

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT

OCTOBER 2017

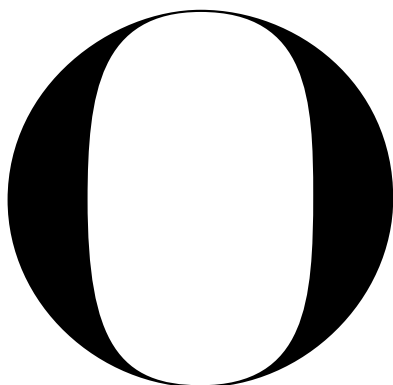


BRUSSELS INSTITUTE

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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 re-

cord 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 no incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during October monitoring.

Three new items are included in “Further anti-Semitic hate incidents” this month. APF classified all three cases as vandalism. The offenders remained unidentified in all three cases. In the first case, a citizen informed APF that someone painted “Blast you, damn Jew Soros!” on pavement at the Kaptárkő Street bus stop. APF staff, with expert help, cleaned the bus stop. In the second case, individuals painted extremist symbols on Building B of the ELTE Faculty of Law on Kecskeméti Street. On one of the pillars, someone painted a strange looking swastika. In the third case, someone wrote obscene and discriminative words on the road from the Children’s Railway to the Great Meadow of Hűvösvölgy. Members of the local government of Budapest district 2 cleaned the road.

Action and Protection Foundation made no legal action in October. There was no progress in our previous cases.

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 op-

erational **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

¹ See detailed definitions in the Methodology section.

do not establish the hate-crime motivation. It is civil organizations that can help remedy these problems. Cooperation with state organs—such as the police, or the Public Prosecutor’s office—may be particularly beneficial.² Reports prepared by civil organizations can be expedient in alerting the official authorities to hate motivated

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

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 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 sentence (TASZ 2012, 3–4).⁶ 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

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.

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.

For the widest possible scope in monitoring anti-Semitic hate incidents the simultaneous use of a variety of sources is required. The victims' filed reports are of especially great importance to this study. If the victim cannot, or does not want to file a report with the Brussels Institute, the involvement of an intermediary may be facilitated to gain information. Such an intermediary may be a family member, acquaintance of the victim, a witness of the incident or another civil organization. The earlier mentioned 24-hours-a-day Hotline operated by the Foundation serves to ease the passage of reports. Additionally there are options for online filing of reports, which allow even greater anonymity for the person placing the report.

It is a declared objective of the Foundation to keep in touch with the authorities, since they are the most likely to be first approached by victims or witnesses.

A variety of media channels also represent important sources: television, radio, as well as the printed and online versions of the press. An essential segment of the report is composed of monitoring the expressions of, so called, online hatred, which seems currently to have become an ever-increasing threat.

Monitoring of these media channels is covered in part by a paid team of experts within a professional framework, while volunteers are involved additionally in the media watch, sending information gained on to the Brussels Institute for processing. It is an aim to cover an increasingly large segment of the media with continuous monitoring. Monitoring extends to roughly all receivable TV and radio stations, all the printed press with high print-runs, as well as online material not only on news portals, but the social networking pages and extreme,

hate inciting websites. The monitoring process is carried through systematically, according to precisely prepared standards.

Among the monitored hate incidents there are some that are considered a part of the statistics, but there are also some that are recorded, though not counted as part of the statistics.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 statistics:⁹

- 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

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.

