

**ANTI-SEMITIC
HATE CRIMES AND
INCIDENTS REPORT**



January 2015



BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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

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

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

Action and Protection Foundation identified three incidents of anti-Semitic hate crimes while monitoring activities in the month of January.

One incident falls into the category of threats, while two fall into the category of hate speech. One incident involved a man threatening the editorial board of Kibic: the man demanded that caricaturist Gábor Pápai come to the phone, and when his demand was not met, he began insulting Jewish people. The incidents falling into the category of hate speech occurred when a memorial was erected in Szolnok for Ferenc Szálasi, leader of the now disbanded fascist Arrow Cross Party, and when István Tényi, a member of Fidesz’s fifth district office, expressed his liking for the caricature depicting former prime minister Ferenc Gyurcsány in our December report. There were two other incidents, which we did not take into account when compiling our most recent statistics, as it is impossible to verify the times those hate crimes were committed. These incidents are included in the section titled Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents. We also report on a number of events in connection with the Holocaust in Hungary, as well as a number of incidents related to anti-Semitism.

Action and Protection Foundation filed charges on one occasion in January of 2015. The Foundation filed charges for denying the genocide of Jews in the Holocaust under the Nazi regime and for incitement against a community, as I. I. K. published several posts denying the Holocaust and inciting racial hatred against Jewish people on his Facebook page. He declared that he “doesn’t believe in the legend of the Holocaust”, he posted two status updates saying “Death to all Jews, death to Israel!”, and he also says that “all Jews should be killed”.

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.

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.

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.

ABOUT THE REPORT



General opinion on, and treatment of Hungarian anti-Semitism is often unusually extreme. Voices are heard on the one hand, that be little the importance of such offences and manifestations. On the other hand, on occasion it may be the case that in relation to one-off incidents¹ the image registered is of a public life deluged by such incidents. Knowledge of the actual situation is an indispensable condition for treatment of the real problems, which is why Action and Protection Foundation considers it its duty to provide as comprehensive an overview of the scale of anti-Semitism in Hungary as possible. Monitoring of anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents 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.

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)

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).

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

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.

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 period 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.

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

⁶ These are described in the *Methods* section.

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

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 want on impairment of any Jewish institution or building (even if no further, explicit anti-Semitic message was paired with the vandalism [for example, a Jewish synagogue's window is broken with a stone])
- Anti-Semitic comments that have been reported to Action and Protection Foundation appearing on blogs, fora, community pages
- Anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi material delivered to particular Jewish individuals, Jewish organizations, institutions
- Anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi material deposited at Jewish-owned property, Jewish organizations, institutions
- Criticism related to Israel and Zionism, if they go beyond a political statement and serve to recall traditional anti-Jewish stereotypes
- Events apt to raise fear among Jews.

Hate incidents that are not accounted for in the statistics:

- Anti-Semitic hate incidents that are related to Hungary and Hungarian Jewry, but for some reason do not belong to the scope of the statistics (e.g., they did not occur in Hungary)
- Expressions of hate that appear regularly on homepages, in comments and online fora, and have not been personally reported to Action and Protection Foundation.

A number of the aspects of the registered incidents are recorded. The indicators that help decide whether a given incident was motivated by prejudice have been mentioned earlier. These indicators pertain to various characteristics of the perpetrator, data concerning the victim, the time and location of the incident. These are recorded in the course of collection of data. Tabs are kept on whether incidents had any, and if so, what sort of—possibly legal—consequences.

Apart from registering incidents, it is also important to capture the qualitative differentials between them. The typification of cases is carried out in two ways. According to one of the systems of categorization the following types are differentiated: incitement against members of a community, violence against members of a community, use of symbols of autocratic regimes, and Holocaust denial.

Based on the Facing Facts! Guidelines, seven types of incidents are differentiated as follows (CEJI 2012, 10–12):

- Homicide: any attack on a person that causes loss of life
- Extreme physical violence
 - Any attack on a person that potentially causes serious bodily harm
 - Any attack involving weapons, or other tools that can cause bodily harm
 - Any attack on property, where there is a potential for the people occupying the property to be killed
 - Bombs and letter bombs
 - Kidnapping
- Assault
 - Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not serious

- Attempted assault, which fails due to self-defense, or if the victim runs away
- Throwing objects at a person or people, including where the object misses its target
- Damage to property
 - Any physical attack directed against property, which is not life-threatening
 - Desecration of property
 - Arson attacks on property where there is not threat to life, failed attempts at arson
- Threats
 - Any clear and specific threat, whether verbal or written
 - Any “bomb” which is assessed to be a hoax
 - Stalking
 - Defamation
- Hate speech
 - Public hate speech
 - Hate speech channeled via the internet and social media
 - Abusive behavior
- Abusive literature sent to more than one person
- In literature and music
- Discriminatory incidents

Placing hate incidents in context is also a priority. These actions do not exist in empty space and are by no means independent of the social and cultural environs in which they occur. The dynamics of these incidents is also of importance: often processes, rather than separately occurring events can be spoken of (Perry 2001, 8). Apart from the static data, short descriptions of each event are also published, which aid understanding of the environment surrounding the incident.⁸ In presenting time lines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

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

JANUARY 2015



Action and Protection Foundation identified three incidents of anti-Semitic hate crimes, one of which falls into the category of threat, and two of which fall into the category of hate speech.

