

*The Truth
About
Transylvania*

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Map of Transylvania



Map showing Rumania from after the Congress of Berlin (1878) to the Treaty of Trianon (1920)

I. Zolcsák/P. Rafael

- Foundation of the Rumanian state 1878.
- Anexation of Dabruja 1913-1919 from Bulgaria.
- Anexation of Bessarabia 1918 from U.S.S.R.

- Anexation of Bukovina 1919 from Austro-Hungary
- Anexation of Transylvania 1920 from Hungary.
- Anexation of Banat 1920 from Hungary.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TRANSYLVANIA

The character of the nouveau-riche is well known to everyone. By luck, by the means of work or both he amassed a fortune. But what if ill fate didn't provide him with good manners and above all with a distinguished ancestry? The unexpected fortune alone cannot twinkle if your family-tree grew out of muddy soil. No problem: it is easy to hire a poor artist who can provide you with an elegant coat of arms. It is not too difficult to obtain a forged diploma of nobility either. No one will bother searching whether the ancestors fought in the First Crusade under Geoffrey Bouillon, or just simply tended sheep.

This kind of reflection appears in the mind of those who have the pleasure of reading some products of the fabrication of Rumanian history. One of these is a pamphlet by Theodore Andrica. He attempts to prove again that Transylvania is supposed to be the conjectural cradle of the Rumanian nation. The reader must admit that the author did everything to substantiate this more than doubtful claim. The pamphlet carries the pictures of Decebal, king of the Dacians and of Traianus, Emperor of Rome; it did not miss showing, of course, the twin babies, Romulus & Remus being nursed by the wolf. If they don't prove this claim, nobody else will!

Under the hypothetic condition, these notabilities would be willing to discuss this rather obscure relation, they would certainly start asking some embarrassing questions, such as: Well, dear cousins, what have you been doing for more than 1000 years? Nobody ever heard of you in Transylvania! What happened to the good old Dacian, Roman blood in your arteries that you submitted to the yokes of foreign nations and waited for 1600 years to gain independence? Why did other people have to liberate you? Haven't you had enough offspring to accomplish this task? You claim Latin ancestry and do not even know the Latin alphabet, which was adopted in the last century? Why were your first books printed by those Hungarian lords who supposedly mistreated you? What kind of Roman offspring are you, when all your dukes and lords are either Greek, Cuman or Mongol descent? Even Michael Basarab, the father of your people, happens to be the great-grandson of Genghis-Khan?

Of course, Traianus will ask no questions whatsoever; he knows only too well that these people came from the deep Thracia and Albania chasing their goats toward the north. He may say very indignantly though, something like this: "By Jove, I also conquered Armenia, Assyria, Mesopotamia; now all those people want to call me grandpa?"

For those, who are not too familiar with this chapter of history, it may come as a shock, that the name "Rumania or Rumanians" never existed prior to 1861. They always called themselves "Wallachs or Wallachians", so did other nations. This name derives from the original "Vlach". While under Byzantine rule in Albania, Thracia and Macedonia, their Greek rulers called them Vlachs. (See Empress Anna Comnena's imperial order to recruit "those nomadic Vlachs" to military service in the XI. century.) The Wallach name has been exclusively used until 1862, when Sultan Abdul Aziz united the two provinces, Wallachia and Moldova, under the name of Rumelia. They changed it later to Rumania. One cannot help but smile when old squatter Joe Johnson changes his name to J. D. Rockefeller!

This modest brochure doesn't intend to be a major study to refute the ominous Daco-Roman theory. This has been repeatedly done by internationally recognized historians. The Rumanians however, don't bother to recognize or refute these facts. The purpose of this writing therefore is to point out the logical impossibilities of the Daco-Roman fairytale, which intends to make the Rumanians descendants of antique ancestors in Transylvania. This is the way they want to further their claim to this land, which has been an integral part of Hungary since 896 A.D. until the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. Needless to say the history of Transylvania is identical with that of Hungary for more than a millennium.

