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Totalitarianism Archives

Review of the National Institute of the Study of Totalitarianism

Volume XXVIII, Number 106-107, 1-2/2020

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On the 4th of June, 2020 it was celebrated the centenary that marked the signing of the Peace Treaty in Trianon between the winning Allied Powers in the Great War and Hungary. The treaty stated the separation of the regions Transilvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş from Austria-Hungary. The mentioned territories were inhabited in majority by Romanians. This article presents the personality of Ionel Brătianu, leader of the National Liberal Party and Romania's prime-minister during 1914-1919, his role in Romania's entering the WWI on the side of the Entente and the achieving of Romanian national unity. The article offers a glimpse into the evolution of negotiations with Hungary at the Peace Conference in Paris (1919-1920), and the meanings of the Treaty in Trianon for Romania 100 years after its signing.

Keywords: Peace Treaty in Trianon, Romania, Hungary, the Great War.

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The end of World War I, with the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, ensured, in the area of Central and Eastern Europe, the transition from the imperial state to the national state. The most illustrative transformation was experienced by Austria-Hungary, which collapsed by devolution of power from the centre of the imperial state towards its component ethnic communities. These either formed national states - Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes - or, in the case of Italians and Romanians, united the territories inhabited by them with Italy, respectively Romania. The Versailles Treaty system (1919-1920) acknowledges and establishes these geopolitical changes. For Austria, the Saint-Germain Peace Treaty was, as it was for Hungary the Trianon Peace Treaty, the birth certificate of modern independent and sovereign states.

Keywords: World War I, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Saint-Germain, Trianon.

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The study analyzes the relationships of Italian intellectuals with the fascist regime, insisting on the case of Piedmontese writer Cesare Pavese (1909-1950). The author presents the intellectual environment in which Pavese was formed, his cultural and political activity in the 1930's, his arrest and sending to *confino* (internal exile), the influence of political themes in his literary works, his role in the cultural life of the Italian Republic, after the World War Two.

Keywords: Cesare Pavese, Antifascism, Italian culture, writers and politics, Italian Resistance, Italian Communist Party, intellectuals.

LILIA CRUDU, *The fate of Bessarabian Statemen after 1940, II*.....51

In this paper the author presents the fates of the Basarabian politicians that were arrested in Basarabia after June 28, 1940. At the same time it is analysed in the article that the arrests of the remarkable political persons from Basarabia continued after August 23, 1944, at this time in Romania. Along with the outstanding representatives of the Romanian political elite, high officials of the interwar period from Basarabia were reckoned among the „class enemy” and arrested. They were blamed for the „betrayal of the soviet motherland” and for the „voting for unification with Romania”. A greate part of those arrested were of old age and had health problems. Some of those people died on the way to prison or in the imprisonment. Those survived after their liberation were under continaul operative supervision of the Security till the death.

Keywords: Bessarabian statemen, Romania, refugees, communist repression, secret police.

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Petru Groza remains a controversial personality even now at more than six decades after his death. His role in the establishing and consolidating of communism in Romania as a "fellow traveler" is well documented at this time. Our study aims to update this unfortunate contribution by using recently documents put in the research circuit. The author paid attention to the premises of Petru Groza's collaboration with the communists, to his activity as prime minister, but also to the actions that made him a notable figure in the gallery of Romanian politicians from the 20th century.

Keywords: Petru Groza, March 1945, Communist Takeovers, Ploughmen Front, „traveling companion”, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

ALEXANDRU-MURAD MIRONOV, *The Deportation of Germans from Romania to USSR – between Exploitation of Human Resource and Punitive Action (January - February 1945)*.....88

The deportation of Germans from Romania, in January and February 1945, was a punitive action directed against an ethnic minority who had not been involved in World War II. By violation of international law, Germans – Romanian nationals – were kidnapped from their own country and used as a free of charge labor force in the reconstruction of the USSR. Considering the full incapacity of the Romanian Government to protect its citizens as the Red Army already occupied Bucharest, the Soviet Union developed a modern slavery system, where entire populations were transferred from a great distance with the express purpose of destroying their community links.

Keywords: Germans from Romania, deportations, Stalinism, ethnic minority, World War II, Communization of Romania.