Threat

A phone call insulting Jewish people at Kibic

Budapest

Source: akibic.hu

Kibic, the website that recommends events, published a post on 10 January in which they describe receiving a threatening phone call. An anonymous caller first demanded that caricaturist Gábor Pápai come to the phone. Once the caller found out that he would not be able to reach Pápai on that number, he asked about the caricaturist's origin, and when he did not get a reply, he began insulting Jewish people. Kibic's project manager explained that the caller said Jews had gone too far, and they always play the Holocaust card whenever they are mentioned, while making jokes about Muslims and Christians, instead of playing with their circumcised dicks. "Bunch of rotten Nazis!" the caller exclaimed. The caller then continued on with his rambling of insults, but Kibic's project manager ended the call.

Kibic believes the call was inspired by the terrorist

attacks against French satirical weekly newspaper, Charlie Hebdo.⁹ Kibic reminded people with similar views to the anonymous caller that there were both Christians and Jews among the caricaturists who were killed in the attack, and that freedom of the press, a value which the caricaturists stood for is not only a Jewish cause: it is an issue that concerns Europe, as well as every civilized person and country.

Hate Speech

Memorial Erected for Szálasi

Tiszai hajósok tere, Szolnok, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County

Source: szoljon.hu

In the morning hours of January 10, several people noticed in downtown Szolnok that a portrait of Ferenc Szálasi was placed next to the World War II memorial on Tiszai hajósok tere. Two candles and a wreath were also placed by Szálasi's portrait.

The editorial board of szoljon.hu asked the Szolnok local council for clarification about the portrait, to which they replied that they had not received any complaints, but that they would remove the portrait from the war memorial. The police said that no crime or offense was committed, nor was any other authority required to report the incident.

⁹ On January 7, 2015, Charlie Hebdo's offices were attacked by two gunmen. Twelve people died in the attacks. Among the people who lost their lives were caricaturists and police officers. The attack left eight people wounded. On a video obtained by the press, the gunmen can be heard shouting "We have avenged the Prophet Muhammad" and "God is Great" in Arabic ("Allahu Akbar").

On the afternoon of January 10, public space supervisors removed the portrait, the candles and the wreath.

The Gyurcsány Caricature Lives On

Budapest

Source: *Hír24*, unadjustd.tumblr.com

Hír24 published an article on 13 January – citing a post from January 13 by *unadjustd* microblogger – in which they discussed how István Tényi, a member of Fidesz’s fifth district office expressed his liking of an anti-Semitic picture on Facebook. As we wrote

in our report for December 2014, a caricature of former prime minister Ferenc Gyurcsány with an insect-like body wearing the Star of David can be seen on a Budapest public transportation vehicle. We know from one of Tényi’s students that the drawing can be seen in one of the rail wagons on HÉV no. H7. The student shared the photo taken by him on István Tényi’s Facebook profile on 4 December, 2014, and then ‘liked’ the post. István Tényi and three other people followed suit in ‘liking’ the photo.

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS



Action and Protection Foundation identified two incidents of anti-Semitic hate crimes over the course of its monitoring activities in January of 2015 which we did not take into account when compiling our most recent statistics, as it is impossible to verify the times those hate crimes were committed.

Swastikas in Debrecen

Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County

Source: An Action and Protection Foundation volunteer

The volunteer informed the Foundation via Facebook on 22 January that two separate swastikas can be seen in Debrecen. One can be seen on one of the support columns of the overpass at Munkácsy Mihály street. Beneath the swastika, the runic insignia of the Schutzstaffel is clearly visible.



The support column on Munkácsy Mihály street, *Source: An Action and Protection Foundation volunteer*

The volunteer took the photo of the second swastika near Faraktár street. This swastika is actually a 'backwards swastika,' as it is facing left.

One of our coworkers contacted the notary of Debrecen to have the swastikas removed.



The left-facing swastika near Faraktár street, *Source: An Action and Protection Foundation volunteer*

Envelopes with anti-Semitic Stickers on Display

Fővám tér, Budapest

Source: Fórum az antiszemitizmus ellen (Forum against anti-Semitism)

Forum against anti-Semitism posted an image on their Facebook profile showing a company envelope with a sticker on it. The sticker depicts a bald boy, with an evil smile, urinating on the Star of David.