The infamous Daco-Roman theory sounds like this: the present-day Rumanians (from now on: Wallachs) are the descendants of the ancient Dacian and Roman colonists of Transylvania. After the withdrawal of the Romans, they went into hiding on mountaintops, woods, etc. for centuries. In the IX. century the Hungarian conquerors enslaved and oppressed them until 1920, when they united with their brethren on the other side of the Carpathian mountain range. Let's therefore examine what history and logical common sense say!

In 106 A.D. Traianus, Emperor of Rome conquered Dacia (Transylvania today). The indigent Dacians put up a fierce fight and the conquerors had to kill them one by one. The Roman intention was not so much to build a new colony, but rather to create a buffer-

territory against the barbarian attacks. In 117 A.D. Emperor Hadrianus pulled most of his troops out of Dacia leaving only "Two Legions of Barbarians" behind (See: Flavius Vopiscus, Sextus Rufus & Eutropius. IX. 15.). History teaches that the imperial Rome depended increasingly heavily on recruitment of barbarians into the Army. The reason was obvious: after the last civil war the indigent Italian population was on the decrease. Veterans and slaves of foreign origin settled in increasing number in Italy proper. It was therefore rather unlikely, that any Italian farmer would leave his homeland and emigrate to distant colonies constantly harrassed by barbarian attacks. In the meantime the Army recruited from practically every nationality of the Empire from Morocco to Syria. The command was of course Latin, but the number of barbarians was on the increase in the officers corps too. In view of these facts it is highly improbable that Italian colonists settled in large numbers in the conquered Dacia. In 271 A.D. the Romans evacuated Dacia, obviously because they were unable to hold it against the barbarian attacks. Once the leadership of the Empire decided to give up this province, it is reasonable to assume that every Roman settler with common sense left early enough, unwilling to remain back at the mercy of the invaders.

According to the modern fabricators of Rumanian history, a sizeable Daco-Roman population remained back in the woods, mountaintops, etc. tending their goats and sheep. They survived the subsequent bloody centuries in hiding. The deluge of the great Barbarian Migration subsided but they still remained out of sight. Such an unusual hibernation never occurred throughout history. No matter how small, notable people always show some vital signs: either that they have been destroyed by the invaders, or they took on the invaders with or without success. It is more than naive to assume that a nation can go into hiding for centuries, while in the meantime other nations conduct wars and build empires in their immediate vicinity!

Th. Andrica reveals horrifying ignorance in history, by writing: "After the retreat of the Roman Legions from Dacia in 271 A.D. the process of Romanization further deepened." It is very difficult to imagine how they could romanize in a country, which has been abandoned by the Romans. The people left behind in the woods and on mountaintops must have had a real hard time for romanization. It is proven by the fact that centuries later, when history mentions them, they didn't even know the Latin alphabet; their priests used Cyrillic writing while the people could not write at all. That can really be called a wonderful romanization! After the Roman

withdrawal, Transylvania had to face rough centuries. The great Barbarian Migration brought here countless, different nations; only the Hun empire meant a short pause in the Carpathian basin, thereafter everything started all over again. Evidently the Transylvanian "Daco-Romans" were pretty well hidden, since all those people just could not find them!

