

ROMANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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Abstract

During the twentieth century Romanian foreign policy has changed quite radical changes due to the possibility target the objectives established and international context. Romania entered this century with the objectives of preserving the independence and integrity country and union with neighboring provinces under imperial rule: Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina. For their implementation at the beginning of World War in part (1914- 1918) she was a member of the Triple Alliance with Germany, Austria - Hungary and Italy, but entered into an agreement on war policy and military that the Entente (Britain, France, Russia, Italy) had recognized their rights over Transylvania and Bucovina.

In the present paper I analyzed the Romania's foreign policy in the twentieth century.

Keywords:

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International Relations;
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1. Introduction

The Because at the end of the war, Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania - proclaimed union with Romania in the interwar period with major objectives were recognized by the Great Powers territorial integrity and national sovereignty under these objectives neighboring countries fall into two distinct groups: one that had good relations embodied in treaties and multilateral and one composed of forces. The first group were part Cehoslovacia, Poland and Yugoslavia, and in - the second USSR, Hungary and Bulgaria. Given strained relations with Russia, which did not recognize the union of Bessarabia and Hungary?

Returned to the country Ion.C.Brătianu withdraw and government leadership on the same day, at Saint -Germain en Loyer, Allied powers signed the treaty with Austria and Romania threatened with withdrawal of participation in the conference if not return to negotiating table eight days: 10 September 1919.

Over three months, on 10 December the new government "parliamentary Bloc" chaired by Alexandru Vaida - Prince signed after long negotiations, treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Minorities Treaty. discontent Romanian delegation to Treaty with Austria were a payment by way of repair in account of territories liberated from the domination Austro - Hungarian establishing borders with Hungary and Yugoslavia, the protection of great power over minorities, etc. for the next treaty, the Romanian delegation headed to London Alexandru Vaida - Prince managed to convince board members Romania's right supreme of Transylvania rights included in the treaty signed by the Hungarian delegation Trianon on 4 June 1920. This time the Romanian side was represented by Nicolae Titulescu.

Last Romanian territory whose union was recognized by England, France, Italy and Japan was recognized Bessarabia and growth had the place in treaty signed in Paris on October 28, 1920. As we mentioned Russia has never recognized this union and used all possible means to recover the territory.

For these reasons and in pursuit of its foreign policy in an era marked trend is revisionist, Romania took the first objective sign a multilateral alliance with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Greece.

Poland agreed to sign a treaty only Polish - Romanian, treaty signed on March 3, 1921 in Bucharest, but Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania formed shortly Little Entente. It was completed by Conventions defensive alliance Romanian-Czechoslovak and Romanian - Yugoslav April 22 and June 7, 1921 and represents the surest guarantee of peace and security in Europe and discourages these Hungary's areal revisionist trends.

In 1928 Romania joined the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which war as a means of settling disputes between States was prohibited. Romania made great efforts for recognition by the USSR, the union of Bessarabia with Romania. This objective was pursued the traits cadre in Copenhagen, Vienna (1924) and Riga (1932).

In the 30s, negotiations were conducted by Nicolae Titulescu and Maxim Litvinov, unfinished due to Titulescu's dismissal. With three neighbor's revisionists, Romania continues the series of bilateral treaties and alliances regional through signing in Geneva February 16, 1933, a new organizational plan and the Little Entente with Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece Balkan Entente (1934). In 1936 a protocol was signed in Montreux Romanian-Soviet pave the way for a possible conclusion of a pact between the two countries mutual assistance.

Given that the beginning of a new war was predictable and Romania failed to obtain guarantees from Germany's traditional allies at the request of March 30, 1939, was signed Romanian-German economic agreement.

The Romanian government insists to obtain certain guarantees so that on 13 April 1939, Britain and France guarantee the independence of Romania.

Unfortunately, the League of Nations policy weaknesses, contradictions between the great powers and the U.S.-Soviet Union's revisionist policy led to fails of systems regional alliances and the

outbreak - World War II (1939 -1945). After the loss of Bessarabia in the summer of 1940, Romania gave guarantees French - English and entered the war as an ally of Germany for retrieve it (June 22, 1941), but battles over Nistru and defeat displeased the public and partied political that's allied and began negotiations with the Allies. On August 23, 1944 King Michael ordered the arrest of Marshal Ion Antonescu AND volte against Germany.

