



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT

APRIL 2014
HUNGARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the most important requirements for the struggle against anti-Semitism is an exact awareness of the situation, that is, an investigation of the actual prevalence of anti-Semitism. It is one of the aims of Action and Protection Foundation to eliminate the lack of awareness surrounding this issue. Instrumental in achieving this objective is the continuous professional monitoring of public life. The community cannot really be protected unless current information on this is collected and analyzed. Results of the monitoring are published at regular, monthly intervals by the Foundation.

The reports deal with two forms of behavior: anti-Semitic hate crimes, and hate-motivated incidents. The report uses the term hate incidents to cover both. The decisive criterion for identifying either to be the case is anti-Semitic motive. Note however that the first type of behavior counts as criminal according to the penal law, while the latter does not make that category. Nevertheless, a documentation 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 that their particular characteristics are also accounted for. Therefore, in the course of documentation, data detailing the incident's location, perpetrator, victim and consequences are recorded on the one hand, and on the other, different types of incidents are differentiated.

Action and Protection Foundation detected no Anti-Semitic crimes in the monitoring period April 2014 however there are numerous events and facts related to Holocaust and Anti-Semitism in Hungary.

In April 2014 Action and Protection Foundation has lodged a complaint against unknown culprits for breach of honour and public denial of the genocides committed by national socialist system. The first unknown culprit is a person who published a photo of Rabbi Slomó Köves at extreme rightist. The other person was denounced because of publishing comments at publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system.

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, exclusion, 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. Participating in the work of the Foundation are leading figures from Mazsihisz, which represents the Neology and Orthodoxy, the 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 operational **HOTLINE** that can be reached by dialing the number **(+36 1) 51 00 000**, where incidents of anti-Semitic and anti-Jewish behavior can be reported.

Beyond regular publication of the monthly monitoring reports the *Brussels Institute's* research plan incorporates a comprehensive research project related to Jewry – using both quantitative and qualitative methods –, as well as a survey on the current situation concerning anti-Semitism that encompasses society as a whole. Furthermore, the program includes development of a differentiated training program that prepares different levels and participants of state administration for action and appropriate procedure on racist and anti-Semitic phenomena, in the form of teaching materials for the educational system and further training.

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 affect 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).

¹ See detailed definitions in the *Methodology* section.

It may be stated in general that fewer hate crimes are reported, and in the event documented, than are committed. Victims often do not report them to the police. A number of reasons may cause this implicitly. Firstly, many do not feel assured that the authorities will treat these incidents adequately, either because they are not sufficiently prepared, or due to prejudice. Certainly there are many victims who are not clear about the applicable legal regulations. Victims may feel shame, or fear that one of their concealed traits will be exposed. Lesser categorizations of the crimes are also frequent, where official authorities do not establish the hate-crime motivation. It is civil organizations that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly 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).

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

METHODOLOGY

The report deals with two types of offence: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by EBESZ as follows³ (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 15–16):

- hate crime: a crime as defined by the criminal code, which has been motivated by prejudice against a certain group of people⁴
- hate motivated incident: an offence, also based on prejudice against a certain group of people, but not reaching the level of criminal conduct.

The heightened importance of individual hate crimes is indicated by the fact that the criminal code of numerous countries deals with these cases separately. Hungarian criminal legislation identifies two forms of hate crime: violent offences committed against the member of a group, and incitement to hatred of a community. The recently adopted Criminal Code (Act C of 2012) deals with these in Chapter XXI, Paragraph 216, on crimes against human dignity and certain basic rights, as well as Chapter XXXII, Paragraph 332, on crimes against public peace. The crime of violence against a member of a group may be established if the perpetrator assaults or otherwise coerces the victim, because they belong to a protected group. Additionally, this is also the case if the perpetrator demonstrates provocative behavior against a community that is apt to cause alarm. The crime is only affected if there is a concrete victim. Incitement against a community most often means hate speech, and it can only be defined as such on the condition that it is committed in public. Incitement to hate crimes does not target concrete individuals but a group of people. It is important to add that other crimes may also be categorized as having been committed on racist motives. In such cases the courts must pass a heavier sentence⁵ (TASZ 2012, 3–4). Apart from these, Paragraph 333 of the Criminal Code also describes the crime of denial of the crimes of the National Socialist regime. Furthermore, Paragraph 335 bans the distribution and use in wide public, or public display of the symbols of various autocratic regimes (among them the swastika, the SS insignia, 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

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

⁴ For example, on these grounds the OSCE does not consider hate speech a hate crime, since the given behavior would not count as criminal without the motive of prejudice (OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 24). For our approach in dealing with this, see below.

⁵ The Criminal Code does not include racist motives verbatim, but for example the case of “contemptible motive” is fulfilled, if someone commits a crime out of such a motivation.

target may be a person, a group, an event, a building, a monument or other property. It is important however, that anti-Semitic motivation can only be spoken of if the perpetrator chose the given target expressly because it was assumed to belong to Jewry. In this context it is not finally relevant whether the assumption is correct: the belief of the target's connection to Jewry is sufficient. In the course of monitoring, on one hand, all incidents that fall in the category of hate crime are considered hate incidents. These may be crimes identified as such by the Criminal Code (violent assault of a member of a community, incitement to hatred of a community, denial of the crimes of the national socialist regime, use of symbols of autocratic regimes), but can also include other acts mentioned in the Criminal Code, if prejudice can be proven as a motivating factor. When identifying hate incidents, various indicators recorded during the monitoring period⁶ are used as the basis for examining whether the given action could have been motivated by anti-Semitism.