From the Roman retreat (271 A.D.) to the Hungarian conquest (896 A.D.) **624 years** passed. Th. Andrica jumps over this long period with remarkable ease. He covers it with 1-1/2 lines: "During this period the Daco-Romans peacefully tended their flocks, when suddenly the savage Hungarians attacked them." It is beyond comprehension, how an educated man risks such a statement and how could an intelligent person accept it. During these 624 years the Barbarian Migration unfolded, the Hun and the Western-Roman Empires collapsed; during the last three centuries of this epoch the Avar empire was built. The Avar rule in Transylvania alone lasted longer than the Roman. Emperor Charlemagne, ruler of a powerful empire, had to conduct several bloody campaigns to subdue the Avars and to break up their empire. (N.B.: The Avars and the Hungarians are relatives.) It certainly requires a talented imagination to picture the peaceful Daco-Romans, tending their sheep and remaining unnoticed, while breath-taking events took place during more than 6 centuries in their immediate vicinity! 95 years later the Hungarians came. During this short period the powerful Bulgarians extended their rule from the North-Eastern Balkan to the Carpathian basin. The recently arrived Hungarians rendered a crushing defeat to the Bulgarian Armies in this area and permanently settled within the natural frontier of the high Carpathian mountains, including Transylvania. It is a pity, that while history mentions the name of a great many people who transiently settled in this area during this long period, Clio has completely forgotten about the poor Daco-Romans, or rather Wallachs. Since they also forgot to leave their imprints there, isn't it reasonable to assume that in the meantime they were elsewhere, but certainly not in Transylvania? Talking about the Hungarian conquest, Andrica uses a rather tricky argument: "...the Daco-Romans were pious, peace-loving people, they were not able to resist the warlike Hungarians." No good! Of course, if they were not there, they could not resist; but if they were there and did not resist, they ought to be ashamed of themselves. In this case they just did not possess the aptitude to establish a state and did not even deserve to be called "nation".

It can be reather enlightening to bring up a remote comparison between Transylvania and Tunis (Tunesia) in North Africa. In 146 B.C. the Romans destroyed a 500 year old Phoenician civilization and established their own. This colony preserved the Latin character for over 8 centuries. The Moslems conquered the country in the VII. century, but the remains, relics, ruins and traces of the once Latin culture are abundantly seen even today. Now, 12 centuries after the Moslem conquest the Tunesians could easily claim Roman ancestry; they could say, they've been forcefully transplanted to Arab culture and language. Now, let's compare Tunis to Transylvania, the 8 Roman centuries to 165 Roman years in Transylvania, 1200 years of Arab rule to 1000 years of Hungarian rule; also consider the fact that there is no trace of Wallachs in Transylvania before the late XII. century. The computer will answer that the mathematical probability of a Wallachian cradle in Transylvania equals zero.

Just for the sake of argument let us suppose, I repeat, suppose, that a sizeable Wallach population was living in Transylvania at the time of the Hungarian conquest. They had a great number of golden opportunities to free themselves from those savage Hungarian conquerors. 100 years after the conquest Hungarians turned to Christianity, adopted western culture and civilization. It just was not a simple procedure; Saint Stephen, first king of Hungary had to use force against his own people. Civil war broke out when Hungarians fought Hungarians. It was hardly over, when St. Stephen had to defeat the German-Roman emperor, who attempted to conquer the recently christianized Hungarians. It would be interesting to know, why did the Wallachs miss the excellent opportunity to get rid of the hated Hungarians, who were tied up in severe wars? During the forthcoming three centuries Hungarians faced tough times. Instead of hiding in woods, swamps and mountaintops, they had to fight a life-and-death struggle to save their independence against the Byzantine, the German-Roman emperors and the powerful Republic of Venice, let alone the Mongol invasion. That wasn't enough; the Hungarians were cursed with frequent domestic wars of throne pretenders versus the legitimate king. The "oppressed" Wallachs should have taken advantage of some of these opportunities. It appears that the supposed grandchildren of Decebal and Traianus had absolutely no taste for unpleasant works like establishing a state, organizing, defending and protecting it. They left this kind of dirty work to the Hungarians. It is a very peculiar attitude from the part of a people, whose ancestors were nursed and raised on the milk of the Roman wolf!?

Transylvania must have been scarcely populated in the first centuries of the Hungarian rule, because the king of Hungary granted permission of permanent settlement in Transylvania for the Saxons (from Flanders and Brabant). The first authentic document, officially mentioning Wallachs dates from 1210 A.D.: it merely states that there are some Wallachs in the city of Szeben. In 1293 A.D. a royal decree of Andrew III of Hungary limits the settlement of ALL Wallachs to the royal estate of Székes; consequently, their number could not be too high.