The anti-Semitic sticker, *Source: Forum against anti-Semitism*

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES



Sorsok Háza (House of Fates)

Budapest

Source: Magyar Hírlap, Népszabadság

In an article dated 13 January, Magyar Hírlap wrote that when asking Deputy State Secretary for Priority Social Affairs Csaba Latorcai about the House of Fates, the Deputy State Secretary said the Prime Minister's Office intends to send the exhibit plans to both domestic and international Jewish organizations for review and opinion. He pointed out that last September, András Heisler, President of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities (MAZSIHISZ) requested that Jewish organizations were given the opportunity to participate in putting together the guidebook for the future exhibit, and preparing tour guides.

The provisional exhibit plans dated 28 January were received by both the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) and the Action and Protection Foundation.

In an article dated 28 January, Népszabadság said construction of the House of Fates building will be completed by 31 March. The article added that Mária Schmidt's position of project director is in doubt.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL REASONS



Kuruc.info Ordered to Delete Articles Denying the Holocaust

Budapest

Source: MTI, TASZ, kuruc.info

In a statement given to Kossuth Rádió's Krónika program on 14 January, 2014, Bettina Bagoly, spokesperson for the Office of Prosecutor General of Budapest, said that the Prosecutor General asked kuruc.info to deny access to one of the articles on their website.¹⁰

Action and Protection Foundation filed charges on 23 July 2013 for denying the genocide of Jews in the Holocaust under the Nazi regime. It was an article published on kuruc.info on 19 July 2013 titled »Dismissal letters, salary statements, precise data management – “unorthodox” documents from Auschwitz« that constituted the crime of Holocaust denial. The following two sentences are relevant in the article: “In other words, they weren’t passing their time in imaginary gas chambers or crematoria.” and “It would have been quite ridiculous if the Germans had released thousands of

people from Auschwitz while they were committing genocide, moreover, a holocaust. Given that such »atrocities« weren’t even happening as a form of demonstration...”. In our first annual report¹¹ we gave a detailed account on the comments that constituted Holocaust denial. The complaint filed contained the motion to temporarily render the electronic data inaccessible. In a decision filed on 17 April 2014, the investigation launched following the charges was suspended. The decision reasons that the author of the article did not state that the Holocaust did not take place, but rather cited supposedly credible documents and historical works and claimed that people were not only taken to Auschwitz for the sole purpose of being locked in gas chambers and to be tortured. It is doubtful whether the documents cited are original copies, but they cannot be considered forged documents until they are proven to be so. Although the article contains sentences that constitute the public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime, but due to the involvement of foreign servers, neither the author him/herself nor the location where the article was posted can be identified.

¹⁰ Section 77 of the Criminal Code of Hungary (Act C of 2012) regulates the permanent rendering inaccessible of electronic data, whereby data disclosed through an electronic communications network shall be rendered irreversibly inaccessible: (1) the publication or disclosure of which constitutes a criminal offense; (2) which is actually used as an instrument for the commission of a criminal act; or (3) which is created by way of a criminal act. This provision may be implemented on its own, alongside a penalty. Section 158/B of Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Proceedings regulates the temporary rendering inaccessible of electronic data: If the proceedings are underway for a crime requiring public prosecution, relating to which electronic data can be rendered permanently inaccessible, and is necessary in order to prevent the continuation of the criminal offense, the electronic data may be rendered temporarily inaccessible. This can be done by temporarily removing the electronic data, or by temporarily rendering the electronic data inaccessible. The National Media and Infocommunications Authority is responsible for checking that the data published by electronic communications network is temporarily or permanently rendered inaccessible, as ruled in the criminal proceedings.

¹¹ For more information on anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents in Hungary between May 2013 and April 2014: www.tev.hu

Bettina Bagoly said, given the fact that the police could track down neither the author of the article, nor the person who posted it, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Budapest requested that the court order that the article be rendered temporarily inaccessible, as both the author and people commenting on the article made comments which could be considered Holocaust denial, doubting the Holocaust, or presenting the Holocaust as irrelevant, and with that they committed a criminal offense.

The court ruled at first instance that the article be rendered inaccessible. Péter Póta, spokesperson for the Budapest-Capital Regional Court, told Kossuth Rádió that the court granted the U.S.-based web hosting service one business day to render the article permanently inaccessible, and to delete it from its archives. If the U.S.-based web hosting service does not follow through with the ruling by the deadline specified, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may request judicial assistance from the U.S. authorities. If this action were not to produce the desired results, the National Media and Infocommunications Authority will call on all of Hungary's internet service providers to block the article guilty of Holocaust denial.

