



WWJMRD 2017; 3(11): 69-74
www.wwjmr.com
International Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal
Refereed Journal
Indexed Journal
UGC Approved Journal
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
e-ISSN: 2454-6615

Dragos Ionut ONESCU
Strasbourg University/Babes-
Bolyai University Cluj-
Napoca, Romania

Romanian foreign policy (1878-1914)

Dragos Ionut ONESCU

Abstract

Prior to independence, Romania has conducted foreign policy actions aimed at achieving this objective (see trade convention with Austria-Hungary in 1875) and after 1878 was sought to ensure security through political alliances with neighboring countries and powers. One of the main foreign policy issues, with important consequences and the territorial integrity of the Romanian Principalities and then was the status of the Danube.

In the present paper I analyzed the Romanian foreign policy between 1878 and 1914.

Keywords: Romanian Foreign Policy, International Relations, Security, Foreign Policy

Introduction

The first time the issue is considered Danube is the Treaty of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey, signed on May 28, 1812, which ended the Russo-Turkish war took place between 1806 and 1812.

The Clashes of interest between the major European powers were put on the agenda the need to solve the problem of freedom of navigation on international rivers and its consecration in an international act. Used the occasion to ensuring this was the Peace Congress in Vienna, met after the first abdication of Napoleon.

The Final Act 1815 states in Articles 108-118, fundamental principles of river. Under Article 109, navigation on international rivers was free for all states without distinction between riparian and non-riparian states; is accurate but that freedom of navigation applies only to commercial navigation, not for the war.

The Congress decided that this system be applied only water Rhine Necker, Maine, Meuse and Scheldt, excluding from these principles Danube. The reason for this is the desire of Austria and Russia, who had special interests in the Danube to prevent the mixture of other European powers in regulating navigation on the river. Thus in the first half of the nineteenth century, we witness further to a tough fight, especially between neighboring great powers for control over the Danube.

In this respect, in 1817, a protocol was signed between the Russian ambassador in Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire, which Sulina, the main arm of the Danube waterway, passing under Russian domination. Russia made so the second step in policy-building control Danube.

The protocol of 1817 was confirmed by the Russian-Turkish Convention, concluded in White City (Akkerman) in 1826, providing for the Sulina branch disposal to Russia and grant freedom of navigation for commercial vessels to Russian waters in all major and Ottoman Empire.

Last time the takeover by Russia mouths of the Danube, was the Peace Treaty of Adrianople in 1829 ended after a new Russo-Turkish War (1828-1829). According to this treaty, Turkey, defeated, gave Russia Sf. Gheorghe, since it marks the transition from the mouth of the Danube navigation under the exclusive control of Czarist Russia.

The Turkey remaining riparian right bank of this arm, undertakes not to raise any fortification and not allow housing the shore for a distance of two hours of road from the river. Consistent with its policy on the Danube, Russia closes on July 25, 1840 an agreement with Austria, in St. Petersburg, in which proclaimed the principle of freedom of navigation

Correspondence:
Dragos Ionut ONESCU
Strasbourg University/Babes-
Bolyai University Cluj-
Napoca, Romania

on all rivers courses that Russia and Austria were neighbors. The same document, Russia pledged to do development works to prevent becoming stuck Sulina branch and build a lighthouse at the mouth, Austrian vessels are required to pay in exchange for fees expenses claimed by these works.

However, the tsarist government took a different approach to navigating the Danube. So he tried to stop trade Danubian Principalities; regarding maintenance on the Sulina mouth, they were neglected by the Tsarist authorities, which resulted in decreased depth fairway, thus endangering the navigation of commercial vessels.

Moreover, vexatious measures were imposed: quarantine obligation vessels that arrived there to be kept aside for disinfection. In this context, the major Western powers - especially Britain and France - have seen their economic interests threatened in the Lower Danube and tried to maintain influence in the Ottoman Empire. They sought to oppose the expansionist policy of Russia.

Thus, we are witnessing the outbreak of the Crimean War (1853-1856) between Russia, on the one hand and Turkey, England, France and Sardinia on the other side. Before the war there were intense negotiations between the powers involved in the conflict in the preliminary conference in Vienna on 21 to 23 March 1855.