For the widest possible scope in monitoring anti-Semitic hate incidents the simultaneous use of a variety of sources is required. The victims' filed reports are of especially great importance to this study. If the victim cannot, or does not want to file a report with the Brussels Institute, the involvement of an intermediary may be facilitated to gain information. Such an intermediary may be a family member, acquaintance of the victim, a witness of the incident or another civil organization. The earlier mentioned 24-hours-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, and additionally volunteers are involved in a 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.

⁶ These are described in the *Methods* section.

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

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

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.

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

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS – APRIL 2014.

Action and Protection Foundation monitoring activity did not detect any such hate crimes.

COMMUNITY NEWS, REFLECTIONS

The Boundaries of Hatred

Budapest

Source: Élet és Irodalom (Life and Literature weekly magazine)

On April 18 this article by Dániel Bodnár, chairman of Action and Protection Foundation was published in *Élet és Irodalom*. Mr. Bodnár analysed possibilities of legal action against culprits of hate actions and the lack of such actions.

Mr. Daniel Bodnár emphasises the need for civil society to use the opportunities offered by the legal framework and jurisdiction. Although “when everything is said and done even with the most noble goodwill, the bravest civilian fight, the deepest commitment to liberal democracy” we cannot use possibilities provided by the legal system, because since 1990, the democratic transformation there was not a single case of crimination for incitement against a community and instigation. “During the past 23 years the jurisprudence established [...] typically understates hate speech and hate acts by quite cynically referring to the liberal rule of law instead of handling these cases within the framework [...] of the legal system.” Moreover it is not possible to apply the articles referring to these cases, because juridical practice has adopted unrestrictability of the freedom of speech as a principle. Thus even the most disreputable hate acts cannot be acted against without the danger of manifest physical violence being the case. Evaluation of the danger is performed by the law enforcement agencies (e.g. police department) own will, although a more objective measure would be necessary to evaluate the harmful effects of hate speech on the larger society.

Referring to the Lenhardt and Tírityán case Mr. Bodnár declares: “we are compelled to suppose that the political class, the governing parties are not interested in handling the problem.” By reason of all these facts it is evident that “unless the political class provides civil society the tools and arms necessary to this fight, all parties involved in politics act in complicity and are conjointly liable.” The most important issue is to “set the boundaries of hate because it is intolerable that the whole Hungarian political elite continue to keep civilian society in the state of inaptitude. The tools of penal law should be made available, although fight against hatred, that is a common interest of the nation, cannot be successful without supportive co-operation by the state founded on the rule of law.”

Monument of the German occupation

Budapest

Source: MTI, ATV, HVG, Index, Klub Rádió, Népszabadság, Origo

Our opinion and developments of the affair were summarised in our reports of current year. Occurrences and events of April are listed below.

On 8th April 2014 the Government Information Centre informed MTI, Hungarian News Agency about the start of construction works to build the memorial for the victims of German occupation during the Second World War in Budapest.

On 8th April protesters have pulled down the fence erected by the builders around the plinth of the monument. Mr. Szabolcs Kerék-Bárczy, board member of Demokratikus Koalíció (DK) party summoned a press conference and flash mob to the site. The politician declared Fidesz intending to erect a monument that mingles the memory of victims and mass murderers. Mr. Csaba Horváth, MSZP candidate for mayor said the intent to have this “shameful Nazi memorial” is making a symbolic display of power. Mr. Gergely Karácsony of Együtt–PM party stated that the memorial would humiliate our late compatriots, the very people who should be commemorated. The sculpture “lies about our past”, the very facts that should be faced. Mr. Pál Steiner, MSZP, member of parliament reported initiating a local referendum to bind the self-government to withdraw proprietary assent issued for erecting the monument. After these speeches the protesters have demolished the bigger part of the fencing.

On 8th April on ATV ‘Egyenes beszéd’ broadcast Mr. András Schiffer, co-president of LMP party first did not intend to form an opinion; later he declared the events about the building of the memorial to be mere “overemphasized hysteria”.

Magyar Liberális Párt 8th April press release calls upon the government to “stop construction work immediately and give explanation about breaking their word to negotiate with civil society partners and why do they intend to garble Hungarian history according to their taste common with extreme right wing voters.”

On 9th April Mr. András Heisler, chairman of MAZSIHISZ (*Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities*) expressed his opinion in Klub Rádió broadcast about the start of constructing the memorial. According to Mr. Heisler erecting the memorial on Szabadság square should be deterred anyway. He further trusted the Prime Minister would be true to his word and nothing similar to the ones preparations of which are now visible can happen in a country operating to international standards. Mr. Heisler emphasised that in case the Prime Minister would disregard his own promise, there is no basis for discussion.

Mr. Bence Rétvári, assistant-secretary of state at Ministry of Public Administration and Justice summoned politicians of the extreme left and extreme right wings to cease aggression and invidious propaganda in the streets against the memorial for victims of German occupation.

