

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT

JULY 2018

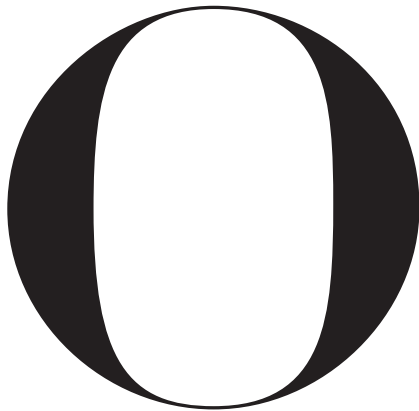


BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	5
Action and Protection Foundation	6
Unity	6
Brussels Institute	6
About the Report	7
Methodology	9
Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents — July 2018	12
Assault	12
Hate speech	12
Further Hate Incidents	13
Community news and responses	14
Official and civil responses	17
News and opinions about anti-Semitism in Hungary	18
Other news	22
Action and Protection Foundation legal actions	25
The Month's Chronicle	26
Contact and Support	28
References	28
Contributors and Publisher Information	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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

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

nal. 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.

The Foundation identified two anti-Semitic incidents this month, in the categories of assault and hate speech. The first case was an anti-Semitic attack on cantor Imre Dániel Rosenfeld, chairman of the Memorial Committee of Hungarian Jewish Freedom Fighters, in Budapest, about which he posted on his social-networking page. In the second case, a video uploaded to the official YouTube channel of the Hungarian Football Association (MLSZ), advertising the Hungarian National Championship round included a fan from Diósgyőr, who wore a T-shirt with a Hitler smiley. Public assessment of the case was further aggravated by the fact that the MLSZ chose the same image for the highlight of the video.

No news was found for the category of further anti-Semitic hate incidents this month.

Our Foundation received news with regard to a case it had initiated earlier. The Police Headquarters of Nagykáta sent us a decision on a procedure we initiated, closing the investigation – due to expiration.

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 discour-

se, 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. Among those actively participating in the work of the Foundation are status-quo/Chabad EMIH, the reform oriented Sim Shalom Progressive Jewish Congregation, as well as socially recognized emblematic personalities independent of these movements. Trustees of the Foundation represent the most important Jewish religious and cultural movements in Hungary, a symbolic expression of the fact that action on anti-Semitism is a cause shared by all.

BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

The **Brussels Institute**, founded by **Action and Protection Foundation**, carries out monitoring of anti-Semitic hate crime in accordance with methods worked out and proposed by the **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe** (OSCE). In monitoring anti-Semitic phenomena the Institute records and analyzes them on the basis of information delivered by various standardized sources. The monitoring process, which categorizes incidents into seven different groups, relies on the following sources: the sources of the Institute's own Research and Incident Monitoring Group, information available in the press and public media, and relevant data to be found in judicial, criminal and other state administrative records in the framework of an agreement with these branches of government. The institute has set up a now

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 offenses 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 offenses 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 offenses 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 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—

¹ See detailed definitions in the *Methodology* section.

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 organ-

izations 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)

METHODOLOGY³

The report deals with two types of offence: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by EBESZ as follows⁴ (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 people⁵
- 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 sentence⁶ (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, various indicators recorded during the monitoring

³ Our methodology remains the same since we started our monitoring in May 2013. The methodology was elaborated by Ildikó Barna, her text was integrated in this chapter. Small modifications are marked separately.

⁴ The scientific definition of hate crimes is extremely contradictory and divergent (for more on this, see Chakrabarti 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

period⁷ 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.

⁷ These are described in the *Methodology* section.

⁸ The following were used to develop these criteria: ADL 2012, CST 2013

⁹ The criteria for hate incidents that are not accounted for in the statistics were modified, therefore the present description is different from the one we used in 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.⁸

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 statistics⁹:

- 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.¹⁰ In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

¹⁰ 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 – JULY 2018

Action and Protection Foundation found two cases of anti-Semitic hate incidents in the course of its July monitoring, in the categories of assault and hate speech.

The Austrian daily *Kurier* also recounted the events, contextualizing the event with the Prime-Ministerial visit – and principle of zero tolerance – as well.

ASSAULT

Anti-Semitic assault reported on Facebook – also mentioned by international news
Sources: Facebook; városikurir.hu; hirtv.hu

20 July 2018 Cantor Imre Dániel Rosenfeld, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Hungarian Jewish Freedom Fighters, was the victim of an anti-Semitism motivated attack in Budapest, about which he wrote on his social networking page.

“This afternoon I was the victim of an anti-Semitic atrocity on Blaha Lujza Square, in which a minor physical conflict was followed by statements inciting hatred. Reporting it to police bore no results in terms of positive change, because they did not even bother to take a look at the security cameras. I will be giving my opinion in interviews as to what I think would be an expedient response to avoid such incidents, and how I think we could bridge the great gap between the You and the Us.”

