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ROMANIAN STUDENTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES
IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD
(Summary)

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Without reaching the level of exchanges before the First World War, Germany continued to grace in the 20^s the top destinations preferred by Romanian students, after France. The drop in the number of students leaving – which occurred in the first years of the third decade – was due to the post-conflict economic and financial crisis, Germany's hesitations to grant mass visas to foreigners, and the prejudices within the political and cultural communities of both countries regarding the antagonism during the war. Eager to regain its influential position in European academia and in apparent competition with France, Germany began taking concrete steps in the mid-20^s to resume the contacts and create an international system of exchanges. However, the legislative and systemic changes between Bucharest and Berlin made this process challenging. As late as 1935, bilateral agreements were concluded meant to encourage academic, cultural, and scientific exchanges. On the other hand, Vienna was almost removed from the Romanian's list of options concerning destinations abroad. The dissolution of the Empire led to the fall of the capital – it obviously began in the early 20^s. Whereas in the early inter-war years, the Austrian universities still counted students from the former provinces of the dual monarchy or they were used as a ladder to “climb” to the German ones, in the early 30^s, Bucharest no longer recorded Romanian students interested in this country.

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