Before proceeding further with this historical and logical analysis, we have to remember the Cumans, who are relatives of the Hungarians. They were pagan, warlike people, roaming the steppe on their horses from the Volga River to the frontiers of Christian Hungary. Although their empire enclosed the present day Ukrainia, Basarabia, Moldva, Muntenia, they just did not want to stay quiet. They gave lots of trouble to the Hungarians for more than 200 years, attacking their land on innumerable occasions and most of the time from the direction of Transylvania. In view of the modern Rumanian concept of history, we ought to take it for granted, that the "indigent majority" of Transylvanian Wallachs finally came out of hiding, reached for arms and tried to defend their Daco-Roman heritage against the Cumans. Of course, nothing is further from the truth! Transylvania was defended by the king of Hungary, first of all, by his Székely frontier-guards. Finally the Cumans were beaten and most of them settled in Hungary. It took, however, more than a century until they were totally assimilated in the Christian Hungarian community.

Hungary was not the only land disturbed by the Cumans. They raided the Byzantine empire for centuries taking a large number of slaves, mainly Vlachs, driving them from Thracia, Macedonia up to the plains of the lower Danube, settling them as serfs. It seems that the Wallachs preferred their Cuman masters to the Greek ones, because they voluntarily started infiltrating to the north. Their instinct served them well: after the Cuman empire broke up, the Wallach slaves outnumbered their Cuman masters and in a few centuries absorbed them. This is the reason, why there are so many Cumans among the voivods, kenéz-s and lords of Wallachia and Moldova. It was previously mentioned that the voivod by the name of Michael Basarab, considered the father of their nation by the Wallachs, is the great-grandson of Genghis-Khan. His name, "basar-aba" means oppressing, or ruling father in Turkish language! Consequently, his relation to Emperor Traianus, is rather unlikely.

Whether they like it or not, the Hungarians must bear a great deal of responsibility for the gradual Wallachian infiltration of Transylvania! It is an undebatable fact that Hungarian landlords welcomed the primitive Wallach serfs, who gave them less trouble at that time, than their own, self-confident Hungarian serfs did.

Toward the end of the XII. century, those Wallachs living in the proximity of Bulgaria, increased in number. With the help of the Cumans and in association with the Bulgarians they freed themselves from the Byzantine empire and established some sort of state. It is important to remember, that the present Oltenia, Muntenia, Moldova and Basarabia were still the land of the Cumans. During those centuries the kings of Hungary made several attempts to convert the Transcarpathian Cumans to Christianity. As a matter of record, these kings established two dioceses for the Cumans around 1246 A.D., one in Milko (Milkov) and one in Szörénytornya (Turnu-Severin). However, time was running out for the Cumans: they took severe beatings from the Mongols and later from the Russians. Pretty well decimated by the heavy losses, they became unable to control their large country. In the meantime their land absorbed more and more Wallachs who were moving north from the deep Balkan.

In 1320-1350 A.D. smaller principalities had been created on the Balkan under the name of Ungro-Vlachia and Kara Bogdania: their voivods, most of them of Cuman descent, formed these states for their Wallach subject who never had the aptitude to establish statehood. These small principalities, however, always recognized the king of Hungary as their feudal lord. It doesn't change the fact that on two separate occasions they ambushed a smaller Hungarian army. They always returned to their previous fidelity and remained Hungarian vassals until the Turkish wars started. During the initial epoch of the Turkish wars Wallach auxiliary troops were seen in the Hungarian armies. Their usefulness and value were very much debatable, because they frequently changed sides while the battle still was going on. They followed this pattern, for they changed sides in the last two World Wars too!

