

ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT
IN HUNGARY

MAY 2020



ACTION AND PROTECTION
LEAGUE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



A significant part of combating antisemitism is monitoring of the prevalence of antisemitic incidents. One of the aims of the Action and Protection League (APL) is to heighten the awareness of antisemitism in the society. The primary tool in achieving this is continuous professional monitoring of hate crimes in public life. Neither Jewish communities nor individual Jews can be protected unless there is data on antisemitic incidents and other hate crimes and that these are collected and analysed. The data collected by the Action and Protection League, cooperated with Action and Protection Foundation (APF), are published in monthly reports, and a summary of the findings is published for the individual countries/regions in a yearly report. The monitoring report is carried out by the APF.

The reports deal with two forms of behaviour: antisemitic hate crimes and hate-motivated incidents. Both types of be-

haviour are referred to as "hate incidents" in the reports. The main difference between an antisemitic hate crime and other hate crimes is that the former possesses an antisemitic motive. Due to differences in legislation and application of legislation in various countries, there are different interpretations of which antisemitic incidents that are violations of criminal law. In addition are some hate-motivated acts, albeit troubling for Jews, not considered criminal if they, e.g., are considered belonging to the realm of freedom of speech. The APL considers it essential to record both types of hate incidents in order to gain a general overview and to make it possible to analyse changes over time.

In order to have the most extensive scope possible, the APL uses a variety of sources simultaneously. The incidents are not only recorded, but the characteristics of the individual incident is also analysed. The data recorded includes the incident's location, the perpetrator (if known), victim, and consequences (if any). In addition, are the various types of incidents differentiated in the reports.

Action and Protection Foundation (APF) identified two incidents of antisemitic hate crime this month. Both incidents are classified as hate speech. In both cases the incident came to notice of the Foundation when citizens reported them. Both cases were graffiti on walls of tram stops in Budapest that incited hatred against Member of Parliament Tímea Szabó.

The section titled Further Hate Incidents presents one case this month. This section

includes 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 antisemitic motive or because the time of the incident is unknown. The case presented

this month is about a strange book review by the historian Ernő Raffay published in the national daily, Magyar Nemzet.

APF initiated no legal proceedings in May.

ACTION AND PROTECTION LEAGUE

In the last decade there has been a rise in antisemitism in Europe. Surveys by e.g. the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)¹ and the ADL Global 100² show a broad spectrum of antisemitism and how it fluctuates over time.

The character of antisemitic incidents is quite different in the monitored countries concerning content, expressions, and perpetrators. Current antisemitism is mainly connected to Islamism, Far-right groups, and Far-left groups. Islamist expressions are most frequent in countries with large Muslim populations in Western Europe and uncommon in Eastern and Central Europe. Far-left expressions of antisemitism can often be found disguised as Anti-Zionism in Western Europe and is often connected to the conflict in the Middle

East. In East and Central Europe, right-wing expressions of prejudice against Jews frequently have old roots, not only among groups related to Fascism and Nazism, but at times also in populist-nationalist settings. In several countries Jews have found themselves under more threat during the last decade. This does not only include physical attacks against Jews and Jewish institutions but is also visible in the growth of conspiracy theories, online hatred, and political campaigns favouring banning of, e.g., brit milah and kashrut.

Countering antisemitism becomes an increasingly urgent issue for Europe. Action and Protection League of Europe (APL) has been established to explore the causes of modern-day antisemitism and to implement effective defense.

¹ EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: ANTISEMITISM - OVERVIEW OF DATA AVAILABLE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION 2008-2018
² <https://global100.adl.org>

ABOUT THE REPORT

The general opinion on, and treatment of, antisemitism often takes extreme forms. On the one hand, some voices try to belittle the importance of such offenses and manifestations. On the other hand, on occasion, one-off incidents are exaggerated in the public arena to such an extent that they give the impression that they are frequent or a regular part of daily life. Knowledge of the actual situation(s) is an indispensable condition for the treatment of real problems. Monitoring of antisemitic hate crimes and incidents³ is one of the tools used in achieving this objective.

From 2019 the Action and Protection League has decided to monitor seven European countries. In the first stage, data is collected from seven countries: Austria, Czechia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden, and more countries will be added later. All countries have their own particularities and vast differences when it comes to the monitoring of antisemitism – in some cases, there are several organisations with similar goals as the APL and in other countries, few or no similar activities. In no case will APL try to replace existing organisations, but rather seek cooperation and exchange of data.