Thus, Romania fought against Germany on 23 August 19 44 end of the war (9mai 1945), participated in the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, even though the Soviet Union has delayed deliberately summation of Armistice between Romania and the United Nations to September 12.

Through percentage agreement signed in Moscow on October 9, 1944, between Churchill and Stalin, Yalta Conference had decided that Romania enter the Soviet sphere of influence up to 90%, and he established the communist regime that gives NTA peace of Paris (July 29 October 15, 1946), although Romania sought evoking co-belligerent war effort (fourth place) failed. Finally, the Treaty of February 10, 1947 sanctioned the recovery Transylvania loss of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina and pay compensation to the USSR Regarding relations with the Soviet Union after the war, the Romanian economy was subdued for a Soviet interests, account compensation for war, while the political was established communist regime.

In 1955 when the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact, the military alliance of communist states, Romania's among its founding members.

Romania gradually moves away from the position of Moscow and in 1963 in the United Nations vote otherwise the URSS Romania and its allies.

In 1964 it rejected the plan Valev Bulgarian economist, endorsed by Moscow, which stated that the plan Româniatrebbeia priority to develop agriculture. During the regime of Nicolae Ceaușescu Romania refused to break relations with Israel in 1967, conceded FRG (1967), the condemnation Czechoslovakia by troops of the Warsaw Pact, Romania was visited by US presidents Richard Nixon (1969) and Gerald Ford (1972) etc.

On July 15, 1926, it was initialed treaty of alliance and friendship between Romania and France. Romania tried to compensate for the lack of military through the political agreements. Treaty of Bucharest extra warranty offered only moral character because both state was interested in maintaining the principles that led to the League of Nations Covenant.

Unless the military refused Paris, Romanian-French Treaty was not a consistent practice, representing, in fact, a repetition of the ruling in the League of Nations Covenant. Spitefully these deficiencies, the agreement between France and Romania could be, at least declaratively, assisting with maintaining the status territorial quo.

With negotiations between Romania and France, to finalize the treaty, diplomacy in Bucharest started negotiations and with Italia, aiming to mainly so getting support Rome to ratify the Treaty of Paris (October 28, 1920), which was recognizes as membership Bessarabia to Romania as well as strengthening the safeguards system.

The negotiations between the two countries were long, Italy accepting finally formulate a treaty of friendship and cordial collaboration, signed in Rome on 16 September 1926. Under this treaty, successively extended every six months until 1934, both parties have the obligation to afford support to fulfill obligations.

Unfortunately, Italian-Romanian Treaty did not contain clauses military, considered inferior signed with France. Pelangi bilateral agreements, Romania are a signatory, throughout the period between the two world wars and numerous multilateral treaties, representing part in decisions by European concert. Thus, since 1919, Romania joined the Nations Society at that time the only organization in the world to advocate for maintaining international security.

Also, Romania has signed, among others, the International Convention on the final status of the Danube (1921), the Geneva Protocol (1924), link between security and disarmament Briand-Kellogg Pact (1928), regulation of international relations, and Moscova Protocol (1929). He participated with different proposals, and prepares the Conference on Disarmament (1926-1932) and its activities, Geneva in 1932-1933.

On February 9, 1929, in the capital of Soviet Russia, Romania sign, along with other neighbors of the USSR, a protocol in large way as the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which proposed eliminating war between themselves, without however mentioning explicit the violations of borders.

This issue has been debated in the Romanian-Soviet negotiations in 1932 in Riga, our delegation without obtaining any result. Unsuccessfully they have resulted and the conversation from 1934 between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Nicolae Titulescu and Maxim Litvinov, even if behind them were reestablish the diplomatic relations, and two years later it came to negotiating a treaty of mutual assistance Roman -Soviet. Unfortunately, the ambivalent character of Kremlin diplomacy made as this action fail.

