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ROMANIA'S RELATIONS WITH U.N.
(Summary)

Keywords: United Nations, communist diplomacy, Cold War, Romanian Legation in Washington, UNESCO

The year 1954 was a new year of intense turmoil, but not futile for the Romania's communist diplomacy in its way to accession to the United Nations. In order to make itself visible in the international arena, Bucharest was ratifying conventions, was becoming a member of less important organizations and was trying to actively participate to the works of some related bodies of the United Nations. Romanian diplomatic participation at the meetings of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, of the Economic and Social Committee, at the Labour Conference or at the UNESCO Conference, indicated quite clearly the political effort made by an Eastern European regime that wanted to come out of isolation. However, the enthusiastic assessments have not been fulfilled. Although the year 1954 was the year of the first global relief, when the Geneva Conference regarding the Indochinese issue showed that compromises between the major powers were possible, this kind of understanding had not extended to a general settlement at the U.N. Thus, the clashes between the Russians and the Americans continued on important or unimportant issues. The Romanian cause was held in New York by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland or the USSR, and Bucharest had the real feeling that it received disinterested support from the allied communist countries.

However, in other cases, it was obvious that the Romanians were not welcomed in the United Nations family. The Americans have used the same harsh treatment on the diplomats of the People's Republic of Romania Legation in Washington, obstructing their journeys to New York. In addition, Romania was once more compromised on an old topic: abuses against Jews in the country. Taken alone, the recommendation for admission to UNESCO had brightened up a year in which the international relief was hardly felt in Romania.

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