Rosenfeld also issued a call in his post for all those who have experienced similar incidents to get in touch.

The cantor expressed dismay at the great disparity between the principle of zero tolerance of anti-Semitism also declared by the Hungarian Prime-Minister on his visit to Israel, and the things that have happened to him.

Rosenfeld rejected the offer of legal aid Action and Protection Foundation made to him on contacting him personally, as he did not wish to give further information about the details of the incident.

HATE SPEECH

MLSZ advertisement showing image of fan with a Hitler-smiley T-shirt
Source: 444.hu

27 July 2018 A segment played on the official YouTube channel of the Hungarian Football Federation (Magyar Labdarúgó Szövetség – MLSZ) advertising the Championships’ round one included a Diósgyőr football fan whose polo sported a Hitler-smiley – the news portal 444.hu report-



Source: youtube.com

ed. They added that for some reason the MLSZ official responsible must have liked it so much, he even made the strange scene a highlighted image of the video in the video aggregator of the Association’s YouTube channel.

After the 444.hu article appeared, the opening image of the video was changed and the Hitler-smiley in the video itself was pixelated.

FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its monitoring during July 2018, Action and Protection Foundation identified no incidents that belonged in this category, which covers hate incidents that do not figure in the statistics either because they were insignificant, or the anti-Semitic intent was not clear enough.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Yossi Amrani: “Hungary is morally on the right side”

Source: atv.hu; origo.hu

14 and 18 July 2018 Yossi Amrani, Ambassador of Israel to Hungary gave an interview to the TV channel ATV. He was asked about anti-Semitism, and the relationship between the two countries in light of Viktor Orbán’s expected visit in July. With regards



Source: atv.hu

to the relationship between the countries he said all the goals set last year had been met. *“The economic, political, and strategic cooperation of the two countries is closer than it has ever been. Hungary and Israel are allies, partners and friends.”* He added that he was grateful for Hungary’s support. *“And you, as Hungarians, should be proud of the moral stance, the leadership and courage that your government and diplomats are showing on the various international forums. (...) I think that Hungary is on the right side morally. I can only be grateful for this as an Israeli, as the Israeli Ambassador, and Hungarians can be proud of their government for these stands they have taken.”*

The internationally held allegation with regard to Hungary that claims anti-Semitism is rife in the government and in general, across the country, was also raised. *“If one looks at the surveys, the numbers speak for themselves. Not a single one of the anti-Semitic manifestations are reported from Hungary. Comparatively, anti-Semitic incidents in liberal European countries that think very openly are reported on a daily basis. From free and democratic countries in which, nonetheless, Jews*

do not feel safe. But this is not the situation in Hungary.” He added that there are many Israeli tourists, the largest Jewish community of Central Europe lives here, who feel safe, and Jewish cultural life is in bloom. In explanation he said that on all levels of politics he hears people talking earnestly about the Judeo-Christian heritage of the country, of Europe. *“In my opinion Hungary has to be on the side taking the initiative, and not on the defensive. If someone accuses them of anti-Semitism, they should immediately ask for evidence.”*

In regard to Viktor Orbán’s visit to Israel, the Ambassador remarked that he and Netanyahu cultivate a close friendship and are capable of talking for hours between just the two of them. In his opinion they will be addressing the global strategic challenges at this meeting, and how the two countries could cooperate in these fields.

The Ambassador also gave an interview to origo.hu. Here the Ferencváros–Maccabi Tel-Aviv football match also came up, of which he spoke with appreciation. The Prime Minister’s visit to Israel here was another positive subject, as he considers the relationship between the two countries extraordinarily good. The Ambassador also described how he enjoyed living in Hungary, finding it pleasant to work in such an environment. Responding to the question of Hungary’s anti-Semitism, he said: *“Drawing any parallels between European and Hungarian anti-Semitism is a big mistake. In Hungary the news does not report anyone being assaulted for their being Jewish. In contrast, in a number of Western European countries where politics do not speak about anti-Semitism, many such incidents have occurred. The fact that Jews can feel secure in Hungary is a great achievement of the country.”*

Action and Protection Foundation's letter to the Hungarian Media Council
Source: Action and Protection Foundation

17 July 2018 Action and Protection Foundation (TEV) turned to the President of the Media Council (NMHH) and the Board of



the MTVA with a request to revise their decision on the appointment of Beatrix Siklósi as the head of the Cultural channel M5 of Hungarian national television. TEV was appalled to learn of the disappointing news that the well-known anti-Semitic provocateur was once again put in a position that in TEV's assessment, she is unfit to fill in every way.

One of the most important missions of MTVA is to present and strengthen the unity of the nation. Yet this time the activities of the person appointed to one of the key positions of the national media agency has earned the channel a great deal of criticism already.