On 10th April Népszabadság published Mr. András Heisler’s opinion about the protests: MAZSIHISZ, besides having expressed their viewpoint, does not plan to initiate further actions and does not join any of these movements officially. He specifically accentuated: they are aware of the fact that civil movements do not possess the power necessary to detain the government from erecting the memorial; if they want, they will build the monument “and

we shall steer clear of it, when unveiled”. He added: the mere quantity of protests demonstrates that it is “not a Jewish case, it is the case of Hungarian society”.

On 10th April Ms. Edina Rimán, notary of District VIII issued a decision of ejectment by the request of the contractor, forbidding unauthorised persons to enter the construction site.

On 13th April Demokratikus Koalíció (DK) called a protest to Szabadság square, where Ferenc Gyurcsány, president of the party declared: “Demokratikus Koalíció would warn Hungary, but mostly »present potentiaries« than national dignity and pride cannot be based on lies and falsification of history.” Regarding the sculpture itself he stated it is necessary to protest daily against “this hideous piece”, because they do not want the nation and children be taught falsehood. Referring to Mr. András Schiffer, co-president of LMP he declared: “It definitely isn’t a hysteria that is excessive but the prime minister’s strain his powers.”

On 14th April Index uploaded an interview with Mr. Péter György, director of ELTE Budapest University Institute of Art Theory and Media Research. Mr. Péter György partially shared the opinion by András Schiffer, co-president of LMP as to “overreacting” the case of the memorial. He said: “It is very difficult for a nation to cope with defeat. The loss was too enormous, the responsibility proved to be too ghastly. Moreover it lacks the possibility of a catharsis. Collective memory always needs a moment of catharsis.” according to Mr. György the biggest fault of this memorial for victims of German occupation lies in exempting Hungarians from responsibility. “The core of the politics of memory is to create a minimum of national consensus, but the monument aimed to stand on Szabadság (Liberty) square does exactly the opposite: it brakes this minimal consensus to even smaller fragments. [...] It is not possible to make Hungarians remember forcefully that their history is a traumatic one. There’s but one method that works: catharsis. But this memorial is not a proper, not an effective way of catharsis. The solutions of memory politics that work are those that involve me and you personally.” To the question regarding whether it is possible to erect a proper memorial without consensus Mr. György answered: “discussion and debate are inherent parts of erecting a memorial because these bring the chance to catharsis. Decision about anything like the memorial for the victims of German occupation without debate is against all that memory politics is called for. It simply does not allow people to join in catharsis.”

16th April was the seventh day when the fencing around the memorial in construction was partly demolished. Members of the civil disobedience action group led by Mr. Imre Mécés and Ms Fruzsina Magyar protested with a banner that read “Falsification of history = intellectual infection of wells”.

On 24th April Hatvannégy Vármegye Mozgalom initiated a press conference for demolishing the fencing around the monument commemorating the Soviet Army on the same

square, but Mr. Béla Incze, vice-president of the movement expressed his opinion regarding the German occupation monument as well. “It is a serious problem not even to refuse demolishing the Soviet monument, but trying to erect another one for occupation by the Germans. It disturbs us as much as leftist protesters, but for quite a different reason. [...] From our point of view Hungary was not occupied by the German Army, that was an allied force in Hungary.” Leftist protesters on the site had a short falling out with members of the extreme rightist movement; later the leftist protesters demolished the fencing once again.

On 24th April Fidesz communicated to MTI that Hungary is not taking any of the extremists, voters have chosen calmness and do not take those “who bring nothing but violence and hate”. Their press release further states that the next step in this political hysteria is that the extreme rightists follow the extreme leftists to Szabadság square to “incite intense emotions”.

On 24th April Magyar Liberális Párt released a notice for Viktor Orbán to declare what is being built in Szabadság square, because “silence and secrecy suggests it might be that the monument to be erected is not identical with the one Mr. Orbán has communicated to the general public. In this case Viktor Orbán is but sending citizens on a fool’s errand and is simply intending to tar and feather those who have been protesting against the idea by the government disclosed.” Moreover the party urged Viktor Orbán to initiate negotiations with Jewish communities.

On 25th April demonstrators have hamstrung construction works for a whole day, because they arrived to the site before the fencing could be restored, occupying the place, so the demonstration became a civil disobedience movement. Until 24th April demonstrations, including the removal of the fencing have been announced to police by organizers, but on the 25th occupying the site happened without prior announcement, which is considered an act of disobedience.

On 27th April Living Monument Group (Eleven Emlékmű Csoport) demonstrated on the square against the monument, stating: “Today, when the March of the Living is processing in Budapest, we think we should protest against this monument with doubled effort.”

On 29th April the police, referring to the decision of ejection, took 21 protesters from the site by force after they did not react to the summons to leave. The people taken out were identity checked; after being informed about proceedings against them for minor infraction of the law are initiated, they were allowed to leave. Ms Edina Rimány stated that the decision of ejection issued by her had been in force in the past two weeks, police could have taken such measures any time during this period.

On 29th April Népszabadság published an article in which they noted that the schedule used to be the same for weeks: during the day workers worked undisturbed, then in the evenings demonstrators – after some speeches – demolished the fencing that was restored by the workers on the following morning.



Protesters behind the fencing. Source: Nol.hu



Mr. Imre Mécs and Ms. Fruzsina Magyar are led out from the construction site.

