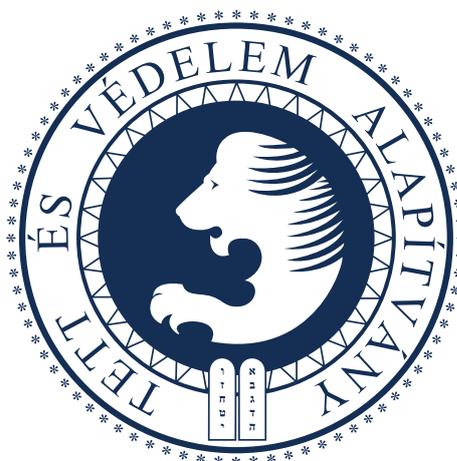


ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT

FEBRUARY 2019



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 — February 2019	12
Hate speech	12
Further Hate Incidents	16
Community news and responses	19
Official and civil responses	21
News and opinions about anti-Semitism in Hungary	22
Other news	23
Action and Protection Foundation legal actions	24
The Month's Chronicle	25
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 criminal. Nevertheless, a record of both types of

hate incidents is necessary in order to gain a general overview.

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

Action and Protection Foundation identified seven incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime this month. The incidents are classified as hate speech. The first case was the observation of the 'Day of Honor', regarding which, APF notified authorities about the use of totalitarian symbols. The second incident was a video recording taken by Fidelitas featuring a Nazi salute. There was disguised Jew-baiting: an MP was called 'Jacob' in a program broadcasted on Echo TV. Also, MPs for Jobbik expressed anti-Semitic sentiments on audio recordings that became public. The fifth incident was the commemoration of a member of the gendarmerie (a police force active until 1945 in Hungary) from Debrecen. In the sixth case, a woman told a Jewish joke in Zsolt Bayer's call-in program. We were also notified of anti-Semitic graffiti.

The section titled Further Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents includes no incidents this month.

APF initiated one legal proceeding this month. We filed a complaint because someone was holding a swastika flag during the memorial walk of the 'Day of Honor'.

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 igno-

rance 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 organizations can help in setting particular cases on track for legal process, may provide legal defense for the victims, and give various other forms of aid. These organizations may also serve as intermediaries between the victims and the police (OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 34–36).

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

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 – FEBRUARY 2019

Action and Protection Foundation identified seven anti-Semitic hate crimes over the course of its monitoring activities in February. The incidents were classified as hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

Nazi salute on Fidelitas' video?

Source: zsurpubi.hu

6-7 February 2019 Online news portal zsurpubi.hu wrote in an article that Gellért Oláh uses a Nazi salute in Fidelitas youth organization's cover video on Facebook. Gellért Oláh is a regular interviewee on Echo TV and a journalist for 888. The salute is shown at 0:06 into the video¹¹.



Source: zsurpubi.hu

After the article was published, Gellért Oláh posted on Facebook saying that “Yesterday a video recording became public, on which I appear to be making an ambiguous gesture by lifting my arm up among people pointing with their fingers. Certainly, it is not the gesture it seems but I am aware of the fact that explanations in such cases are not reinforcing but weakening one's credibility. Therefore, I've resigned from 888.hu today out of respect for my community and taking full responsibility. The editor-in-chief has accepted my resignation.”

'Day of Honor' observed again this year in Budapest

Source: nepszava.hu; hvg.hu; merce.hu; MTI; index.hu

8-9, 15 & 19 February 2019 Authorities partially prohibited the observation of the Neo-Nazi event this year. The reasoning of the police sent to Népszava stated that “It is established that the commemorations are linked to groups with extremist views. Conducting the event, and especially the speeches, their contents, the style of music played at the event and the looks of participants – separately or taken together – are capable of causing fear and alarm at Kapisztrán square, a well-known historic site of national importance.”

The police's decision was also influenced by the possibility that certain extremist groups may join the event and their appearance “may entail a major breach of public order and peace, which are values lying at the very heart of democracy”. International treaties allow the Hungarian state to impose restrictions or prohibitions against such cases. There is also a risk of propagation of ideas which may violate “the memory of others, potentially the memory of victims of WWII” and “the dignity and moral rights of their living relatives”. On the other hand, the police's ban did not concern the so-called ‘Breakout’ memorial walk, whose starting point was at Kapisztrán Square in the afternoon of Saturday, Feb 9.

