

Course Program

1. **Course name: Hate Crimes in Hungary, focusing on Antisemitism**
2. **Discipline (under which subject/course is taught): National University of Public Service Faculty of Law Enforcement, Dep. of Police Science**
3. **Number of course periods/modules (lectures + seminars)**
 - 3.1. Total number of hours: **16**
 - 3.2. Number of hours per week: **1**
 - 3.3. Number of lectures and seminars: **16**
4. **Number of credits: 3**
5. **Frequency of course offerings / semester(s) in which course is offered: 1 and 2**
6. **Course language: Hungarian and English**
7. **Prerequisites: no**
8. **Responsible faculty/department/special team (institution): National University of Public Service, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Department of Theory and History of Law Enforcement**
9. **Responsible/leading instructor and his/her position: Prof. Dr. Andrea Kozáry**
10. **Course lecturers/instructors: Prof. Dr. Andrea Kozáry**
11. **Course contents (disciplines):** Hate incidents and hate crimes are an everyday feature of the lives of some people and occur in ordinary, everyday circumstances. For some, persistent harassment and abuse may be an ongoing aspect of day-to-day existence. The main aspect of selection is what kind of group belongs the assaulted person to, if she or he member of a minority group, which different from the offenders' group considering race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, she or he will be very likely a victim.
12. **Course material description: (topics)**
 - 1-2. What is it hate crime? Prejudice and social hate. Differences between prejudice and social hate. How social hate works? Legal definitions and law of hate crime. Using the law to protect against hate crimes.
 - 3 – 4. Hate speech in the light of the freedom of speech. The role of the internet in the context of

hate speech. The role of hate speech and hate crime in the escalation of identity conflict.

5-6. Motivations of hate crime. Thrill-seeking. Symbols hate crimes. Peoples under threat 2015/2016: hate crimes and mass killing. Genocide.

7-8-9-10 Antisemitism. Hungarian History from the Middle Ages until the 20th century. The national problems. National minorities. Multiculturalism. Imperial unity vs nationalism

11-12. Victims of hate crimes. Holocaust. Traumatizing effects on victims. Offenders of hate crimes. Social determinants of hate crimes.

13-14. Fight against hate crimes. Reporting. Monitoring. Reduction and prevention of hate crimes. The role of the European Union and the NGOs.

15-16. Summary and evaluation

13. **Learning outcomes/aims:** It is crucial to highlight the actuality of studying hate crime. e.g. The challenges of a multicultural society vs. a society with emerging minority groups., A collection of the competencies (**fairness, respect, tolerance**) and how they can be achieved. **Differentiating between an “average” hostile attack or a racially motivated one.** The ways the police should treat the victims and perpetrators of hate crimes.

14. **Conditions for fulfilling course requirements:** active participation on the course, consultation with one of the head teachers about the written essay

15. **Evaluation/assessment methodology:** Comments, report, checking the out coming competencies: questionnaire. Learners are assessed for achievements on **knowledge - and skill-based competencies.** Working in groups of 4 or more, with students from as many different countries as possible, students will discuss and **determine the most important similarities and differences between the national conflicts of the countries and cultures represented in the group.** Students might explore whether other countries/cultures are different in terms of: tendencies towards avoidance, and distances between people in conversations; preferences for prevention and problem-solving. **Good practices are examined through group sessions, case studies, presentations, and handouts.**

16. **Exam requirements:** written essay and oral exam

17. **Reading list:**

17.1. Required reading:

- Allport, G.W. (1954) *The nature of prejudice*. Reading (Massachusetts), Addison-Wesley
- Tyler, T.R. (2006). *Why People Obey the Law?* Princeton University Press
- *A Guide to Fighting Hate Crime*, Manchester, A CST Publication, Home office
- Krohn, Marvin d. & Lizotte Alan J. & Hall, Gina Penly ed.(2009): *Handbook on Crime and Deviance*, Springer, London, New York,
- Lentin, Alana (2004): *Racism and Anti-racism in Europe*, Pluto Press, London
- Communication from the Commission to The European Parliament, The Council, The European Economic and Social Committee and The Committee of The Regions “An open and secure Europe: make it happen”, Brussels, 11.3.2014, COM (2014) 154 final
- The Stockholm Programme - An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens (point 2.3), (OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p 1).

19.2. Recommended reading:

- Making hate crime visible in the European Union: acknowledging victim’s rights FRA <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/>
- Patai, Raphael. *The Jews of Hungary: History, Culture, Psychology*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1996.
- Taylor, A.J.P. *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1809-1918. A History of the Austrian Empire and Austria-Hungary*. Chicago — London: University of Chicago Press, 1948, repr. 1976.
- Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU)
- Ensuring justice for hate crime victims: professional perspectives FRA 2016.
- Forms (steps) of the hate crime: (2008 Hate Crime Survey OSCE)
- <http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/FD-081103-hate-crime-survey-2008.pdf>
- <http://www.euronews.com/2013/02/18/they-only-see-my-skin-colour>
- Anna Szilagyi: “Linguistic Self-Defence Guide Against Antisemitism” www.getthetrollsout.org/education.html

