Starting from a foundation largely based on archives and on the scarce literature in the field, this study proposes a detailed research on Romania’s perspective on the Balkans during the war and especially its intentions regarding the geopolitical reconfiguration of the region in the projection of peace. To this aim, the study investigates the manner in which Romania built its arguments and developed a propaganda strategy to support its point of view when the conflict ended, analyses the scientific writings with political subtexts which were made available to Romanian and foreign decision makers or to the public opinion, as well as the themes of the militant historical discourse. The main function of these texts was, in our opinion, to prepare the documentary material, which would serve as political instrument at the peace conference, as well as to inform the decision makers in the Romanian capital and a small audience consisting of specialists. The process of gathering the texts and publishing some of them, which was carried out between 1941 and 1943, is only a preliminary phase, a first step in formulating a position of the Romanian state. The works published during the war and the intense concerns of specialists should be analyzed, however, both from the perspective of political necessity, and within the pattern assumed by many researchers, whose condition as “militant historians” was based on their own beliefs and on an entire historiographical evolution.