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This article presents the biography of an authentic „professional revolutionary” (Elvira Gaisinschi) which activated in higher echelons of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee’s Control Commission apparatus, in the first years of the People’s Republic of Romania. Gaisinschi was involved in the investigations of a numerous cases of treasons and collaborations with the bourgeois police by the members of the Romanian Communist Party. Like many others militants from the party’s illegality period, Gaisinschi was formed and educated in an hostile environment for the RCP: clandestine political activities, political detencion, anti-Semitism, chauvinism.

Eventually she too fell victim to the internal power struggles whithin the party, being purge and retired after a Plenary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, at which several veterans of the movement were marginalized, or removed from the party.

Keywords: Elvira Gaisinschi, illegalist, investigations, purges, terror, Romanian Communist Party.

DAN CĂTĂNUȘ, „You tell them, Mironică!” Miron Constantinescu’ five finest years and his relation with Gheorghiu-Dej, I: 1952-1954.....121

The author of this study argues that the golden era of Miron Constantinescu started in 1952 when fighting shoulder to shoulder with Gheorghiu-Dej against „the right deviators” brought him to the climax of political influence. That boost him to number one in the leading of Romanian economy and one of the most important RWP leaders.

The first part of this study follows the rising of Miron Constantinescu and the evolution of his relationship with Gheorghiu Dej up to their frictions regarding the sentencing to death of Lucrețiu Pătrășcanu, in spring 1954.

Keywords: Miron Constantinescu, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian Workers Party, right-deviation, New Course, De-Stalinization.

OCTAVIAN ROSKE, *The Vietnam War: From Challenge of Credibility to Peace with Honour, I.....139*

On April 10, 1975, in an address before a Joint Session of the Congress President Gerald Ford said that “the situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia has reached a critical phase requiring immediate and positive decisions by this government.” In his view the United States had two options. Either to “let the Government of South Vietnam save itself and what is left of its territory, if it can,” or “to enforce the Paris accords with our troops and our tanks and our aircraft and our artillery and carry the war to the enemy”. To help South Vietnam to repel communist aggression, Ford requested that “Congress consider appropriating additional funds” (\$722 million) “in very specific military supplies”. Ford also reminded the Congress of the fate of “nearly 6,000 Americans who remain in South Vietnam and tens of thousands of South Vietnamese employees of the United States Government, of news agencies, of contractors and business for many years whose lives, with their dependents, are in very grave peril.” With no Congress authorization for additional funds for Saigon troops, Ford ordered the evacuation of “all American personnel remaining in South Vietnam” (over 1,300 Americans) and around 5,600 Vietnamese. With the fall of Saigon, on April 30, 1975, the war that influenced the foreign policy decisions of four American administrations (Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford) ended. While Kennedy’s support for South Vietnam was based on his belief that “every time a country, regardless of how far away it may be from our borders passes behind the Iron Curtain the security of the United States is thereby endangered”, Johnson viewed the commitment to prevent communist expansion into Indochina as a test of credibility for the United States: “We are in South Vietnam because we have a promise to keep... Around the globe, from Berlin to Thailand, are people whose well-being rests, in part, on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and the value of America’s word.”

Keywords: Dean Rusk, Gerald Ford, Ho Chi Minh, John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Robert McNamara, Viet Cong, Vietnam War.

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At the mid-1980s the Romanian leadership manifested increasing interest towards collaboration within CMEA. Two factors led to this approach: difficulty in Romanian exports on the Western market and the continuously increasing need for fuels and raw materials. Despite Nicolae Ceaușescu’s being keen to traditional cooperation methods, the difficult economic situation pressed him into agreeing on new forms of collaboration, such as joint enterprises seen in the past as a breach on national sovereignty.

Keywords: Romania; CMEA; the Soviet Union; Ceaușescu; Gorbachev; integration.

MICHAŁ SIEDZIAKO, *Student opposition to communism in Poland, 1976–1989. An attempt at a synthesis.....169*

The text attempts a synthetic approach to the anti-communist student activism in the People’s Republic of Poland between the years 1976 and 1989. The author describes the process of laying down the structures of independent student organizations during this period and various forms of their activism, such as editing, printing and distribution of illegal publications (samizdats), running illegal libraries, organizing self-education courses and cultural events, as well as acts of civil disobedience aimed at the ruling authorities – strikes, rallies, street manifestations, etc. The general characterization is illustrated with specific examples taken from the author’s individual research and ample literature on the subject under discussion.

Keywords: students, anti-communist opposition, People's Republic of Poland.

