of New York — have... 90% advertisement and 10 % hatred, snitching and defaming hostility against everything and everyone that is not Jewish. There is a Jewish conspiracy circulating in the world — New York is the not so secret shelter of this conspiracy — some racism, a fascist Jewish conspiracy that is cruel, stubborn and poisons all nobler methods of empowerment, using communism as a tool (just like the Nazis) for Jewish world domination. The New York Times is the primary English-language mouthpiece of this racist conspiracy theory — it could even be published in Hebrew for Zionists.”

<sup>12</sup><http://tev.hu/ember-bunkosbottal/>

reader about where the quote was from. This paragraph can be found on pp. 150-151 in the book entitled *Teljes Napló 1970-73* (The Complete Diary 1970-73) published by Helikon. In 2015, kuruc.info news portal presented the same passage triumphantly, and like cunning mapmakers, they even highlighted the paragraph in question. However, this post from 2015 contains a misprint which is not there in paper. The paragraph Zsolt Bayer published contains the same misprint as kuruc.info's version, and he thereby modifies the idyllic image of the hard-working author hidden behind his volumes in an elegant apartment in Buda. Unless it had been an extraordinary coincidence that the same misprint occurred accidentally with a two-year difference, we would venture to propose that Zsolt Bayer attacked Sándor Márai's reputation, Hungarian public speech and indirectly our community by being an undercover distributor of kuruc.info contents.

### Ujhelyi and Sneider have not reconciled – trial of “business Nazi” continues

Source: *atv.hu*  
4 May 2017

Socialist MP István Ujhelyi and Jobbik MP Tamás Sneider have not reconciled so their defamation trial will continue in the fall. In a program on ATV in 2014, István Ujhelyi called Tamás Sneider, who was appointed as candidate for vice president of the National Assembly at the time, a racist. The Jobbik politician pressed charges in 2015.

Then outgoing socialist vice president said it was unacceptable that a politician who received suspended prison sentence for a violent offence with racist motives could be entitled to hold such a high public office. He also called Sneider a “biznisznáci” (business Nazi). At the first meeting of the National Assembly, Tamás Sneider received the necessary support from MPs of the ruling party and Jobbik. Sneider sued István Ujhelyi for defamation in January 2015.

The first court hearing was held in May 2017 when the court listened to the two politicians. Sneider told the news program of

ATV that Ujhelyi maintained his claims so they have to appear at court again in September. He added he also maintained his accusations.

### Palestine propaganda in Jewish Aurora Cafe

Source: *zsido.com*  
4 May 2017

On 5 May, a film entitled *Occupation 101* with anti-Jewish polemics was screened in Aurora Cafe, an alternative club founded by a Jewish community. The organizers of the screening were Aurora Cafe itself and the newly organized Budapest Solidarity with Palestine group, which wanted to introduce themselves with the screening. It was accessible on Aurora Cafe's website that the Budapest Solidarity with Palestine is a “new Budapest group which supports the rights and national efforts of Palestine in the name of human rights and solidarity between nations. Their objective is to promote such ideas and related issues in Hungarian communities and to mutually support a free Palestine.” Zsido.com published that, “it is not entirely clear how the event of



Source: facebook.com

such a group fits into Aurora's mission but it is even more questionable why a notorious anti-Israel and anti-Jewish ‘documentary’ is screened in the club”.

It is strange that without distancing themselves from the event, Aurora allowed the screening of a film whose content could have been easily found out with a little research. According to the analysis conducted by ADL, which monitors manifestations of anti-Semitism, *Occupation 101* is an “anti-Israel propaganda film that presents a distorted historical overview of the Ar-

ab-Israeli conflict, it presents Israel as a constant aggressor and the Palestinians as constant victims.”

Prominent anti-Israel activists (a few of them Jewish) speak in the documentary, like the well-known far-left linguist Noam Chomsky. They talk about Israel as an oppressive country that maintains the system of apartheid. The film describes Israel as a violent, illegitimate, colonizing invader. There is also an open parallel drawn between Israel and the formerly racist South Africa. The hatred-inciting documentary calls the security fence against terrorism a “separation wall”, but it does not mention anything about the devastating terrorist activities of the Hamas which has governed the Gaza Strip for years for example. It is especially disgraceful that the “oppression” of Palestinians is compared to the sufferings of Jesus, the crucifixion, thereby recalling one of the most traditional anti-Semitic topoi.

The Aurora alternative community center was set up by the Marom Klub Egyesület (Marom Club Association) in 2014, their objective was to create “civilian platforms and inclusive spaces” and to “promote the notions of social justice and the experience, community and art based practices of activism.”