Source: Népszava

On 29th April during a demonstration held at the site Mr. Viktor Szabadai, president of Magyar Liberális Párt Budapest branch organization called upon the prime minister to initiate wide range negotiations about the memorial and other programmes regarding Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Year without delay. At the same time he requested Mr. János Áder president of the country to intervene for modification of the memorial basically. He emphasized their aims are peaceful, but they will fight to the utmost against “governmental falsification of history”. Mr. Károly Herényi, former chairman of MDF parliamentary group called for protesters not to let the case of the memorial to be degraded debate between the right and left wings, because in this disputation the contending parties are democrats and “those preferring dictatorship”. At the end of the event Mr. Márton Benedek, Együtt-PM candidate for European Parliament climbed over the fencing from the rear; he was taken out by the police while others were shouting “Democracy! Democracy!”

On 29th April in a four pages letter answering a letter by Széchenyi Award laureate Katalin Dávid, art historian, member of Hungarian Academy of Arts prime minister Viktor Orbán expressed his thoughts about the memorial emphasizing “commemorating hundreds of thousands victims is not only the right thing to do, but a moral duty.” The prime minister

defined his opinion regarding the force that occupied Hungary: “According to my views – that are admittedly basically of constitutional law –, the occupiers were the Germans, who, as it happens, lived according to the rule of Nazi political during that period.” He does not feel the eagle of the Reich being a disquieting feature of the memorial. “To sum it up I just wanted to word my thoughts for you, as I regard this piece of art to be exact and spotless in its moral aspect and historical content of its composition.” Regarding the connection of German occupation and Hungarian liability Viktor Orbán emphasized: it is a fact that German military forces occupied Hungary and forced German leadership to the country, so for everything that happened after 19th March 1944, Germany is responsible. At the same time political and state leaders are liable for collaboration. According to Viktor Orbán Hungarians did the most possible that could be expected. “We did apologise, although we are well aware that collaboration with those who committed genocide is unforgiveable. We did give reparations, although we know that all that happened is irreparable.” He further noted: “though we cannot take responsibility that does not concern us”, so we must also state: without German occupation deportations freight cars, and lost lives by the hundred thousand. Without understanding all these – stated Viktor Orbán – it is hardly imaginable to have sincere and trust-based coexistence in the future.

On 29th April Mr. Gordon Bajnai, chairman of Együtt-PM Alliance issued an open letter to president János Áder, “to intervene in all possible ways in his power to prevent this monument in its present form alters history.” Mr. Bajnai stated: “The monument of the German occupation denies [...] supporting contribution of the Hungarian state in murdering several hundred thousands of our compatriots. The aim of the planned monument is definitely not facing facts, communing with ourselves, but to cover up responsibility of the Hungarian state in shoa.”

On 30th April Mr. András Gerő historian, who is a participant member of Sorsok Háza (House of Doom) project, despite all his objections, considers the letter by the prime minister a positive fact. In the same time Mr. Gerő does not think this communication by Viktor Orbán to enhance any solution. According to the historian the memorial became an issue of politics about identity. Should the memorial be built in compliance with the original plans, no concession is imaginable, whatever the wording on the plinth.

On 30th April a wall of policemen was defending the German occupation memorial site, so the mass of 150 people gathering to the usual demonstration had no chance to occupy the territory again.

MAZSIHISZ negotiating participation in Sorsok Háza (House of Doom) project

Budapest

Source: MTI

MAZSIHISZ press release stated that MAZSIHISZ leaders met Viktor Orbán prime minister on 30th April, and the topics of the discussion included negotiations about Sorsok Háza. The conclusion of these negotiations regarding Sorsok Háza is that the parties agree “to

make a last attempt to frame a way of co-operation which could warrant trustworthy presentation of history according to the aspects acceptable by Hungarian Jewish community”. They state: in case a conclusion can be reached about the forms of co-operation, MAZSIHISZ general assembly would reconsider their earlier decision and the government would carry on developing practical solutions; should MAZSIHISZ principles be violated in any form or degree – according to the Prime Minister –, the government would reconsider implementing Sorsok Háza project.

The lights of Parliament building were switched off

Budapest, Kossuth square

Source: MTI

By the proposal of Szociáldemokraták Magyar Polgári Pártja the lights of Hungarian parliament building were switched off on 4th April between 8 and 9 PM, in commemoration for victims of persecution of Jewish citizens.

70 years ago on 4th April the law compelling Hungarian citizens of Jewish faith to wear a yellow Magen David took effect. This, as Mr. Andor Schmuck, president of the party stated is most inhuman and unacceptable, so he addressed a letter to László Kövér, speaker of the house to have the floodlights of Parliament building switched off for an hour, commemorating victims.

Mr. László Kövér’s answer states: the decree by the prime minister on the morrow of German occupation of Hungary “is a grievous symbol of the tragic process that begun with deprivation of civil rights and ended in extermination camps”. Posterity’s duty is not to forget such barbarity – added the speaker of the House.

Accordingly Mr. Andor Schmuck took the initiative on Thursday to call leaders of all political parties running for elections to cease campaign activities for this hour and gather at the shoa-memorial named Shoes at the Bank of the Danube. “Let’s spread the message that no Hungarian government, no Hungarian legislatives in charge can pass debarring acts, Anti-Semitic or racist decrees” – the appeal says.