According to TEV, the work of Beatrix Siklósi does not meet the basic professional and ethical principles set out in the Media Law and the Civil Service Code of the NMHH, and so she is unsuitable to lead the cultural channel M5.

As one of the most important organizations advocating the interests of the Jewish community, the Foundation appeals to the President of the NMHH, to do everything in her power to overrule the appointment. The Foundation also turned to the MTVA leadership with a similar appeal, pointing out that the appointment of Beatrix Siklósi is a disgrace to the performance of the public media agency, which symbolizes the unity of the nation, undermines the institution's

good reputation, and is an obstacle to its completion of its mission.

More about Beatrix Siklósi's appointment and anti-Semitic manifestations in the past can be found in the *Other News* section of this report.

Slomó Köves believes the meeting between prime ministers to be an effective way to decrease anti-Semitism

Source: fuhu.hu; zoom.hu; timesofisrael.com; echotv.hu

18 and 23 July 2018 The *Times of Israel* asked the leaders of the two largest Jewish communities in Hungary, what they thought of the Prime Minister's visit to Israel. András Heisler, President of Mazsihisz told the daily – somewhat contradicting his earlier position – that the Prime Minister's visit is good news for Jewry. Executive Rabbi of EMIH, Slomó Köves gave a statement saying there is no more effective way to decrease anti-Semitism in the local population than for the prime minister of the country to openly praise the Jewish state and its leader. According to the *Times of Israel*, recent developments affirm these tendencies, which have been observed since Netanyahu's visit last year. Hungary has repeatedly defended Israel in the topmost international organizations, and the results of a lately published survey shows a decrease of anti-Semitism in the country¹¹ – with reference to a volume of studies edited by András Kovács and Ildikó Barna, launched by our Foundation.

The article goes on to discuss Hungary's stand by Israel in the UN and the EU, George Soros and various views on the government campaign against him, the crumbling ties between Israel and the diaspora, and divisions among Hungarian Jewry.

They added however that the spectacular connection in Hungarian-Israeli ties may also have other driving forces. Not only ideological similarities (between the right and the far-right), but the effort by both prime ministers to get closer to Trump's politics.

¹¹ András Kovács and Ildikó Barna, *Zsidók és zsidóság Magyarországon 2017-ben [Jews and Jewry in Hungary in 2017]*, (Budapest: Szombat Publishers, 2018).

The study also makes it clear that in spite decreasing anti-Semitic incidents, in the subjective assessment of the Jewish community the number of such cases is growing.
<http://zsido.com/kedvelik-vagy-nem-magyarorszag-i-zsidok-optimistak-orban-viktor-izraeli-latogatasa-elott/>



Source: Echo TV

In Slomó Köves's assessment on ECHO TV's program *Napi aktuális* (Topical daily), the large Hungarian delegation's visit to Israel last week not only went excellently but was historic. The leading rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation welcomed the fact that the delegation set time aside to express their commitment to standing by the religion – and thereby the

religious value system – with the Prime Minister paying a visit to the Chief Rabbi of Israel, and the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. *“These have a symbolic message and significance that people in Israel can appreciate, and I believe it is bound to send a message in Hungary as well.”* In response to a question regarding how Israeli religious leaders see the issue of anti-Semitism in Europe, Slomó Köves explained that a paradigm switch has occurred. While *“the earlier consensus was that the natural political allies of the European Jewish community are on the left-liberal side of politics, what we see today is that a left-wing anti-Semitism has gathered strength in Europe with a base in the immigrant communities of Islam fundamentalist background.”*

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Viktor Orbán: “We now guarantee every Jewish citizen’s safety”

Source: MTI; index.hu; origo.hu; 168ora.hu

18 July 2018 “*We will further strengthen the friendship between Israel and Hungary going forward*”, said Prime Minister Viktor Orbán in Jerusalem.



Source: MTI

As a part of his official program in Israel, the Prime Minister planted a tree in the Grove of Nations and highlighted in his welcome speech: the basis of this friendship is the Hungarian Jewish community, which is the largest in Central Europe, the considerable Hungarian diaspora in Israel, the legacy of Tivadar Herzl, similar values, as well as the common goal of safekeeping peace and security.

The Prime Minister announced: it is the duty of every political leader to learn from the mistakes of the past. “*We will never forget, that the Hungarian government could not protect its Jewish citizens in days past, but now we guarantee the safety of every Jewish citizen in Hungary, and there is zero tolerance for anti-Semitism.*” He added: they are offering support to rebuild Jewish religious and cultural life, renovating synagogues, supporting schools, organizing cultural events.

The Hungarian head of government also recalled: his Israeli colleague visited Budapest for a few days the previous year, which he is now returning. “*There is some significance to the fact that this prime ministerial vis-*

it is happening on the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel”, he said.