In a statement put out on 15 January, the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (HCLU) offered judicial assistance free of charge to the author of the article on kuruc.info, as well as the website's editors. The explanation behind the offer was that the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union "disputes both the criminal aspects of Holocaust denial, and the constitutionality of regulations permitting the blocking of online content. "HCLU is convinced that making certain views taboo by law is both wrong and harmful. The key to the fight against the falsification of history is implementing

remembrance and education policies that allow us to openly deal with the past, as well as a commitment to all victims of genocide, as opposed to a criminal law approach. Blocking online content – with the exception of blocking child pornography – provides the state with powerful and disproportionate tools restricting the freedom of speech to silence opinions that the state itself, or the majority does not support. The kuruc.info editorial board indicated on the website on 15 January that it will turn down the offer.

Holocaust compensation case against MÁV and the Central Bank of Hungary dismissed

Washington, D.C., United States of America

Source: MTI

In our report of March 2014, we reported that the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois had reached a verdict in the compensation case filed against MÁV, the State of Hungary and the Central Bank of Hungary by 95 Holocaust survivors in 2010. In its verdict, the appeals court dismissed the Petitioner's action, as it could not be proven that the Petitioner exhausted all of its legal remedies in Hungary. Magyar Nemzet said the United States Court of Appeals permanently dismissed the action, however, the Ministry of National Development stated that the case is not closed, as appeals have been launched against the rulings in the cases against MÁV and the central bank.

The appeal was heard on 30 September 2014 in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The court of appeals upheld the lower level ruling on 23 January, i.e. it is no longer hearing the compensation case. The court of appeals agreed that the Petitioner must exhaust all of its legal remedies in Hungary.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY



A statement from the Ministry of Justice

Budapest

Source: MTI

On 18 January the Ministry of Justice released its statement regarding the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. The statement reads: “Facing the past, Hungary unites in order to ensure that nobody in our country ever has the rights violated, regardless of national, ethnic, or religious background”, the statement said. “The Fundamental Law guarantees that human dignity and human rights are equal and inalienable from everyone.” The country salutes the victims and survivors of the Holocaust, hoping that “such atrocities may never happen again.”

Anti-Semitism not on the rise

Brussels, Belgium

Source: MTI

On 22 January the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament held a hearing on the state of human rights in Hungary.

Government spokesperson Zoltán Kovács said that he takes offense to accusations of authoritarianism and anti-democratic practices aimed at the government, following his party’s victory in three consecutive elections over the past year.

Democratic Coalition MEP Péter Niedermüller asked the government spokesperson what it is that

protects minorities, if the “illiberal state” aims to establish an ethnically and culturally homogeneous society. Kovács said that Hungarian law protects minorities unlike any other country’s law in Europe. Anne Weber, a consultant on the European Commission of Human Rights gave an account of the report by Human Rights Commissioner Niel Muiznieks (also discussed in our December report). To this Kovács replied that the report contains factual errors on a number of subjects. One of the examples he brought up was that it was not true that anti-Semitism or racial hate of the Roma is on the rise in Hungary. Kovács said both Jewish and Roma organizations could back up his claims.

UN General Assembly held in Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., United States of America

Source: MTI

The UN General Assembly held a discussion on anti-Semitism on January 22, pertaining to which U.S. President Barack Obama released a statement. In the statement the president mentioned pluralism, diversity, freedom of religion and speech as endangered values. “[Moreover] when the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Jews are repressed, the rights and freedoms of other minorities and other sectors are often not far behind. [...] For all these reasons, combating anti-Semitism is an essential responsibility for all of us. Every nation, every region, and every community must do its part.”

Hungary's ambassador to the UN, Katalin Bogyay also spoke in front of representatives from almost 50 countries. The ambassador said the Hungarian government has a "zero tolerance" policy against hate speech and hate crime, including incidents of anti-Semitism, and agrees that "anti-Semitism challenges democracy and fundamental human rights, and is an obvious threat to societies." Ambassador Bogyay also mentioned that the Hungarian government put in place a number of policies to improve law enforcement, legislation, and that the government has done a lot for remembrance and educating people on the Holocaust, reviving Jewish culture, and implemented a number of important legal policies. The ambassador recalled that starting in March, Hungary assumes the Chairmanship of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). As acting Chairman, Hungary sets three main goals: combatting anti-Semitism, Holocaust education, and education on the genocide of the Roma.

Commemorating the liberation of Auschwitz

Budapest

Source: MTI

On January 25 a memorial was held at the Holocaust Memorial Center marking the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Ilan Mor, Israel's ambassador to Hungary gave a speech in which he said anti-Semitism has been on the rise in recent years, and the physical well-being

of Jewish people is under threat all over the world. He said the fight against anti-Semitism is not just a Jewish cause, but a challenge in general. "Those who respect fundamental human rights and freedom, must take a common stand against anti-Semitism," he added. The ambassador pointed out that those who deny the holocaust don't consider Israel to be a legitimate nation. Holocaust denial is a form of anti-Semitism. European leaders must assess what they can do to combat anti-Semitism, and they must unite for this cause, he said. Ambassador Mor said the anniversary was a good opportunity to remember the past, and to commit ourselves to building a better future.

