

ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES  
AND INCIDENTS REPORT  
IN HUNGARY

---

SEPTEMBER 2022



ACTION AND PROTECTION  
LEAGUE

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Action and Protection League</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>About the Report</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Antisemitic Hate Incidents – September 2022</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Damage to property</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Hate speech</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Further Hate Incidents</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Community News and Responses</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Official and Civil Responses</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Other News</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>The Month's Chronicle</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Contact and Support</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Contributors and Publisher Information</b>	<b>18</b>

---

## 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 September, the Action and Protection Foundation's monitoring activity identified two hate incidents of antisemitic nature, categorised as hate speech and damage to property.

In one case, the editor of Szombat magazine was verbally abused on street, while in the other case, a swastika was drawn on a bench in front of a school in Székesfehérvár.

Our Foundation did not initiate any new proceedings this month, nor did we receive any notifications of 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)<sup>1</sup> and the ADL Global 100<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: ANTISEMITISM - OVERVIEW OF DATA AVAILABLE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION 2008-2018  
<sup>2</sup> <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 incidents<sup>3</sup> 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 whole<sup>4</sup>.

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

<sup>3</sup> See detailed definitions in the *Methodology* section.

<sup>4</sup> 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 follows<sup>5</sup> (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 people<sup>6</sup>
- 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 period<sup>7</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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 statistics<sup>9</sup> :

- 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.

<sup>8</sup> The following were used to develop these criteria: ADL 2012, CST 2013

<sup>9</sup> 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 follows<sup>10</sup>:

- 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.<sup>11</sup> In presenting timelines, attention will always be given to showing the dynamics of the events.

<sup>10</sup> CEJI 2012, 10–12

<sup>11</sup> These descriptions, in particular, are held to be the most positive aspect of the Anti-Defamation League reports by Perry (2001, 16).

---

## ANTISEMITIC HATE INCIDENTS SEPTEMBER 2022

---

Action and Protection Foundation identified two antisemitic hate crimes over the course of its monitoring activities in the month of September. One incident is classified as a Damage to Property, while the other case fall into the category of Hate Speech.

### DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

*Swastika painted on a bench in front of a school in Székesfehérvár*

Source: feol.hu

**9 September 2022** FEOL journalists walking on Bartók Béla Square in Székesfehérvár noticed a swastika painted on one of the benches. Next to the forbidden totalitarian symbol is a misspelt German phrase: "The Reich will protect them."



Source: feol.hu

The vandalism was reported to István Bozai, the city manager, who immediately informed his office to remove the drawing and inscription. István Bozai said in response to journalists' questions that he had not encountered any signs of totalitarianism on the streets of Fehérvár in the recent past.

### HATE SPEECH

*The editor of the Szombat magazine was Jewed down in the open street*

Source: szombat.org

**12 September 2022** János Gadó was walking near the János Hospital in Budapest when he was approached by a cyclist; upon getting closer to the editor of Szombat, the cyclist shouted "Jewboy" in his face.

"I look back in his face, and he gets even more aggressive: "What are you looking at?" he shouts," writes János Gadó in his article about the incident. The cyclist rode past the journalist and "shouts one more time, just like that, into the world: Jew!"

---

## FURTHER HATE INCIDENTS

---

In this month, we did not identify any case in this category. This section includes incidents motivated by hate that are 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.

---

## COMMUNITY NEWS AND RESPONSES

---

*Holocaust victims remembered at the Kozma Street Cemetery*

Source: bzsh.hu

**18 September 2022** On Sunday morning, the BZSH Chevra Department held its traditional martyr's memorial at the Kozma Street Cemetery.

After a speech by Géza D. Hegedűs, Kosuth and Jászai Mari Prize-winning Hungarian actor Tamás Mester, President of the Jewish Community of Budapest, commemorated the victims of the Holocaust, stressing that every year on this day, we must pay tribute to those who lost their lives in the Nazi massacres in the death camps.

Following the President's speech, Moran Birman, Deputy Ambassador of the Embassy of the State of Israel in Budapest, delivered a speech, followed by a remembrance by Chief Rabbi Tamás Verő, who was also present. The Chief Rabbi stressed that as the years go by, there will be fewer and fewer people who can personally testify to the horrors of the Holocaust. Still, we must remember the horrors of the past and remind future generations.

At the end of the commemoration, those attending recited the Mourner's Kaddish and then laid the martyr stones of remembrance at the Kozma Street Martyrs' Memorial.