The establishment of peace final clauses remained in charge of a peace congress, whose works were opened Paris on 25 February 1856. There were several working sessions in which they debated issues Principalities status of navigation on the Danube and its mouths, the establishment of a European Commission to regulate the technical aspects of improving traffic river.

On March 30, 1856, to sign the peace treaty which contained a series of articles in the Danube issue? Thus, Article 15 of the Treaty intended that guidelines designed to regulate navigation on the rivers separating or traversing several states, established in Vienna in 1815 will be applied equally to the Danube and its mouths.

The navigation on the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance or royalty at no charge based solely on the fact of surfing on the river or put the goods that were on the boat. The police and quarantine regulations were to be designed in such a way that it does not penalize vessels circulation. For use of such terms, Article 16 of the Treaty of Paris required a European Danube Commission with a limited duration of two years, consisting of representatives of England, France, Austria, Prussia, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, Sardinia.

The purpose of this Commission was to carry out the necessary works, from river mouths to Isaccea, and to oversee compliance with the principle of free navigation. After the expiry of two years, the powers that signed the treaty must decide the dissolution of the European Commission of the Danube riparian Commission and transferring its powers, established by the provisions of the same treaty.

According article 20 of the Treaty, the three counties in southern Bessarabia Cahul, Bolgrad and Ismail came back Moldova, which reaffirms the special interests of the Great Powers from the mouths of the Danube and the desire to eliminate Russia among countries bordering the area. Removing Russia from the Danube from the European conclave, established in Paris, it was not likely to end the czarist claims on the area. Russia considered Black Sea and

Danube area as an area "reserved" and pursued its expansion that at first favorable opportunity to abolish the provisions of the Paris Peace Congress in this matter. Trying to emerge from diplomatic isolation in which was placed the Crimean War, Russia took advantage of the new international context marked by the rise of Bismarck's Germany and politics.

Thus, the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 reminded the great powers and the Danube region. Austria follow through this conflict to strengthen their dominance to the Danube, while Russia unhappy with the decisions of the Congress of Paris in 1856, she acted in the direction of the Black Sea regime change, demanding the suspension of the provision related to neutralize this great. To discuss the situation created by Russia's request and to agree on other controversial issues, the great powers decided to convene a new conference in London. It ended by a treaty signed on March 13, 1871, which provided for the militarization of the Black Sea, thus recognizing Russia's right to hold a war fleet in the Black Sea.

Continuing its efforts to regain power status bordering Russia was involved in "Eastern crisis" triggered the uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina broke out in 1875. The crisis deepened after, in June 1876, Serbia and Montenegro declared war on Turkey.

In this context, in July 1876 the Russian and Austro-Hungarian sovereigns met at Reichstadt; on this occasion they reached a verbal agreement on the fate of Turkey in case of war against it, led by Russia.

Reichstadt Agreement was bolstered by the secret convention between Russia and Austria-Hungary, signed in Budapest on 15 January 1877.

The Convention provides neutrality of Austria-Hungary against future Russian-Turkish war. Meanwhile, Austria-Hungary agreed with the participation of Serbia and Montenegro to war with Russia and is given the right to occupy and annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Romania declared neutrality asking several times but recognizing individuality and passport Romanian territory. In view of the outbreak of hostilities with the Ottoman Empire, however, it was absolutely necessary to conclude an agreement with Romania.

This was because the Russian-Turkish war could go in three directions: the Balkan Peninsula, the Caucasus and Anatolia, and with fleet through the Black Sea. Russia precludes the main attack through the Black Sea and landed on Turkish coasts of the lack of modern and powerful fleet. They also wanted to avoid an attack Caucasus and Anatolia due to unfavorable conditions and a population Muslim fanatic who would be resisted. The only possible option remained Balkan front; although the Russian army had to overcome two "barriers" natural Danube and the Balkans, there were political advantages that favored this action (support Christian population). Therefore, it was necessary to conclude a convention, which was signed in Bucharest on 4/16 April 1877 by Romanian Foreign Minister Mihail Kogalniceanu and Stuart Baron Dimitri, diplomatic agent and consul general of Russia in Romania.

