Hungarian Jewish Politics from the End of the Second World War until the Collapse of Communism

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Abstract
The present study examines Jewish politics in Communist Hungary. As it is widely known, politicians of Jewish origin played an important role in the political life of post-war Hungary as leaders of the Communist party or as officials in the Communist governments. Their activity had a considerable effect, both directly and indirectly, on the life of Hungarian Jews. “Judeo-Bolshevic” rule is still a favorite topic of contemporary anti-Semitic publications. No doubt, the question of whether the Jewish origin of these politicians had an impact on their decisions, and if so, to what extent, could be a relevant subject for historical study. However, this essay deals with a different topic. It is concerned only with those politicians in post-war Hungary who identified themselves publicly as Jews or openly represented Jewish causes. How did these politicians, who viewed Jews as a collectivity and sought to defend the Jews’ collective interests, act in the troubled post-war decades?

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The World War Two was a transformative event for Russia. The country lost more than 20 Mln people and played a crucial role in defeating the Nazis. The aftermath has completely changed the world, both politically and economically. Former allies became ideological competitors and the cold war, arms race, constant intimidation and propaganda on both sides of the bipolar new. Â They regulated peopleâ€™s day to day life with ideology and still proclaimed Communism as the nearest and desirable future of USSR. However they were different in a way. Â But instead of the reforming USSR this lead to the collapse of the state. When people found out what is going on in USSR they just gave it up and in the 1991 the country ceased to exist. The Communist rule in the People's Republic of Hungary came to an end in 1989 by a peaceful transition to a democratic regime. The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 suppressed by the soviet forces in 1957, Hungary remained a Communist country. As the Soviet Union weakened at the end of the 1980s the Eastern bloc disintegrated. The events in Hungary were part of the Revolutions of 1989, known in Hungarian as the Rendszerváltás (lit., "regime change" or "system change"). After taking over Russia, which became the Russian SFR (Bolshevik/Red Russia), Litbel SR, Tashkent PSR, amongst others; and then forming the USSR, they began to spread communism, in to neighboring states. They also helped set up similar states in parts of Hungary and Bulgaria at this time. The Bolsheviks helped in the creation of the short lived Bavarian-Munich SSR of 1919 and the long term takeover of Mongolia by communists in 1924. Until the end of Communist domination, much of German-occupied Poland's Holocaust history was hidden behind the veil of the Iron Curtain. During the World War II Nazi occupation, Poland was the only country where any help provided to a person of Jewish faith or origin was punishable by death. Â It is noteworthy that such a document is unique in the whole of occupied Europe, in character, content and purpose". [14]. The 275 Jews of the island of Zakynthos, however, survived the Holocaust. When the island's mayor, Lucas Îlisarri (Îliíσί(í...ííí, Îliíσíí), was presented with the German order to hand over a list of Jews, Bishop Chrysostomos returned to the amazed Germans with a list of two names; his and the mayor's.