The European Union looks to pass a general law of tolerance

European Union

Source: ATV, The Guardian

The Guardian published an article on 25 January¹² in which they write that an international body made up of four respected expert on constitutional law¹³ with the support of the European Council on Tolerance and Reconciliation (ECTR) worked three years on putting together a 12-page document containing a proposal titled "European Framework National Statute for the Promotion of Tolerance". Alongside anti-Semitism, the initiative would also criminalize a host of other activities deemed to be violating fundamental rights on specious religious, cultural, ethnic and gender grounds. Crimes would include banning the burqa, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, polygamy,

¹² atv.hu published the Hungarian version of the article on 27 January.

¹³ The members of the group behind the proposal are: Dr. Ugo Genesio (retired Judge, the Italian Supreme Court); Prof. Rein Mullerson (Rector, University Nord, Tallinn, Estonia); Prof. Daniel Thürer (Professor Emeritus of International and European Law, University of Zurich, Switzerland); and Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Director, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany). The chairman of the body is Prof. Yoram Dinstein, expert on war crimes, Professor Emeritus of International Law and Human Rights, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

denial of the Holocaust and genocide generally, criminalising xenophobia. A new entry on this list would be “group libel”, but the law would also cover public defamation of ethnic, cultural or religious groups. The proposal also covers women’s and gay rights.

The yardstick, say the drafters, should be that if an international tribunal has ruled genocide has taken place, it should be accepted everywhere in Europe as criminal conduct to contest that in public. The Holocaust, the Rwanda genocide, and the mass murder of Muslims by Serbs in Srebrenica, Bosnia would be covered.

“There’s a real threat of another Jewish exodus from Europe. The only way to fix these problems is deep changes in legislation to protect all, not just Jews,” said Moshe Kantor, president of the European Jewish Congress and co-chair of the ECTR. He added that “Anti-Semitism is clearly part of it, but by no means the thrust of the project. It’s about tolerance. If you expect tolerance, you have to show tolerance. Otherwise it becomes very obnoxious.”

The drafters are currently touring the parliaments of Europe trying to drum up support for a consensus that would get many, if not all, of the proposals turned into law across 28 countries.

In Hungary, which has a long record of anti-Semitism and has a nationalist rightwing government in power, the demands were laughed away, said Dinstein, adding: “The government wouldn’t touch it with a long pole.”

“We are challenging today things that haven’t happened in Europe for 70 years. The Jewish community in Europe definitely needs protection. Governments should pay and should invest much more money. We’ve already paid our taxes and we

need much more commitment from governments,” said the president of the European Jewish Congress.

Jewish communities under a lot of pressure,

Mose Kantor says

Prague, Czech Republic

Source: MTI

The European Jewish Congress held its press conference in Prague on the 26th of January, with the president of the EJC, Mose Kantor also present. In his speech, he said: “Today once again, the European Jewish Community is close to having to flee Europe. Jews are very afraid,” Kantor said, referring to anti-Semitic hate crimes in Toulouse, Brussels, or most recently, Paris. Kantor said there were two main factors causing this fear. “Economic aggression, such as the kind we see in Greece and Hungary, and the threats of radical Islam,” he said. Kantor believes Jewish communities in Hungary and Greece are under greater pressure than other minorities in those countries, with the exception of the Roma.

Students commemorate Holocaust with survivors

Budapest

Source: MTI

Three hundred students had the opportunity to talk to Holocaust survivors and to take a guided tour in the Holocaust Memorial Center on 27 January. Israel’s ambassador to Hungary, Ilan Mor, also made an appearance and gave a speech at the event. He told the students that the events which occurred seventy years ago in Hungary and elsewhere in the world are also a part of their identities. One cannot say that the Holocaust and anti-Semitism is solely the problem of Jews. There is no such thing as a question of Jews or the

Holocaust; there is simply the question of anti-Semitism, racism and prejudice, the ambassador stressed. Ilan Mor also noted that the students' visit is an investment for their future, and as conscious citizens, they will have to understand that tolerance is extremely important. Ambassador Mor warned that a line must be drawn, and we must put an end to the harassment of the Roma, homosexuals, people of other ethnicity or religion.

International community must unite against anti-Semitism, Israel's ambassador to Hungary says

Budapest

Source: MTI, the website of the Embassy of Israel to Hungary

Ilan Mor, Israel's ambassador to Hungary released a statement on January 27, marking International Holocaust Remembrance Day. In the statement he said that the International Holocaust Remembrance Day "is a time for reflection, where we remember the victims of the Holocaust, and contemplate what may happen when racism, prejudice and hatred are left unchecked. It is a day where we take the time to see how the lessons of the past can play a part in our communities today," he added. "In recent years, a visible and measurable rise in anti-Semitic events and a decrease in the physical security of Jewish communities around the world have been seen." said the ambassador. The ambassador believes "the last months were especially characterized by a global surge in anti-Semitism, mainly in Europe."