OFFICIAL AND CIVILIAN RESPONSES

Charges are brought against culprits damaging hanukias

Budapest

Source: M1 TV

Our November report contains the account of three young men under the influence of drinks damaging hanukias on Blaha Lujza square, Nyugati square and Városház park on 30th November.

On 8th April M1 TV broadcasted the news that the attorney's department brought a charge against all three young men appealing the jury for penal servitude due to wilful act, with suspended execution of sentence. The charges are damaging object of religious worship and ruffianism.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

The memorial of German occupation – foreign press

France, Germany

Source: MTI

On 15th April *Liberation* published an article about the case titled »Orbán insisting debated monument of German occupation«. According to the author feeling at Szabadság square resembles the one at the Berlin Wall, where protesters have been demolishing the fencing again and again during the past week. “Behind the fencing Viktor Orbán is having a mush debated memorial built.” The demolished fencing is re-and re-built by the workers every morning. The article emphasizes that Hungarian government intends to commemorate each and every victim of the Second World War with the memorial, the opponents of which genuinely illustrates rightist and extreme rightist wings’ point of view: German army that “arrived to Hungary in 1944” is solely responsible for extermination of 500 000 Hungarian citizens of the Jewish faith and many non-Jewish people.

On 17th April *Die Welt* published an article by Sven Felix Kellerhoff titled »First the Wehrmacht came to Hungary, and then the SS followed them«. Mr. Kellerhof noted that Viktor Orbán prime minister who got re-elected “but is considered to be a controversial character by foreign opinion-makers” made “exterminating Hungarian Jewish people a quite explosive topic”. Orbán wishes to “erect a monument that depicts Hungary as a victim of German aggression” – Mr. Kellerhoff added, noting that this wishful appearance “has little connection to reality”.

On 30th April ARD German public television broadcast a report about the memorial for victims of German occupation. In their report titled »Memorial at Szabadság square in Budapest« they emphasize it is “a memorial to governmental culture of commemoration [...] depicting Hungary as innocent” but those protesting against erecting it opine that it is but “dictatorial kitsch and historical lie”, because Hungary was definitely not a victim, but an ally of Nazi Germany and Hungarian authorities eagerly assisted in deporting Hungarian citizens of Jewish faith. They added: in the process of re-interpreting the historical role of Hungary an “official myth of being a victim” was formed and became the foundation of nationalistic views. The memorial is an expression of this “official perception of history” with “over dimensioned pathos” and while followers and disciples of Viktor Orbán believe they are to erect a “memorial of national kind”, “everyone else” considers it “the symbol of a new dictatorship” that is in construction in Szabadság square – they noted.

Worries subsequent to elections in Hungary

Jerusalem, Israel

Source: MTI

On 8th April an article was published in *Yedioth Ahronoth* about the phenomenon of Anti-Semitism and the popularity of Jobbik party after the elections. According to the paper Hungarian Jewish citizens are worried about the extreme rightist party growing stronger. Rabbi Tamás Veró expressed his bad forebodings about their voices strengthening in Hungarian parliament and forecasts expatriation of Jewish people in larger scales.

Anti-Semitism expert of Hebrew University in Jerusalem does not forecast changes in the situation of Jewish citizens after the elections, because Fidesz is still able to govern without coalition with Jobbik and leaders of Hungarian Jewish community are traditionally complies with the new situation and is ready to co-operate with prevailing government.

At the end of the article Mr. Andor Nagy, ambassador of Hungary in Israel is quoted noting extreme rightist and Anti-Semitic Jobbik party is to remain in opposition and will never have the chance to govern, not even in a coalition. According to ambassador Nagy is a loud minority manipulating the poor. “A strong conservative government will do their best to ensure a peaceful environment for Jewish communities according to »zero tolerance« principle declared by the prime minister” – said the ambassador.

Anti-Semitism in Hungary does not exist

Vienna, Austria

Source: MTI, Wiener Zeitung

On 14th April a guest commentary by Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky ambassador of Hungary in Austria was published in *Wiener Zeitung* as a response to the article published on 9th April titled »How dangerous is Orbán?«. In the 9th April article – similarly a guest commentary – the author, Thomas Wallerberger draws a comparison between Horthy-regime and Viktor Orbán’s government. Ambassador Szalay-Bobrovniczky elucidated: “Drawing a comparison between the Horthy regime and contemporary Hungarian conditions with a hint to deportation of Hungarian Jewish people is not only unfounded but offending.” The ambassador denied truth of Anti-Semitism being strong in Hungary; on the contrary: Budapest is thriving with Jewish renaissance, with one of the largest Jewish community on Europe lives in peace, unafraid.

International Holocaust Conference in Budapest

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 25th April International Shoa Conference »Sin, Crime, Responsibility – Commemoration« took place in Budapest. At the conference Mr. András Heisler, president of *Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (MAZSIHISZ)* said: groups “that are most effectively apt to sensor the status of society” live anywhere in the world. He stated: if Romany people

feel they find discrimination at all times in all places, if homosexual people fear ostracism, if members of the Jewish community feel strengthened Anti-Semitism, then this very “minority sensor” is very punctual to signal: something is amiss in society. “We, Jewish people are worried and sense problems” said András Heisler, adding: it is not always perceivable from actions by the leaders of the country that “all of us learnt the lessons of History”.