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An interpreter and adviser of Mikhail Gorbachev during 1987-1991, Ceslav Ciobanu offers his insights on the last years of Communist regime in Eastern Europe, particularly in Romania. His recollections cover a broad spectrum of problems from personal perceptions of the two Communist leaders, Soviet and Romanian, the deep crisis of the Romanian society at the end of the 1980s, the 1989 revolution and the myths surrounding it, to the sentencing to death of the Ceaușescu presidential couple and the first two democratic years.

Keywords: Nicolae Ceaușescu, Mikhail Gorbachev, Romania, the Soviet Union, 1989 Revolution.

ARTYOM A. ULUNYAN, *The 1989 Romanian Revolution and the Dutch Parliament (Staten-Generaal): debates and assessments (fall 1989 – winter 1990)*.....211

The article analyses the so-called Romanian issue in the Dutch Parliament on the eve and aftermath of the 1989 Revolution. The author comes to the conclusion of contradictory assessments of post-revolutionary perspectives shared by the members of the Dutch Parliament who belonged to various political forces. He pointed out their cautious attitude to those events and their support for democratic changes in post-revolutionary Romania. The deputies viewed the whole issue of transition from Communism to democracy in Romania as inseparable from the process of transformations in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Moreover, the debates revealed both the official stance of governing parties on this question and the opposition criticism of it. At the same time, most of the Dutch parliament deputies considered it necessarily to the Netherlands to take the lead in formulating joint European policy regarding Eastern Europe.

Keywords: Romania, the Dutch Parliament, Eastern Europe, the Netherlands, 1989.

DOCUMENTS

ALEKSANDR STYKALIN, “*This country in good hands could become a pearl ...*” *Romania of early summer of 1945 seen by the members of the delegation of the Soviet intelligentsia*.....226

In early summer 1945 the first visit to Romania by a fairly representative delegation of Soviet artists and scientists took place. It was fully used by the Allied Control Commission and the Romanian Communist Party to propagate the achievements of Soviet culture and science, and indirectly the advantages of the Soviet system and its ideology. The arrival of a number of really large musicians and ballet dancers in the country attracted the Romanian public, and interest in the lectures of prominent Soviet scientists was demonstrated in the academic and university circles. A reduced record of the meeting in Moscow in June 1945 which discussed the results of the trip of the Soviet cultural delegation to Romania is published below. It may be seen that the members of the Soviet delegation, persons formed under the Soviet system and absolutely loyal to the Soviet regime, looked at the realities of postwar Romania through the prism of their ideology. But this view even not objective, but nevertheless, as a rule, benevolent, let them assess the enormous potential of Romania, which, according to Soviet observers – convinced communists, could be realized only under communist rule. Besides, even through the pink glasses of their stereotypes and their ideas about the inevitable triumph of communist project, the Soviet visitors could not help but see the real moods in Romanian society.

Keywords: Romania, 1945, ARLUS, Soviet intelligentsia, cultural propaganda, Sovietization.

BIOGRAPHIES

ALESANDRU DUȚU, *Aurel Aldea (1897-1949)*.....248

Following an ordinary military career, corresponding to his rank and training, General Aurel Aldea stood out especially after the transfer to the reserve in April 1941. Starting with 1942 he joined the group of generals devoted to King Mihai I, who was preparing the aligning of Romania to the United Nations. In the summer of 1944, he pronounced for the ousting of Marshal Ion Antonescu. On August 23, 1944, Aldea was appointed Minister of Interior (until November 4, 1944). In the autumn of 1945, in the context of the conflict between King Mihai I and the government of Dr. Petru Groza, he took the initiative to establish a Central Command of the National Resistance Movement in order to coordinate the activity of its organizations: "Haiducii lui Avram Iancu", „Sumanele Negre”, „Grupul Înarmat Sinaia”, “Graiul

Sângelui”. In 1946 he was arrested, tried and sentenced to life in prison. The sentence was eventually commuted to severe imprisonment. He died in Aiud prison, on October 17, 1949.

Keywords: anticommunist resistance, Alexandru Aldea, King Mihai I, Romanian Army, Aiud prison.