### **Horst Mahler arrested in Hungary**

*Source: 168ora.hu; nepszava.hu; 444.hu  
12 and 15 May 2017*

The 81-year-old German far-right extremist Horst Mahler, wanted by German authorities, was detained in Sopron. Mahler requested political asylum from Viktor Orbán. He wrote in a statement that “trusting the Hungarian nation’s love for freedom, he puts his fate into the hands of the Orbán government”. Mahler announced in a video statement on 9 April that he requested asylum from an “open-minded, sovereign state”. He went to prison for incitement to hatred and Holocaust-denial in 2009.

Mahler is in custody in Hungary until 26 June, during which time the court contacts the German authorities through the Ministry of Justice to request information about the European arrest warrant, why Mahler had been released from prison and how long he still had to serve. At his hearing, Mahler said he objected to being deported back to Germany but he did not appeal against his arrest. He said he was a political refugee seeking political asylum in Hungary, despite the fact he was unable to do so as both Germany and Hungary are member states of the European Union.

An arrest warrant was issued against Mahler as he did not start serving his sentence of 3.5-year-imprisonment in Brandenburg. In 2009, Mahler was sentenced to ten years’ imprisonment but he was released in 2015 owing to ill health. The Supreme Court later sentenced Mahler to serve the rest 3.5 years but he fled Germany.

Mahler was once a far-rightist, he was co-



founder of the West-German far-left terror organization RAF (Rote Armee Fraktion Red Army Faction). He defended imprisoned terrorists, like RAF leader Andreas Baader, at court, and committed a series of bank robberies. For these, he received a cumulative sentence of 14 year’s imprisonment. His friends attempted to blackmail his release through abductions. In the 90’s, Mahler switched to the far-right. As a lawyer until he could practice Mahler defended the Neo-Nazi NPD in the course of Constitutional Court proceedings concerning the ban on the party.

### Well-known far-right individuals banned from Hungary

Source: *magyarnarancs.hu; hvg.hu*  
25 and 26 May 2017

British citizens and well-known far-right figures James Dowson and Nick Griffin were barred from Hungary. The Ministry of Interior issued a statement explaining that both individuals were deemed “personae non gratae, the Immigration and Asylum Office expelled them from Hungary and issued them with entry and residency bans. The return decision was issued upon the suggestion of TEK, Hungary’s Counter Terrorism Center”. Dowson and Griffin are related to one another and to Hungarian extremist organizations and figures, like László Toroczka and the Identitesz. APF has reported on their presence and activities in Hungary, as, for instance, attending the “Stop Operation Soros” conference organized by Identitesz in March. The two men had contacts with Magyar Önvédelmi Mozgalom (Hungarian Self-Defense Movement) and Betyársereg (Army of Outlaws) while in Hungary.

Nick Griffin wrote on Twitter they were banned from Hungary because of Soros: “been going to Hungary for 18 months with no problems. Criticized him – banned!” He also tweeted “Now banned from: New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Hungary and Ukraine. Probably Israel and Saudi Arabia too. In process of an appeal re Hungary”.

### Balázs László building a new far-right with Betyársereg and Érpatak

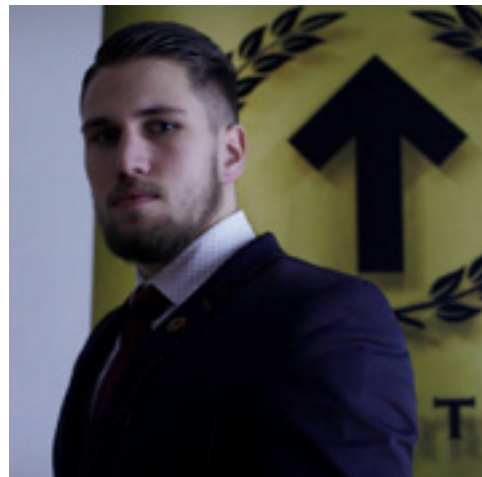
Source: *echotv.hu; index.hu; betyarsereg.hu; atv.hu*  
26 and 27 May 2017

President of Identitesz Balázs László spoke in the program entitled Napi aktuális (Daily News) on Echo TV. He said that on 8 July, on the anniversary of the Battle of Pozsony, the political wing of Betyársereg (Army of Outlaws), founder of the so called Érpataki modell Mihály Zoltán Orosz, as well as the Érpataki Modell Országos Hálózat (Érpatak Model National Network) led by Orosz and Balázs László himself will form a new, far-right po-

litical party in Vecsés. Balázs László refused to answer questions concerning details about the future party – its name, leader, etc., – he said everything will be announced on 8 July. He highlighted in the interview that they sought to eliminate the idea of people being equal. He said that “this is going to be a completely new right-wing movement promoting Hungarian ethnic self-defense”. The interviewer tried to find out about the political program of the new party, when Balázs László mentioned they condemn drug abuse, but he only talked about his personal opinion concerning abortions for example, he of course disapproves it.

