

# THE NATIONAL COLLEGE NICOLAE TITULESCU CRAIOVA



## ROMANIAN PARTISANS IN THE MOUNTAINS



**“WALKING THE LINE”**

Long before the dissent of the late 1970s and the last decade of communism, the Soviet regime officially set up in March 1945 had struggled with a less visible enemy, but at least equally committed to stopping imposed totalitarianism. Immediately after August 23, 1944, some of those who predicted the disaster that followed would take shelter in the hideouts of the mountains, plotting against the Communists, dreaming of their disappearance and the return of the Anglo-Saxon redeeming troops to Romania.



Membri ai grupului de rezistență armată din Munții Făgăraș. Rândul de sus, de la stânga la dreapta: Ion Gavrilă-Ogoranu, Nicolae Gavrilă (tatal lui Ion), Olimpiu Borzea, Ion Novac (zis Nelu). Rândul de jos, de la stânga la dreapta: Nicolae Burlacu, Gheorghe Hașu, Andrei Ilaşu, Ioan Victor Pică.  
AINST

Historians called them "partisans" and reunited their actions under the generic name of the "Resistance Movement". Among the simple people, however, the mountain fighters remained known under the name they loved the most: "Haidians." During the 15 years that followed the coming of the Soviets, they fought with the regime, the traitors and the tremendous conditions. Then, with heavy jaunts and public humiliation. Some of them still live today. From under the memories of the memories of that time, they reconstruct the image of the "Resistance Movement".

# "THE PARTISANS WERE SAYING THEIR OUTLAWS. THEY WERE IDEALISTS "

From the historical point of view, the first anti-communist resistance movements arose immediately after August 23, 1944. According to the historian Florin Georgescu, from the Romanian History Museum, the first groups formed and those that would become the most famous, were born out of a total idealism of members. "Theoretically, in their program there were objections such as the discrepancy of the actions of the Groza Government, the armed intervention, the preparation of partisans' actions for the fall of the socialist regime and the spread of manifesto.

In fact, most of their actions have been summed up to the last component, "explains Florin Georgescu. Between 1944 and 1962, there were 19 resistance centers spread across most areas of the country. that of the anti-communist resistance stretched between 1945 and 1959, when at least 1,196 groups, some composed of 120 fighters, acted.

# ZERO PRIORITY: MANIFOLDS

The most well-known groups are considered to be "Avram Iancu's Haiducii", "Grail of the Blood", "Black Sumanele" and "The National Resistance Movement".

One of the neuralgic points of the anticommunist organization was the lack of unity. While respecting this principle, separate groups were harder to destroy, the lack of a joint action plan would lead to the end of the movements. The anticommunist fighters' camps were generally located in mountainous areas, withdrawn, to make it increasingly difficult to identify and capture partisans.

They bought their food with the help of the villagers, who knew the work of the "outlaws" in the slightest detail. In fact, although in the majority of cases the people in the area unconditionally supported the actions of the partisans, there were also situations in which a group was localized and attacked by the forces of the time, even after a villager's "tip".

"As the Communists increasingly integrated, they slowly moved their hands to the state institutions, the partisans' movements dissolved. Hope occasionally recurred, as was the case with Stalin's death, or the anti-communist riots in Poland and Hungary in 1953 and 1956, but the effect of the resistance movement was already, at this point, quite weak.

One of the most important causes that led to the dissolution of the resistance movement was set up by Teohari Georgescu, who was appointed Minister of the Interior on 6 March 1945. Under the careful guidance of Russian spies, a system of infiltration of informers within groups of partisans. The movement was also possible due to the poor administrative organization of the partisans, those who introduced the new members by a simple recommendation of known or sympathizers.

According to Florin Georgescu, at the level of 1948, the Communist authorities knew precisely where the partisans were, what their equipment, the number of members, activities, but also the degree of danger that each group represented.

# FLY IN THE MOUNTAINS

Shortly after being summoned, it was heard that a Securitate car came to town and that some arrests had been made. They hid with relatives from Sâmbăta de Sus. "We took some cheese from the shepherds, people were giving us, but then things got tighter.

Then we decided to go to the woods, not to come after us. Several had arrived in the mountains and were commanded by Ion Gavrilă. In the years while we were in the woods, we met with them several times, and some of their colleagues caught them and shot them. A boy's sister was economist, married, born in jail, and when they let go of paralyzed and died. "