

Contents

Peace and War in Europa

| | |
|--|----|
| Codrin Maxim, <i>The Image of Romanians in the German Press during the Military Occupation, 1916-1918</i> | 7 |
| Ionel Moldovan, <i>Russian Revolutionary Army on the Northern Front of Moldova (1917-1918)</i> | 27 |
| Mihai Tudosă, <i>Memoirs of Charles Vopicka and the Count of Saint-Aulaire, Accredited Diplomats in Romania during the Great War. A Comparative Approach</i> | 43 |

Eastern Europe in European and World Relations

| | |
|--|-----|
| Codruța Șoroagă, <i>The Visit of the German Crown Prince to Romanian Sovereign (April, 1909)</i> | 53 |
| Alexandru D. Aioanei, <i>Members of the British Parliament visiting Romania. 1946-1948</i> | 75 |
| Paul Nistor, <i>The Romanian-American Relations in the Most Difficult Year of President John F. Kennedy (1962)</i> | 101 |
| A. Stykalin, <i>The Prague Spring and the Evolution of the Position of Leonid Brezhnev</i> | 117 |

The Romanian Anti-Communist Exile

| | |
|---|-----|
| Corneliu Ciucanu, <i>The Post-War Romanian Anti-Communist Exile under the Pressure of the “Popular Democracy” Regime in Bucharest</i> | 129 |
|---|-----|

Documents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Alexandru D. Aioanei, <i>Annual Report of the British Mission from Romania, 1946</i> | 149 |
| Bogdan Preda, <i>Press Report of the Embassy RSR in the GDR for the year 1965</i> .. | 181 |

Bibliographic Notes and Reviews

| | |
|---|-----|
| Greg Grandin, <i>În umbra lui Kissinger. Moștenirea celui mai controversat om de stat al Americii</i> , București, Editura Litera, 2017. 448 p. (Paul Nistor) | 201 |
| David Edgerton, <i>The Rise and Fall of the British Nation. A Twentieth-Century History</i> , Penguin Books, 2018, 720 p. (Alexandru D. Aioanei) | 204 |
| Astrid M. Eckert, <i>West Germany and the Iron Curtain. Environment, Economy, and Culture in the Borderlands</i> , Oxford University Press, 2019. 444 p. (Alexandru D. Aioanei) | 208 |
| Petre Opriș, <i>Aspecte ale economiei românești în timpul Războiului Rece (1946-1991)</i> , București, Editura Trei, 2019, 384 p. (Sorin Iancu) | 212 |

The Image of Romanians in the German Press during the Military Occupation, 1916-1918

Codrin Maxim*

Abstract: *The present research follows the topic of German propaganda in the press, during the German occupation. The study focuses primarily on the discourse promoted in the local German press, from cities such as Focșani, Râmnicu Sărat, Brăila. Being put in a position to explain the soldiers invasion and occupation of a territory, German propaganda has achieved true icons of employment, issue totally absent when Allied press. Given this fact, I sought to discover the patterns and customs of such rhetoric, and also to integrate the perception of Romanians in the broader logic of war and the Eastern Front. This propaganda tried to cultivate the importance of the German factor in the development of Romania. The reign of Carol I and the influence on this territory was one of the main topics. Many times the German newspapers wrote about the plight of the inhabitants, about the poor houses, about the lack of hygiene and others.*

Keywords: *Great War, Romania, propaganda, German occupation, eastern front.*

* Doctorand, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.

Russian Revolutionary Army on the Northern Front of Moldova (1917-1918)

Ionel Moldovan*

***Abstract:** The article offers in the first part an exposure of the context in which the Russian armed troops ended up being encamped in Northern Romania, more precisely in the former Dorohoi county, as a result of the Russian revolution and the failure of the Kerensky offensive in the summer of 1917. In the second part, based on the testimonies of the priests from the villages where these troops camped, it captures their behavior towards the civilian population, as well as about their degree of Bolshevism. The conclusion of the research is that their revolutionary propaganda among the Romanian villagers was compromised by their abusive and undisciplined conduct during the encampment in the area.*

***Keywords:** The North of Romania, frontline, Russian soldiers, quartering, bolshevization.*

* Doctorand, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.