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 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

- o Any attack on a person that potentially causes serious bodily harm

- o Any attack involving weapons, or other tools that can cause bodily harm

- o Any attack on property, where there is a potential for the people occupying the property to be killed

- o Bombs and letter bombs

- o Kidnapping

- Assault

- o Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not serious

- o Attempted assault, which fails due to self-defense, or if the victim runs away

- o Throwing objects at a person or people, including where the object misses its target

- Damage to property

- o Any physical attack directed against property, which is not life-threatening

- o Desecration of property

- o Arson attacks on property where there is not threat to life, failed attempts at arson

- Threats

- o Any clear and specific threat, whether verbal or written

- o Any “bomb” which is assessed to be a hoax

- o Stalking

- o Defamation

- Hate speech

- o Public hate speech

- o Hate speech channeled via the internet and social media

- o Abusive behavior

- o Abusive literature sent to more than one person

- o 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 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 OCTOBER 2017

Action and Protection Foundation identified no incidents of anti-Semitic hate crime during October monitoring.

FURTHER ANTI-SEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS

In the course of its monitoring activity for October 2017, Action and Protection Foundation identified three incidents which are not included in the statistics because some circumstances in the cases are unclear and the offenders remained unidentified.

APF cleaned a bus stop from abusive writings

*Source: Action and Protection Foundation, 24.hu
22 October 2017*

A citizen who shared and posted a photo on a Facebook group called “Gazdagrét” contacted Action and Protection Foundation.



source: Action And Protection

The photo shows the bus stop in Kaptárkő Street where someone painted “Blast you, damn Jew Soros!” on the pavement. The Facebook comments showed that the locals complained about this act of vandalism at several places but they haven’t received any answer or help. Our charity’s staff reached out to experts. Thanks to their expertise and professional tools the bus stop was clean again in about an hour. Meanwhile, several pedestrians stopped by and expressed their gratitude. It was nice to experience that Jew baiting meets that kind of resistance and to see that there are many people who actually do something against physical and mental abuse. 24.hu also published an article about the incident. Apparently, the citizen who reported the case received a letter from the

public transportation company “BKK”. Surprisingly, the letter stated that the bus stop in Kaptárkő Street was cleaned with the help of the company “BKK”. The journalist of 24.hu was aware of the assistance of APF so he wrote an article about this misleading information. After the article came out, BKK informed 24.hu that –“there was a misunderstanding, the cleaning indeed was taken care of by a charity.” They added that –“BKV and the contracted cleaning service provider also cleaned the bus stop the same day ...so this might have caused the misunderstanding.”

Nazi writings were made on one of the buildings at the Faculty of Law of ELTE University

*Source: oktatás.atlatszo.hu
15 October 2017*

Individuals painted extremist symbols at Building B of the ELTE Faculty of Law on Kecskeméti Street on the 15th of October. The offenders are unknown. The writings were not very coherent; different messages followed one another: “Come



source: oktatás.atlatszo.hu

here, German!”, “Hail, the Gypsies”, “Hitler”, “Orbán”, “German”, “Romanian”, “Gypsy”. On one of the pillars, an ironically spoilt swastika was painted with a writing underneath: “Orbán, home!”

Obscene and discriminatory writings appeared along the road from Children's Railway to the Great Meadow of Hűvösvölgy

Source: 24.hu; 444.hu

22 October 2017

One of the readers of portal 444.hu reported that someone wrote racist language on one of the most popular walking tracks of Budapest. "All the way along from Children's Railway to the Great Meadow, benches and signs are painted". The reader provided pictures too. The anti-Semitic, discriminatory slurs against György Soros and migrants were probably made by one person, based on the



Source: 24.hu

handwriting. In the afternoon, the members of local government Budapest District 2 painted over the racist language.



Source: 24.hu

COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

Eighty percent of Hungarian Jews killed in the Holocaust were identified

Source: MTI; mno.hu
20 October 2017

Eighty percent of names and related data, 485,000 Hungarian Jews killed in the Holocaust were identified over the past ten years at Yad Vashem Institute based in Jerusalem, reported the Israeli online newspaper “Haarec”.