Oxford, August 2016

Prof. Dr. Andrea Kozáry

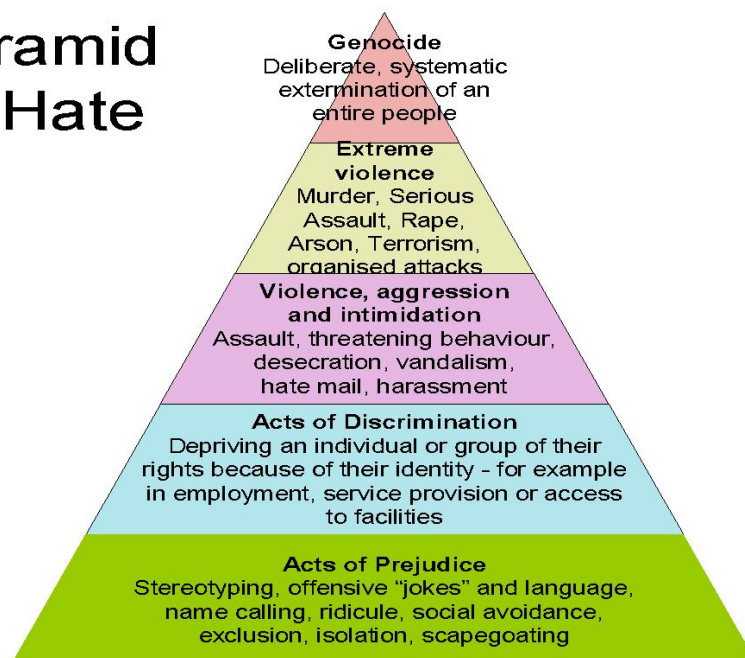
Responsible/leading instructor

Course Syllabus

1-2. Definition of hate crime, legislation on hate crime; A brief history of hate crimes. Typical target groups and profiles including ethnic origin, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, special needs etc. Cultural biases and prejudices; racism and xenophobia and their roots. Social and cultural backgrounds of hate crime. Legal definitions and law of hate crime.

- Allport, G.W. (1954) *The nature of prejudice*. Reading (Massachusetts), Addison-Wesley
- Lentin, Alana (2004): *Racism and Anti-racism in Europe*, Pluto Press, London
- Levin, J.: *The Violence of Hate: Confronting Racism, Anti-Racism, and other forms of Bigotry*, Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 2002

Pyramid of Hate



3-4. Hate speech. Majority and minorities. Ways of thinking, which strength chance of malignity inside of a given community (prejudice, bigotry, discrimination). Influence of a specific hate incidents to the community. The role of the internet in the context of hate speech.

Hate speech proves difficult to tackle:

- <http://www.euronews.com/2013/02/18/they-only-see-my-skin-colour>
- Saunders, Kevin W.: *Degradation. What the History of Obscenity Tells Us about Hate Speech*, New York and London, New York University Press, 2011

5-6. Motivation and symbols of hate. A detailed presentation is provided on symbols of hate and symbols of interest in hate crimes, including examples of where they may be found, their significance in hate crime detection, and their application in intelligence-gathering.

- Dunbar, E.: Symbolic, Relational, and Ideological Signifiers of Bias-Motivated Offenders: Toward a Strategy of Assessment, *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 73, 203-211, 2003



7-8 - 9-10. Antisemitism. History. Austria - Hungary and its multicultural empire. The national problems. National minorities. Multiculturalism. Imperial unity vs nationalism.

- Deák, István. *Beyond Nationalism: A Social and Political History of the Habsburg Officer Corps, 1848-1918*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Frank, Tibor. "Hungary and the Dual Monarchy, 1867-1890." In: Peter F. Sugar, - Péter Hanák, Tibor Frank, eds. *A History of Hungary*. Bloomington — Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1990, pb. 1994. pp. 252-266.
- McCagg, William O. *The History of Habsburg Jews 1670-1918*. Bloomington — Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1989.
- Taylor, A.J.P. *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1809-1918. A History of the Austrian Empire and Austria-Hungary*. Chicago — London: University of Chicago Press, 1948, repr. 1976.
- *Jews and the Rise of Antisemitism. "Old" Jews and "New" Jews in the Monarchy. The migration of Jews towards Vienna and Budapest. Theodor Herzl and the birth of Zionism. Mass emigration to the United States 1880-1914*

See the movie film: *István Szabó: Sunshine 1999*.

11-12. Victims of hate-motivated crimes are affected much more profoundly than victims of otherwise similar crimes that are not based on prejudice. More importantly, the widespread effects of fear, intimidation, and alienation, which extend well beyond the immediate victims, are the intent of the offenders. This phenomenon is explored through case studies. Holocaust. Genocide.

- Patai, Raphael. *The Jews of Hungary: History, Culture, Psychology*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1996.

- Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo: *Racism without Racist. Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Radical Inequality in the United States*, Rowman & Littlefield Publ. 2006

13-14. Combatting hate crimes. Reporting, monitoring and prevention of hate crimes. The role of the European Union¹ and the NGOs. Visit a Synagogue and meet with a rabbi.

- *A Guide to Fighting Hate Crime*, Manchester, A CST Publication, Home office 2012.
- <http://www.osce.org/odihr/36426?download=true>
- Paul Iganski: *Too Few Jews to Count? Police Monitoring of Hate Crime Against Jews in the United Kingdom* In: *American Behavioral Scientist* Volume 51 Number 2 October 2007 232-245 pp.

15-16. Summary and evaluation

Oxford, August 2016

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Responsible/leading instructor

¹ “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.”