The most famous Romanian interbelic period, the diplomat Nicolae Titulescu, fervent supporter of collective security policy, was elected twice, in 1930 and 1931 the president of General Assembly of the League of Nations. His two successive terms took place in an uncertain international context, of economic crises, global and gradual tensioning of the political situation. In 1933, Nicolae Titulescu developed a document on the definition of aggression in international relations. At the initiative of the Romanian state, in Athens in 1934, together with Yugoslavia Romania, Greece and Turkey were the Balkan Understanding by the four signatory countries mutually guaranteed their borders similitude for a policy of peace, international cooperation and maintaining the status quo territorial community.

In 1935, all through the voice of Nicolae Titulescu, Romania condemned Italy's aggression against Abisinie. The treaty from Munich in September 1938 (which Germany occupied the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia) accounted for Romania generally end its system of alliances and in particular, the collapse of the Little Entente. Political and military offensive Germany on continent has made Romania to start negotiations to conclude a bilateral economic agreement signed on 23 marches 1939 in terms imposed by Berlin. After initialing the Romanian-German Romania received increased attention to France and England that, in the broader context of giving up political conciliation did not want to lose influence in south-eastern Europe. Thus, the two powers signed economic agreements with Romania, following, in fact, a treaty Germany.

Finishing the counterbalance the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which Germany and then the outbreak of World War II on September 1, 1939, diplomacy in Bucharest it is in an advanced stage of isolation.

Signed on August 23, 1939, the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact (Molotov-Ribbentrop) has divided Europe into spheres of influence and hastened the outbreak of the second world conflagration.

Thus, in the summer of 1939, the total failure of the policy of collective security and ascension on revisionist powers found Romania caught between two great powers, with which he had no good relations, and completely isolated by partners which have traditionally had guaranteed integrity.

On September 1, 1939, by attacking Poland by Germany, he began the second ward war. Stranded and becoming a "country Panda" (expression of Nicolaeorga) Romania would know major territorial losses on summer 1940.

Following the ultimatum of June 26 to 27, 1940, addressed to Moscow of Romanian government, he was forced to cede Bessarabia, northern Bukovina and Herta land. Within a few days, gave 50.762 kmp Romania, with a population of home to 3,776,309 people. For the Romans from the ceded territories began a tragic experience, which included, among others, Soviet occupation, communication and persecution Kremlin, culminating with massive deportations in remote areas of the USSR. Unfortunately, when satisfying the wishes of the Kremlin Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria have increased revisionist approach, both strong supported by Germany, Italy and the USSR. On August 30, 1940, Romania was forced signing of Arbitration in Vienna, in fact, a dictator and an act of force in international relations, which was ceded to Hungary the north-west of Transylvania, representing 42 243 square kilometers, with a population of 2,628,238 inhabitants. On September 7, 1940, was initialed Treaty of Craiova, after which the Bulgarian southern Dobrogea Romania yield (Quadrilateral counties Durostor and Kaliakra), with an area of 6921 square kilometers and a population of about 425,000 inhabitants. Consequences territorial concessions in 1940 were numerous and long-term.

First, it was a moral blow, collapsed because the entire political-diplomatic sis-fear made in 1918. Romania has suffered immediate consequences in all fields: political, economic, social, educational, cultural, etc. Following Movements Street in Bucharest and provincial policy against territorial concessions, King Carol II abdicated in favor of his son Michael, on September 6, 1940. Immediately, he took the oath of faith in a changed formula, imposed by general IonAntonescu, the new president of the Council of Ministers.

On November 23, 1940, during the visit of IonAntonescu in Germany, Romania joined the Tripartite Pact, thus entering into alliances system the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.

The Romanian-German alliance, despite some misunderstandings, lasted four years and was the only alternative for "war diplomacy" of the city to regain lost territory in the summer of 1940. Throughout the Roman-German cooperation (1940-1923 November 23 August 1944), Romania's status was the center of attention diplomat in Bucharest debate occurring but they only tense moments, depending on the evolution of hostilities.

On June 22, 1941, Romania entered the war alongside Germany and its allies against the Soviet Union, the sole purpose of recovering the territories lost as a result of territorial Raptor from June 1940. Continued Soviet war after release provinces brought Marshal IonAntonescu criticism more than ones defeats suffered by the Romanian army Bend Don and Stalingrad. After 1943, when the situation on the battlefield became allies critique for German diplomacy in Bucharest started talks in view of ending the war against the United Nations.

