

SUMMARY

The relations between the two “people democracies”, Romania and Hungary, during the first Cold War and the stalinist terror in East-Central Europe were anythink, but friendly. Romania shut down practically “the movement to Hungary of persons and ideas”. An eastern version of the “Iron curtain” was established, toward the “western-like” Hungarian communist regime.

Stalin accorded a territorial “gift” to Romania in 1945. While he imposed the pro-soviet Groza government to King Michael, he handed over Northern Transylvania to the left-wing Romanian regime. Stalin’s “divide and rule” policy playing Romania and Hungary against each other proved to be an efficient mean to communize Romania.

Transylvania, inhabited by one and half million Hungarians suffered by the Soviet led terror, applied by their Romanian agents, the “Securitate”. The Romanian communists wanted to transform a multinational country into a totalitarian Romanian Nation-State by forced assimilation of the Hungarians, distroying their political, economic, cultural and religious institutions, eliminating their leaders.

The outbreak of Hungarian Revolution in 1956 ended this period. The Hungarians in Transylvania manifesting their solidarity to this were arrested, while Romania, sticking to Transylvania offered military assistance to the Soviets to invade Hungary.