Since their first documented presence in 1210 A.D., not much has been heard of the Wallachs in Transylvania. In 1234 A.D. Pope Gregory IX. in his letter to Prince Béla, (later King Béla IV. of Hungary) asks him "for the sake of God to grant refuge to those poor Vlachs, who tried to escape from their Cuman rulers." The permission was granted and the royal decree designated certain areas called "Silva Vlachorum" for these Vlach refugees. As it was mentioned above, in 1293 A.D. King Andrew of Hungary ordered

to concentrate all the Wallachs in Transylvania on the royal estate of Székes; if they could be settled on one royal estate, their number must not be too high.

A long time passed before we heard again about the Transylvanian Wallachs. History remembers, however, a revolt of Wallach peasants in 1437 A.D. It was one of those peasant revolts quite frequently recorded by the medieval European history. Consider the fact that during this period (just 7 years before the tragic battle of Varna) the Hungarian forces were almost constantly engaged against the Turkish armies. It is therefore reasonable to assume that no major military forces were required to bring this revolt under control. On the contrary, when in 1514 A.D. the Hungarian peasants staged a very serious revolt, it required armies a long time to suppress it. It is rather strange from the part of Andrica to discover some connection between this local revolt of Wallach peasants and the document called "Universitas Trium Nationum" just because the later is dated from the same year. This document is nothing more than a mutual agreement of the 3 groups living in Transylvania at that time: The Hungarians, the Székelys (also a Hungarian tribe) and the Saxons made an alliance for more effective protection of their privileges. It has been repeatedly reaffirmed by subsequent rulers. There is not a single word written about the Wallachs in this document; they are not included, nor excluded and it is not mentioned that the alliance was against them. It proves again that had their number been so high, they would have been included somehow in this document.

Present day storytellers of Rumanian history are constantly harping that the Hungarian lords oppressed the Transylvanian Wallach "majority". Let us examine the events of history during this period; it surely offered never again returning opportunities for the so called Wallach "majority", to get rid of the Hungarian rule. In the famous battle of Mohács in 1526 A.D. Hungary was badly beaten by the Turks: King Louis II himself died on the battlefield and so did the best of the Hungarian nobility. Now, here was the time for the Transylvanian Wallachs to seize this golden opportunity: the Hungarian central power was weakened, the country was torn into three parts and two kings were fighting for the Crown of Saint Stephen. If the Wallach majority could not attain their national independence at this time, then either their number, or will or both just have not been sufficient. As a matter of fact, exactly the opposite happened: during the next 200 years Transylvania became the home and the defender of the political and religious freedom of the torn Hungarian nation and the only hope for an

eventual resurrection of their country. The dukes of Transylvania, who just happened to be all Hungarians, conducted several glorious campaigns against the Habsburg emperors. In the famous 30-years war, Gabriel Bethlen, duke of Transylvania participated on the protestant side; though his allies in the Empire lost, he himself won a series of victories over the Habsburg armies. How could he do it, had there been a sizeable Wallach opposition behind him at home in Transylvania? The same goes for his predecessor, Stephen Bocskay and for his successor George Rákóczi I. During these centuries the almost constant fight with the Turks and the Habsburgs took a tremendous toll on the Hungarian nation everywhere, including Transylvania; yet, history does not record any action of the Transylvanian Wallachs, who were supposed to be the majority.

Before the golden age of Transylvania under the aforementioned three great dukes commenced, the Habsburg emperors made several attempts to get this country under their power, though without success. On the instigation of emperor Rudolf, Michael Voivod of Wallachia invaded Transylvania. According to the statement of his oath of allegiance: "...as Voivod of Wallachia and as his imperial and royal majesty's governor in Transylvania..." he considered himself a serf of the Emperor. His governorship was very short lived: his imperial majesty's forces threw him out. The subsequent German rule with Vlach auxiliary troops from Wallachia (Voivod Radu), was liquidated for good by duke Stephen Bocskay. After these events the period of golden age started for Transylvania. The two Wallach invasions under German imperial auspices however, gave a horrifying experience to the Transylvanians about the savagery of the Balkanian Wallachs.