ATV interviewed Zsolt Tyirityán about the issue but he answered mysteriously to questions concerning finances and Jobbik’s reaction. According to Tyirityán, these are all “questions of the future”. He said that “for the time being, we are talking about a movement which already enjoys great interest and serious moral support”.

APF will pay special focus on the date because the three organizations have so far attracted attention with discriminatory and hatred inciting acts.



Source: *betyarsereg.hu*



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## ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

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### **APF pressed charges investigation ordered**

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation  
3 May 2017*

On 3 May 2017, APF pressed charges for open denial of the crimes committed by the National Socialist or Communist regimes. APF was notified in March that between 18 and 25 February, Facebook user József K. shared a number of Holocaust denying posts (one of them, for example, was the following “Do Holohoaxes exist? Will they exist? I am the remedy that will make them disappear!”). The user also published posts saluting Ferenc Szálasi.

Taken into account the presumptive offender’s residence and the investigative acts to be performed during proceedings, the investigation was transferred to Tét Police Station of Győr Police Headquarters, an authority with competence and jurisdiction. The investigation was launched on 22 May 2017.

### **Investigation suspended**

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation  
31 May 2017*

On 31 May 2017, APF received a communication from the Police Station of Budapest District 14 informing us that investigation was suspended in a case we initiated. APF pressed charges against an unknown individual after a slim build man in his thirties or forties wearing a red tracksuit had totalitarian symbols covering his clothes and skin in a CBA shop at 6 Istvánmezei út, Budapest District 14 at around 18:50 on 25 April 2017. The man had tattoos all over his head. Tattoos of a swastika and the insignia of the SS were on the man’s forehead, while his leg had a HEIL HITLER caption on.

The proceedings were suspended because the investigation was unable to find any evidence to identify the offender.

## THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE

All the incidents to be found in the report – part of the report deals with the given case are presented chronologically in the table – in greater detail. below. The Category column shows which

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> of May	Vona represented the old Jobbik at the party's fair	Other News
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> of May	Hitler was the victim of the Jews, according to the admin of a Facebook group	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
3.	2 <sup>nd</sup> of May	A <zsidó> hullarabló (The <Jewish > ghoul) – a short story inciting hatred	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
4.	2 <sup>nd</sup> of May	Zsolt Bayer published yet another piece capable of inciting hatred on his blog	Other News
5.	3 <sup>rd</sup> of May	APF pressed charges – investigation ordered	APF Legal Actions
6.	4 <sup>th</sup> of May	Ujhelyi and Sneider have not reconciled – trial of “business Nazi” continues	Other News
7.	4 <sup>th</sup> of May	Palestine propaganda in Jewish Aurora Cafe	Other News
8.	10 <sup>th</sup> of May	Accusations of anti-Semitism against the government are rejected by Barankovics István Izraelita Műhely (István Barankovics Israelite Center)	Community news and responses
9.	11 <sup>th</sup> of May	Soros and Jew-baiting graffiti in a Facebook post	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
10.	11 <sup>th</sup> ; 13 <sup>th</sup> of May	Slomó Köves interviewed about the anti-Semitic aspects of “Soros baiting”	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
11.	12 <sup>th</sup> ; 15 <sup>th</sup> of May	Horst Mahler arrested in Hungary	Other News
12.	16 <sup>th</sup> of May	Jew-baiting writings at two bus stops in Budapest	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
13.	18 <sup>th</sup> of May	Interviews with Slomó Köves	Community news and responses
14.	19 <sup>th</sup> of May	Memorial park inaugurated in Gyöngyös	Community news and responses
15.	20 <sup>th</sup> of May	Horthy-statue inaugurated	Official and Civil responses
16.	21 <sup>st</sup> of May	Public opinion should not be shaped by fear and hatred	Community news and responses
17.	22 <sup>nd</sup> of May	Holocaust-denying comments	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
18.	22 <sup>nd</sup> of May	Holocaust-denying posts	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
19.	24 <sup>th</sup> of May	“Vicious Zionist-American multi-billionaire” – demonized the Hungarian public television	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
20.	25 <sup>th</sup> ; 26 <sup>th</sup> of May	Well-known far-right individuals banned from Hungary	Other News
21.	26 <sup>th</sup> ; 27 <sup>th</sup> of May	Balázs László building a new far-right with Betyársereg and Érpatak	Other News
22.	31 <sup>st</sup> of May	Investigation suspended	APF Legal Actions

## 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](http://www.tev.hu/forrodrot)  
The Facebook page: [www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany](https://www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany)

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

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

**13597539-12302010-00057157**

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