*Street named after Gedeon Richter in Kőbánya*

Source: magyarhirlap.hu

**22 September 2022** A section of Vaspálya Street in Kőbánya has been named after Gedeon Richter, paying tribute to the pharmacist and factory founder born in 1872. The street and the monument commemorating the 150th anniversary of Richter Gedeon's birth were inaugurated by Antal D. Róbert Kovács, Mayor of District X, Erik Bogsch, Chairman of the Board of Richter Gedeon Nyrt. and Gábor Orbán, CEO of Richter Gedeon Nyrt.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the Magyar Nemzeti Bank announced that it would issue unique commemorative non-ferrous coins with a face value of HUF 2000, set at the top of the coin.

Gedeon Richter, who is credited as the founder of the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry, was born on 23 September 1872 in Ecséd. After graduating as a pharmacist and studying in the West, he bought the Sas Pharmacy in Budapest in 1901, where he began to produce and distribute organotherapeutic medicines. His company, built up by his own energy, talent and diligence, grew rapidly.

In 1907, he established one of the first Hungarian pharmaceutical companies in Kőbánya, which by the 1920s and 1930s was already considered one of the leading international suppliers.

In the autumn of 1944, the factory's activities were almost completely paralysed, and he could have left for Switzerland, but he refused to leave his company. Raoul Wallenberg hid Richter, his wife, and over a thousand other Jews. In December, Gedeon Richter was shot into the Danube by the Arrow Cross.

---

## OFFICIAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES

---

*Gergely Gulyás: the inauguration of the statue of Our Homeland in Parliament is a "blatant provocation"*

Source: neokohn.hu

**8 September 2022** The Chancellery Minister, answering a question on Heti TV at a government briefing, said that the erection of a statue of Horthy in the parliamentary office of Dóra Dúró was an "obvious provocation". He suggested studying the writings of József Antall on the subject.

"Even so, the judgement of Miklós Horthy's personality is a question in which there are serious contradictions," Gulyás said, calling the Horthy era a defining one, ATV quoted the Chancellery Minister as saying.

The Our Homeland Movement unveiled a Miklós Horthy statue at the end of Parliament's session in August. Politicians of the party said that the Horthy era could be seen as an example.

*Katalin Novák: Hungary is a friend of Israel and Jewish communities*

Source: szombat.org

**20 September 2022** On the first day of her official visit to the United States, Hungarian President Katalin Novák met with the President of the World Jewish Congress, Ronald Lauder; she was in NYC to attend the opening of the high-level meetings of the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly on Tuesday morning, local time, MTI reported.

She also discussed the situation of the Hungarian Jewish community with the President of the World Jewish Congress. At the meeting, Ronald Lauder greeted the head of state in Hungarian. The talks were held behind closed doors at WJC's headquarters.

Katalin Novák met with several leaders of other international and American Jewish organizations, including William Daroff,

CEO of the American Conference of Presidents of Jewish Organizations, Eric Greenberg, Director of UN Relations at the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and other leaders of the World Jewish Congress. At the meeting, Hungarian Ambassador to Washington Szabolcs Takács welcomed the participants.

Katalin Novák summed up the experience of her meetings in a message posted on social media: "Hungary is a true friend of Israel and Jewish communities - this was the unifying message of my meetings with leaders of Jewish organizations today".

*Yacov Hadas-Handelsman: Hungary is one of the most viable and safest places for Jews*

Source: breuerpress.com

**22 September 2022** Yacov Hadas-Handelsman, Ambassador of the State of Israel to Hungary, spoke to Heti Tv about the upcoming celebrations and the relationship between the two countries.

Regarding the latter, the Ambassador noted that Israel is respectful of Hungary, as the Hungarian government continues to stand by Israel in international forums, stressing at every opportunity that the State of Israel has the right and the duty to protect its citizens.

Hungary has been criticised in the European Parliament on several occasions, with the rise of antisemitism noted numerous times. In this context, Yacov Hadas-Handelsman pointed out that there were indeed occasions when the embassy voiced criticism and that it would do so again in the future if it felt so inclined. However, in his view, while individual cases are essential, it is important to look at the issue globally as well.

The European Jewish Congress, which recently held its event in Budapest, carried out a survey asking Jews living in Europe which country they consider the most viable and

safest for them to live in. The result was that Hungary was one of the most liveable and safest places for Jews, second only to Italy. The survey asked about a number of things, including how they were treated if they wore traditional attire on the street and the availability of kosher food, and the answers were clear", the ambassador said.

Antisemitism is, first and foremost, a problem for Jews because it affects them, but it is also a problem for society as a whole. Antisemitic words and thoughts, as history has shown, are followed by more tragic events, and this must be avoided. But despite all this, as the research has shown, it is in Italy and Hungary that Jews feel the safest, whether they are visibly Jewish in their dress or very loud Israeli tourists; Jews are very happy to come to Hungary, especially during the holidays," stressed Yacov Hadas-Handelsman.

