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**ASPECTS OF THE FIRST MANDATE OF NICOLAE PETRESCU-COMNEN AS A LEADER OF ROMANIAN LEGACY IN BERLIN (FEBRUARY 1928- MARS 1930)**  
*(Summary)*

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At the beginning of February 1928 Nicolae Petrescu-Comnen became the leader of the Berlin legacy. This was happening after a mandate of approximately five years as a leader of the Romanian legacy in Bern, during which he was named to permanently represent the Romanian government at the Nations’ Society. He was named in Berlin as a result of some changes that took place in the Romanian diplomatic corps and also because the relationship between our country and Germany was of increased stake. This political context was marked by the acceptance of Germany as a member of the Nations’ League and also by Romanian’s need to solve its economical litigations that will have allow it to receive and external loan.

For Nicolae Petrescu-Comnen this appointment represented a challenge as well as a symbolic act of trust from the government leader Vintilă Brătianu.

During his first two years in Berlin Petrescu-Comnen was a very active figure in the German diplomatic media succeeding to solve out some litigations between the two countries. In spite of this, he was moved to Vatican in mars 1930 and this was happening because of the political changes that were taking place in Bucharest, which were added to Petrescu-Comnen’s sympathy for the National Liberal party which was part of the opposition starting November 1928 and his pretty tensioned relationship with Iuliu Maniu, who was the leader of the time of the National Peasant Party. Nicolae Petrescu-Comnen finished his first mandate in Berlin with regrets. He was not willing to give up to the leadership of the German’s legacy for the one in Vatican, considering himself moved on second line of the diplomatic world and this after two years during which he was having great achievements regarding economical relationships between Romania and Germany and the successful solutions for some economical litigations the two countries had. Because of his accomplishments, the relationships he built up and the profound understanding of the German reality after two years spent in Vatican, he was brought back as a leader of the Romanian legacy in Berlin.