The March of the Living – foreign press

Jerusalem, Israel

Source: MTI

On 24th April Hungarian News Agency, MTI has released the review of The Jerusalem Post opinion. One of the TJP article’s authors, Daniel K. Eisenbud writes: today Hungary is “considered to be among the most Anti-Semitic nations of Europe” and “in fact the third most popular party is the radical nationalist Jobbik, that shamelessly embraces and promotes anti-Semitic speech”. He notes that president János Áder intends to pay his tribute to victims of shoa and “manifests his reprehension against present anti-Semitism”. The paper quotes Smuel Rozenman, president of March of the Living International who finds János Áder’s participation in the programme “encouraging” and adds: “responsibility of the president is to emphasize how deep and indelible loss is caused by deportations and subsequent massacres”.

The March of the Living

Budapest

Source: MTI, akibic.hu, The March of the Living homepage

On 27th April the March of the Living was organised in Budapest. By this and other commemorative events the Match of the Living Foundation intends to act against all kinds of exclusion, anti-Semitism, and prejudices against being different in any way and wishes to enhance tolerance and the process of reconciliation to events of Historical past.

Prior to the March of the Living, an international conference was held.

Konstantinos Karagunis deputy minister of justice in Greece emphasized it is not only Nazi ideology to fight against but a new anti-Semitism against Israel itself. Israel is the only democratic state in the Middle-East, fighting alone against Islamic fundamentalism and Western societies must overcome anti-Semitism together, jointly. Konstantinos Karagunis noted that most of those proclaiming anti-Semitic ideas are in prison although 7% of Greeks have voted on extreme rightist, anti-Semitic Golden Dawn party thus all efforts are needed to prevent this political movement to get into the foreground.

Irwin Cotler Canadian ex-minister of Justice pointed on the fact that anti-Semitism is nor against individual citizens, but people of Jewish faith collectively, thus it is against the very existence of the state of Israel, thus they deny rights of Jewish people. This new anti-Semitism intends to make the world “free of Jews”; survivors of holocaust know exactly what it means – he opined.



Source: MTI

Irwin Cotler, quoting Nobel-laureate writer Elie Wiesel noted: it is time to mobilize the whole of humanity against the new anti-Semitism. Setting forth a survey by EU Agency for Fundamental Rights taken in November 2013 in eight member countries stated: 26% of respondents find anti-Semitism rising in Europe during the past 12 years; 64% of victims suffering anti-Semitic atrocities do not place a complain about their grievances.

Viviane Teitelbaum MP from Belgium noted: anti-Semitism have always existed and still exists even if “Belgium is not a fascist state”. Anti-Semitism is spreading in Parliament and in common speech despite there are legal sanctions against it in Denmark.

Andrés Herzog, executive committee member Spanish Democratic Party reminded: Spain was not a belligerent party in WWII, thus they did not collaborate with Nazi Germany, although there exists a cultural-based rejection against the small Jewish community.

Senator Jozef Pinior from Poland noted: despite the fact that Jewish community is very less populous in Poland, there is anti-Semitism in Polish population that is “deeply rooted in people’s sentiments”. There are numerous voices for legislation against prejudices in the Parliament of Poland, he added. Anyhow, Jewish culture is thriving in Poland; many com-

munity programmes are organised, and anti-Semitism is fought in public education, while anti-Semitism against Israel state appeared at universities.

At the end of the March, at Keleti Station a video message by Simon Peres was projected in which the president of Israel expressed: the anguish of shoa is unforgettable and it should never be forgotten; we should present it as a lesson for younger generations, to warn them: beware of letting anti-Semitism, hatred and racism approach their lives. President Peres emphasized: there are numerous glorious moments in the history of Hungary, but “the events of shoa are stigmata”. We cannot allow manifestation that have anything to do with Nazi and anti-Semitic ideologies.

Éli Rubinstein, international director of the March of the Living in Canada noted: by the end of WWII three-quarters of Hungarian Jewish community, about six hundred thousand people perished, including most of his relatives. This is a reality “all of us must face and regarding those embarrassing recent processes in Hungary, it is increasingly important to face these facts”.

Gábor Gordon, president of March of the Living Hungary Foundation pointed out: racism and anti-Semitism leads to nothing but devastation and it cannot be anyone’s aim; anyone with these aims will be fiercely fought against.

Jobst Bittner parish-priest of the Lutheran church in Germany spoke in the name of descendants of war criminals, noting that Germany’s responsibility does not cease to end as long as shoa survivors and their descendants live in the shadow of the past and they labour under these memories and effects. Nevertheless statistical data shows that “about 25% of German population holds some kind of anti-Semitic prejudice”. He noted: their march for the living has three aims: to pay due respect to the survivors of shoa, “to make a fully visible mark against modern anti-Semitism” and call people to “stand up for Israel with persistent friendship”.

Ilan Mor, ambassador of Israel in Hungary stated it is good to see there are so many people with the March of the Living, because it is joining forces that can prevent holocaust to occur again.

György Konrád, Kossuth-Prize laureate writer addresses a video message to marchers stating – with a hint to the memorial of German occupation – “future cannot be founded on lies”.