As the organizer, Légió Hungária published it on their website, the program of the ‘Breakout’ memorial walk was changed, but a commemoration was to be held in Városmajor with the police securing the event. Far right organizations gathered in the afternoon of 9 February to hold a commemoration on the 74th anniversary of the breakout attempt of German and Hungarian soldiers from Budapest in 1945. According to Hungarian and

¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vl94bBNJ2MU>

foreign far right organizations marching at the event, they only commemorate heroes of WWII and go hiking in the forest.

Reports of the event indicate that about 500 participants – most of them dressed in black – walked to the location of the commemoration. They held a banner saying 'Festung Budapest' and a crucifix combined with the Iron Cross and a military helmet. 'Festung' is German for fortress. Adolf Hitler declared Budapest a fortress on 1 December 1944.

According to anti-fascists, however, the 'Day of Honor' is an international meeting for fascists and therefore the Autonómia Csoport organized a counter demonstration on Széll Kálmán Square. Based on a report from Mércse, a small group of counterdemonstrators even suffered an atrocity. As the memorial walk began, most the participants



Source: index.hu

of the commemoration started going home but a group of people dressed in black attacked a small group of counterdemonstrators. One of the attacked counterdemonstrators recounted that after their peaceful demonstration finished, they were going to leave for home. Since there were no police officers around anymore, unknown individuals attacked them, took two of their flags, threw one man at a wall and hit several others. A portal managed by Zsolt Bede, vadhajtasok.hu, seems to have assumed responsibility for the attack as they wrote "We have had enough of being threatened by anti-fascists brought here from abroad".

Index reported that unknown individuals – possibly German citizens – were holding

swastika flags during the memorial walk. APF therefore filed a complaint for use of totalitarian symbols – for further information please see the section titled *Action and Protection Foundation Legal Actions*. Demokratikus Koalíció (political party called 'Democratic Coalition') issued a statement about the fact that they filed a complaint, too. Mayor candidate for the Liberálisok (Liberals) Ádám Sermer also published a communication stating that such symbols are unacceptable in public life.

APF issued a communication about the incident following the program called "Ez itt a kérdés?" ('Is this the question?') aired on channel M5 of Magyar Televízió (the Hungarian public service broadcaster called 'Hungarian Television'). „We were shocked and confused to see that the Hungarian national television tried to commemorate the SS forces as heroes in a program presenting the event in question. The program gave a false impression by dishonorably presenting the SS soldiers as “heroes” and thereby ignoring the sufferings of Hungarians during the siege and the deaths of thousands of people.” We also recalled that the editor-in-chief of the television channel making the program Beatrix Siklósi is the woman whose anti-Semitic comments were even condemned by archbishop of the Esztergom-Budapest archdiocese and primate of Hungary Péter Erdő in 2014. We also objected to her appointment as head of channel M5 for reasons of unsuitability. “No military performance of the SS soldiers, who caused the destruction of Budapest, shall be set as an example for Hungarian social memory” – believes APF and our management considers the Hungarian public service broadcaster’s attempt dishonorable.

For over 20 years, radical right organizations have been commemorating the attempted breakout of German and Hungarian soldiers of 11 February 1945. The soldiers were trapped in the Buda Castle and tried to breakout from the siege of the Red Army. Authorities have banned the event several times, in some years it was only allowed to be organized on the outskirts of Budapest or held in a place not open to the public, on a private property. Last year, however, people could gather on Kapisztrán Square up at the castle.

Disguised Jew-baiting on Echo TV
Source: nepszava.hu; index.hu;
hvg.hu; zsurpubi.hu; hirtv.hu

15 February 2019 *"In the opinion program called 'Keménymag' of Echo TV on 1 Jan 2019 unacceptable statements were made about MP for Jobbik Péter Jakab. ECHO TV Zrt. would like apologize to the politician and viewers and we will not invite the guests who featured in the program again"* – published Echo TV on their website. According to the communication, the channel will not invite Gábor Megadja (888), László Vésey Kovács and Áron Ambrózy (Pesti Srácok).

News portal zsurpubi.hu wrote that Pesti Srácok did not distance themselves from their journalists after the program. The portal also presented that Áron Ambrózy continued his train of thought on his Facebook wall afterwards. According to his account, he had not known about "peterjacob's" origin, but *"it made sense because if a Jew is stupid, they are very stupid, and 'petike' [nickname for Péter] is very stupid"*.