COSMIN BUDEANĂ, Alexandru Dejeu (1923-1958).....250

Alexandru Dejeu was a veterinarian and leader (along with Dr. Iosif Capotă) of the anti-communist resistance organization "Christian National Front «Iuliu Maniu». The Group for Freedom, Homeland, and the Cross”, also known as the "Capotă-Dejeu" Group. The organization operated during 1947-1957 around the town of Huedin (Cluj County), especially by drafting and disseminating manifestos on various topics, criticizing the communist regime. After his arrest, Alexandru Dejeu was sentenced to death and executed on September 2, 1958, in the Gherla penitentiary.

Keywords: anticommunist resistance, condemnation to death, executions, Alexandru Dejeu.

FLORIN-RĂZVAN MIHAI, Ion Dincă (1928-2007).....252

Ion Dincă (1928-2007) was among the important members of the Romanian Communist Party who were put to trial after the fall of communism. Accused of genocide, he was sentenced to life imprisonment, but, in the end, he was released after spending 5 years in prison. He was a general in the Romanian Army, Secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Army, a deputy in the Grand National Assembly between 1961 and 1989. Among the positions he held, we mention: member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP (1976-1989), Deputy-Prime Minister of the government and Minister of industrial construction (1979-1980), First Deputy Prime Minister of the government (1980-1989), vice president of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development (1982-1985) and Mayor of Bucharest.

Keywords: Ion Dincă, Romanian Communist elite, Mayor of Bucharest, General of Romanian Army, Deputy-Prime-Minister, Trial, Post-Communist Justice.

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Born on February 15, 1927, Dinu C. Giurescu was to become one of the leading historians of Romanian society. With a tradition of great historians in his family (his paternal grandfather, Constantin Giurescu, and his father, Constantin C. Giurescu were historians), during the communist regime, Dinu C. Giurescu was not admitted as a professor at the Faculty of History of the University of Bucharest. In March 1988, the historian Dinu C. Giurescu and his family emigrated to the United States of America. Following the invitation the dean of the Faculty of History, Zoe Petre, addressed him, to join the staff at the Department of Romanian History, Dinu C. Giurescu returned to the country in the summer of 1990. Forty-one years after graduating from college, in October 1990, the historian Dinu C. Giurescu began teaching at the Faculty of History. Where, as he confessed, he wanted to enter as a graduate assistant since 1949, after completing his university studies.

Keywords: historian, professor, Constantin C. Giurescu, Dinu C. Giurescu, communist regime.

ADRIANA COSTĂCHESCU, Maria Iliescu (1927-2020).....259

On January 21, 2020, Prof. Dr. Maria Iliescu passed away (92 years old). One of best European specialist in the field of Romance languages, Maria Iliescu has substantial contributions in the description and classification of the Neo-Latin languages, with a particular focus on French, Friulan, and Romanian (history, characteristic linguistic traits, semantics, and pragmatics). She made clear that several ‘individualities’ of Romanian, sometimes attributed to a linguistic Balkan influence, can be found in earlier phases of some Neo-Latin languages (such as old French) or several Romance dialects (of Italian, Spanish, Rhaeto-Romanic). Maria Iliescu taught mainly at four universities (Bucharest, Craiova, Innsbruck, Trento) but, as visiting or substitute professor, she gave academic courses at the universities of Zurich (Switzerland), Kiel, Munich, Düsseldorf, Köln (Germany), Gant (Belgium). She supervised an important number of graduation thesis and doctoral dissertations. She was Vice-president (2001-2007) and then President (2007-2010) of the *Société Internationale de Linguistique Romane* (Strasbourg).

Keywords: Maria Iliescu, researcher and professor in Romance languages, studies about Friulan, French and Romance characteristics of Romanian.

DAN CĂTĂNUȘ, Gheorghe Vasilichi (1902-1974).....262

Gheorghe Vasilichi was one of the genuine figures of Romanian communism. Born in a family of poor peasants he trained as a tinker. During the 1920s he signed up in the union and afterwards he became a

member of the Romanian Communist Party. He was sentenced to 12 years of hard labour for taking part in the strike of petrol workers in Prahova Valley. He escaped prison and fled to the USSR. In 1938 he was sent by the Comintern in France. He was part of the M.O.I. leadership (Main-d'Oeuvre Immigrée) and fought in French Resistance. He was arrested in 1943 and sent to Dachau. After his return in Romania in 1945, he was assigned different positions in the party and state leadership. During the time he was accused of Titoism, antisovietism, nationalism, Maoism etc.

Keywords: Gheorghe Vasilichi, Romanian Communist Party, Comintern, M.O.I. (Main-d'Oeuvre Immigrée), French Resistance.

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