Anti-Semitism Research in Israel

Jerusalem, Israel

Source: MTI

On 27th April Kántor Centre of Tel-Aviv University published results of anti-Semitism research.

According to the report “in many parts of Europe Jewish minority suffers the most harassment, especially considering their numerical proportion to the rest of population”. In

2013 researchers of the university noted 554 anti-Semitic incidents: attacking citizens of Jewish faith, vandalism against synagogues, cemeteries, memorials, Jewish institutions. This figure is 19% lower than data of the previous year. The most, numerically 116 atrocities were aimed to the Jewish population of France. Ninety-five incidents were registered in Great-Britain, which is 11 more than in 2012. The number of such incidents increased in Canada, Germany, Ukraine, Russia and Hungary, where 14 incidents were registered last year.

Researchers warned that racist and anti-Semitic attitude is rising especially among European youth. Mose Kantor, president of European Jewish Congress gave account of the debate within the organisation about giving less attention to verbal- and written hatred, but due to their potential dangers the congress decided to take these into account. “The infection of anti-Semitism in public became epidemic” – said Kántor, expressing worries about ever growing popularity of extreme rightist parties especially in France, Hungary and Greece.

Közösen–Együtt (Jointly–Together) Conference

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 29th April at the conference »Közösen–Együtt« (Jointly–Together) commemorating the 70th anniversary of shoa in Hungary, Péter Harrach, floor leader of KDNP (Christian Democratic Party) declared authentic Christianity is the utmost defence against racism and anti-Semitism and ensures holocaust to happen never again. Péter Harrach emphasized: in today’s colourful world “it is our very faith that connects us” because “there is difference between us, but there is no tension”.

András Heisler, president of *Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities* pointed out: anti-Semitism is not compatible with Christianity and shoa should be considered with due sensibility; “disregarding torment is never acceptable”.

Gusztáv Bölcskei, pastoral president of Hungarian Protestant Church synod emphasized: our church has always made it clear our point of view about anti-Semitism. He expressed his conviction on the point of holocaust memorial year’s success that is not about “the features of the monument” but the ability of the communities to help the living understand what happened seventy years ago, at the time of shoa. Talking about Dezső Baltazár, former bishop of Eastern Hungary (Tiszántúl) as a member of the Upper House, voted no to anti-Jewish legislation and on an occasion when an anti-Semitic song was sung in his presence, he departed saying “let us depart, because here we are insulted”.

Zoltán Osztie, president of Keresztény Értelmiségiek Szövetsége (Alliance of Christian Intellectuals) said recrimination should be avoided; “we should renounce throwing accusations to each others” heads, because the people of Old and New Testament are always the same. As Zoltán Osztie worded: he is embarrassed by hysterogenic manifestations of all

parties, although gaps should be bridged instead of deepening them. He touched upon mission of Christians including promoting reconciliation. “I love my Jewish compatriots with all my love; we are united in our belief of God [...] and love means your existence fills me with rejoice” – he added.

Péter Weisz, president of Barankovics Izraelita Műhely called for joining forces “not to let anybody’s dignity be impaired because of his religion, or descent. [...] Hatred can never be tamed by hatred”, there’s only one remedy for that: love.

Péter Antalóczy, dean of Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Faculty of Law said the tragedy of holocaust can be overruled only after “having the work of mourning done and the those saving people in tormented times properly acknowledged”. Those saviours never for a minute forgot that every man is responsible for his fellow beings – he stated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The United States urges dialogue

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 22th April American Embassy in Budapest issued a communiqué in which they state: “we continue to urge Hungarian government to strive for considering Hungarian holocaust in a righteous, open and factual way. It stands to reason to ask for and take into consideration opinions by each and every stratum of Hungarian society, especially of those who feel strongly about government’s plans about the 70th anniversary for obvious reasons.”

The communiqué states that the Embassy did not overlook the fact that “there are expressive worries about proposals of the government regarding the commemoration events” within Hungarian society. There are strong feelings against the plan of a new museum and a memorial which as the government words it “commemorates victims of German occupation in Hungary”. Different groups of Hungarian society, Jewish organisations, civil parties and foreign partners of Hungary spoke about these plans under protest.

Constructive exchange of ideas between a government and citizens, “is a criterion of democratic, good governing and it filled us with incentive hope” – says the communiqué. The especially accentuate: after the election victory “real dialogue would demonstrate the government’s commitment to discuss important issues openly and frankly with society, including those who probably do not agree with the government’s views”.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

APF impeachment for incitement against a community was repudiated

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

In our February report we detailed that Action and Protection Foundation informed against Magyar Hajnal Mozgalom (Hungarian Dawn Movement), because on 29th January 2014, a video was uploaded to their homepage in which they incited hatred against Roman people and Jewish community.

On 1st April Police Headquarters of Pest County issued their decision to repudiate reporting. According to the reasons for judgement: “by examining the video it was ascertained that suspicion on afore mentioned crime is not founded, for failing essential circumstances – incitement to hatred – set by the law”.

APF reporting for publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system suspended

Nagykáta, Pest County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 27th May 2013 Action and Protection Foundation informed against unknown culprit for public denial of the genocide committed by national socialist system because on 30th 2011 an unknown culprit using 'András Siklósi' allonym uploaded an article titled »Universal effects of the murderous Trianon pact and urgent demand for its revision«, a part of which writing doubts the fact of holocaust and depicts it as insignificant.