Recordings of Jobbik members became public following Echo TV's Jew-baiting incident

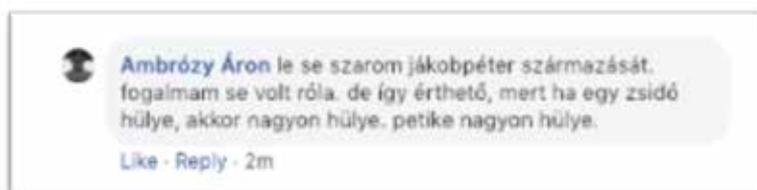
Source: hirtv.hu; origo.hu

16 & 19-20 February 2019 Hír TV reported that Péter Jakab talked about *"criminals belonging to the chosen people"* and laughed at Jewish jokes on multiple video recordings which were taken a few years ago but have just become public.

One footage shows that the politician laughed at a Jewish joke Sándor Pörzse uttered at a public

consultation in Miskolc in 2010. *"A Christian Democrat called Solomon once said... (laughter), it is good already, isn't it? So Uncle Solomon... who even looks like a Solomon would... (laughter)"* – audible on the recording. Péter Jakab is the president of Jobbik in Miskolc, he was host of the consultation where he was laughing in the background when his fellow member of Jobbik entertained the audience by making jokes about KDNP politician László Salamon's name and presumed origin. Pörzse also said that *"there are two issues we cannot avoid, the issues of Jews and of Gypsies, if politics avoids addressing these two issues, a Rosenstein child will get a job offer in fifteen years' time instead of mine or yours"*. Origo contacted the editors of Magyar Hang to find out whether they continue to take part in the program called 'Kötötfogás', Magyar Hang has not distanced themselves from Pörzse.

Another footage of a public consultation held in Tiszalúc shows as Péter Jakab talked about *"criminals belonging to the chosen people"* when he presented prison conditions as part of his campaign in 2010. Hír TV reported that Jakab said *"If the individu-*



Source: zsurpubi.hu / facebook.com

14

MP and spokesperson of Jobbik Péter Jakab posted a video excerpt of the program in question on his Facebook timeline. Participants of the program referred to him as 'Péter Jacob' several times, which he considers disguised (?) Jew-baiting. *"Is it because of my great grandfather killed in Auschwitz that Fidesz supporters arbitrarily changed my name or is it like a general thing happening on a 'civil' site? May István Jakab of Fidesz also be called 'István Jacob'?"* – wrote the politician in his post. According to Jakab, an apology is a must, but he complained about the fact that the channel did not take any steps by itself, straight after the program was aired. He believed the presenters were 'fledglings' compared to Zsolt Bayer and if the channel took civil values seriously, they would dismiss everyone from the channel who makes such statements.

Index's article further aggravated the case; Echo TV and 888.hu – which were represented by Gábor Megadja in the program – are the media partners of the European Maccabi Games, often referred to as the "Jewish Olympics", which makes the incident even more disappointing.

al belongs to the chosen people, his food has to be delivered from the luxury restaurant called Dolce Vita in Miskolc because they make kosher food and he has the right for this... come on! A criminal has the right... after he served his sentence, he will again have the right, but till then he shouldn't have the right to be able to have kosher food delivered from a restaurant with such a price level that an average resident of Miskolc would not even dare to enter”.

After all this, Origo also reported that Jakab wrote an open letter to Executive Rabbi Slomó Köves in 2014, in which he said that *“The Hungarian nation does not owe the Jews a thing. Neither remorse, nor atonement. If you think otherwise, I am worried, worried as a simple citizen, worried as a Hungarian about the Hungarians”.*

‘Day of Gendarmerie’ in Debrecen

Source: Action and Protection Foundation; facebook.com

16-17 February 2019 APF received a notification that ‘Új Magyar Gárda’ (New Hungarian Guard) held a commemoration with wreathing in Debrecen, at former commander of Józsa, sergeant major of the gendarmerie János Herczeg’s grave in the mu-



Source: facebook.com

nicipal cemetery of Józsa. The community page called ‘Debreciner’ reported on the event on Facebook. Based on their pictures, a handful of people, all dressed in black, attended the event and according to the invitation to the commemoration, a pastor pronounced blessings on the local gendarme.

