

**„OVIDIUS” CONSTANȚA UNIVERSITY  
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCES  
DOCTORAL SCHOOL**

**THE APPLICATION OF THE TRUCE CONVENTION (SEPTEMBER 12,  
1944) AND THE PEACE TREATY (FEBRUARY 10, 1947) BY THE  
NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY  
(1944-1948)**

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**KEYWORDS:** Truce Convention, Peace Treaty, Romanian Army, Soviet Army, military, political and economic clauses

## INTRODUCTION

The Truce Convention (September 12, 1944) and the Peace Treaty (February 10, 1947) entered in the concerns of the Romanian historians and not only. From the beginning we want to mention that the activity of the institutions created within the National Defense Ministry for the application of the Truce Convention and the Peace Treaty is less mentioned in a systematic research.

The two documents contain general and specific clauses, the military ones fulfillment being held by the department with responsibilities in the field – The National Defense Ministry. In its area of responsibility was the fulfillment of the obligations established by the articles 1-5, 7, 9, 10-12, 17 and 19 from the Truce Convention and the articles 11-20 from the Peace Treaty.

With aspects and consequences, the Truce Convention and the Peace Treaty are analyzed in a number of important and diverse scientific achievements, entering in the concern of important historians like Gheorghe Buzatu<sup>1</sup>, Florin Constantiniu<sup>2</sup>, Valeriu Florin Dobrinescu<sup>3</sup>, Alesandru Duțu<sup>4</sup>, Constantin C. Giurescu, Dinu C. Giurescu<sup>5</sup>, Constantin Hlihor<sup>6</sup>, Leonida Loghin<sup>7</sup>, Viorica Moisuc<sup>8</sup>, Petre Otu<sup>9</sup>, Ioan Scurtu<sup>10</sup>, Aurică Simion<sup>11</sup> and others.

Unpublished documents on the subject are in the archive funds kept in the custody of the Romanian Military Archives: Structuri militare române care au funcționat pentru aplicarea Convenției de Armistițiu și a Tratatului de Pace (1944-1948), Cabinetul șefului Marelui Stat Major (1917-1951); Cabinetul ministrului de Război (1913-1950); Casa Militară Regală (1936-1947); Marele Stat Major (1859-1960); Marele Stat Major – Secția Adjutantură (1902-1950); Marele Stat Major – Secția Organizare Mobilizare (1900-1969); Marele Stat Major – Secția a 2-a Informații (1876-1952); Marele Stat Major – Secția a 3-a Operații (1929-1951); Marele Stat Major – Secția a 4-a Dotare (1914-1950); Marele Stat Major – Secția Legături Externe (1940-1950); Marele Stat Major – Biroul Special Plăți Externe (1944-1950); Ministerul Apărării Naționale – Direcția Secretariat (1947-1995); Ministerul Industriei și Comerțului (1909-1948); Ministerul de Război –

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<sup>1</sup> *România și războiul mondial din 1939-1945*, Iași, Centrul de Istorie și Civilizație Europeană, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> *O istorie sinceră a poporului român*, (ediția a II-a revăzută și adăugită), București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> *România și organizarea postbelică a lumii (1945-1947)*, București, Editura Academiei, 1988.

<sup>4</sup> *Comisia Aliată destructurează Armata României în „Revista de Istorie Militară”*, nr. 2-5, 1999; *Sub povara armistițiului. Armata română în perioada 1944-1947*, București, Editura Tritonic, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> *Istoria românilor din cele mai vechi timpuri până astăzi*, București, Editura Albatros, 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Armata Roșie în România, adversar, aliat, ocupant (1940-1948)*, vol. I, București, Editura Academiei de Înalte Studii Militare, 1996.

<sup>7</sup> *Al doilea război mondial, Acțiuni militare, politice și diplomatice, cronologie*, București, Editura Politică, 1984.

<sup>8</sup> *Istoria relațiilor internaționale până în mijlocul secolului XX*, ediția a III-a, București, Editura Fundației „România de Măine”, 2007.

<sup>9</sup> *Pace și război în spațiul românesc: secolul al XX-lea*, București, Editura Militară, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> *Istoria Românilor de la Carol I la Nicolae Ceaușescu*, culegere de studii, București, Editura Mica Valahie, 2010. *Istoria românilor în timpul celor patru regi (1866-1947)*, vol. IV, Mihai I, București, Editura Enciclopedică, 2001.