A major role in employing these secret negotiations with the opposing camp he had Foreign Minister MihaiAntonescu; through representatives, it action consistently in various meetings held in Istanbul, Ankara, Stockholm, Berne and Lisbon with Anglo American and Soviet diplomats.

Continue to Bucharest secret negotiations with the Allies demonstrated ineffectiveness Berlin about ceasing their pressures. By 1962, the PMR leadership position continued to unconditional sustains USSR in the international arena Romanian communist leaders confirming their status as

believers Kremlin. But Soviet-Chinese conflict this year, and the difficulties he passed through Moscow, following the outbreak "missile crisis" in Cuba and allowed Gheorghiu-Dej to gradually distance himself from it. As the "schism" deepened PMR has assigned all a mediating role between the two powers, the USSR and China.

If internally the early days of Nicolae Ceausescu regime was characterized by placing close to him in key positions, externally to further assist foreign policy in recent years of life Gheorghiu-Dej. Theory "horses national construction of Romanian communism was quickly embraced by the West, which have an interest in promoting and wide break with the Kremlin. Nothing he could make it popular Nicolae Ceausescu, both internally, especially on plan external than speech soviet.

Also, Romania was the first state in communist East which established diplomatic relations with West Germany in 1967, and has not cut the diplomatic connection with Israel after the Six Day War. in April 1968, the President of France Charles de Gaulle, is visiting India this occasion to congratulate Nicolae Ceausescu, according to diplomatic customs, for his alleged political independence.

After becoming president of Romania in 1974, and especially after the signing of the final Act of the Conference on Helsinki, Nicolae Ceausescu sought to obtain a more prominent position on the international arena and to eliminate any possibility of the Kremlin to intervene in politics PCR.

Never, after 1965's not question of leaving the Warsaw Pact and Come-on, as time went on events in Budapest in 1956.

As long as positions taken by Nicolae Ceausescu, externally, did not affect the system, its position at the head PCR was not threatened, although internally to the past regime accents Stalinist. Dupa 1980, there was a continuous degradation life, followed course and a gradual restriction of diplomatic contacts major Romanian interest.

Nicolae Ceausescu tried to get involved in resolving tensions between Israel and the Arab states as well in Vietnam conflict, but without much success. We have witnessed so, in the last years of Ceausescu's dictatorship, the end of economic and diplomatic relations and almost exclusively with Third World countries and the Arab League, they have gradually replaced those with occident.

The coming to power of Mihail Gorbaciov in the USSR and the launch of its policy of "glasnost" and "perestroika" has shaken the communist regimes from Europe. From now on, Nicolae Ceausescu has been a favorite of Western governments, but Moscow's pressure to be a simple problem, which was not informed of Romanian diplomacy than late.

The economic and politic impact of these regimes on the Soviet was increasingly higher, as their acceleration. In Romania, however, this policy had the opposite effect because they were imposed further reductions in fuel consumption and electricity, although in 1989 was announce as a victory for the regime, the full payment of external debt. Mihail Gorbaciov visited Romania in May of 1987 and aborted, hint to the theme in discussion of introducing reforms.

In a speech broadcast live during his visit to Bucharest on May 26, 1987, Gorbaciov an introduced new concepts of this policy of reform and opening, criticizing thereby implicitly, and the situation in Romania.

The visit left virtually no effect because until 1989 did not feel an improvement in economic life. Policy of detente and reconciliation promoted by the reformist leaders of the Kremlin in relations with the US was the primary factor in the collapse of communism in Europe and the dissolution of the USSR, which marked the end of the Cold War.

2. Conclusion (10pt)

So security issues were at the forefront of Romanian deplomației meeting, which thus betray concern about the risks and threats is today (and that transpires explicit presentations). Interesting is the choice of the 'old "instead of" frontier "or" boundary "Eastern-European and Euro-Atlantic notion of" limes "closer to the idea of stepping than the fence, terminus of a space-

bar. Also, despite the crisis / crises obvious that we are going through diplomatic approach preferred to avoid the title idea threat to lay the classical interpretation of the crisis as risk (no threat) and opportunity, shifting the weight on the shoulders of diplomacy to identify and capitalize on these opportunities.

The foreign policy remains important for all the countries in the XX century. Romania remains an important actor on international scene.

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