*Péter Szijjártó: Hungary considers Israel a strategic partner*

Source: baon.hu

**23 September 2022** "In our country, there is zero tolerance towards antisemitism," Péter Szijjártó wrote on Facebook after meeting with the leaders of the American Jewish Committee in New York. The Foreign Minister said he was proud that a recently published European survey showed that Jewish communities on the continent feel safest in Hungary.

"We see Israel as our strategic partner, and we stand by it in international forums," the Minister said.

---

## OTHER NEWS

---

*Tamás Deutsch: "As a child of Holocaust survivors, I know what war is like"*

Source: hang.hu

**14 September 2022** Hungarian MEP Tamás Deutsch objects to the fact that the home parties of the Hungarian opposition MEPs, who sit between the Greens, the

EPP and the Socialists in the European Parliament, have been cooperating for years with an "antisemitic and Salonnazi party", Jobbik. Deutsch called on the majority in the EP to clean up their own house before criticising the Hungarian government.

Deutsch later said that we Hungarians know what it is like to live under occupation.

---

## 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.	2nd of September	Swastika painted on a bench in front of a school in Székesfehérvár	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Damage to property
2.	8th of September	Gergely Gulyás: the inauguration of the statue of Our Homeland in Parliament is a "blatant provocation"	Official and Civil Responses
3.	12th of September	The editor of the Szombat magazine was Jewed down in the open street	Antisemitic Hate Incidents – Hate speech
4.	14th of September	Tamás Deutsch: "As a child of Holocaust survivors, I know what war is like"	Other News
5.	18th of September	Holocaust victims remembered at the Kozma Street Cemetery	Community News and Responses
6.	20th of September	Katalin Novák: Hungary is a friend of Israel and Jewish communities	Official and Civil Responses
7.	22nd of September	A street named after Gedeon Richter in Kőbánya	Community News and Responses
8.	22nd of September	Yacov Hadas-Handelsman: Hungary is one of the most viable and safest places for Jews	Official and Civil Responses
9.	23rd of September	Péter Sziijártó: Hungary considers Israel a strategic partner	Official and Civil Responses



---

## 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](http://www.apleu.org)

The Facebook page: [www.facebook.com/tev-tett-es-vedelem-alapitvany](https://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**

Contact details for Action and Protection League  
Address: 1040 Brussels, Rue de Froissart 109, Belgium  
Phone: + 32 2 245 61 05  
web: <http://www.apleu.org>  
e-mail: [office@apleu.org](mailto:office@apleu.org)

---

## REFERENCES

Anti-Defamation League (ADL). 2012. *2011 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*.

Anti-Defamation League (ADL). <https://global100.adl.org>

CEJI. 2012. *Make hate Crimes Visible. Facing Facts! Guidelines for Monitoring of Hate Crimes and Hate Motivated Incidents*. Facing Facts! project.

Chakraborti, Neil and Jon Garland. 2009. *Hate Crime. Impact, Causes and Responses*. London: Sage Publications.

Community Security Trust (CST). 2013. *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2012*.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). *Antisemitism - Overview of data available in the European Union 2008-2018*

Levin, Jack and Jack McDevitt. 1999. "Hate Crimes." In *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict*, edited by Lester Kurtz. San Diego: Academic Press, 89-102.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009a. *Hate Crime Laws. A Practical Guide*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

OSCE/ODIHR. 2009b. *Preventing and responding to hate crimes. A resource guide for NGOs in the OSCE region*. Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR.

Perry, Barbara. 2001. *In the Name of Hate. Understanding Hate Crimes*. New York: Routledge.

---

---

## CONTRIBUTORS AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION

**Publisher:** Action and Protection League of Europe  
Kálmán Szalai, Executive Director

The publisher wishes to thank **Dr. András Kovács**, sociologist, Professor at **CEU**, for all the encouragement and helpful advice.

**Editors:** **Krisztián Nádasi**, research scholar, head of the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute  
**Dr. Kristóf Bodó**, legal advocate,  
**Gábor Bodó**, research scholar, member of the the Incident Monitoring Group of the Brussels Institute  
**Julianna Görög**, translator

The publishers expresses their gratitude for the self-sacrificing work of the volunteers who, under expert guidance, have put their continuous efforts into the preparation of this report over the past months.

Use of the Report or any part thereof requires written permission from the publisher and such use must properly cite this report as a reference.

2022 Budapest

**Contributors:** **Dániel Bodnár**, philosopher, Chairman of the Action and Protection Foundation Board of Trustees  
**Andrew Srulewitch**, Director, Anti Defamation League

---

## **ACTION AND PROTECTION LEAGUE**

1040 Brussels, Rue de Froissart 109, Belgium  
<http://www.apleu.org>