In the first article of the Convention, it was stated that all expenditure on transition and maintenance of Russian military borne by the imperial government. Russia is obliged to respect the political rights of the Romanian state and "maintain and defend Romania's current integrity." (Article II) According to article III, relations between the

Russian army and Romanian authorities were regulated routed through a special agreement, which had 26 articles and was signed the same day.

The Romanian Government provides Russian army railways, inland communications, post, telegraph and material resources of the country; Romanian commissioners had to keep in touch with the Russians; all consignments Russian army was assimilated Roman army and granted a reduction of 40%; Bucharest city was conceivable that point the stage for the imperial troops. Although the provisions of the Convention serving Russia's interests a priority by including provisions relating to political rights of the Romanian state and its territorial integrity, Romania managed to avoid territorial transformation in the theater of war.

Following the conclusion of this Convention, the Romanian government, the action taken, and the possibilities created by the Russian army to pass unhindered through Romania, was effectively engaged in the events in the Balkans, reaching at war with the Ottoman Empire on 29 April 1877. Consequently, Parliament decided on May 9, 1877, breaking all links with Gate and proclamation of state independence. As stated by Foreign Minister Mihail Kogalniceanu in meeting the Assembly of Deputies of 9 May: "We are a free and independent nation ... They are broken, the government will do all that is possible for our state government independence and self-statutory to be recognized by Europe to future peace, which the government and you and the whole country wants to see in an hour before".

Following the imposition of a state of war with Turkey, on July 15, 1877 the Russian army crossed the Danube and filed simultaneously with three army corps to the Balkan Mountains, the terminus being Adrianople.

Crossing the Danube in Dobrogea was conditioned by the annihilation of the Turkish fleet, which had in the area - Silistra, Tulcea, Macin, Harsova and Sulina - several warships modern, although difficult to handle because of their size and without staff most qualified. Instead, the Russian fleet had only 25 small vessels, equipped with torpedoes portable conducted with selected and trained crews.

Therefore, they were joined a flotilla of war Romania, composed of frigates "Stefan cel Mare" and "Romania" gunboat "Lightning" boats "Prut" and "Swallow" which were assigned during operations the Russian command.

The annihilation of the Turkish fleet by sinking occurred on May 11, 1877 to monitor Turkish "Lutfi Djelil" largest navy Danube, and monitor battleship "Duba-safe" sank on the night of 13 to 14 May 1877, after was hit by a torpedo launched the boat "Swallow".

On the Balkan front, although there were several assaults on Plevna (last on August 30, 1877), it could be conquered only by a long siege, ended November 28, 1877, when Osman Pasha tried to break out.

After the fall of Plevna, the Russian army marched towards Adrianople and Romanian army to the cities Vidin and Belogradchik.

Vidin is bombed, but the attack never took place because, January 23, 1878 ended the truce imposed by the Russian armies lightning offensive across the Balkans. Immediately after the fall of Plevna, Russia made known great powers the conditions that Turkey intended to impose upon the signing of peace.

Regarding Romania, Russia reaffirms its desire to rejoin in possession of the three southern districts of Bessarabia. In exchange war compensations from the Ottoman Empire, Russia received Dobrogea, which give Romania a territorial compensation in violation of the Convention of 4 April 1877.

The Romania Fears Russia's intentions were confirmed by its attitude towards the participation of Romania in qualifying peace. Thus, on 8/20 January 1878 at Kazanlak received Colonel Eraclie Arion, commissioned by the Romanian government to participate in discussions regarding the truce. They shall report to Mihail Kogalniceanu Adrianople truce and the preliminaries of peace "ended out new and only between the representatives of Turkish and headquarters".

The treaty of San Stefano was signed after diplomatic pressure and military of Russia at February 19 / March 3, 1878. Compared to the obvious violations by Russian Convention of 4/16 April 1877 concluded with Romania, in Bucharest, the government, Parliament, the media, public opinion around, protested immediately after Russia made known intentions. Mihail Kogalniceanu, who intuited claims czar-show "beyond power", should be "public opinion and human conscience" and they will not be part of Russia.