People commenting under the event on Facebook expressed their disapproval and

said it was shameful that such events may be held in Hungary today.

Zsolt Bayer laughed at a Jewish joke with a listener of his program

Source: magyarhang.org

20-21 February 2019 In the call-in program called ‘Paláver’ on Karc FM of 20 February, a woman wanted to tell a “powerful” joke. Host of the program, Zsolt Bayer, asked her to share the joke towards the end of the program. The caller then started telling a Jewish joke, and she referred to the Jewish person in the joke as a *“Péter Jakab type of man”* – and she dedicated the joke to Jakab. The host laughed at the joke with the woman and did not mention that the *“Péter Jakab type of man”* term was not very elegant, let alone acceptable.

As presented earlier in this report, MP for Jobbik Péter Jakab was referred to as ‘Jacob’ in the program called ‘Keménymag’ on Echo TV, as if it was a good idea to joke around with someone’s name and origin. The management of Echo TV later dismissed the people who featured in the program.

Anti-Semitic graffiti on an ad

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

27 February 2019 APF received a notification that unknown individuals painted a black Star of David over the face of a newsreader on a glass surface poster advertising ATV’s news program. The ad was located near the crossing of Lechner Ödön Alley and Tóth Kálmán Street in Budapest district 9. Members of APF removed the anti-Semitic graffiti.



Source: Action and Protection Foundation

FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

During February 2019 monitoring, Action and Protection Foundation identified two incidents which are classified as hate crimes but we would not include them in our most recent statistics due to their insignificant nature, the lack of clear anti-Semitic motive or because the time of the incident is unknown.

*Gergely Karácsony considers
Jobbik acceptable*

Source: hirtv.hu; origo.hu;
zsido.com; nepszava.hu; 168ora.hu;
magyarnemzet.hu

5-7, 11, 14-15 February 2019 Co-President of Párbeszéd political party Gergely Karácsony was invited to Hír TV's 'Magyarország élőben' (Hungary Live) program where the politician said the presenter would not be able to quote him ever saying he was not willing to cooperate with Jobbik. As a response, Andrea Földi-Kovács recalled a statement Karácsony made in October 2017 with different content and she also mentioned a few incidents committed by Jobbik politicians.

"A harsh phrasing" – this was the politician's comment when the presenter recalled that Gyöngyösi wanted to make a list of Jewish MPs. "I do not think this is Nazism in itself, it was a very unfortunate choice of words" – said Karácsony. In his next sentence, the politician bluntly said listing Jewish MPs was not Nazism.

With regards to the incident when Gergely Kulcsár spit in the shoes on the Danube bank, Karácsony called it repulsive and he thought that constituted Nazism. "I have not come across this man's name recently" – Karácsony excused the politician who is the current regional leader of Jobbik. "He cannot be such an important leader if neither of us know what kind of leader he is" – added Karácsony.

In addition, Karácsony did not think the issue of Tamás Sneider beating up a Roma

man was a problem any more as it was an old story, much less his sentence about beating Gypsies because it "was taken out of context and was a very-very bad joke."

Karácsony believed that the 'Mi Hazánk Mozgalom' (Our Homeland Movement) took "Nazis" away from Jobbik and interestingly, their salutes are not presented and discussed on Hír TV. The politician also added that "Jobbik's past is unacceptable, but they are going through positive changes and if it is possible to find common grounds, co-operation is our future".

The comments caused quite an outrage, the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) and the Federation of Hungarian Jewish communities (Mazsihisz) both condemned the politician. Executive Rabbi of EMIH Köves Slomó said that "Fighting anti-Semitism is not a political card for the Jews that can be turned over on demand. For us, this is a question of our everyday life security: Jobbik (...) is rooted in anti-Semitism and racism. This political party has never distanced itself from their former self, has never dismissed their politicians who were inciting such views and legitimized them among the majority of Hungarian society". On Hír TV, Köves also said that the mayor of Zugló crossed a line. The Rabbi believed that the opposition is becoming unreliable in the eyes of voters because of their anti-Semitic comments.