Apart from the monthly reports, an annual summary review, including more detailed analyses on the incidents, is published. All reports are published in English, and almost all are published in the local language.

The fight against hate crimes is of utmost importance since it differs from many other forms of criminal conduct. On one level can these crimes and incidents can be considered as messages. They are not only about the victim in question but points to a larger group. Antisemitism and other hate crimes are thus not only attacks against individuals, but the social fabric of the society as a whole. This does not, of course, diminish the distress and psychological trauma which individual victims might

suffer. These crimes are often not “only” against property or lead to physical threat of individuals, but it also concerns self-dignity. The offenses indicate that the victim is not an equal member or a member at all of the society. Since hate crimes, in general, target victims due to some unchangeable characteristics (real or imagined), the victim becomes almost defenseless. Victims often fear that they may again be targets of similar incidents or worse atrocities if they identify perpetrators to relevant authorities. Inappropriate handling of such incidents may easily lead to secondary victimization where the victim can be led to believe that it was their fault, e.g., by not being careful enough, etc. This type of criminal act also, as mentioned, has an effect on the group as a whole. The victims of these crimes are often interchangeable, since they are not targeted at individuals and any other member could just as well have been targeted. This means that all members of the targeted group become potential victims and might live in fear of a future when they themselves may be the target of a prejudice-motivated crime. This situation is particularly poignant for groups that have been exposed to prejudice for a long time. There is no need to justify at length why Jews belong among such groups. These crimes undermine the fundamental value that all members of a society are of equal value. Inadequate handling of such incidents can have grave consequences for the society as a whole. Not only may it encourage the perpetrators to commit further crimes, but it significantly diminishes the cohesive power of society as a whole⁴.

It is not an exaggeration to state that fewer hate crimes are reported and documented than are committed. The discrepancy between committed crimes and reported crimes vary significantly between different countries is not necessarily connected to the number of Jews. A contributing factor

³ See detailed definitions in the *Methodology* section.

⁴ Levin & McDevitt 1999, 92-93; OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 19-21; OSCE/ODIHR 2009b, 17-18; Perry 2001, 10).

to the under-reporting is that victims rarely report them to the police or relevant authority. There are several causes for this: many victims are not convinced that the authorities will handle the matter adequately, either because they lack the competence or that they are prejudiced. In addition, many victims are unaware of applicable laws or where to turn for help. Furthermore, some victims are worried that their concealed traits will be exposed and that they might suffer more by reporting incidents. Victims might also fear that authorities will not be able to prove a hate-crime motivation and

that reporting is thus useless.

It is civic organizations that can help remedy these problems. These organizations can cooperate with police and relevant authorities, but also an intermediary between victim and authority. Reports by civic organizations can be expedient in alerting official authorities on hate-motivated crimes, and long-term tendencies can be outlined through the use of collected data. Civil organizations can prepare cases for legal process, may provide legal defense for victims, and give other forms of aid and support.

METHODOLOGY

The report deals with two types of offense: hate crimes and hate motivated incidents. These are defined by OSCE as follows⁵ (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 people⁶
- hate-motivated incident: an offense, also based on prejudice against a specific 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. Although there is a widely accepted definition of antisemitism (see IHRA 2017), there is currently no consistent definition of hate crimes in the countries monitored by the APL.

In addition are the legal consequences different in the monitored countries. This means that an incident which a crime in one country could be legal in another. The obvious example concerns the so-called Holocaust denial, which, e.g., is outlawed in Hungary, but legal in several countries monitored by APL. Since the Action and Protection League has a broad scope when it comes to data collection, everything is covered in the reports, but in some instances, similar acts are filed as a crime in one country and "only" an incident in another. In every case, we follow the definitions in the criminal code of the individual countries. We estimate that this problem will diminish over time due to the adaptation of the same definitions and legislation in the European Union.

Our reports contain detailed descriptions of the definition of hate incidents and our approach to solving the problems. The reports are based on sources taken from international, independent monitoring services, local informants as well as data collected by other organizations working with same or similar issues.

The monthly report presents hate crimes and hate incidents motivated by antisemitism in the broadest possible sense: perpetrator, target, means, or message. The target may be a person, a group, an event, a building, a monument, or other property. It is essential, however, that an antisemitic motivation can be established. This means that the perpetrator chose the given target on the basis that he/she was Jewish or perceived as being Jewish. It is thus not relevant whether the assumption is correct or not: the belief of the target's connection to Jewry is sufficient.