Ilan Mor also noted that Holocaust denial and revisionism is not exclusive to Iran and the Muslim world, but that it can also occur in Europe, Latin America, or anywhere in the world, especially on the internet, specifically on social media. "It should

be clear that Holocaust denial and revisionism are forms of anti-Semitism and hate-crime." the statement read. The ambassador said anti-Semitism is not only a Jewish issue but a global challenge affecting people of every nation and it needs to be met by the international community.

Attempts to re-write the Holocaust in Eastern Europe

Moscow, Russia

Source: ATV, Magyar Hírlap

Efraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Jerusalem sat down for an interview with Russian news agency, TASS, to mark the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau. TASS published the interview on 27 January. Among other things, Zuroff said the following: "The fact that in recent years, several Eastern European countries are systematically trying to re-write the history of World War II and the Holocaust, deeply concerns me." Zuroff blamed this on the fact that "certain individuals in those countries are trying to cover up crimes by pro-Nazis." "In this context, we must understand that collaborating with the Nazis only meant participating in genocide in Eastern Europe." emphasized Zuroff. The director says these countries would prefer if the world didn't know about this, and they are trying to push forward a kind of "double genocide" theory, according to which the Holocaust is not a unique phenomenon, and the crimes of communism are just as horrid as the crimes committed by the Nazis. Zuroff does not believe this to be the case. He says the Baltic states, Hungary and Ukraine "follow this path for various reasons, one of the being that they would prefer if the world treated them as victims." He pointed out that Holocaust denial is "most common" in the Baltic states, Hungary, and Ukraine.

On January 28, Magyar Hírlap asked Dániel Bodnár, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Action and Protection Foundation, to express his views on Efraim Zuroff's statements. Dániel Bodnár does not believe that Holocaust denial is most flagrant in Hungary. Bodnár said this sad phenomenon became more and more of a problem all throughout Europe over the past decade, and that Hungary is not nearly the most problematic country from this point of view. Bodnár noted that there is no doubt, as Action and Protection Foundation's findings also indicate, that the ratio of people "who sympathize with viewpoints denying the Holocaust" has doubled since 2006. This however, is not a result of a lack of regulation, but it simply goes to show that the Jewish community and government share the responsibility of changing public speech regarding the Holocaust. An important factor in these changes is education. Regarding the legal environment relating to Holocaust denial, Bodnár believes Hungary's laws are on par with European laws, meaning they comply with international trends. In fact, certain Western states have it far

worse. Accordingly, laws passed under the previous government also prohibit the denial of crimes committed by the Nazi regime, and as a result, anyone opposing the falsification of history can stand up for the truth. Bodnár explained, that since the regulations are rather new, the first verdicts were most likely handed out towards the end of last year at the earliest. "This is an important legal tool in the hands of those involved," the Chairman of the Board of Trustees said.

Over the course of 2014, Action and Protection Foundation filed a total of 29 complaints at various bodies, 18 of which were related to publicly denying the crimes committed by the Nazi regime.¹⁴ Out of the proceedings launched, 10 cases were not closed by December of 2014. Out of all the cases, only one resulted in a verdict, but this case is still not closed, as the defendant appealed, while one other case was closed without a verdict being reached. Regarding the other cases, either the investigation was suspended (4 cases), or an investigation has not been ordered yet (2 cases).

¹⁴ Moreover, 4 of these complaints were related to incidents of incitement against a community, while 3 were related to the use of force against a member of a community. In certain cases, the complaint included charges.

OTHER NEWS



Far-right Facebook profiles in decline

Budapest

Source: Hetek Online

Hetek published an article on 1 January saying that Facebook is cracking down on far-right profiles. This resulted in Facebook taking down the profile of practically every major Hungarian far-right and neo-Nazi community by the end of 2014.

“Facebook took down Betyársereg’s profile again. Szent Korona Rádió’s new Facebook page was also taken down [...] There is now point in starting a new profile, just so we can get taken down again. What a waste of time.” – moaned the online editorial board of Betyár-sereg, a group openly sympathizing with Hungarian-Nationalist views, and notorious for their violence. The skinhead band named Romantikus Erőszak (Romantic Violence) also had their profile removed, while one of kuruc.info’s notorious publicists, Zsolt Lipusz had his personal profile removed. Jobbik was also affected by Facebook’s crackdown, as one of the party’s biggest unofficial group of supporters also had their profile taken down.

Raoul Wallenberg Awards handed out

Budapest

Source: MTI

On January 19 a memorial was held for the 70th anniversary of the disappearance of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. The memorial ceremony included the handing out of this year’s Raoul Wallenberg Awards.