Memoirs of Charles Vopicka and the Count of Saint-Aulaire, Accredited Diplomats in Romania during the Great War. A Comparative Approach

Mihai Tudosă*

***Abstract:** The article presents in a comparative manner the memoirs of two diplomats accredited in Bucharest during the Great War. They are Charles Vopicka, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Bucharest and Auguste-Félix-Charles de Beauvoir, Count of Saint-Aulaire, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Bucharest. The two came from different backgrounds. If Charles Vopicka was an American immigrant from Bohemia who came to diplomacy because of his relationship with President Wilson, Auguste-Félix-Charles de Beauvoir was from a French aristocratic family with serious education and training in diplomacy. The perceptions of the two towards the realities in Romania and the Balkans, the relations with the political environment in Bucharest and Iași are presented, as well as details about their activity in the context of the war.*

***Keywords:** Charles Vopicka, Count of Saint-Aulaire, Bucharest, Iași, Great War.*

* PhD, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași.

The Visit of the German Crown Prince to Romanian Sovereign (April, 1909)

Codruța Șoroagă*

Abstract: This study analyzes the implications of Prince Frederic Wilhelm's visit to Romania in the spring of 1909. The Romanian royal family wanted a rapprochement with Germany and hoped that an imperial visit to Bucharest would help increase Berlin's influence in the area. In fact, King Carol often expressed his disappointment at the fact that the German Emperor could not find time to visit Bucharest. The study presents the details of the organization of the visit, the protocol, analyzes the key moments and implications for the relations between the two states. In such moments, each gesture has its importance and symbolism. The visit was accompanied by all the ceremonies that were required at that time, such as religious services, military parades, the handing over of decorations. Trips outside Bucharest were also organized, such as to Slănic Prahova, Bușteni or Târgoviște.

Keywords: Prince Frederic Wilhelm, Wilhelm II, Carol I, Bucharest, Ferdinand.

* PhD, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași.

Members of the British Parliament visiting Romania. 1946-1948*

Alexandru D. Aioanei**

***Abstract:** After the Second World War, Romania was one of the countries where Great Britain had strong economic interests but where it had lost the forefront of political action. Once the Groza Government was acknowledged, several British parliamentarians wanted to visit Romania. Most of them had communist sympathies and openly supported the Soviet politics. Some of them were used by the Groza government to improve their image both abroad and at the national level, where it seemed that London only supported opposition parties. However, there were also members of the Parliament who came to Romania either to directly support certain political movements, or to see the socio-economic reality on the spot. Those of them who were not considered friends of the government were treated with open contempt and banned from visiting economic objectives. After the ratification of the Peace Treaty, Romania openly manifested its hostility towards countries such as Great Britain.*

***Keywords:** Great Britain, Romania, Parliamentary Delegation, Morgan Walter Phillips.*

* Această cercetare a fost susținută de UEFISCDI prin grantul PN-III-P1-1.1-MC-2019-2418, Mobilitate pentru cercetători.

** Doctor, asistent cercetare, Institutul de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol”, Academia Română – Filiala Iași.

The Romanian-American Relations in the Most Difficult Year of President John F. Kennedy (1962)

Paul Nistor*

***Abstract:** The article aims to present the Romanian-American relations from the year of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), through the prism of some important documents compiled by the Romanian specialists from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The normalization of the Romanian-American relations, started in 1960 with the signing of the financial agreement, progressed with small but important steps, in the first years of the seventh decade of the 20th century. Pressed in different ways by the Kremlin leader, Nikita Khrushchev, Romania chose to detach itself a little from the socialist bloc, in order to look for partners in the West. Despite the weight of the international crisis of 1962, communist Romania remained determined in the direction of friendly relations with the United States and good cooperation projects. Weakening dependence on the Soviet Union, the need for new technologies, and the dream of entering the US market with goods forced PCR leaders to give more importance to the national interest than to the ideological interest.*

***Keywords:** Cold War, american-romanian relations, Eastern Europe, diplomacy.*

* Doctor, cercetător științific gradul II, Institutul de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol”, Academia Română – Filiala Iași.