In the press statement the head of government gave together with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu he emphasized: they agree that security is the most important issue, and every country has the right to its own security, and a duty to provide its citizens their safety. Viktor Orbán pointed out: powerful forms of modern-day anti-Semitism have cropped up in Western Europe, so today we live in times when anti-Semitism is growing in Western Europe and decreasing in Central Europe.

The Prime minister’s visit to Israel is addressed at length in the chapter *News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary* – considering that the visit was an international event.

Viktor Orbán: “Anti-Semitism has retreated in Central Europe”

Source: kormany.hu

27 July 2018 Viktor Orbán gave the German newspaper *Bild* a long interview. He was asked questions about the refugee issue and its possible solutions as well. Viktor Orbán emphasized: for years, Hungary has taken a stand that the problem should not be brought to Europe but help that should be taken where it is needed.

Questions were also raised in the interview about George Soros and anti-Semitism. He replied that in George Soros he sees an old Hungarian speculator, “*a representative of casino capitalism, who spends his money on supporting immigration*”. He added, in his opinion, anti-Semitism “*has retreated in Central Europe, but in Western Europe it is increasingly expressed in action, in a way related to immigration*”, which he observes with increasing alarm. He also noted: he is proud of his campaign on George Soros. “*We attacked a speculator who finances migration. We revealed his real intentions to the Hungarian people. Soros is a Hungarian person, but he is also criticized heavily in Israel, for example. If he had been a Schwab, we would have taken the same course of action*”, he explained.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

*The Hungarian Prime-Minister's
Israel visit in the international press*

*According to the founder of the governing
party of Israel, Viktor Orbán's planned visit to
Israel is whitewashing anti-Semitism*
Source: hirtv.hu; haaretz.com

2 and 19 July 2018 In an overview of the international press, hirtv.hu presented one of the articles on an Israeli news website, *Haaretz*. According to *Haaretz*, Menachem Begin, founder of the governing party of Israel and a former prime minister, would be ashamed to see the current leader of his party, Benjamin Netanyahu, white-wash the Hungarian government of the accusation of anti-Semitism. The Israeli paper considers the friendship between Netanyahu and Orbán as controversial as the relationship established with the right-wing Polish government. They say that with the three-day visit of the Hungarian Prime Minister in July, Netanyahu is giving him the kosher seal.

The same paper dealt emphatically in a later article with how the Hungarian head of government listed Miklós Horthy among the outstanding statesmen of the 20th century a few years ago.

*Washington Post: Netanyahu is betraying
the history of Israel*

Sources: fuhu.hu; washingtonpost.com

14 July 2018 Before Viktor Orbán's July visit to Jerusalem an opinion piece published in the *Washington Post* asserted that anti-Semitism does not bother Netanyahu if it comes from his allies. The article cites Polish and Hungarian examples.

The evidence, according to the newspaper, is that "[l]ast year, Netanyahu joined a Hungarian government propaganda campaign against billionaire Hungarian American George

Soros, a Jewish philanthropist and Holocaust survivor, backing attacks on Soros by Hungary's illiberal leader, Viktor Orbán, that were rife with anti-Semitism and xenophobia." They add that Netanyahu signed an agreement with Poland that absolves the Polish people of its role in the extermination of its Jewish population. They point out that though Netanyahu has been in power for eight years already, he continues to act as if he could lose his seat at any moment. He acts in his own interests and aligning with far-right European governments he has essentially sold off large chunks of Israeli history. In exchange, all he asks, is that the other party does not criticize Israel for its human-rights violations. This way, if Hungary can be a key ally, it is possible to turn a blind eye to blatantly anti-Semitic attacks on Soros. Of course, this does not mean that the Israeli prime minister is anti-Jewish on Zionist grounds, but he can nevertheless enable hatred of Jews, or exploit the memory of the Holocaust in his own interests. By, for example, accusing those who dare to raise issues with Israel's human-rights policies.

*Viktor Orbán visited Israel – Both
a protest and a demonstration were held*

Sources: MTI; euronews.com;
izraelinfo.com; szombat.org; hvg.hu;
hirtv.hu; zoom.hu; infovilag.hu;
ujkelet.live; privatbankar.hu;
miniszterelnok.hu; b1.blog.hu



Source: MTI

17-20 July 2018 The Hungarian head of government arrived in the Jewish state for a two-day visit. Viktor Orbán's delegation included four ministers of the Hungarian cabinet – Bertalan Havasi, the Prime Minister's press secretary informed the Hungarian News Agency (MTI). The Prime Minister and his entourage were received by Likud Minister Ofir Akunis at Tel-Aviv Ben Gurion Airport. He met Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, President Reuven Rivlin, and Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi David Lau too. Before returning to Hungary, he also visited the Wailing Wall. A number of newspapers did mention additionally that he did not visit Ramallah, the capital of the Palestinian territories, as is the custom of EU politicians. According to the information of the Jewish political and cultural paper *Szombat*, this is a significant gesture towards the Israeli host. The Hungarian head of government is not the first visitor to go against this custom, The Austrian Chancellor also acted similarly recently. Only Deputy Prime minister Zsolt Semjén, President of the KDNP looked up the Church of Nativity in Bethlehem, found in the Palestinian territories.



