

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT

JUNE 2019

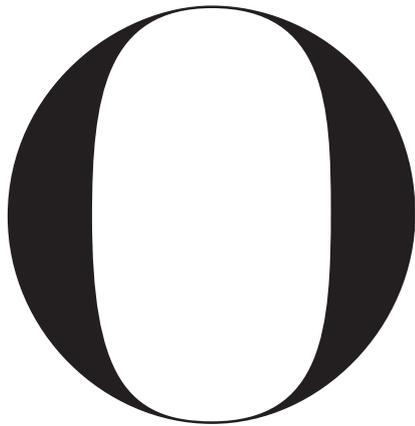


BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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

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

Action and Protection Foundation (APF) identified one incident of anti-Semitic hate crime this month. The incident is classified as threat. An unknown offender submitted a threatening and anti-Semitic comment to an article shared on Facebook by zsidó.com. The offender threatened to carry out an explosion at the seat of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) and eradicate Jews.

APF started one new legal proceeding this month concerning the threat and anti-Semitic comment we present in the section titled Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents.

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 has improved since the Jobbik party, which openly declares anti-Semitic and racist views, only has twenty-five Members of Parliament as opposed to the forty-three they used to do. Yet, anti-Semitic hate speech is still uttered at their events. These circumstances brought Action and Protection Foundation into being. Among the forms of civil association offered by Hungarian law, Action and Protection Foundation chose the form of foundation; it was registered in November 2012. The Foundation seeks to provide an alternative to the ineffectual legal steps taken against deteriorating standards of public discourse, exclusion, and the ignorance in which

anti-Semitism is rooted, as well as atrocities and hate crimes.

UNITY

Action and Protection Foundation is a registered civil organization. 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 open-

rational **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

¹ See detailed definitions in the *Methodology* section.

that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial.² Reports prepared by civil organizations can be expedient in alerting the official authorities to hate motivated crimes in the country. Long-term tendencies can

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

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

METHODOLOGY³

The report deals with two types of offense: 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 offense, 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 offenses 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).

Our report contains detailed descriptions of the definition of hate incidents and our approach to solving the problem. The report also cites a variety of international, independent sources. 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 period⁷ are used as the basis for examining whether the given action could have been motivated by anti-Semitism.

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 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.

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.

⁷ These are described in the *Methodology* section.

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 on-line 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 statistics⁸.

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, anti-Semitic intent cannot be proven, or the circumstances are unclear)
- Expressions of hate that appear regularly on homepages, in comments and online fora, and have not been personally reported to Action and Protection Foundation.
- Other news that is only indirectly linked to anti-Semitism

A number of the aspects of the registered in-

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.

idents 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
 - Hate speech 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 incident¹⁰. 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 – JUNE 2019

Action and Protection Foundation (APF) identified one anti-Semitic hate crime over the course of its monitoring activities in June. The incident is classified as threat.

THREAT

Bomb threat on Facebook

Source:

Action and Protection Foundation;
zsido.com; facebook.com

12 June 2019 An unknown individual submitted a threatening and anti-Semitic comment to an article shared on Facebook by zsido.com. The article said a propagandist of the BDS movement helped make a “documentary” in the US. According to this film, because of the long-standing campaigns of the Israeli and US governments and pro-Israel lobbying groups, media in the US reports about Israel and the annexation of Palestine conform to an Israeli narrative. A protest was held overseas against the film.

Zsido.com shared this article on Facebook, under which an individual called *Bence VyncentWr Csordás* submitted a comment threatening a bombing and the extermination of Jews.

APF filed a complaint against the unknown offender.



source: facebook.com

FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

During June 2019 monitoring, Action and Protection Foundation identified no incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime 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.

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Hungarian branch of Likud opened

Source: mandiner.hu; facebook.com

14 June 2019 International Relations Coordinator at the Likud Party, Tamir Wertzberger, announced they opened a Likud branch in Hungary. President of the branch is Kálmán Szalai, secretary of APF. Tamir Wertzberger, who lives in Budapest, gave an interview to Mandiner about the goals of the new branch and the nature of right-wing Zionism.