Generalul Iancu Ghica when asked directly how to reconcile this Gorchakov tends the counties mentioned in art. 2 of the Convention of 4/16 April 1877, which guarantees territorial integrity, czarist Chancellor replied that "Russia has assured us only territory to Turkey and not to itself." Despite the discontent Romania Treaty San Stefano was not subject than after opposition manifested by the great powers. Thus Viennese diplomacy, led by Andrassy, asked only three days of the Treaty, the European Congress convened to revise the treaty.

Vienna was unhappy with the failure by Russia agreement in Budapest (January 15, 1877), by which Bosnia and Herzegovina were to come under Austro-Hungarian occupation. In addition, Austria-Hungary is not suited to create a large Slavic state in the Balkans.

Similar positions stood and Britain and France followed the British policy for two reasons: the first was that the Treaty of San Stefano change decisions Congress in Paris in 1856; The second reason threat target French interests Marmara, Constantinople, Syria and Egypt by leaving Bulgaria (behind which is Russia) Aegean. In this context, 1 / 13 June have opened the Congress of Berlin, attended by the two belligerents, Russia and Turkey, and other five major powers willing to diminish the advantages returned Russia the Peace of San Stefano. Regarding Romania, since May 22, 1878, Mihail Kogalniceanu made a final appeal to the powers in his country for admission to debates.

The only result was obtained approval for Romania to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings where they will discuss their interests. Romania's position was made known during the session of Congress June 19 / July 1, 1878.

In concluding its statement, the trust said Mihail Kogalniceanu Romania recognize the independence "forever and do whole of Europe", after it was won on the battlefield.

After exposure of Mihail Kogalniceanu, intervened and one representative of Romania, Ion C. Bratianu stressed that injustice would be done by accepting the terms of San

Stefano, to the disposition Southern Bessarabia. Representatives of major powers discussed the memorandum presented by agreeing to recognize the independence of Romania, subject to acceptance of religious freedom, in reference to Jewish inhabitants.

Regarding regional issues, it advanced the idea of granting Romanian territorial compensation for ceasing the three southern districts of Bessarabia. Proposal of French Foreign Minister William H. Waddington, who suggested granting an extension to Romania border encompassing the territory of Silistra and Mangalia.

In support of this proposal were raised and Count Andrassy and Count Corti (Italy), but Chancellor Gorchakov opposed, saying that Dobrogea compensate for the loss of Bessarabia and Russia could not accept increase in Dobrogea territory against Bulgarian Principality. Following discussions, Count Shuvalov read a text which says that "given the presence of elements of Roman, Russian plenipotentiaries agree to extend the Romanian border along the Danube starting from Rasova in the direction of Silistra.

Checkpoint on the Black Sea does not go beyond Mangalia "text which was accepted by Congress. Russia has also agreed with the proposal of Lord Salisbury as Snake Island "to be dismissed adds increasing Romania". Discussions in plenary sessions were completed under the Peace Treaty of Berlin, signed on 1/13 July 1878 in Articles 43-57 refer to Romania's situation and problem of navigation on the Danube.

Thus, Article 43 was recognized the independence of Romania, conditional but the provisions of Articles 44 and 45.

The articles 47-57 refer to consular rights issues, freedom of transit through the Principality regime of the Danube and its mouths. Thus, Article 52 provides for the abolition mounds and fortifications on the Danube between the Iron Gates and watering; also prohibit navigation of vessels of war, except for the river police or customs, which confirmed the decisions of San Stefano. Article 53 European Danube Commission retained its functions, rights and privileges and 55 entrust the commission responsible for drawing up regulations for navigation, and surveillance segment police river Danube between the Iron Gates and Galati. Meanwhile, 57 grant Austria-Hungary to execute improvement and maintenance works in the Iron Gates and charge for expenses, which will be another grievance for Romanian diplomacy.

The decisions taken at the Congress and materialized in the form of 1/13 July 1878 Treaty was reached central goal of great powers reduce Russia's influence in the Balkan Peninsula. For this reason, reactions to Petersburg were openly hostile to the new international arrangement.