Source: MTI

Both parties assessed the conversation between the two leaders positively. According to the Prime Minister of Israel, his country stands in the front line of the battle against radical Islam, based in Iran. *“Israel is defending Europe. And I want to thank you for defending Israel”*, he turned to his guest. Viktor Orbán replied that he will continue to fight terrorism and migration, which – in his opinion – is linked to it. The strengthening of economic and other ties between the two countries also came up during the meeting.

Netanyahu welcomed his right-wing guest, considered a populist by the *Jerusalem Post*, even though Orbán had earlier been criticized in Israel for his statements regarding certain historical figures, as in the case of Miklós Horthy, whom he called an exceptional statesman last year. Yet under the rule of the Regent, the Nazis had executed 600 thousand of the 800 thousand Jews populating Hungary – the *Jerusalem Post* recounted.

“The meeting can by no means be called symbolic, we are talking about a meeting between the parties on the highest possible level. Ties are close between Hungary and Israel, both economically and politically”, Máté Szalai, expert at the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade said to *Zoom.hu*. In his opinion, the Israeli government looks upon Fidesz as a partner in combating anti-Semitism, in spite of its earlier manifestations.



Source: MTI

The Prime Minister and his delegation also met Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Israel, David Lau. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Zsolt Semjén, president of the KDNP, as well as the Executive Rabbi of the United Hungarian Jewish Congregation, Slomó Köves, by invitation of the hosts. The protection, support, and revival of Hungarian Jewry were the subjects of discussion.

The Chief Rabbi noted with pleasure that Jewish life is flourishing in Hungary, and thanked Viktor Orbán for the help he gave in this – as recounted by the Press Chief of the head of government, Bertalan Havasi.

The Hungarian Prime Minister also visited Yad Vashem, the Shoah memorial center, where protesters had announced a

demonstration. Accounts report that about 20 demonstrators were awaiting Viktor Orbán. For a short while, the protesters blocked the exit in front of the Prime Minister's motorcade as it left. The call for the demonstration had been published in social media by activists in the name of Amnesty International, with the explanation, among others that in their opinion Viktor Orbán had repeatedly made anti-Semitic, racist statements, and conducts anti-democratic politics.

The call refers to Orbán's speech held a year ago, in which he expressed his support and respect for Miklós Horthy, and the election and media campaign built on defamation of George Soros, the inauguration of Nazi and fascist memorials as well as to how Orbán tolerates and supports radical, often anti-Semitic manifestations within his party and governing coalition.

Yad Vashem released the following statement in regard to the above accusations: *"The Prime Minister of Hungary is a guest of the State of Israel. Yad Vashem receives guests of the State in accordance with the visit plan compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is responsible for official visits to the State of Israel."* In a statement the institution released later, the institution said that during his visit the Prime Minister was given a comprehensive overview of the cooperation of Hungarian authorities under Miklós Horthy, with Nazi Germany.

The lawyer Eitay Mack sent a letter to the director of the Yad Vashem museum, in which he called upon the institution not to receive Orbán, because his visit would "soil" the memory of the Holocaust and is very offensive to both the survivors, and Jewry in Israel and abroad.



According to Haaretz, Israeli Prime Minister

Benjamin Netanyahu tried to convince Viktor Orbán that Hungary should follow the example of the United States and move its embassy to Jerusalem, which would elicit protests from the Palestinians. During his two-day visit the Hungarian Prime minister did not meet Palestinian leaders, a news Hungarian *Hír TV* emphasized in its news report.

A piece by Anshel Pfeffer reporting from Budapest was also published, opining that incredible parallels could be discovered between the two prime ministers, and so unsurprisingly they have built a strong alliance over the last decade, learning new tricks from each other. *"If you want to understand Bibi, look at Orbán. And vice versa"*, he quoted one of the Budapest sources of the paper, who has spent time with both prime ministers. According to the correspondent both leaders believe that their relationship will be long and exceptionally profitable, and both would like to remain figureheads of the new, populist wave of western politics.

The **Jerusalem Post** was certainly not as critical of the Hungarian Prime Minister. The center-right paper called Viktor Orbán a controversial politician, whose visit had already been protested by members of the Israeli opposition earlier. The author of the piece notes that the Hungarian Prime Minister will not meet Palestinian leaders, but – unusually for visiting heads of government – he is visiting with the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, David Lau.

In a Twitter post, the chairwoman of the radical left party **Merec**, Tamar Zandberg expressed her antipathy regarding the prime-ministerial visit.