"Why would you excuse members of a party when one of them would like to make a list of Jewish citizens and the other one has almost beaten a Roma to death? Every decent man disapproves of anti-Semitism and therefore it seems we stand on very different grounds" – said Slomó Köves. "I have not had expectations from Gergely Karácsony but I am now deeply disappointed since I do know him". The Rabbi also pointed out that from now on, any actions taken against racism become questionable as the type of comments our left-wing politicians, like Ágnes Kunhal-

mi and Gergely Karácsony, have made are becoming legitimate. *“This is very hypocritical and it’s all very irresponsible”* – said the Executive Rabbi. In the program called ‘A nyolcas’ on Echo TV, Köves expressed he was sad to see that a part of Hungarian media was downplaying and excusing Jobbik’s anti-Semitic expressions. He added that the real question was whether the parties had a common moral ground for running together in an election as Jobbik built their image on racist ideologies.

Secretary of APF Kálmán Szalai highlighted in an interview that one of Jobbik’s co-presidents is a former skinhead while the other one is the anti-Semite who would like to make a list of the Jewish MPs. *“Gergely Karácsony’s hasty explanations and the double-talk of the leaders and opinion formers of the democratic opposition are extremely awkward and harmful because deliberately or not, they legitimize and accept public figures, statements and views which recall the darkest times of history”* – explained APF Secretary.

Chairman of APF Board of Trustees Dániel Bodnár wrote in the news magazine ‘168 óra’ that *“such issues may only confuse people who do not have unwavering and sound principles and political choices which provide constant and general points of reference when evaluating certain questions”*. Bodnár mentioned that Karácsony may not have been prepared for the interview, but then started wondering *“really, did experts not prepare him? Regarding moral issues like your views on anti-Semitism, it is not studio strategy that you’d need, but fundamental values”*.

Gergely Karácsony commented the interview on his Facebook page. He said he received many questions after the interview and that was why he believed it was better if he explained what he thought of Jobbik. He said he had fought against racism and anti-Semitism all his life and he would not accept that *“Zsolt Bayer’s anti-Soros hate party and his like-minded friends give him a lesson about openness and tolerance”*. In his opinion *“there are terrible things in Jobbik’s past but the party has changed a lot in recent years. Luckily it is not me but voters who’ll have to decide whether they think this change is gen-*

uine”. He added that politics was about the people and Jobbik voters wanted change in Budapest and in Hungary. He himself will represent the people of Budapest who want change.

In a later statement, Karácsony said that he made a huge mistake and apologized from everyone. *“I, of course, think it is unacceptable to make a list of citizens for political objectives”* – he said and said he considered such moves as strongly anti-Semitic.

Italian daily newspaper ‘Libero’ also reported the incident. The article regarded the alliance of the left-wing opposition and Jobbik grotesque and bizarre and said that the greens, the liberals, and the socialists were *“courting”* extremists who want to make a list of the Jews.

At Jobbik, Szávay will be replaced by Bencsik who is no stranger to anti-Semitism
Source: mandiner.hu; hirtv.hu

18, 22, 25 February 2019 An audio recording became public last year, in which MP for Jobbik István Szávay boasted that he had beaten up a Jewish woman. APF also reported on the incident. Szávay then resigned as Member of Parliament, he was replaced by János Bencsik, president of Jobbik in Budapest.

After Bencsik took his oath, the media quoted some of his earlier statements. They presented that his writings regularly appeared in the weekly newspaper linked to Jobbik called ‘Barikád’. In 2012, he wrote several articles in which he tried to defend Márton Gyöngyösi who wanted to make a list of the Jews. In another article, he made a list of dual US-Israeli citizens because of whom he thought the US fell into the hands of *“Israeli agents”*.

There was also a time when Szávay’s article said the object lesson of racial discrimination was Israel, since *“in 2003, the Jewish state adopted a legislation which denied the acquisition of citizenship by marriage for people who live in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Palestine”*. Bencsik wrote that *“without doubt Israel had the most exclusionary nationality act”*. *“As opposed to this, MP for Jobbik*

Márton Gyöngyösi only suggested that it would be good to enumerate – not ban, dismiss or curtail but enumerate – the dual US-Israeli citizens who are leading the country”.

Bencsik wrote an article about the case that former governor of the Hungarian National Bank András Simor; Bencsik Simor’s daughter set up a nursery school, the article had a telltale title: “*Simor’s millions were flowing into a Jewish nursery school?*”.

In 2013, Jobbik supporters were occupied with Budapest Pride and they managed to find Jewish bonds to it. Bencsik’s article on the issue was “*Jewish church service and »pus-sy-project» at the Budapest Pride*”.

