

**Social-political and economic processes
in the territory of the former (southern) Bukovina, 1944–1947**
(Abstract)

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The study *Social-political and economic processes in the territory of the former (southern) Bukovina, 1944-1947* presents the main events that took place in the southern part of Bukovina, beginning with March 1944 until December 1947, with a proper analysis of the following aspects: Soviet troops entering the Romanian territory; the formation of the partisan movement, initially fighting against the Soviet policy and later against the communism; the extreme difficulties this part of the country had been through during the Soviet occupation; the enormous devastation of the territory of the former Bukovina during the war, the evacuation of over 100.000 inhabitants from the district of Rădăuți and of another tens of thousands of citizens from the area Gura Humor-Solca as a consequence of the war; malfunctioning of state institutions and their “epuration” under the Soviet and Romanian communists; the return from the Soviet Union of the Jewish population that had been displaced during the government of Antonescu; the deportation to the Soviet Union of numerous inhabitants of German and Hungarian origin and of those who had been born in the Romanian territories occupied by the Soviets in June 1944. A special attention is paid to the presentation of processes and mechanisms aimed at instauration of the communist regime in this part of the former Bukovina, such as the continued presence of the Soviet troops and of the (Soviet) Allied Control Commission or the use of agrarian reform (1945) and famine (1946-1947) in order to seize the political authority and create the communist totalitarian regime. These phenomena led to a radical change in the ethnic structure of the former Bukovina, to the disappearance of its multicultural and multiethnic dimensions and to the loss of the proverbial tolerance that this region has been known for until the beginning of the Second World War.