Israel Hayom, who is usually rather permissive towards Netanyahu, tried to show how much Orbán had done for Israel with the support of two documents (in English and Hebrew), noting that he had reopened synagogues and did not denounce the United States decision to move its embassy to Jerusalem.



Orbán's Israel visit was also addressed by the Brussels EU news portal **EurActiv**. According to Ranaan Eliaz's article

the mere fact of the visit symbolizes a moral failure and could mean a real threat to Israel. The author, who leads two organizations engaged in strengthening ties between Europe and Israel believes: the response given to immigration in certain parts of Europe is a brutal reminder of how quickly moral standards can deteriorate. As far as the situation

of Hungarian Jewry is concerned, it cannot be considered secure according to the author, since the anti-Semitic “undertones” of the Prime Minister mean a threat.



The German paper, **Die Welt** discussed the reasons for good relations between the two countries. In their opinion, the Jewish state and the Visegrád Four are following their common interests. The Tel Aviv correspondent of the German paper, Gil Yaron also reminded readers that Netanyahu chooses his partners on the basis of common interests: “*Those who share our values are potential partners*”, he said in an interview he had given the paper earlier. Orbán and Netanyahu both consider Islamism a source of danger, and both have a predilection for criticizing the EU. At the same time, he notes that some Israelis are not pleased to see their head of government receive a prime minister, who has become known in Israel primarily by his problematic statements. On the other hand, *Die Welt* reminded its readers that the Hungarian and Israeli prime ministers are not only connected by common interests. Any prime minister of Israel would be likely to cultivate good relations with Hungary, since one of the largest Jewish communities in Europe lives there.



According to **The New York Times** the Israeli Prime Minister called Orbán Viktor a true friend of the country, even though some statements of the Hungarian politician had created a great uproar in Israel earlier. Such as when he had praised Horthy and employed anti-Jewish tropes in the campaign against Soros. They also mention that a small protest was held at Yad Vashem Institute. One participant, a woman survivor of the Holocaust declared that the Prime minister had no business at the memorial center. The procession stood in the way of the motorcade, but the police disbanded the demonstration.



The FAZ article asserts that the Hungarian Prime Minister is often accused of being an anti-Semite, the Prime Minister of Israel however spoke once again

of how the Hungarian government is fighting anti-Jewish attitudes and that Jews are safe in Hungary. This stance is important for Orbán, because he is frequently charged with holding campaigns rife with anti-Semitic undertones. At the same time the German author of the seminal book on anti-Semitism instructs caution. According to Christoph Nonn Orbán’s rhetoric stirs up xenophobia, nationalism, and paranoia, but is not evidently anti-Semitic. A good reason not to keep crving wolf.



In the **Le Monde**’s point of view, the Hungarian head of government’s visit to Jerusalem shows what strong ties Israel cultivates with those states it has won for its cause, even though some of them show signs of anti-Semitism. Though in Europe, Orbán is held to be the figurehead of the wave of illiberal nationalism, he is a much-esteemed mediator in the eyes of Netanyahu. Though zero tolerance of hate towards Jews has been declared in Hungary, there has at the same time been a poster campaign against George Soros, who is scapegoated by nationalist politics. This does not raise any concerns with the Israeli Prime Minister however, since he himself has an aversion towards the billionaire.

Caution has been the reaction of many others to the meeting between Viktor Orbán and Benjamin Netanyahu. The two illiberal leaders sent a message to the world that they are going their own way, and this also raises a problem, an article that appeared on the website of **Deutsche Welle** reads. The author asks why such a friendly reception is afforded in Israel to a government leader who seeks to reinstate a culture of political values from the early 20th century, reviving such themes in elements of his anti-Soros campaign. The answer according to this piece is that world politics is on the brink of fundamental change, and in the wake of a new balance of power, new allies are needed. The differences of world view between the two politicians are dwarfed by their interests. Furthermore, Netanyahu and Viktor Orbán belong in the category of so-called strong leaders, who do not like the western mode of negotiated handling of business, and in whose eyes the European Union is a “symbol of a vanishing world”.

OTHER NEWS

Ferencváros (FTC, Fradi) salutes its founders of Jewish origin

Sources: 24.hu; magyaridok.hu

12 July 2018 The online news portal 24.hu reported that among the seven founders of Ferencváros, the Civic Club, four were of Jewish origin, while the recent past of the club had been branded far-right politically. This view was based on the chanting and draperies used by some elements of the side – which had resulted in fines and bans on the FTC.

In the European League, one of Fradi's first matches was against its group member from Israel, the Maccabi Tel-Aviv. This was an occasion the Club took advantage of to remember, an hour and a half before the starting whistle of the match, as they put it: *"Our own hero – István 'Potya' Tóth"*. The celebration was held before the match at the Fradi Museum located in the Groupama Arena.