Bencsik told HírTV that he had never made offensive comments before. According to the MP, these statements were taken out of context and he thought the entirety of his articles are acceptable even today.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Miklós Soltész: In Israel, we did not have to explain ourselves for being anti-Soros
Source: magyarhirlap.hu

4 February 2019 Secretary of State for Churches, Minorities and Civil Affairs Miklós Soltész gave an interview to Magyar Hírlap. In the interview, he said that *“Islam has started to spread in Europe, and it goes without attention. Only from France alone, tens of thousands of people moved to Israel in the past few years and still, it is Hungary that is accused of anti-Semitism. Those who accuse us of anti-Semitism either do not know what the term means or are under the influence of some psychoactive substances”*. He also mentioned he had talked to David Lau, the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Israel, and *“similarly to the Minister of Religion, he praised the Hungarian government’s attitude both in the fields of supporting Jewish communities and congregations and of the fight against anti-Semitism as well as in the legal sanctioning of Holocaust denial”*. We presented the State Secretary’s visit to Israel and his talk with the Chief Rabbi in our January report.

Szabolcs Takács: No form of anti-Semitism may become presentable in Europe out of political interests
Source: MTI

6 February 2019 *“Our current government is the only credible political power in Hungary today which protects Jewish communities and fights against anti-Semitism”* – said Szabolcs Takács in Bratislava, at a conference of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Szabolcs Takács highlighted that in 2015, when he was Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, he experienced a growth of anti-Semitism because of fundamentalist immigrants. In his speech, Takács quoted Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu who said during his visit to Europe that *„anti-Semitic movements still*

exist, some of them are classified as traditional anti-Semitism, others are a new mix of anarchist, left-wing anti-Semitism which go hand in hand with radical Islam”.

“As opposed to this, the Hungarian government considers the peaceful coexistence of Jews and Christians in Hungary as a highly protected value, it has zero tolerance against anti-Semitism, has introduced Holocaust Memorial Day and has passed several laws to fight against all forms of anti-Semitism” – said the politician.

Szabolcs Takács reminded his audience that the statement made on 21 December 2018 by EU heads of states or governments was a call for the protection of Jewish communities and institutions, which was started by the Hungarian Prime Minister. Takács informed that the Hungarian government also provides an annual 500 million Forint financial support to the Action and Protection League set up to monitor anti-Semitism in Europe. At the end of his speech Takács said that *„the Jewish community is safe in Hungary and may always count on the Hungarian government’s support and protection”*.

Government decision on fostering to apply the working definition of anti-Semitism
Source: MTI

18 February 2019 The Hungarian government decided to foster the application of the working definition of anti-Semitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. The government decision was published in Magyar Közlöny.

The decision said that the government considered it a priority to raise awareness about Jewish history and traditions because they were confident that raising awareness about such issues helps the fight against anti-Semitism and other negative views linked to anti-Semitism. The decision also highlighted that the government has zero tolerance against anti-Semitism, anti-Semitic phenomena, and expressions, they want to

protect the dignity and the security of Jewish citizens.

The government believes the definition of anti-Semitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance is an adequate guideline in the fight against anti-Semitism.

In addition, the government decision said that line ministries, the Prosecutor-General and the President of the National Office for the Judiciary should see into the possibility of incorporating IHRA's working definition into educational programs and the courses for judges and lawyers.

Péter Szijjártó: One of Hungary's basic pillars is security

Source: 888.hu; jpost.com

21 February 2019 Foreign Minister Péter Szijjártó gave an interview to Jerusalem Post, in which he expressed again that he did not think there was anti-Semitism in anti-Soros comments. *“We don't care about his religion. We care about his visions – and he*

has totally different visions about the future of Europe and the future of Hungary than we do” – said the Minister.

Szijjártó highlighted that the Hungarian government *“can be really proud of our track record when it comes to the fight against anti-Semitism. We have announced a policy of zero tolerance against anti-Semitism. And in Hungary we are really proud of the fact that the biggest Jewish community in Central Europe lives in Hungary... if you will come to Budapest, you will see the vivid cultural life, you will see there is no need for guards with weapons standing around synagogues, or guards with weapons at Jewish cultural events”*.

