

ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES
AND INCIDENTS REPORT
IN HUNGARY

OCTOBER 2022



ACTION AND PROTECTION
LEAGUE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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 behaviour 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 are 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.

In October, the Action and Protection Foundation's monitoring activities identified four hate incidents of an antisemitic nature; one was categorised as Assault, one as Damage to Property and two as Hate Speech.

In one case, Jew-bashing Siófok fans attacked MTK fans, while in another case, pink swastikas were painted in front of the children's clinic in Szeged. The incidents were identified as Assault and Damage to Property. The cases of Hate Speech entailed Jews being verbally abused.

Our Foundation did not initiate any new proceedings this month, nor did we receive any notifications regarding our previous proceedings.

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 Chakrabarti and Garland 2009, 4–7).

These definitions can serve as important addenda to an understanding of these crimes; however, they are difficult to apply in practice. This is what made the creation of simpler, more practical definitions necessary.

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.

ANTISEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS OCTOBER 2022

In October, the Action and Protection Foundation's monitoring activities identified four hate incidents of an antisemitic nature, categorised as Assault, Damage to Property and Hate Speech.

ASSAULT

Jew-bashing Siófok fans attacked MTK fans
Source: neokohn.hu

23 October 2022 In the 13th round of the NB II, MTK played Siófok at home; the match ended in a 1-1 draw. After the game, a group of Siófok fans chanted antisemitic, hateful slogans and then physically attacked the home fans at one of the entrance gates, reports Neokohn.

MTK's management knows that after the match, a group of away fans threatened some MTK supporters by chanting antisemitic and hateful slogans. According to reports, there were physical assaults as well as verbal ones.

"We consider the incidents at Gate 1 of the stadium unacceptable, and our club will not tolerate this kind of behaviour, which has no place on football pitches or in public life. We stand by our fans who have been hurt, offended and threatened and will provide them with all legal and other assistance. We will take firm action to ensure that what happened is investigated as thoroughly as possible."

Following the Blue and White's statement, Siófok also issued a statement apologising for the atrocities.

"We are sorry to hear about the events of yesterday's MTK Budapest - BFC Siófok championship match from the media, for which we apologise on behalf of the club's owner, the management, the team and our well-meaning, cultured fans. As the statement indicates, we deeply condemn and distance ourselves from the fans' behaviour.

We agree and support a thorough investigation of the matter, after which we will take the necessary action because there is no place for antisemitic and racist manifestations on football pitches."

The Hungarian Football Association (MLSZ) reacted to the incident in a strong-voiced Twitter message:

"MLSZ condemns and sanctions all discriminatory manifestations. If there is evidence of racist manifestations in a match, the disciplinary committee can punish the act in the strictest possible way. In all such cases, proceedings will be initiated."

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Pink swastikas painted in front of the children's clinic in Szeged

Source: tev.hu

25 October 2022 From Monday to Tuesday night, two Nazi swastikas were painted on the pavement in front of the gate of the Children's Clinic of the University of Szeged, near the memorial for the Szeged Flood of 1879. Neither the motive nor the perpetrators are known at the moment, Magyar Narancs reports.

Magyar Narancs contacted the Csongrád-Csanád County Police Headquarters. They asked whether they knew about this act, and if so, what kind of crime they were investigating and if they already had the perpetrators.

Legal experts told the newspaper that according to the Criminal Code, the use of a swastika, SS badge, sickle and hammer, five-pointed red star or any symbol of the Arrow Cross is considered as the use of a prohibited authoritarian symbol. This is punishable by imprisonment.



Source: magyarnarancs.hu

HATE SPEECH

Members of the Jewish community in Óbuda verbally abused during Sukkot

Source: tev.hu

20 October 2022 A family from the Jewish community of Óbuda was involved in an antisemitic incident in Budapest during the holiday of Sukkot. The people involved reported the case to the Action and Protection Foundation.

A guest drinking at a lottery and bar in the 3rd district greeted family members, including a four-year-old child, who passed by the location with cries of "gay Jews". The insult was repeated at least three times while he laughed and gesticulated with his arms. As it was a Saturday, the victim did not use his mobile phone to document the incident but said the perpetrator was a regular visitor to the premises on the corner of Timar Street and Lajos Street.