<sup>11</sup> *Preliminarii politico-diplomatice ale insurecției române*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Dacia, 1979.

Secretariatul General (1938-1945); „Monitorul Oastei” (1860-1947); Președinția Consiliului de Miniștri (1941-1948) and Fond memorii personale.

Also, there are found information in the funds Casa Regală – Oficiale, vol. III (1904-1947), Casa Regală – Oficiale, vol. IV (1927-1947), Ministerul Afacerilor Externe (1868-1946), Ministerul de Război (1833-1948), Ministerul de Război (1900-1952), Parlament, vol. III (1931-1951), Parlament and Președinția Consiliului de Miniștri (1944-1948) which are kept by the Central Historical National Archives.

The issues mentioned in our doctoral thesis are an older concern, being elaborated a series of articles, studies<sup>12</sup> and communications at national and international scientific meetings<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Pe larg vezi: Teodora Giurgiu, *Stadiul îndeplinirii de către Oficiul pentru Aplicarea Tratatului de Pace a obligațiilor ce îi reveneau României prin Convenția de Armistițiu și Tratatul de Pace, la data de 01.07.1948*, în *Armata română și patrimoniul național*, București, Editura Centrului Tehnic-Editorial al Armatei, 2010, pp. 442-449; Idem, *Aplicarea Convenției de Armistițiu și a Tratatului de Pace în preocuparea structurilor militare române (1944-1948)*, în *Iluzii, teamă, trădare și terorism internațional - 1940, Omagiu Profesorului Ioan Scurtu*, vol. II, coordonatori Gh. Buzatu, Marusia Cîrstea, Horia Dumitrescu, Cristina Păiușan-Nuică, Iași, Casa Editorială Demiurg, 2010, pp. 269-277; Idem, *Înființarea Oficiului pentru Aplicarea Tratatului de Pace (1947) în Studia in Honorem magistri Ion Calăfeteanu LXX, Istorie și Istoriografie contemporană*, editor coordonator Florin Stan, Constanța, Editura Muzeului Marinei Române, 2010, pp. 341-347; Idem, *Consecințele aplicării clauzelor militare ale Tratatului de Pace asupra Marinei Române*, în *Forțele Navale Române. 150 de ani de tradiție – volum de studii*, coordonatori Olimpiu Manuel Glodarencu, Florin Stan, Andrei Vochițu, Constanța, Editura Muzeului Marinei Române, 2010, pp. 358-363; Idem, *Aplicarea Convenției de Armistițiu și a Tratatului de Pace în preocuparea structurilor militare române*, în „Orizonturi Istoriografice”, Anul I, nr. 1/2010, pp. 22-29; Idem, *Rolul Serviciului Central de Lichidări și Decontări cu Armatele Aliate în timpul celui de-Al Doilea Război Mondial*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XIV, nr. 1(51)/2011, pp. 79-81; Idem, *Structuri responsabile cu îndeplinirea prevederilor art. 12 din Convenția de Armistițiu*, în *România în focul războiului: volum de studii dedicat împlinirii a 70 de ani de la intrarea României în cel de-al doilea Război Mondial (1941-2011): conferință națională: Constanța, 20 mai 2011*, coord.: căpitan-comandor conf. univ. dr. Olimpiu Manuel Glodarencu, ed. Florin C. Stan, Constanța, Editura Muzeului Marinei Române, 2011, pp. 393-403; Idem, *Activitatea Subcomisiei pentru Aplicarea Articolului 12 din Convenția de Armistițiu, de la 7 octombrie până la 6 decembrie 1944*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XIV, nr. 2(52)/2011, pp. 67-70; Idem, *Considerații privind efectuarea cheltuielilor pentru executarea obligațiilor Statului Român, decurgând din Convenția de Armistițiu încheiată cu Națiunile Unite*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XIV, nr. 3(53)/2011, pp. 71-73; Idem, *Considerații referitoare la condițiile de restituire a capturilor de război sovietice impuse de Comisia Aliată de Control*, în „Anuarul Muzeului Marinei Române 2011 XIV”, Constanța, Editura Muzeului Marinei Române, 2011, pp. 320-330; Idem, *Considerații privind situația administrativă, economică și sanitară din Moldova și Bucovina de sud după 23 august 1944*, în „Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național Regele Ferdinand I”, București, Editura Alpha MDN, 2011, pp. 176-182; Idem, *Reorganizarea Armatei Române în urma încheierii Tratatului de Pace*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XIV, nr. 4(54)/2011, pp. 46-50; Idem, *Considerații privind înființarea Comisiei Române pentru Aplicarea Armistițiului și Comisariatului General al Executării Armistițiului (1944-1945)*, în „Orizonturi Istoriografice”, Anul II, nr. 1/2011, pp. 232-257; Idem, *Cadrul legal de înființare și funcționare a Comisiilor Regionale (1946)*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XV, nr. 1(55)/2012, pp. 77-80; Idem, *Executarea de către statul român a obligațiilor stabilite de art. 1-7 din Convenția de Armistițiu la 23 ianuarie 1945*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XV, nr. 2(56)/2012, pp. 52-57; Idem, *Executarea de către statul român a obligațiilor stabilite de art. 8-11 din Convenția de Armistițiu la 23 ianuarie 1945*, în „Document – Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române”, an XV, nr. 3(57)/2012, pp. 62-68; Idem, *Considerații referitoare la necesitatea modificării clauzelor militare, navale și aeriene din Tratatul de Pace*, în *Studii de istorie*, vol. I, editori Constantin Bușe, Ionel Cîndea, Brăila, Editura Istros, 2012, pp. 167-185.