Thus, the Treaty of Berlin was considered "betrayal of Berlin" and a few days after signing, the leader of the Pan-Slav groups in Moscow, in a speech said that "... celebrate the funeral of our hopes."

It was not likely to end the czarist claims on the area. Russia considered Black Sea and Danube area as an area "reserved" and pursued its expansion that at first favorable opportunity to abolish the provisions of the Paris Peace Congress in this matter. Trying to emerge from diplomatic isolation in which was placed the Crimean War, Russia took advantage of the new international context marked by the rise of Bismarck's Germany and politics.

Thus, the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 reminded the great powers and the Danube region. Austria follow through this conflict to strengthen their dominance to the Danube, while Russia unhappy with the decisions of the Congress of Paris in 1856, she acted in the direction of the Black Sea regime change, demanding the suspension of the provision related to neutralize this great. To discuss the situation created by Russia's request and to agree on other controversial issues, the great powers decided to convene a new conference in London.

It ended by a treaty signed on March 13, 1871, which provided for the militarization of the Black Sea, thus recognizing Russia's right to hold a war fleet in the Black Sea.

Continuing its efforts to regain power status bordering Russia was involved in "Eastern crisis" triggered the uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina broke out in 1875.

The annihilation of the Turkish fleet by sinking occurred on May 11, 1877 to monitor Turkish "Lutfi Djelil" largest navy Danube, and monitor battleship "Duba-safe" sank on the night of 13 to 14 May 1877, after was hit by a torpedo launched the boat "Swallow".

On the Balkan front, although there were several assaults on Plevna (last on August 30, 1877), it could be conquered only by a long siege, ended November 28, 1877, when Osman Pasha tried to break out.

After the fall of Plevna, the Russian army marched towards Adrianople and Romanian army to the cities Vidin and Belogradchik. Vidin is bombed, but the attack never took place because, January 23, 1878 ended the truce imposed by the Russian armies lightning offensive across the Balkans.

Immediately after the fall of Plevna, Russia made known great powers the conditions that Turkey intended to impose upon the signing of peace.

In 1883 he signed the Treaty of London which, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of this document was extended jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube to Braila and decided extension of this institution 21 years, starting from April 24 1883 until on April 24, 1904 and then automatically every three years unless notified when one of the signatory powers, one year before the expiry of that period, the intention to propose amendments, to give themselves satisfaction primarily England.

In these articles foresees Chilia under the authority of the European Commission of the Danube. Navigation rules that should apply in this arm were those in force for Sulina, but supervision regulation would fall exclusively within the competence of representatives of Russia and Romania.

The Works that Russia had to undertake the Chilia were to be notified to the European Commission for a finding if they do not inhibit the navigability Sulina. Given that in the summer of 1883 negotiations trilateral Bucharest-Berlin-Vienna on the future accession of Romania to the Triple Alliance had entered a final phase, Habsburg monarchy used the speech Senator Petre Gradisteanu from Iasi from June 5, 1883 as a pretext to put pressure on Romania. References to the Romanian provinces under Austrian rule were "sore" relations between Romania and Austria-Hungary, as the government in Vienna was offended and used the incident for a demonstration of "force" in front of the Romanian government, both diplomatically as well as public information channels.

Thus, in the newspaper "Neue Freie Presse" of June 26, 1883 was made an appeal to the European powers "under some form, in some way or another, have crushed the Romanian resistance" (the Danube-n. ns issue.).

At the official level, the baron Mayr, the Austria-Hungary in Bucharest demanded explanations, and the Romanian government issued a statement in the "Official Gazette", whose text was sent and Baron Mayr, accompanied by an explanatory note but was considered Vienna unsatisfactory. The incident was closed after the July 5, 1883 Dimitrie A. Sturdza official note handed to the Romanian government, which apologizes for what happened.

The relations were on the mend, as he approached King Charles I visit Berlin and Vienna, where Dimitrie Sturdza context, the announced on August 15, 1883, Ion Ghica not to take steps in the matter Danube. Visit the Roman ruler began on August 17, 1883, when King Charles I arrived in Breslau, where he was greeted by IC Bratianu and Gh. Varnava-Liteanu, Romanian Minister in Berlin, and German dignitaries; Carol day, accompanied by Bratianu arrived at Potsdam, where they were welcomed by the emperor. During the talks, Carol expressed the desire to conclude a defensive-offensive alliance with German participation, but it was suggested to understand first with Vienna.