It will be very enlightening to read a report about the Transylvanian Wallachs. It is dated from 1550 A.D. and given by George Reichersdorffer, ambassador of Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor. The report sounds like this: "Transsylvania is divided among the Hungarians, Szekelys and Saxons. Among these people some Wallachs live on god-forsaken estates and villages. Crude race, who make their living on their herds, by stealing horses and cattle, weaving their dishevelled clothing of goat-fur and obey or follow no human law whatsoever." This is the picture of the Transylvanian "Daco-Roman" off-spring in the middle of the XVI century, painted by a German.

What about the freedom of religion for the Wallachs in Transylvania? In 1564 A.D., first time in history, the freedom of religion has been proclaimed by the Hungarian parliament in Torda. It says nothing about the orthodox Wallachs in Transylvania. It is quite

reasonable to assume that neither their numbers, nor other important characteristics called for special attention. On the other hand, the Wallachs kept and practiced their faith, even resisted peaceful attempts of conversion to Protestantism. The very first Wallach book printed with Latin alphabet was George Szegedy's translation of Psalms from Hungarian: it was edited by the Hungarian printing shop of Gáspár Heltai in 1570 A.D. The same printing shop came out with the Calvinist catechism on Wallach language, translated from Hungarian. The first Wallach translation of the New Testament, by order of Duke Rákóczi, was published 40 years before the first Bible-translation in Wallachia on the Balkan.

The 300 years of Turkish wars, (150 of them on Hungarian soil), plus the innumerable campaigns against the Habsburg emperors for defense of national freedom, practically bled the Hungarian nation. The minority groups within Hungary, except for the Croatians, hardly suffered any bloodloss; they rather increased in number, especially the Wallachs. Their natural increase was largely augmented by the continuous infiltration of Wallachs from the Balkan. While on the end of the XIII century all the Wallachs found enough land on one royal estate in Transylvania, in 1658 A.D. already, according to the census of the Jesuits, out of 860,000 inhabitants of Transylvania, 240,000 were Wallachs! From this point on, the evolving event for the Hungarians took a tragically rapid course! In the IX century the Hungarians established a statehood within the natural borders of the Carpathian mountains. They maintained and defended it; by continuous bloodloss, however, the dawn of the XIX century found them almost a minority in their own homeland!

The Jesuits made partially successful attempts to bring the Transylvanian Wallachs over to the Roman-Catholic camp. This so-called Union with Rome produced the Greek-Catholic Wallach Church in Transylvania. It opened the access of the Wallachs from the Balkanian Orthodoxy to the western Culture. The maneuvre was not entirely without political intrigues of the Habsburg emperors. They hoped to counterbalance the ever-rebeling Hungarians by means of the converted Wallachs. The Roman Church replaced the primitive orthodox "popas" of the Wallachs with an educated priesthood. These were the very first ones who awakened the national conscience of the Wallachs, which was hardly existing before. They also fathered the so-called Daco-Roman theory which remains the bread and butter of the Rumanian foreign politics up until this day. This theory was completely unknown in history before.

In 1791 A.D. they submitted a request to the Transylvania parliament, under the title of "Supplex libellus Wallachorum". In this petition they asked the same privileges, that the Hungarians and Saxons already had since 1437 A.D. The title of the petition alone explains a lot: they naturally call themselves Wallachs, because the Rumanian name was invented later. Second: they call their petition to the parliament "Supplex...", which means "begging" in Latin. A nation in majority just does not beg, but exacts! This was the first step of the Transylvanian Wallachs on the road of developing into a nation. It is worthwhile to remember that their brethren on the Balkan also needed a long time to achieve statehood, let alone independence. The small principalities of Moldova, Wallachia, Oltenia always have been the vassals of the king of Hungary, later that of the king of Poland. Finally they found a cosy nook under the caftan of the Turkish Sultan for centuries. They had been freed by other nations and finally gained independence in 1865 A.D.!