This remembrance was a part of the common initiative by the World Jewish Congress (WJC) and the English Chelsea FC's to combat exclusion.

Igor Ujhazi, Coordinator for WJC anti-Semitism working group emphasized: *"Anti-Semitism is a dangerous phenomenon in sports, dangerous in society, and is increasing alarmingly in both areas. It is our responsibility, fans and teams alike, to order a halt to this."*

They remembered the outstanding player and first professional coach of Ferencváros who took the side of the persecuted in 1944, and along with some associates, rescued hundreds of Jews from certain death. When the Germans discovered István "Potya" Tóth's rescue mission, they handed him over to the Arrow-Cross who executed him during the Budapest siege, just days before the end to the fighting.

The match itself was actually held under rather civil conditions. The leaders of the Hungarian club succeeded in making their fans understand that even the least scandal could have serious consequences, and the so-called hard core only engaged in the encouragement of their own side for the entire match in exemplary and sportsman-like fashion. Congratulations were duly received from FARE – Football Against Racism in Europe on its social website. It describes the mood as splendid and expressed its recognition for how the club prepared its fans perfectly, thanking Fradi for its remembrance of István Tóth-Potya on the day of the match, the club's player and coach of Jewish origin who died a martyr's death.

Beatrix Siklósi appointed head of M5 television channel

Source: hv.g.hu; 444.hu; atv.hu; origo.hu

16–18, 25 July 2018; A few years ago, Beatrix Siklósi had been recalled from a position at the head of the religious programs in Hungarian national television, accused of serious racism and under pressure from leaders of the churches, though she remained the chief editor of Hungarian Television's (MTVA) featured programs, and programs on minorities and ethnic Hungarians. She has now been given the position of director of Hungary's latest public channel.



Source: MTI

Beatrix Siklósi left the public television in 2004 in disgrace after having invited the notoriously Jew hating, multiply sentenced British historian anti-Semite banned from Australia David Irving, to the public television program *Éjjeli menedék* (Night-time retreat) (though in her opinion it was a show trial, occasioned by her having applied for the position of director general of public television). The online news portal 444.hu added that she broadcast a recording of Irving's Hungarian press conference in which he described the Revolution of 1956 as an anti-Jewish uprising, with laborers revolting against the "Jewish government".

She also made numerous disconcerting statements later (e.g. she once gave a statement about the "anti-Hungarians" living among us, and the need for "national self-defense" to fight them). Siklósi has



Source: 444.hu

frequently shared anti-Semitic, conspiracy theory-laden, and overall xenophobic and exclusionist posts on social networks. As an example, she shared a highly exclusionist image from the "no israel" group in 2012: "More than a thousand Jews decended upon the village in Nyírség County from all parts of the world....and they are here to stay...."

"We consider Beatrix Siklósi's [...] person unacceptable. Her openly exclusionist and anti-Semitic comments, statements, make her unsuitable and illegitimate to oversee the church-associated programs", said the protest letter signed by prominent religious leaders, when Siklósi was appointed to head the religious pro-

grams of the public television in 2014. Due to the letter she was finally relieved of the position she had occupied for two months but was allowed to remain chief editor of the minorities and ethnic Hungarian programs.

In 2012, she became cultural chief advisor to the Director General of MTVA, and a member of the Board of the Táncsics Prize, then to become chief editor of the minorities programs in 2014. She has now been given the directorship of Channel 5. In Siklósi's words, "*the channel is an initiative of 21st-century Hungarian television programming in which special attention must be given to the preservation and use of our mother tongue, passing down our traditions to our children and grandchildren, as well as to providing quality entertainment to Hungarians in the Carpathian Basin and the diaspora... We cannot surrender either our Hungarian roots, our language, our cultural values, or our European roots of Judeo-Christian origin! Our mission is to serve these.*"

In the press release published in MTI there is no discussion of Siklósi's earlier issues in MTVA, other than that "*Beatrix Siklósi is a defining personality of Hungarian media since 1981.*"

Responding to questions from atv.hu, Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of the United Hungarian Jewish Congregation said: in his opinion the appointment of Siklósi and its timing is not unrelated to Viktor Orbán's upcoming visit to Israel. "*I am sorry that there are still many who do not take kindly to the growing friendship between the Hungarian government and Israel, and try to resist it by every means, not shrinking even from provocation.*"

On the morning of 18 July, Siklósi was the guest of Bartók Radio's morning program, *Muzsikáló reggel* (Musical morning). Without being asked, Siklósi reacted to the accusations that had been aimed at her person. "*This accusation of anti-Semitism, which can be read of everywhere, I want to reject it right out. I think the time has now come in Hungary when this cannot be employed as a weapon against people any more*", she firmly declared. Beatrix Siklósi says all of this will not influence her in her work, but at the same time it is very important "*not to relativize things, we should own up to everything in its own beauty.*"

The online news portal origo.hu made an interview with Siklósi on 25 July. She was asked about how much is true of the attacks by the “opposition media”, the accusations of anti-Semitism. She said she rejects all such accusations, and then launched into an explanation: *“This story began with a report I gave of David Irving’s Budapest press conference, where actually a number of Hungarian media organs were present. No conversation or*

interview was ever conducted, so no one knows what I would have even asked.” She added that this did not necessarily mean she would have agreed with him. In her opinion *“this was an attempt at character assassination by the left-liberal camp”*.