On August 25, 1883 Charles I had important talks with Emperor Franz Iosef, with Kálnoky and Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador. For these meetings, Foreign Minister of Romania, Demetrius A. Sturdza, recommended the prime minister Ion C. Bratianu Danube discussing the issue, the more as London reports that Romania may be forced through war, to implement the decisions of the London conference.

A new round of negotiations took place between Ion Kálnoky C. Bratianu and Vienna and between the Romanian Prime Minister and Chancellor Bismarck at Gastein, in late August, during which - as the prime minister said Roman - two interlocutors it "sought to convince me that it is interest from the Separate Romanian [...] to be part of League peace of which the former partners were Germany and Austria and after came and Italy."

Finally, IC Bratianu and Kálnoky took discussed the treaty of alliance only after at September 15, 1883, Austria-Hungary gave up so-called "rights" that we got at a conference in London, such as riparian continued to exercise rights police control and navigation on the Danube portion between the Iron Gates and Galati, each in their ports and waters.

The renunciation by Austria-Hungary to the claims of dominance in the Lower Danube was the main concession that did this country in exchange alliance that was to sign Romania. At the same time finalize the negotiations on the treaty of alliance with the Central Powers, such as at October 30, 1883, Dimitrie A. Sturdza and Kálnoky signed the treaty of alliance between Romania and Austria-Hungary.

The document, which had a secret comprises a preamble and seven articles, including Article 2 refers to the obligation of both parties to and come to the rescue in case of an unprovoked attack, mentioning the particular obligation "casus foederis" of from Romania intervened when Austria-Hungary would be attacked by neighboring countries Romania which meant that "lands adjacent to Romania" Austria-Hungary could be challenged only by

Russia and possibly Serbia. For Austria-Hungary obligation "casus foederis" from Romania intervene if the latter "had attacked" without provocation on his part. Romania was therefore ensured by this article from an attack by Russia and possibly from Bulgaria or Serbia.

On the same day he signed the Treaty of Accession to the Treaty of German Roman Austro-Hungarian by German embassy counselor in Vienna, Count Max von Bech Gustav Kálnoky and Demetrius A. Sturdza whereby Germany undertakes to come help the two countries if they were attacked, the conditions established in the treaty Roman Austro-Hungarian and vice versa. Central Powers Alliance represents a milestone in the development of Romanian foreign policy from the late nineteenth century and early next century, coming out of the isolation that Romania was threatened and avoiding an agreement between Petersburg and Vienna on account of its interests; to properly resolve the issue of navigation on the Danube and although CED continues to operate, the Romanian state has exercised control over the portion of the river between Turnu-Severin and Galati; Romania's inclusion in the Triple Alliance bloc in a Europe dominated alliance system bismarckiene years 1878-1890, was a fact that must take into account even great powers like Britain, Czarist or France.

The Treaty of 1883 has strengthened the dynasty of Hohenzollern in Romania and thereby confidence in its policy of great powers, Austria-Hungary and Germany, in Romania's policy, major powers who considered our country as a factor of stability in Southeast Europe.

The diplomatic relations between Romania and Bulgaria worsened, raising fortifications Bulgarian Danube and concentrating troops on the border with Dobrogea. Romania responded by carrying reinforcements of the bridge at Cernavoda.

Meanwhile and Serbia seek closer Bulgaria and Russia. In these circumstances maintaining the alliance with the Central Powers seemed to be imposed by the need for safety internationally. Later Bulgaria-Romania relations have improved significantly, making a visit Printu Charles Ferdinand Rusciuk and Varna in 1902.