In 2007, about forty percent of the 600,000 Hungarian Jewish victims were unidentified but over the past ten years, this number doubled. A further 225,000 people were identified. The majority of the victims, 435,000 Jews mostly living in the Hungarian countryside, were deported between 15 May and 8 July, 1944 shortly

after the German occupation of Hungary, with the help Hungarian authorities. Yad Vashem Center created the updated list containing the new names by comparing archives and with the help of the most modern data collecting tools. They employed about 20 researchers in Hungary and in the surrounding countries. They extracted data from the National Archives of Hungary, from small settlement’s and Jewish communities’ archives. In the database of Yad Vashem, there are about 4.7 million names of Jews murdered during the Holocaust out of the total of 6 million victims. They started to register the names of victims in 1954 with the help of documents filled out by the surviving family members. These statements containing the data of victims can be sent electronically to Yad Vashem even today.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

Judgement in a Holocaust denying case

Source: MTI; 24.hu;

8 October 2017

The Prosecutor's office filed a charge against a man. The first instance decision stated that the man was found guilty of the open denial of crimes committed by national socialist regimes. In October, he was sentenced to 300 hours of community service.

According to the charges of the Prosecutor's Office of Budapest District 14 and 16, filed in June 2013, the accused man gave the opening speech at a public demonstration on the 17th of June 2012 at Square 56-osok,

entitled "For the Honor of Governor Miklós Horthy".

In his speech, the man quoted specific statements from a well-known piece of art out of context. He tried to justify denial of the Holocaust with these quotations. After that, he stated clearly and loudly to an audience of 50-70 people that the Holocaust never occurred.

According to the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Budapest Capital Region, the judgement is not legally binding. The Prosecutor's Office appealed for an increase to the sentence. The accused man and his lawyer appealed for a suspension or decrease.

NEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

Action and Protection Foundation did not find any relevant news for this chapter in October.

OTHER NEWS

Radio experts discussed the most effective approach to handle hate speech

Source: klubradio.hu
12 October 2017

How can and should be the topic of migration or all kinds of national, religious and minority problems discussed in the media, more importantly in the radio?

An organization called “Ethical journalists against hate speech” prepared a handbook and held a conference in the European Parliament’s building in Brussels. The project leader, Guillaume Buteau, said that more than 160 radio stations take part in the project and each of these radio stations has an audience of 6-7 millions of people. He thinks that it is mostly about avoiding generalizations and stereotypes. It is important to realize that not only one but more Muslim, Jewish or Roma communities live with us. The handbook details this briefly and clearly.

A few communications experts noted that, over the past few years, the mainstream, moreover the liberal media shifted to the right-wing, towards racist, xenophobic speech. A German journalist, Pia Masurczak, said that, in the beginning, migrants and their difficult situation were handled with empathy. Their full integration to society was emphasized. The overall picture seemed very positive. But this was also a stereotype which reversed.

The turning point was the series of events in Cologne in December 2015, namely the mass rape and robbing of women. However we still have very little data on what exactly happened there.

Ferenc Vicsek, representing Civil Radio said that the situation of Hungary in the field of migration is still very particular. There are two different realities. Quite a lot of people fear that their religion, cul-

ture, job and housing is endangered. The other group of people feel bad about Hungary not showing enough solidarity towards migrants. He then showed the government-led Hungarian propaganda campaign elements against migrants and György Soros.

Strength and Commitment, the new extreme-right organization commemorated 1956 in Corvin Alley

Source: 24.hu;
23 October 2017

The new extremist organization “Strength and Commitment” commemorated 1956 in Corvin Alley. The organization has recently been established on the political branches of Betyársereg and Identitesz. The journalist of 24.hu asked “What shall we be afraid of?” According to Zsolt Tyirityán, we have to stand up against “sick thoughts” such as “gay propaganda”. Balázs László, the other event organizer added “political correctness and neoliberalism”. They think if these problems are not tackled, then “We voluntarily jump off the cliff”. The reporter also asked a supporter who ironically responded that he supports home birth, “*Romas to South India, Jews to Israel, that’s it.*”

Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal promoted the training video of ISIS

Source: zoom.hu; 24.hu; hvg.hu
24 October 2017

Zoom.hu reported that Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal (MNA) distributed 2000-2500 copies of subtitled and Hungarian narrated Islamic propaganda video. It is kind of a training material for terrorists, titled “How does Iraqi resistance fight?”. In the introduction, MNA states that the content is not an ideological position but they show all their respect to those who fought against the “Zionist power”. The video shows how to prepare a home-made bomb, how to at-

tack armored vehicles, why and how to kill betrayers, spies and political leaders. The video shows the methods of ISIS in a very natural way, containing blood and body parts.