Wertzberger said the Hungarian branch is a member of World Likud. The new branch does not receive orders or instructions from the global organization but they abide by

the values and principles of the worldwide movement. Wertzberger highlighted that Likud was not a political party.

Wertzberger also mentioned the branch was looking for enthusiastic young people who would be happy to become Israel's civil ambassadors. They seek young adults who are open to share their views in public life, who fully support dialogue and are committed to make the everyday manifestations of Israeli identity clear and comprehensible to Hungarian society.

Action and Protection League of Europe enjoys support of government

Source: magyarhirlap.hu

19 June 2019 The draft budget for next year includes HUF 500 million for expenditures of the Action and Protection League of Europe. The government has already supported the league this year with HUF 525 million and based on an earlier decision, the league will receive a constant yearly funding of HUF 500 million from 2020. By this measure, Hungary supports the fight against anti-Semitism in Europe.

The seat of the new organization set up this year is in Brussels. The league is active in the fields of legislation, justice, monitoring-research and education. Executive Rabbi of the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation (EMIH) Slomó Köves was the first to propose the initiative, which was welcomed by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the Jewish communities in the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain.

The objective of the league is to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the legal systems in EU member states and suggest unified legislative procedures to be able to fight anti-Semitism effectively. There will be a 24-hour hotline available to report anti-Semitic incidents. National school curricula and applied educational materials will be assessed and there will be suggestions on how to monitor anti-Semitism appearing in the media, social media and the public life of different member states. Monitoring reports will also be published in all the 28 member states, including the Arabic and Turkish-language media and social media in Europe.

Slomó Köves told Magyar Hírlap that government support of such an initiative means the fight against anti-Semitism is important to Hungary and our country. As Hungary is one of Israel's most important allies in Europe, other governments are motivated to take similar measures.

The Executive Rabbi identified three kinds of threats: traditional far-right anti-Semitism, incitement to hatred and aggression widespread in non-integrated migrant circles (which may be linked to Muslim extremism), and far-left anti-Semitism disguised as anti-Israelism.

Commemoration of Holocaust victims from Debrecen

Source: varosikurir.hu

29 June 2019 On 26 June 2019, the Institute of History at the University of



Debrecen held a commemoration to remember the deportation of Jews from Debrecen and its neighborhood at the end of June 1944. The commemoration was initiated and supported by the Raoul Wallenberg Association. Visitors to the commemoration could see the tragic dates and the number of Jews deported. Visitors could also listen to some of Éva Fahidi's memories, who was a young Israeli girl during the Holocaust. She and her family were deported to Auschwitz, but only she returned. At the end of the event, participants lit candles and placed stones in memory of the innocent victims of the Holocaust.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

“Illegal migration causes the biggest problem to the Jewish community of Western Europe”

Source: MTI

20 June 2019 Deputy State Secretary for Civil Society Relations at the Prime Minister’s Office Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky held a speech in Brussels following a conference held about the Jewish community in Europe. The Deputy State Secretary said not letting illegal immigrants enter Europe could be one of the solutions to protect Europeans and European Jews.

According to Szalay-Bobrovniczky, over 80% of the population in Western Europe, including the Jewish community, considers the growth of anti-Semitism a problem. This proportion is negligible in Hungary and the Hungarian Jewish community does not believe it is great either. This is because there is no significant amount of anti-Semitic public discourse and the number of anti-Semitic incidents is extremely low in Hungary, as opposed to Western European countries – said Szalay-Bobrovniczky.

The Deputy State Secretary said, *“The situation in Western Europe is extremely worrying, a lot of Jews leave the region because they do not think political actors guarantee their security”*.

He also mentioned Western Europe was experiencing a crisis of values, which prevents it from taking adequate steps in response to the increase of Muslim population and the emigration of the Jewish community.

OTHER NEWS

Kálmán Szalai: The number of offenders from radical Islamic communities have grown

Source: hetek.hu

7 June 2019 “Similarly, to other immigrant countries in the West, first, second and third-generation communities of Muslim heritage have become important political factors and voters in Germany. They have brought with them a type of anti-Semitism that is standard to them but unusual in Europe” – Secretary of APF Kálmán Szalai explained the possible reasons behind the German government’s inactivity. “The tensions imported to Europe are debated everywhere, even in Germany – we believe this is because not only such conflicts threaten the Jewish community but also traditional European values.”