He believed that the pub's owner was also responsible in terms of what clientele it welcomes, as with other bars. The victim noted that if the incident happened again, he would record it and report it to the police.

Rabbi abused verbally on a Budapest street

Source: tev.hu

22 October 2022 A rabbi of the Jewish community of Óbuda was involved in an antisemitic incident in Budapest. The rabbi arrived in Budapest barely a year ago and was greeted with a "Sieg heil" and a Nazi salute in the open street.

FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

The section titled Further Hate Incidents presents no cases this month. This section includes incidents classified as hate-motivated incidents but not included in our most recent statistics due to their insignificant nature and lack of clear antisemitic motive or because the time of the incident is unknown.

OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

The government is working on a new strategy against antisemitism

Source: breuerpress.hu

17 October 2022 Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky, Deputy State Secretary for Social Relations at the Prime Minister's Office, spoke on Heti TV's "Pirkadat" programme about the National Cooperation Fund's NGO tenders, Jewish-related projects, and the fight against antisemitism.

The programme said that the government has directly or indirectly supported several Jewish-related projects. One example is the renovation of abandoned Jewish cemeteries through Mazsök. The politician noted that there will be no funding for this in 2023, but that funding opportunities will be expected to reopen in 2024.

Vince Szalay-Bobrovniczky spoke about the zero-tolerance announced by the Prime Minister, stating that the government has a consistent position on this issue as well, which is a definite no to antisemitism. He added that some dispute and criticise the government's actions but can say that the Jewish community in Hungary can live in peace and security.

The State Secretary said that by the end of the year, the government would develop a new strategy against antisemitism, which will be presented to representatives of Jewish organisations in Hungary before its adoption.

Gergely Gulyás: Hungary would not even need a new strategy against antisemitism

Source: breuerpress.hu

22 October 2022 Gergely Gulyás, the Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, said at the government briefing on Saturday, in response to a question from Heti TV, that Hungary would not need a new strategy against antisemitism, not least because zero tolerance works in Hungary according to the law, and the Hungarian Jewish community can live in peace and tranquillity. At the same time, the European Commission has required the member states to draw up such a strategy. In several European countries where there is considerable antisemitism, there is a need for such a document. Still, there must also be such a document in those member states where there is no repression of the Jews living there, such as Hungary.

Asked about the future of the House of Fates, Gulyás said the government's position remains unchanged. There is a Holocaust Museum in Hungary, but they would have liked to establish an institution dealing with child victims.

The government has done its utmost to achieve this, but unfortunately, "petty disputes" between Jewish organisations have prevented the establishment of the House of Fates. If we could achieve unity on this issue, the Hungarian government would be most happy to support the establishment of this museum, the minister said.

OTHER NEWS

No Horthy memorial plaque unveiled in Szeged

Source: index.hu, neokohn.hu

4 October 2022 The unveiling of a memorial plaque in honour of Miklós Horthy in Szeged, organised by the Order of Vitéz, has been postponed, reports Neokohn. The event would have taken place in the Délvidék House on 15 October. In connection with this, KDNP described it as fake news that Béla Mihálffy, the KDNP member of parliament for constituency number 2 of the county, would have spoken at the unveiling.

On Monday evening, the Order of Vitéz replied to Szegeder.hu that "according to the original plans, Béla Mihálffy would have given a speech, but he cancelled his intention".

The Momentum party mayor, László Botka, and Mazsihisz also protested against the inauguration. The mayor of Szeged called this unacceptable, while Mazsihisz called on the government and the Fidesz-KDNP faction to prevent the unveiling of the memorial plaque and on the government coalition not to allow the representative of the government coalition to eulogise a convinced antisemitic politician. The government party's tribute to Horthy is unacceptable and unforgivable. The new Horthy memorial is destroying democracy, they wrote.

In a hurt tone, the Order of Vitéz resented being called fascists and regretted that the unveiling of the 15 October memorial plaque would be cancelled. They added that the plaque would be unveiled at a later date.

The Kecskemét town assembly met under the Horthy painting

Source: telex.hu

13 October 2022 In a Facebook post on Thursday morning, DK's Rita Kopping called it "shocking" that the Kecskemét council is meeting under a painting of Miklós Horthy, which is several metres tall. The painting is not covered; the assembly is taking place underneath it.

