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**A DIFFICULT RELATIONSHIP:
ROUMANIA AND UNITED NATIONS (1948)
(Summary)**

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After the hopes and the real enthusiasm the government in Bucharest had in 1947, the year of 1948 showed the true face of the Cold War. If in 1947 Groza government might have believed that Romania didn't enter the U.N. due to a small conspiracy of the moment, starting with 1948 it became clear that the admission to the global institution was going to be a long and difficult process, marked by great international tensions. Gradually, the Romanians understood that their acceptance to the United Nations did not depend only on an "unassertive" foreign policy, but mostly on the image of the internal policy. As the following years have proved, Bucharest was vulnerable to international denunciations that highlighted the atrocities committed by the new communist regime within the borders.

Confronted with this situation, the Petru Groza government understood not only that the Anglo-Americans will be long term adversaries, but also that the traditional allies of Romania – France, Belgium, Italy – were no longer willing to provide support to an Eastern state, satellite of Moscow. The present time showed that the Romanian People's Republic could only rely at the UN on the initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other communist states. With the onset of the decolonization process, Bucharest kept seeking for allies from the new Asian and African states that had been accepted in the UN. However, from a numeric point of view, Washington controlled through its allies most of the committees and bodies from the global institution in the first decade of the Cold War. Consequently, in order to get the green light on admission, the RPR had to wait for a high level political agreement between the superpowers.

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