Urban Ahlin, Speaker of the Riksdag said the following in his commemorative speech: “Wallenberg’s example reminds all of us of our common responsibility to combat anti-Semitism, racism and xenophobia. He added that Wallenberg set an example for anyone fighting for a more peaceful future, those who have the courage to speak out and take action.

Bence Rétvári, Secretary of State for Public Administration and Justice said that the Wallenberg Award “sets an ethical standard for society.” The award is handed out to people who take an active role in helping different ethnic groups, congregations live together peacefully, and in fighting prejudice.

In his welcoming speech, Niclas Trouvé, Sweden’s ambassador to Hungary warned that “we can never take human rights and values for granted.”

Hate must be nipped in the bud

Auschwitz–Birkenau, Poland

Source: MTI

Hungary was represented by Zoltán Balog, Minister of Human Resources at the memorial ceremony held at Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 27, marking the 70th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camp. Before the ceremony, Balog told MTI a genocide like the one seen in Auschwitz can never occur again, and that “open hate against other ethnic groups must always be nipped in the bud, because we never know how many steps it takes to get to another historic catastrophe.”

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS



Dániel Bodnár's and the Foundation's complaints for public defamation combined – investigation launched

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On January 29, Dániel Bodnár, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint as an individual, while the Foundation also filed a complaint at the Pest Central District Court for public defamation. An image depicting Dániel Bodnár made the rounds on the internet with the following caption: “A harmful brute who presents a great danger to the Hungarian nation, should be culled! A Jewish terrorist living in Hungary, who with the permission and support of the government, runs a terrorist organization in Hungary.” (verbatim quote) In order to clearly identify the individual depicted in the image, Dániel Bodnár's name and the fact that he is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Action and Protection Foundation are indicated in the image. The Foundation received the court's verdict dated 15 December 2014 on 28 January 2015. The verdict stated that the two complaints would be combined in the form of a single individual case, given that the individual involved, and the subject matter is closely related. An investigation into the offense was also ordered on 15 December 2014. The investigation is tasked with identifying the individual responsible for committing the offense, as well as identifying said individual's personal details, his/her whereabouts and home address.

Verdict handed out in case against Goy A. K.

Barcs, Somogy County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

The Foundation filed a complaint against Goy A. K. in April of 2014 for publicly denying the crimes committed by the Nazi regime. On 23 April, Goy A. K. posted the following comment on Facebook: “There was no Holocaust!!!!!!!!!!!!!!” The investigation into the matter was closed on June 16, as the Prosecutor believed the charges could not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and because A. K.'s defense was that he uses the word “holocaust” to refer to the genocide committed by the Mexican Junta. The Foundation filed a complaint against the verdict, in which it cited further status updates and comments by A. K. in order to prove that A. K. is without a doubt aware of the meaning of the word “holocaust”. The complaint was accepted in the same month, the decision closing the investigation was repealed, and further investigation was ordered. The investigation was concluded in October, and all documents relevant to the investigation were sent to Barcs Office of the Kaposvár District Authority, with an indictment proposal.

The first hearing in the case was held on 5 January 2015. The Foundation enquired about the proceedings, to which the Barcs District Court informed the Foundation on 15 January that the court reached a verdict in the case, but no further information was released as another party appealed the verdict, and therefore the verdict is not legally binding.

Action and Protection Foundation filed charges for the denial of the genocide of Jews in the Holocaust under the Nazi regime and for incitement against a community

Budapest

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

Action and Protection Foundation filed a complaint on 7 January at the Department of Investigation of the Budapest Police Department (BRFK) for the denial of the genocide of Jews in the Holocaust under the Nazi regime and for incitement against a community.

On 14 August 2014, an individual going by the username “I. I. K.” shared an image with the following text on Facebook: “This user hates Jews, and doesn’t believe in the legend of the Holocaust!” Above the caption an arrow can be seen pointing to the user’s profile picture. The reasoning behind the complaint states that the use of the word “legend” is meant to emphasize that the user believes the genocide committed by the 20th century totalitarian regime is overstated, overrated. By portraying the Holocaust as a legend, the perpetrator removes the term from its objective reality, doubts that it took place, which constitutes public denial of the crimes committed by the Nazi regime.

On 5 October 2014, the user shared an image of a schoolgirl slumped over books with the following caption: “This Holocaust thing has really done me in: Half of it is nonsense, the other half is lies!” (verbatim quote) According to the reasoning behind the complaint, neither the word “nonsense”, nor the word “lies” requires any further explanation, as both refer to the fact that the perpetrator claims

that the crimes committed by the Nazi regime are not real.