The picture of Governor Miklós Horthy's visit to Kecskemét in 1920 was painted on the wall of the ceremonial hall of the Kecskemét town hall in 1944 (on a 3 x 2-metre surface). The painting was covered up a year later, then painted over, and was forgotten until a workman accidentally found it during the hall's renovation in 2014. The painting was uncovered and restored, but the then mayor and the assembly agreed to cover it with a curtain during official events, including assemblies, Telex reports.

The newspaper's staff contacted Rita Kopping by phone, who said that her colleague József Király asked for a technical break at the end of his speech before the agenda to cover the painting according to the previous agreement, but the Fidesz mayor did not allow this. Klaudia Szemereyné Pataki said that she would like to discuss the fate of the painting as a separate agenda item at the next general assembly so that a decision could be taken on it.

After the Telex article appeared, the municipality said that the complete reconstruction of the Kecskemét town hall has been going on for more than two years and is not yet finished. After a two-year break, the assembly met for the first time in the ceremonial hall, where the technical conditions were not even in place to cover the high image. As the painting is not a portrait but has historical significance for the city, the town hall will soon ask a working group of historians and art historians to give their opinion, and the assembly will decide based on this.

The German delegation was greeted with the Nazi anthem in Jászberény

Source: szoljon.hu

19 October 2022 Jobbik Mayor Lóránt Budai and MSZP Deputy Mayor Béla Balogh greeted the mayor of Jászberény's German twin town Vechta and the German delegation with Nazi lyrics instead of the German anthem. The mayor apologised, reported Szoljon.

The incident was first reported on the Facebook page of DK local councillor Dr József Gedei. As he wrote, Lóránt Budai and Béla Balogh, representing the local municipal government, greeted the mayor of Jászberény's German twin town Vechta and the German delegation accompanying him on Tuesday by playing the Nazi song "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" (Germany, Germany above all) instead of the German national anthem. After the Hungarian anthem, instead of the official German anthem, the Nazi song began. At this point, a member of the visiting delegation came forward and signalled for the song to stop.

The ceremony had originally been organised to honour Andreas Michalowski as the Honorary Citizen of the City of Jászberény for his selfless work for twinning. Gedei told Szoljon that the incident was a severe diplomatic blunder by the city.

At a meeting of the Jászberény city council on Wednesday afternoon, Mayor Lóránt Budai formally reacted to the incident.

"Indeed, a very unpleasant blunder happened at the twinning event. Of course, it was an accident, and I apologised. I think the evening has continued in a way that has strengthened our friendship", the mayor concluded.

Lóránt Budai told Soljón that the person responsible was found, and the incident was not left without consequences. "I apologised at the dinner and was pleased that the delegation received it with friendship", the mayor said.

The owner of the lottery and beer bar in front of which a Jewish family was verbally abused expressed his solidarity

Source: tev.hu

23 October 2022 The Action and Protection Foundation has been contacted in a private message by the owner of a lottery and beer bar in Óbuda, where a customer made antisemitic remarks to a Jewish family passing by.

"Please accept my deepest solidarity with the family concerned. I will do my utmost to ensure that this does not happen again", the manager wrote.

The owner called the event an "unpleasant incident" and said that the store has several Jewish regulars who have never been harmed and that as long as he runs the business, nothing like this will ever happen again.

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.	4th of October	No Horthy memorial plaque unveiled in Szeged	Other News
2.	13th of October	The Kecskemét town assembly met under the Horthy painting	Other News
3.	17th of October	The government is working on a new strategy against antisemitism	Official and Civil Responses
4.	19th of October	The German delegation was greeted with the Nazi anthem in Jászberény	Other News
5.	20th of October	Members of the Jewish community in Óbuda verbally abused during Sukkot	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Hate speech
6.	20th of October	Rabbi abused verbally on a Budapest street	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Hate Speech
7.	22nd of October	Gergely Gulyás: Hungary would not even need a new strategy against antisemitism	Official and Civil Responses
8.	23rd of October	The owner of the lottery and beer bar in front of which a Jewish family was verbally abused expressed his solidarity	Other News
9.	25th of October	Pink swastikas painted in front of the children's clinic in Szeged	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Damage to Property
10.	25th of October	Jew-bashing Siófok fans attacked MTK fans	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Assault

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: www.apleu.org

The Facebook page: www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany

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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web: <http://www.apleu.org>
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