Szalai said that although traditional far-right anti-Semitism exists, it is usually the left-wing which shares a political narrative of anti-Semitism disguised in issues related to Israel and legal protection. They are likely to present Israel as an aggressor and Palestinians as victims. This type of anti-Zionist rhetoric does not criticize Israeli politics but questions the existence of Israel.

Szalai stressed that a prime responsibility of government is taking clear and consistent action against all forms of anti-Semitism and, in this regard, the Hungarian government is exemplary.

Several recent incidents show Germany’s traditional approach against anti-Semitism has weakened, the German state has become unable to deal with the tensions created by radical Islamic immigrants. On 1 June, supporters of Hezbollah and the Hamas, and certain left-wing organizations held an openly anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli demonstration in Berlin on Quds Day. At a counterdemonstration, the US and the Israeli Ambassadors and Jewish community leaders demanded the ban of the Quds Day demonstration and the operation of Hez-

bollah’s political wing in Germany.

In the interview, Kálmán Szalai said, “Knowing the experience of some German colleagues and having read reports from certain members of the Jewish community, I can tell you that the number of offenders coming from radical Islamic communities have grown significantly in recent years. The same has happened in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and in Sweden, too. The majority of anti-Semitic incidents are committed by Muslim offenders.”

Online photo archive about the Holocaust

Source: 168ora.hu

23 June 2019 The Holocaust claimed the lives of over 600,000 Hungarian Jews. Nevertheless, hardly any photographs remain that depict the persecution of Jews, the ghettoization, the deportations, and the death camps. Only a few photos (900–1000) exist and document the persecution of Hungarian Jews.

Volunteers recently published a website where people can access different photographs from the era (many of which were published with erroneous data). They are also open to receiving further photos.

The founder of Fortepan, the unique image gallery, Miklós Tamási presented the website *holokausztfoto.hu*. Initially, 100 pictures were available online, mainly from Fortepan’s collection. According to Katalin Jalsovszky, a well-known researcher in the field, we only have 98 photos of the over 600,000 Jews who were forced to wear a yellow star.

There are 52 pictures of the approximately 200 ghettos and 49 pictures of the deportations affecting over 5,000 settlements. We only have a few photos of the safe houses and none document the ghetto in Budapest, the atrocities of the Hungarian Arrow Cross troopers, the operation of the gendarmerie and the Jewish Council, or the shootings of victims on the Danube bank.

After registering, users can upload pho-

tos to the site. People are invited to upload pictures which were taken in Hungary between 1938 and 1945 and document the discrimination of Jews, the consequences of anti-Semitic laws and forced labor. The founders of this private project hope to receive all the relevant pictures from public institutions, museums, archives and the press and hope to receive material from museums and institutions in other countries, private collections and photo agencies.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Filing a complaint for bomb threat and anti-Semitic comment

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

12 June 2019 The Anti-Semitic Hate Incidents section describes an incident involving an unknown individual who submitted a threatening and anti-Semitic comment to an article shared on Facebook by zsidocom.

APF filed a complaint against the unknown offender at the competent police office.

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.	7th of June	Kálmán Szalai: The number of offenders from radical Islamic communities have grown	Other News
2.	12th of June	Bomb threat on Facebook	Anti-semitic Hate Incidents – Threat
3.	12th of June	Filing a complaint for bomb threat and anti-Semitic comment	APF Legal Actions
4.	14th of June	Hungarian branch of Likud opened	Community News And Responses
5.	19th of June	Action and Protection League of Europe enjoys support of government	Community News And Responses
6.	20th of June	“Illegal migration causes the biggest problem to the Jewish community of Western Europe”	Official and Civil Responses
7.	23th of June	Online photo archive about the Holocaust	Other News
8.	29th of June	Commemoration of Holocaust victims from Debrecen	Community News And Responses

CONTACT AND SUPPORT

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

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

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

HOTLINE (+36 1) 5 1 00 000

The website of Action and Protection Foundation: www.tev.hu/forrodrot
The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany

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

13597539-12302010-00057157

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