In the course of monitoring, all incidents that fall in the category of hate crime are also considered hate incidents. These may be crimes identified as such by the Criminal Code in the individual country (e.g. 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 etc.), 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 are recorded during the monitoring period⁷ and are used as the basis for examining whether the given action could have been motivated by antisemitism.

For the broadest possible scope in monitoring antisemitic hate incidents, the simultaneous use of a variety of sources is required. In addition to media monitoring, reports from local informants the Action and Protection League also rely on reports filed by victims. In Hungary, the Action and Protection League has a 24-hours-a-day Hotline that serves to ease the passage of reports. The goal is to supply a similar service for the other countries so reports can be filed in the local languages. It is also possible to file reports anonymously online. Such reports will be of especially great importance to this study. If a victim cannot or does not want to file a report, the APL can use an intermediary to help the victim in the process. Such an intermediary may be a family member, an acquaintance of

⁵ 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.

⁶ For example, on these grounds the OSCE does not consider hate speech a hate crime, since the given behaviour would not count as criminal without the motive of prejudice (OSCE/ODIHR 2009a, 24). For our approach in dealing with this, see below.

⁷ These indicators are described in the Methodology section

the victim, a witness of the incident, or another civil organization.

It is a declared objective of the League to be in close contact with the authorities, since in some countries, they are the first to be approached by victims or witnesses.

A variety of media channels also represent relevant 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 online hatred as a phenomenon that is continually growing.

The public discourses are monitored by a team of experts. One of our aims is to cover the 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 comment arenas and extreme, hate inciting websites. The monitoring process is carried out systematically, according to precisely prepared standards.

Among the monitored hate incidents, some are considered a part of the statistics, but some are recorded, though not counted as part of the statistics.⁸

The categories for hate incidents that are included in the statistics are as follow:

- The hate incidents have to have occurred in the countries monitored; no matter whether the victim is a citizen of the country or not
- Any action, incident, atrocity that is aimed at Jewish individuals, organizations or property where an antisemitic 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, antisemitic message was paired with the vandalism [for example, a Jewish synagogue's window is broken with a stone])

- Antisemitic comments that have been reported to Action and Protection League appearing on blogs, forums, community pages and similar.
- Antisemitic and neo-Nazi material delivered to particular Jewish individuals, Jewish organizations, institutions
- Antisemitic and neo-Nazi material deposited at Jewish-owned property, Jewish organizations, institutions or similar
- Criticism related to Israel and Zionism, if they go beyond a political statement and serve to recall traditional anti-Jewish stereotypes
- Moreover, events apt to raise fear among Jews.

Hate incidents that are not accounted for in the statistics⁹ :

- Antisemitic hate incidents that are related to the countries monitored and Jewry in these countries, but for some reason do not belong to the scope of the statistics (e.g., they did not occur in the country in question, antisemitic intent cannot be proven, or the circumstances are unclear)
- Expressions of hate that appear regularly on homepages, in comments and online forums, but have not been reported to Action and Protection League.
- Other news that only indirectly are linked to antisemitism

A number of the aspects of the registered incidents are recorded. The indicators that help decide whether a given incident was motivated by prejudice are mentioned above.

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 — possible legal — consequences.

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.

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 follows¹⁰:

- 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 environment in which they occur. The dynamics of these incidents is also of importance: often the processes, rather than separately occurring events (Perry 2001, 8). Apart from the static data, short descriptions of each event are also published, which leads to a better understanding of the environment surrounding the incidents.¹¹ In presenting timelines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

¹⁰ CEJL 2012, 10–12

¹¹ These descriptions, in particular, are held to be the most positive aspect of the Anti-Defamation League reports by Perry (2001, 18).

ANTISEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

– MAY 2020

Action and Protection Foundation identified two antisemitic hate crimes over the course of its monitoring activities in the month of May. The incidents are classified as hate speech.

HATE SPEECH

Abusive antisemitic sign on Fővám Square

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

3-5 May 2020 Reported to Action and Protection Foundation on 3 May, a sign was placed in the tram stop in Fővám Square in Budapest, abusing Tímea Szabó – referring probably the co-president of Dialogue for Hungary Party and independent Member of Parliament.



source: TEV

“TÍMEA SZABÓ IS THE MOST DISGUSTING JEWISH WHORE”

Arriving on the scene the day after receiving the report, members of our Foundation did not find the sign there anymore.