The Prague Spring and the Evolution of the Position of Leonid Brezhnev

A. Stykalin*

Abstract: *The subject of the article – the dynamics of Leonid Brezhnev’s views on the reforms and processes in Czechoslovakia of 1968. The choice of Dubček as the successor of Novotný did not cause objections and fears of the Soviet leader. The stronger was the subsequent disappointment in Dubček. Brezhnev was sure that his rivals in the Soviet elite would use against him any weakening of the Communist power in Czechoslovakia and that was the decisive factor which influenced the evolution of his position. After hesitations which lasted some months he made a choice in favor of force decision. The complete failure of the plans to change the government in Czechoslovakia as the result of the aggression showed the weakness of the Soviet leadership. At the same time Brezhnev's caution and indecision, his fear of mass bloodshed in the occupied country made it possible to prevent additional troubles that could occur due to the low level of political culture and to the political mood of the Soviet communist elite of that time.*

Keywords: *The Prague Spring, the intervention of 21 August 1968, Brezhnev, Dubček, Novotný, Czech-Slovak Federalism.*

* Institute of Slavic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences.

The Post-War Romanian Anti-Communist Exile under the Pressure of the “Popular Democracy” Regime in Bucharest

Corneliu Ciucanu *

***Abstract:** The establishment of the communist regime led by Moscow and the gloomy prospects of a life lived in a totalitarian Romania determined, as the case may be, the stay in the West or the departure of several Romanians from the country. This process triggered the establishment of the post-war Romanian exile, a natural reaction to the Bolshevik country. Structured on anti-communist principles, through cultural-scientific and political activism, the Romanian exile represents an aspect of cultural, democratic diversity and, at the same time, a factor of harmonious integration of the Romanian ethos in the universal humanist spirit.*

***Keywords:** communism, totalitarianism, exile, emigration, resistance, cultural identity.*

* Centrul de Istorie și Civilizație Europeană, Academia Română – Filiala Iași.

Annual Report of the British Mission from Romania, 1946*

Alexandru D. Aioanei**

Abstract: *The published document presents a synthesis of the political and economic realities in Romania in 1946. The representatives of the British Mission, even if they could not get too involved in domestic political life, observed the events very carefully and reported to London very correctly. Great Britain ceded the political initiative to the Soviet Union, but this does not mean that it was indifferent to what was happening in Romania. This report is not just a series of known events, but also presents many details, information about the negotiations between the parties, about the relations between some political actors or public life, all accompanied by personal opinions.*

Keywords: *British Mission, Adrian Holman, Groza Government, Moscow Agreement.*

* Această cercetare a fost susținută de UEFISCDI prin grantul PN-III-P1-1.1-MC-2019-2418, Mobilitate pentru cercetători.

** Doctor, asistent cercetare, Institutul de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol”, Academia Română – Filiala Iași.

Press Report of the Embassy RSR in the GDR for the year 1965

Bogdan Preda *

***Abstract:** The year 1965 was a very important one for communist Romania. An important change took place at the top of the party leadership. Gheorghiu-Dej, who died, was replaced by Nicolae Ceaușescu. He continued the policy of distancing himself from Moscow and getting closer to the West. In this context, the Romanians were very careful how their actions were received in the socialist countries and how the propaganda activity was carried out.*

***Keywords:** RDG, RSR, Propaganda, Soviet Union.*

* Doctorand, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.