To summarize briefly, we can state the following facts: the 165 years of Roman rule in Transylvania was followed by a period of 624 years. During this period the great Barbarian migration evolved, the Western-Roman Empire collapsed; a great number of nations swept thru this land and only the Huns and the Avars (both related to the Hungarians) established statehood in the Carpathian basin. The Avar empire survived 300 years. 95 years after its collapse the Hungarians conquered the land. During these 624 years earth-quaking historical events took place in this area, pretty well recorded by written history. Yet, there is absolutely no trace, no footprint, no cultural mark or vital sign of Wallachs in the entire Carpathian basin. Evidently they were "hiding" during these centuries!? There is not a single person with common sense, who is willing to buy this naive story. The first documented presence of Wallachs in Transylvania dates from 1210 A.D., in other words, 900 years after the termination of the Roman rule! These facts rule out the minimum possibility of a Rumanian cradle in Transylvania. The unbiased, unforged history proves the the Wallachs were slowly moving from the deep Balkan, gradually infiltrating Wallachia, Moldova, Basarabia and Transsylvania for centuries. During the 1000 years of Hungarian statehood they had several opportunities to free themselves from Hungarian rule. The Wallachs in Transylvania failed to take advantage of these opportunities, because their number, their organization, or rather the lack of it, their primitive level and their lack of ability to establish statehood obviously did not even give them a thought for independence. Just

like in their original homeland on the Balkan, they failed to achieve independence alone and at an early date. Their opportunity finally arrived in the XX Century, after World War I. Hungary stood on the side of the loser, pretty well decimated and also humiliated by the short lived communist terror in 1919, and was standing on the verge of national death. Now the Wallachs of Transylvania declared their independence and under the auspices of the victorious western powers they joined their Balkan brothers on the other side of the Carpathian mountain range forming Romania Mare. This action separated nearly three million indigent Hungarians from the main body of their nation and broke up an 1100 year old state.

Andrica closes his pamphlet with a tricky, though false maneuver. He states, that in 1940, Hitler returned Northern Transylvania to Hungary. This statement is entirely misleading. Andrica is sly enough to know that just by hearing the name of Hitler, most Americans go into orbit. He certainly did not want to miss this excellent opportunity. He forgot to say however, that Rumania was Hitler's most favored friend even before the war. In 1940, when the Rumanian dictator, Antonescu came to power, he made his country perfectly subservient to Germany. In the meantime Hungary, Germany's immediate neighbor, was rather hesitant to join Hitler's camp. Hitler knew too well that the fate of Hungarians in Transylvania is a never healing wound of Hungary. In order to encourage Hungary to increase her efforts in the war, the Axis powers made the Vienna award and split Transylvania into two parts trying to pacify both parties. By the way, the Rumanians and Hungarians both requested the unbiased decision in Vienna! Incidentally, the Rumanian oil fields in Ploesti supported the German war-machine from the early beginning. Shortly after the launch of the Russian campaign, Hitler immediately returned Bukovina and Basarabia to Rumania. Hitler trusted them so much, that in August 1944, when the Rumanians, in keeping with their tradition, changed sides in the war and went over to the Soviets, the Germans did not even want to believe it at first.

Andrica complains of atrocities committed by Hungarians. He will be much better off remaining silent about atrocities! During the Wallach Horia-Kloska peasant revolt and in 1848-49 the Wallach massacred countless Hungarian civilians. Between 1920-30 they established a police terror in Transylvania. It was surpassed only by the 1944-45 massacre they committed under the patronage of their most recently acquired ally — the Soviet. According to eyewitnesses, even the Soviet soldiers could not see the cruelties

committed by the Rumanians. The police terror and oppression of Hungarians in the Rumanian Peoples Republic today are a matter of records taken by American, Austrian and German politicians and submitted to the U.N. authorities on several occasions.

According to the sense of history, Transylvania belongs to the Hungarians who took possession of it, established statehood there and defended it during a millennium with their own blood. Under no circumstances can it belong to a nation whose existence was unknown to the world for centuries, who did not defend that land, sacrificing their own life and who did not contribute anything to the culture of this land except for the last 100 years.

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