Yet another sign inciting hatred found in Budapest, this time on Döbrentei Square

Source: Action and Protection Foundation

30 May 2020 The Foundation learned from a report lodged on the APF Hotline (+36 1 510 0000) that a writing inciting hatred was found on a large photo advertisement.

The politician of Dialogue for Hungary was likely the target once again.

The vandalized advertising board can be found in a tram stop on Döbrentei Square. The following hate-inciting text was written on it:

“YOU LOOK BETTER THAN TÍMEA SZABÓ, SINCE SHE IS AN UGLY BITCH EVEN AMONG JEWS”

The Foundation contacted the agency responsible for running the advertising board immediately, asking that the abusive writing be removed. If the removal is not carried out by the owner within three days, APF volunteers will clean the abusive message off the advertising platform.

We suspect that the same person carried out the two antisemitic writings at the beginning and end of the month. The grounds for this suspicion are the similar way the letters were formed, the style of the writing, and the similar placement at tram stops.



source: tev.hu

FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

During May 2020 monitoring, Action and Protection Foundation identified one incident of antisemitic hate crime which is classified as hate crime but we would not include it in our most recent statistics due to its insignificant nature, the lack of clear antisemitic motive or because the time of the incident is unknown.

The strange book recommendation by historian Raffay Ernő in the Magyar Nemzet

Source: magyarnemzet.hu

19 May 2020 Considered an antisemite by a wide public, historian Ernő Raffay recommends a title by Mrs. János Révay Mór: *A bolszevizmus napjai (Days of Bolshevism)* in the online edition of national daily *Magyar Nemzet*. (The book was edited by Árpád Szakács.)

A cautious, clouded formulation characterizes the short review, just as it always characterized Raffay.

The book, in which the author describes her experience in 1918-19 was first published in 1936. Raffay first references the great forerunner, the memoirs of Cécile Tormay, the infamous *Outlaw's Diary*, which was

published in 1920. (We wrote on Tormay's antisemitism most recently in our February report in relation to the New National Curriculum.)

He then continues as follows: *Cecilia Tormay was accused of antisemitism after "liberation" (sic!), though she had only named the unnamable.*

Who could the historian have been thinking of, who are those "unnamable people"?

When reading the book, Raffay is surprised that the author, who is, like her husband of Jewish origin, *a lady of Jewish ethnicity and patriotically Hungarian (...)* Mrs. Révay is *in certain matters for which Tormay gets tagged as antisemitic, of an even tougher, more categorical.*

He finally ends his piece with: *Everyone must read the books written by Mrs. Révay and Tormay, in order to understand the threat, the actions of the enemy within. Both prove who were the enemies of Christianity and the Hungarian nation state. Then just as now.*

What is the threat and who the enemy within, then as now? Who are the enemies of Christianity and the Hungarian nation state then and now?

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Gergely Kulcsár excluded from Jobbik
Source: dehir.hu

22 May 2020 Jobbik wanted the Member of Parliament – who had spat into one of the iron shoes placed by the Danube in memory of Jewish victims of the Holocaust – to resign, but he was not willing to do so, the portal *Dehír.hu* reports.

In a well-known incident in 2011 Gergely Kulcsár spat into one of the iron shoes placed in memory of the Jews shot into the Danube. For this reason he stepped down, or according to some interpreters was made to step down from being a candidate for an MP of Debrecen, at the same time however he got a front position on the Jobbik list for Hajdú-Bihar, becoming a municipal MP in the County Council of Hajdú-Bihar County.



source: dehir.hu - Gergely Kulcsár (first from right)

This is the position Jobbik’s board would have wanted him to resign from, but the delegate refused, sending a short press release to the media at the end of February stating “I wish to continue my work as a delegate in line with the only oath I have taken.”

Allegedly the exclusion already took place on 6 March, though to date Jobbik has not given out information in this regard.

“At the moment this is quite a surprise to me. I have received no form notification from the party about my exclusion, or even of any ethical investigation underway against me. Earlier the person concerned would have received a notification, as well as getting a hearing, so this is completely illegal. I don’t know how they managed to handle this as they have done, but it is no great surprise, seeing how Jobbik is functioning these days,” as the politician put it.

OTHER NEWS

Xenophobia and antisemitism on the rise due to the pandemic

Source: neokohn.hu

8 May 2020 Over the last months, according to the UN Secretary-General, manifestation of hate has surged, both online and on the streets.