With regards to the House of Fates in Budapest under construction, the Minister said that the Hungarian and the Israeli Prime Ministers both set up teams to address the issue of disagreements about the project and they shall agree on the issues regarding the Holocaust museum. *“For us, it is important to address the issue properly, to the satisfaction of all stakeholders”* – said Szijjártó.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

András Gerő: Is an anti-Semite kosher if they are Jewish?

Source: azonnali.hu

2 February 2019 András Gerő repeated one of his previously expressed ideas in an article when he wrote “*Not to question but to acknowledge Milán Füst’s significance in literature... the loge at the Hungarian Jewish Cultural Association (Mazsike) named after Milán Füst should be renamed*”.

It is well-known about Milán Füst that he made contemptuous comments about Jewish religion, he distanced himself from Jewish culture, he was not too friendly with people who said they were Jewish, and he even became a Catholic.

The reason Gerő found it important to open a public debate on the issue was because the ground rules of Mazsike still said that the organization provided framework for Jewish people living in Hungary to experience the-

ir identities positively. As Gerő wrote, Milán Füst is not the symbol to reach this goal.

Mazsike quoted Gerő in their communication about the issue when regarding Milán Füst’s work entitled ‘*Napló*’ they wrote that readers of the article were reading the lines of a struggling author who is even puzzled with himself and he expresses his uncertainty about his own Jewish origin (sic!), his self-depreciation and his criticism about the Jewish community.

Gerő’s conclusion in relation to Milán Füst is that since he was left-wing and born as a Jew, he could be anti-Semitic in his talk. Gerő mentioned that this was not a good enough reason for an organization whose aim is to help the Jewish experience their identities positively to let go of Milán Füst’s name. Gerő believes it will be difficult to tell Mazsike there are no double standards for the left-wing and the-right-wing in relation to anti-Semitism.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

*President of the Jewish World Congress
concerned about Hungarian left-wing*
Source: MTI

11 February 2019 President of the Jewish World Congress Ronald S. Lauder expressed his concerns for the alliance of Hungarian left-wing parties and Jobbik, including the case of Gergely Karácsony's interview we presented in this report. In Lauder's opinion, Jobbik still has anti-Semitic views. *"I have heard many times in recent months that certain politicians of the Hungarian opposition are willing to form an alliance with radical Jobbik. A few years ago, Jobbik's ideology and rhetoric were anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic, some of its members and leaders are still infamous for such issues"* – reminded Lauder and said that Jobbik has not distanced itself from its anti-Semitic roots and has done nothing to prevent its politicians from making anti-Semitic and racist comments. *"Until Jobbik does not genuinely change, it is dangerous for every Hungarian political party to form an alliance with this radical party and Jobbik cannot be allowed to become a mainstream political party in Hungary"* – said Lauder.

*Deputy State Secretary denies
accusations of anti-Semitism*
Source: 24.hu; hvg.hu; theguardian.com

13 February 2019 The Hungarian Deputy State Secretary for Civil Affairs had a meeting with British Jewish communities at the beginning of February. President

of the Board of Deputies of British Jews (BOD) Marie van der Zyl disclosed a letter she received from Szalay-Bobrovniczky.

At the meeting of 8 February, representatives of BOD mentioned many concerns about the Hungarian government's attitude towards Jewish communities. For example, they thought the Hungarian government used anti-Semitic formulas, like during the Stop Soros campaign, and they try to diminish Hungarian historical figures' role in the Holocaust. Besides, BOD criticized the government for its attitude towards Muslims and migrants.

Szalay-Bobrovniczky denied the accusations in an email written to Van der Zyl. He wrote he again denied all accusations of anti-Semitism, especially the accusations against Prime Minister Viktor Orbán.

Frans Timmermans' visit to Budapest
Source: origo.hu; hirtv.hu

15 February 2019 First Vice-President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans paid a visit to Budapest to attend MSZP's congress. He said at the event he was one of the greatest fighters of anti-Semitism in Europe and he would continue to be so. He would act against both open and concealed anti-Semitic speech pronounced by leading politicians. In an interview given to Hír TV, he also said he, as a Social Democratic leader, would never accept support from the far-right and anti-Semitism was unacceptable in any political movement.

OTHER NEWS

*Jobbik is still the most radical party;
says 'Nézőpont Intézet' research*

Source: MTI
20 February 2019

According to 43 percent of Hungarians, Jobbik is the most racist political party, 33 percent believes they are the most anti-Semitic and 28 percent says they are the most radical – presented 'Nézőpont Intézet' to MTI following an opinion poll they had conducted for Magyar Nemzet.