The fundamental problem for Romania remains that relations with two large neighbors. Regarding Austria-Hungary, Charles shows to Take Ionescu, in May 1903: "you assume therefore that Austria will exist forever and we will never see dismantling to?" And the Messenger France to Bucharest is stated that "not in Macedonia, but also in Vienna and Pest is the danger of the current situation. We have dualism institutions weaken every reason to fear that the Hungarian government, suffering increasingly more influences the nationalism in Hungarian emphasizing not resume a policy of oppression against blacks. We cannot disinterest in the fate of three million Romanians in Transylvania and Banat. If you try to be denationalized, we will not remain indifferent and complacent; we will advise you as I did, in fact, always give up the policy of abstention and resist affirming loyalism the field of elections and parliamentary action. "On the other hand, Russian diplomacy tried an approach to mitigate the consequences alliance Romania Central powers.

Disagreements with Austria-Hungary continued because, on the one hand, policy marginalization intense (Apponyi law-1907) and on the other economic disputes, signing a new convention trade was made only in 1909 after long

negotiations. In addition, in 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria joined Rumelia and proclaimed Kingdom.

The Romanian diplomacy was in favor of maintaining the status quo's but in the event of changing its border to seek solutions for change Dobrogea, claiming Silistra-Varna line which increased range dintren Russian and Bulgarian border.

The application was presented as a compensation for embedding psibila Macedo in other states. The Balkan wars were the natural outcome of earlier development in South East Europe.

The problem remains the most complicated of Macedonia to which his attention Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. Intentions three governments were facilitated by the Italo-Turkish War of 1911 when Turkey had to give Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

Given that Montenegro is already at war with the Ottoman Empire on October 9, 1912, the three countries also started hostilities against the Porte on 17 October. Allies began threatening Constantinople and Adrianople so that Turkey Otherwise called truce on 3 December 1912.

The negotiations held in London failed detrital disagreements between allies and the fact that the Ottoman Empire did not want to leave Adrianople.

The war broke out again on February 3, 1913 and lasted until April 26, stopped by the intervention of the great powers. Romania declared neutrality but the Romanian government said that if territorial changes will occur in the Balkans, Romania will make their own claims (amendment border Dobrogea).

The Romanian government has decided to mobilize and with the agreement of France and Russia, ordered the Romanian army enters Bulgaria on 10 July, which meant basically a disavowal of the alliance with Austria-Hungary/ The peace talks held in Bucharest and they were attended by representatives of the belligerent states alone, without powers.

The peace ended August 10, 1913, Bulgaria give Serbia a part of Macedonia, Greece and its southern part of western Thrace. Part of Eastern Thrace and Adrianople were returned to Turkey. Thus, Bulgaria was forbidden access to the Aegean Sea.

The south Dobrogea Romania received to the line-Ecrene Turtucaia. Further relations between Romania and Austria-Hungary in particular remain quite cold because of the policy of denationalization taken by Hungary to the Transylvanian Romanians.

The treaty remained secret what prompted the Austrian diplomat Forgách to consider it a "simple piece of paper." More came in January 1914 to head the government, Ion IC Bratianu expressed clear position when King communicated the existence of the treaty with Austria-Hungary: "I doubt, sir, that a government could implement this treaty ". In June 1914 Czar Nicholas II made a visit to Constanta, followed by a meeting between Sazonov and Ion IC Bratianu Bucharest during which they made a brief but significant trip to Transylvania, all these actions demonstrating full Romania's future intentions.

Conclusion

Romania's foreign policy was one of the incidents of international confrontations. But most times Romania triumphed thanks to consummate experts whom they held during that period.

The sustainable foreign policy was the foundation of the Romanian national state as sovereign and local independent without any control from the neighboring countries.

Bibliography

1. Cornelia Bodea, 1848 la romani, Bucuresti, 1982
2. Florin Constantiniu, O istorie sincera a poporului roman, Bucuresti, 1997.
3. Keith Hitchens, Romania 1866-1947, Bucuresti, 1998.
4. Serban Papacostea (coord.), Istoria Romaniei, Ed. Corint, Bucuresti, 2003
5. Gh. Platon, Ioan Agrigoroaie, s.a., Cum s-a format Romania moderna. O perspectiva asupra modernizarii, Ed.a Universitatii "Al. I. Cuza", Iasi, 1993.
6. Gheorghe Platon, Istoria moderna a Romaniei, Editura Didactica si Pedagogica, Bucuresti, 1985