“With the advance of the pandemic antisemitic conspiracy theories have also appeared, although the pandemic has struck Jewish communities worldwide very hard. One of the most popular conspiracy theories was that the Jews invented the virus so they could make big money on the antidote.”

But antisemitism is not only spreading online, but on the streets as well, which is why for example in America, Donald Trump has declared war on anti-Jewish hate crime.

The UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres also reacted to the negative trend on Friday, calling upon all nation to “do everything in their power” in order to combat the “surge of hatred” that has spread over everything since the beginning of the crisis.

“Anti-foreigner sentiment has surged online and in the streets. Anti-Semitic conspiracy theories have spread, and COVID-19-related anti-Muslim attacks have occurred” the Secretary General stated.

He has called upon leaders of the social network pages specifically to remove hateful, misogynistic, racist posts from their pages.

Hungarian internet commenters on the spread of the global pandemic

Source: 24.hu

12 May 2020 The research team of SentiOne examined what Hungarian people online thought of the spread of the global pandemic based on thousands of online comments. It was revealed what opinions emerge

about particular social groups in relation to the virus, as reflected in online comments.

It turned out that every second comment blames some social group for the break-out or spread of the virus. A significant part of these comments take a racist tone, a new phenomenon that has been called pandemic racism.

The survey analyzes accessible comments in Hungarian in the period from 1 January to 15 April, where the key words related to the Coronavirus appear as required by the survey sample (Chinese, elderly, coronavirus). People online formulated their opinion about various social groups in a total of nearly 22 thousand comments. The close to 22 thousand comments were analyzed based on a random sample of 10 percent – 2348 comments. Opinions were mainly forthcoming on Facebook and various websites, new portals.

The research focuses on six social groups in two categories: 1. Ethnicities: Chinese, Arabs, Italians. 2. Minority social groups: elderly, Jews, Roma. (We are only dealing with opinions regarding Jews in this report.)

Blame was placed when it came to Jewry. The opinions that belong in this category consider Jews responsible for this pandemic. Appearance of the epithets “*Jewish virus*” and the “*Jewish corona*” is a sign of pandemic racism. *This is a Jewish trick to sink the economy, which was already in a pretty bad state* – one reader commented on a news site.

The quarantine and lockdown in Israel drew the attention of 28 percent of netizens on this subject. The proportionally high level of racism, conspiracy theories and blame categories in these opinions substantiates what numerous surveys have corroborated about the deeply rooted anti-Jewish prejudice in Hungarian society.

[DIAGRAM:
Categories for opinions about Jews related
to coronavirus

Racism tied to cultural traditions 7%

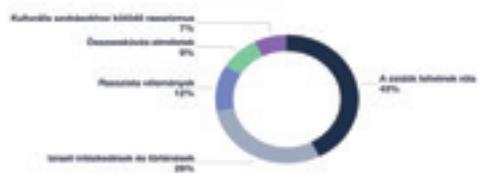
Conspiracy theories 9%

Racist opinions 12%

Israeli measures and events 29%

The Jews are to blame 43%]

Zsidóknál formált vélemények kategóriái a koronavírussal kapcsolatban



source: 24.hu/SentiOne

**ACTION AND PROTECTION
FOUNDATION
LEGAL ACTIONS**

This month no new legal proceedings were initiated by the Action and Protection Foundation (APF), and no progress was made in previous cases.

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.	3-5th of May	Abusive antisemitic sign on Fővám Square	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
2.	8th of May	Xenophobia and antisemitism on the rise due to the pandemic	Other News
3.	12th of May	Hungarian internet commenters on the spread of the global pandemic	Other News
4.	19th of May	The strange book recommendation by historian Raffay Ernő in the Magyar Nemzet	Further Hate Incidents
5.	22nd of May	Gergely Kulcsár excluded from Jobbik	Official and Civil Responses
6.	30th of May	Yet another sign inciting hatred found in Budapest, this time on Döbrentei Square	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech

CONTACT AND SUPPORT

Action and Protection League is the civil initiative of a number of Jewish organizations that is ready to take resolute steps to curb increasing widespread antisemitic manifestations.

The Action and Protection Foundation is the partner of the Action and Protection League in Hungary.

In case anyone faces insults or antisemitic 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 League:

The Facebook page:

Action and Protection League'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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