Nézőpont's communication reported that compared to July 2018, the number of respondents saying that Jobbik was the most anti-Semitic increased by 10 percentage points, while those saying Jobbik was the most racist party increased by 11 percentage points. The institute believed this was due to the public scandals of the past six months. Their communication also highlighted that

other political parties did not even reach 10 percent in any of the questions.

Results of the poll also showed that 41 percent of left-wing supporters consider Jobbik as the most racist, 33 percent believed it was the most anti-Semitic and 36 percent thought it was the most radical political party. Out of respondents living in Budapest, 44 percent said Jobbik was the most anti-Semitic, 50 percent named it as the most racist and 35 percent believed it was the most radical party.

Nézőpont Intézet's opinion poll was conducted between 25 and 29 January 2018, they interviewed around 1,000 people. The sample was representative of the Hungarian population over 18 years of age for sex, age, region, type of municipality and level of education. The margin of error for the sample of a thousand people in case of a 95% confidence interval is 3.1 percent.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Charges pressed for use of totalitarian symbols
Source: Action and Protection
Foundation; index.hu

19 February 2019 As presented earlier in this report, although the police banned the Nazi commemoration of the 'Day of Honor/Breakout' in the Buda Castle, the memorial tour linked to the event was held in Budapest. The so-called 'Breakout Memorial Walk' was organized by Börzsöny Ak-

ciósoport and held on 9-10 February this year. Index.hu reported that an unknown German citizen was holding a swastika flag during the walk, he started holding it in the area between Normafa and Csacsi-rét.

Author of the index.hu article wrote that the unknown individual used the swastika flag in public space, too.

APF filed charges in relation to the incident at Budapest Police Headquarters' District 12 Police Station.

THE MONTH'S CHRONICLE

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

No.	Date	Incident	Category
1.	2 nd of February	András Gerő: Is an anti-Semite kosher if they are Jewish?	Community News And Responses
2.	4 th of February	Miklós Soltész: In Israel, we did not have to explain ourselves for being anti-Soros	Official And Civil Responses
3.	6 th of February	Szabolcs Takács: No form of anti-Semitism may become presentable in Europe out of political interests	Official And Civil Responses
4.	5-7, 11, 14-15 th of February	Gergely Karácsony considers Jobbik acceptable	Further Hate Incidents
5.	6-7 th of February	Nazi salute on Fidelitas' video?	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
6.	8-9; 15 & 19 th of February	'Day of Honor' observed again this year in Budapest	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
7.	11 th of February	President of the Jewish World Congress concerned about Hungarian left-wing	News And Opinions About Anti-Semitism in Hungary
8.	13 th of February	Deputy State Secretary denies accusations of anti-Semitism	News And Opinions About Anti-Semitism in Hungary
9.	15 th of February	Disguised Jew-baiting on Echo TV	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
10.	15 th of February	Frans Timmermans' visit to Budapest	News And Opinions About Anti-Semitism in Hungary
11.	16 & 19-20 th of February	Recordings of Jobbik members became public following Echo TV's Jew-baiting incident	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
12.	16-17 th of February	'Day of Gendarmerie' in Debrecen	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
13.	18 & 22 & 25 th of February	At Jobbik, Szávay will be replaced by Bencsik who is no stranger to anti-Semitism	Further Hate Incidents
14.	18 th of February	Government decision on fostering to apply the working definition of anti-Semitism	Official And Civil Responses
15.	19 th of February	Charges pressed for use of totalitarian symbols	APF Legal Actions

No.	Date	Incident	Category
16.	20-21 st of February	Zsolt Bayer laughed at a Jewish joke with a listener of his program	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
17.	20 th of February	Jobbik is still the most radical party, says 'Nézőpont Intézet' research	Other News
18.	21 st of February	Péter Sziijártó: One of Hungary's basic pillars is security	Official And Civil Responses
19.	27 nd of February	Anti-Semitic graffiti on an ad	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech

CONTACT AND SUPPORT

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

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

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

HOTLINE (+36 1) 5 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.

Chakrabarti, 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

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

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
Gábor Bodó, research scholar, member of the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute
Julianna Görög, translator

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.

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

2019 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