It was not possible to find any evidence of personal kind or material proof, so on 10th April Police Office of Nagykáta issued the decision to suspend proceedings.

Slomó Köves reporting for defamation

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 17th April chief rabbi Slomó Köves of *Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation* informed against unknown culprit for defamation at local court.

The antecedents: on 30th September 2013 rabbi Köves informed against unknown culprit because a photo was uploaded about him on the internet with the caption “Jewish terrorist living in Hungary, spelling danger for the whole nation!”

The district court summoned the complainant for 11th April 2014. On the day preceding the court hearing another article was uploaded about the rabbi on the extreme rightist

www.kuruc.info titled »Slomó Köves is hunting Facebook users and APF: they denounced everyone who shared a photo they did not like«, publishing the photo again. Rabbi Köves informed against the author of the article for defamation (the author is unidentified).

APF informed against Attila Katona for publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 24th April Action and Protection Foundation informed against Attila Katona at Police Office of Barcs for publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system twice.

First on 9th February 2013 he commented as Katona Attila Gójj to the article: »Contemporary newsreel: in 1948 the news mentioned “only” 300 000 dead in Auschwitz« using Facebook module on the same surface: “My grandfather told me there was but one casualty in Auschwitz labour camp! [new line] A watchman with a hangover who accidentally fell out of the sentry-box!”

Second on 23rd April 2014 in »Gipsies, Jews, Reds, Liberals sociable camp« open group also via the Facebook module he wrote: “Holocaust did not happen!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

The crime in both cases is publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system, because the comments appeared on the Internet that means wide publicity.

Charge by APF and UHJC for incitement against unknown culprit is dismissed

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

In December 2012 Dr. Lenhardt Balázs has made a speech at an anti-Zionism demonstration, and then he set an Israeli flag aflame, burning a hole in the middle. We have discussed the antecedents in our previous reports in June, October and November 2013.

In November 2013 the charge for incitement against a community was dismissed by the II and III District Court in Budapest. Appeal was made to the higher court that was dismissed by Budapest Law Court on 24th April, because they found technically there is no affrontee defineable, so APF and UHJC cannot place a report.

APF proposal to dissolution of Hungarian Dawn Movement Party cannot be dealt with

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

Action and Protection Foundation informing against National Revolutionary Party (Nemzeti Forradalmi Párt) on 7th February was mentioned on our report in February. Dis-

solution of the party was initiated due to their political views being openly excluding, racist, anti-Semitic that seriously offends dignity of ethnical-, racial-, religious communities.

Borsod-Abaúj County Attorney General's Office cannot institute proceedings against Hungarian Dawn Movement Party (The name of the party was legally changed to its present form on 11th March 2014. In their letter of 28th April the Attorney General's Office informed the Foundation that in one hand it is not legally defined who and in which conditions one could initiate dissolution of a party, on the other hand the Attorney General's Office does not have authority to initiate dissolution of a political party.

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	Event	Category
1.	1st April	APF impeachment for incitement against a community was repudiated	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
2.	4th April	The lights of Parliament building were switched off	Community news, reflections
3.	8th April	Worries subsequent to elections in Hungary	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
4.	8th April	Charges are brought against culprits damaging hanukias	Official and civilian responses
5.	10th April	APF reporting for publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system suspended	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
6.	14th April	Anti-Semitism in Hungary does not exist	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
7.	17th April	Slomó Köves reporting for defamation	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
8.	18th April	The Boundaries of Hatred	Community news, reflections
9.	22th April	The United States urges dialogue	Miscellaneous news
10.	24th April	Charge by APF and UHJC for incitement against unknown culprit is dismissed	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
11.	24th April	APF informed against Attila Katona for publicly denying the genocide committed by national socialist system	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
12.	24th April	The March of the Living – foreign press	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
13.	24th April	International Holocaust Conference in Budapest	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
14.	27th April	Anti-Semitism research in Israel	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
15.	27th April	The March of the Living	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
16.	28th April	APF proposal to dissolution of Hungarian Dawn Movement Party cannot be dealt with	Action and Protection Foundation legal actions
17.	29th April	Közösen–Együtt (Jointly–Together) Conference	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
18.	30th April	MAZSIHISZ negotiating participation in Sorsok Háza (House of Doom) project	Community news, reflections
19.		Memorial for the German occupation of Hungary	Community news, reflections
20.		Memorial for the German occupation of Hungary – foreign press	News and opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary

CONTACT AND SUPPORT

Action and Protection Foundation is the civil initiative of a number of Jewish organizations, that is ready to take resolute steps to curb increasing widespread anti-Semitic manifestations.

In case anyone faces insults or anti-Semitic abuse due to a supposed or real Jewish background, do not remain silent, let us know, so that we can forward the case through the appropriate channels to the official organs required to take measures!

NOTIFICATIONS OF SUCH INCIDENTS ARE RECEIVED BY THE FOUNDATION THROUGH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MEANS:

HOTLINE

(+36 1) **51 00 000**

The website of Action and Protection Foundation: www.tev.hu/forrodrot

The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-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 offences. 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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