Our Foundation released a statement in protest against the appointment of Siklósi, published in the *Community News* section of this monthly report.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Case closed due to laps of period of limitation
Source: Action and Protection
Foundation

13 July 2018 The Police Headquarters of Nagykáta sent us a decision on a procedure we initiated earlier, in which it decided to close the procedure as it had lapsed.

On 27 May 2013 our Foundation filed a complaint because of a study that had been uploaded to the website of the Tápióbicske ground organization of Jobbik on 30 May 2011. The anti-Semitic study was titled: “A

trianoni nemzetgyilkosság egyetemes hatásai és revíziójának sürgető parancsa” (The universal effects of the murder of the nation at Trianon and the urgent dictate for its revision), under the purported authorship of András Siklósi.

The investigation was suspended on 10 April 2014, because the identity of the perpetrator could not be established. The identification has since remained inconclusive, so the Foundation received a notification on 13 July 2018 that the investigation has been closed due to expiry of the offense’s period of limitation.

THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE

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

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1.	2 nd and 19 th of July	According to the founder of the governing party of Israel, Viktor Orbán's planned visit to Israel is whitewashing anti-Semitism	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
2.	12 th of July	Ferencváros (FTC, Fradi) salutes its founders of Jewish origin	Other News
3.	13 th of July	Case closed due to laps of period of limitation	APF Legal Actions
4.	14 th and 18 th of July	Yossi Amrani: "Hungary is morally on the right side"	Community News and Responses
5.	14 th of July	Washington Post: Netanyahu is betraying the history of Israel	News and Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
6.	16-18 th ; 25 th of July	Beatrix Siklósi appointed head of M5 television channel	Other News
7.	17 th of July	Action and Protection Foundation's letter to the Hungarian Media Council	Community News and Responses
8.	17-20 th of July	Viktor Orbán visited Israel – Both a protest and a demonstration were held	Opinions about Anti-Semitism in Hungary
9.	18 th of July	Viktor Orbán: "We now guarantee every Jewish citizen's safety"	Official and Civil Responses
10.	18 th and 23 rd of July	Slomó Köves believes the meeting between prime ministers to be an effective way to decrease anti-Semitism	Community News and Responses
11.	20 th of July	Anti-Semitic assault reported on Facebook – also mentioned by international news	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Assault
12.	27 th of July	MLSZ advertisement showing image of fan with a Hitler-smiley T-shirt	Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes – Hate Speech
13.	27 th of July	Viktor Orbán: "Anti-Semitism has retreated in Central Europe"	Official and Civil Responses

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 10 00 00

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

The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany

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

13597539-12302010-00057157

Contact details for Action and Protection Foundation

Address: Baross utca 61, 1082 Budapest, HUNGARY

Phone: +36 1 267 57 54

+36 30 207 5130

<http://www.tev.hu>

info@tev.hu

REFERENCES

2012. évi C. törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code], http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1200100.TV (last accessed: 2013.07.10.)

Anti-Defamation League (ADL). 2012. 2011 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents.

CEJI. 2012. *Make hate Crimes Visible. Facing Facts! Guidelines for Monitoring of Hate Crimes and Hate Motivated Incidents.* Facing Facts! project.

Chakraborti, Neil and Jon Garland. 2009. *Hate Crime. Impact, Causes and Responses.* London: Sage Publications.

Community Security Trust (CST). 2013. *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2012.*

Levin, Jack and Jack McDevitt. 1999. "Hate Crimes." In *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict*, edited by Lester Kurtz. San Diego: Academic Press, 89–102.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009a. *Hate Crime Laws. A Practical Guide.* Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009b. *Preventing and responding to hate crimes. A resource guide for NGOs in the OSCE region.* Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

Perry, Barbara. 2001. *In the Name of Hate. Understanding Hate Crimes.* New York: Routledge.

Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (TASZ). 2012. *Gyűlöletbűncselekmények áldozatainak. Tájékoztató Kiadvány*

[For the victims of hate crimes. A guide]. Budapest: TASZ.

CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2018 Budapest

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION

1052 Budapest, Baross utca 61.
+36 1 267 57 54, +36 30 207 5130
<http://www.tev.hu>
info@tev.hu