On 20 September 2014, the user posted the following status update: “Fucking Jews, they are to blame for every war, every illness, from the common cold to Ebola, to cancer, the Jews are to blame for everything that is bad! DEATH TO ALL JEWS, DEATH TO ISRAEL!!!” (verbatim quote) According to the reasoning behind the complaint, given that the views expressed in the first sentence indicate an extremely low level intellect, one could suspect sarcasm behind the statement, but the number of anti-Semitic updates previously posted by the user prove beyond doubt that the post is not meant to be taken as sarcasm. The text written in caps is capable of incitement to hatred against Jews and incitement to violence. On 17 October 2014, the user repeated the “DEATH TO ALL JEWS, DEATH TO ISRAEL!!!” (verbatim quote) as a caption for a montage depicting Slomó Köves, Executive Rabbi of EMIH.

On 7 September, 2014, the user shared a montage which showed a girl holding an assault rifle on the left side, and the following text on the right side: “We must learn how to operate weapons, and we must kill every Jew, because if we don’t, we won’t live to see adulthood!” (verbatim quote). According to the reasoning behind the complaint, the text on the montage is a direct call to action, to take lethal action against Jews. The text can also be interpreted as a call to genocide, and can also be taken as preparation for committing genocide. However, if the call to action cannot be considered specific, or a direct call to action, it can still be considered as incitement against a community.

Investigation into Z. Sz.'s public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime closed

Vác, Pest County

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

On 30 September 2013, the Foundation filed a complaint against Z. Sz. for the public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime. Z. Sz. shared an image depicting Slomó Köves on his Facebook profile, with the following text on it: “Jewish terrorist living in Hungary, who presents a great danger to the Hungarian nation as a whole!” The user commented on the picture saying: “There was no Holocaust, but there would be a need for it!” (verbatim quote)

In a ruling filed 27 January 2015, the Vác District Authority closed the investigation, as the evidence gathered does not prove beyond reasonable doubt that the crime was committed by the user. According to the reasoning behind the ruling, the authority in charge of the investigation contacted the major internet service providers in Hungary,

who said that they do not have subscribers with the suspect’s name. During an interrogation, Z. Sz. denied committing the crime, and said he only had a Facebook profile since spring of 2013, but he/she rarely logs in, and does not own a computer. Z. Sz.’s daughter, E. Sz. indicated to Z. Sz. on 6 September 2013, which Z. Sz. confirmed during an interrogation, that someone was posting “nonsense” in Z. Sz.’s name on Facebook. Z. Sz. added during the following investigation that he/she does not have an internet subscription, if Z. Sz.’s daughters are home, Z. Sz. logs in to Facebook on their computers. Nobody can have knowledge of Z. Sz.’s username or password. Upon reviewing the evidence, it can not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspect committed the crime in question, and since contacting Facebook yielded no results in the matter in trying to determine what IP address Z. Sz.’s Facebook profile was accessed from in September of 2013, the investigation failed to provide evidence contradicting the suspect’s denial of committing the crime. Given the lack of evidence, the suspect cannot be found guilty.

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.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	1 January	Far-right Facebook profiles in decline	Other news
2	5 January	Verdict handed out in case against Goy A. K.	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
3	7 January	Action and Protection Foundation filed charges for denying the genocide of Jews in the Holocaust under the Nazi regime and for incitement against a community	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions
4	10 January	A phone call insulting Jewish people at Kibic	Hate incidents: threat
5	10 January	Memorial Erected for Szálasi	Hate incidents: hate speech
6	13 January	The Gyurcsány Caricature Lives On	Hate incidents: hate speech
7	13, 28 January	Sorsok Háza (House of Fates)	Community News and Responses
8	14, 15 January	Kuruc.info Ordered to Delete Articles Denying the Holocaust	Official and Civil Responses
9	14 January	Holocaust compensation case against MÁV and the Central Bank of Hungary dismissed	Official and Civil Responses
10	18 January	A statement from the Ministry of Justice	News and opinions about anti-Semitism in Hungary
11	19 January	Raoul Wallenberg Awards handed out	Other news
12	22 January	Anti-Semitism not on the rise	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
13	22 January	UN General Assembly held in Washington, D.C.	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
14	25 January	Commemorating the liberation of Auschwitz	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
15	25 January	The European Union looks to pass a general law of tolerance	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
16	26 January	Jewish communities under a lot of pressure, Mose Kantor says	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
17	27 January	Students commemorate Holocaust with survivors	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
18	27 January	International community must unite against anti-Semitism, Israel's ambassador to Hungary says	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
19	27 January	Attempts to re-write the Holocaust in Eastern Europe	Anti-Semitism in Hungary
20	27 January	Hate must be nipped in the bud	Other news
21	27 January	Investigation into Z. Sz.'s public denial of the crimes of the Nazi regime closed	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>Category</i>
22	–	Swastikas in Debrecen	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
23	–	Envelopes with anti-Semitic Stickers on Display	Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents
24	–	Dániel Bodnár's and the Foundation's complaints for libel combined – investigation launched	Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions

CONTACT AND SUPPORT



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

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

Notifications of such incidents are received by the Foundation through any of the following means:

HOTLINE

(+36 1) 510 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:

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

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

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

2015 Budapest

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