Zoom.hu quoted the radical Zsolt Tyirityán who heaped praise publically on the video in Pécs, early 2014. “It is absolutely great professionally”, “it gives a chance to overview complexity” and “its spirit is extremely good”. At the same event, Tyirityán elaborated on the acts of racist, white supremacist American terrorists.

The organization called “Strength and Commitment”, led by Tyirityán later commented on the article. They talk about liberal defamation which frames their leader “without any hints on reality”. They sent a message to the media to contact Tyirityán before writing about him because they will no longer tolerate any lies about him.

Zsolt Molnár, representing MSZP, published a notice shortly after that. According to him, as the President of the National Security Committee, the potential relation between the Hungarian extreme-right organizations and terrorist organizations needs to be examined. After the committee session, he acknowledged that they have no information about how Magyar Nemzeti Arvonal received the six hours long training video which they distributed a few years ago in a subtitled and narrated version. He said that authorities confirmed the previous information of Zoom.hu that the Hungarian nationalist organization, founded and led by István Györkös prepared and distributed

the training and propaganda movie of ISIS in extremist-right circles.

Although the Hungarian version of the video was prepared before January 2014, the authorities have no idea how the original version got into our country.

Jew-baiting organization’s rights are restricted

*Source: obuda.hu;
Tett és Védelem; mno.hu
27 October 2017*

The Representative Assembly of Budapest District 3 withdrew the right of using the name “Association for the Roman river bank”. Earlier, the Association openly communicated anti-Semitic and discriminative comments on a social media platform, therefore it is not entitled to use the name “Roman”, appeared on the webpage of the district. In the September report, APF reported that the Association published on its Facebook profile that “a group of Jewish intellectuals wants to cage those in a ghetto who live on 70 hectares at the Roman river bank.” The Association already drew this parallel earlier against the environmentalists but they went a bit further in this Facebook post and name those Jewish intellectuals who are blamed to build the wall at the river bank.

ACTION AND PROTECTION FOUNDATION LEGAL ACTIONS

Action and Protection Foundation did not initiate any legal actions this month. There was no progress reached in previous cases either.

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.	8th of October	Judgement in a Holocaust denying case	Official and Civil Responses
2.	11th of October	APF cleaned a bus stop from abusive writings	Further Anti-Semitic Incidents
3.	12th of October	Radio experts discussed the most effective approach to handle hate speech	Other News
4.	15th of October	Nazi writings were made on one of the buildings at the Faculty of Law of ELTE University	Further Anti-Semitic Incidents
5.	20th of October	Eighty percent of Hungarian Jews killed in the Holocaust were identified	Community News and Responses
6.	22nd of October	Obscene and discriminatory writings appeared along the road from Children's Railway to the Great Meadow of Hűvösvölgy	Further Anti-Semitic Incidents
7.	23rd of October	Strength and Commitment, the new extreme-right organization commemorated 1956 in Corvin Alley	Other News
8.	24th of October	Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal promoted the training video of ISIS	Other News
9.	27th of October	Jew-baiting organization's rights are restricted	Other News

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:

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:

HOTLINE (+36 1) 510 00 00

13597539-12302010-00057157

Contact details for Action and Protection Foundation

Address: H-1082 Budapest, Baross Str. 61.

Phone: +36 1 267 57 54, +36 30 207 5130

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