<sup>13</sup> Idem, Ședință de comunicări la Secția de Istorie a Academiei Oamenilor de Știință, moderată de prof. Ioan Scurtu și prof. Gheorghe Buzatu, *Aplicarea Convenției de Armistițiu și a Tratatului de Pace în preocuparea structurilor militare române (1944-1948)*, 22 martie 2010; Idem, *Stadiul îndeplinirii de către Oficiul pentru Aplicarea Tratatului de Pace a obligațiilor ce îi reveneau României prin Convenția de Armistițiu și Tratatul de Pace, la data de 1 iulie 1948*, Sesiunea de comunicări științifice, cu participare internațională cu tema: „Arhivistica militară românească în slujba istoriografiei naționale”, Pitești, 23 iulie 2010, în *Armata română și patrimoniul național*, București, Ed. Centrului Tehnic-Editorial al Armatei, 2010, pp. 442-449; Idem, *Situația flotei române și plățile efectuate de statul român până la 30 septembrie 1946*, comunicare susținută la Careul marinarilor, 21 martie 2012; Idem, *Stadiul îndeplinirii obligațiilor prevăzute de articolele 1, 2 și 3 din Convenția de Armistițiu la 30 septembrie 1946*, Sesiunea internațională de istorie „Ionel I.C. Brătianu”, ediția a IV-a desfășurată sub titlul generic: *Spațiul românesc la răscrucea istoriei*, Pitești, 18-19 mai 2012; Idem, *Executarea de către aeronautica militară română a articolelor 3, 7, 10 și 12 din Convenția de Armistițiu (23*

After the signing of the Truce Convention, the Romanian authorities searched to find practical and immediate solutions in order to respect the obligations assumed by our country.

Under the Truce Convention, the Romanian government began paying some economic, political and military obligations to some Allied and Associated Powers. However, the entry into force of the Peace Treaty raised the issue of carrying on the execution of the Truce Convention provisions and also the fulfillment of new ones.

For the implementation of the Truce Convention and the Peace Treaty were established military structures on a fixed period, with a key role in the provisions execution of the mentioned documents. They were directly subordinated to the National Defense Ministry (for example the Central Service of Liquidations and Settlements with Allied Armies) or they worked within other Romanian state institutions (for example the Military Delegation from the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application).

The establishment, the reorganization and the dissolution of the military structures were due to the internal and international context at which they had to always relate. It is the case of those structures that were created during the Second World War for a reason and after the truce, respectively the Peace Treaty were closed, had totally opposite tasks to those for which they were created (for example The Army Captures Service).

The statements in this thesis are sustained by documents, many of them unpublished.

In the analyzed period, Romania had gone through significant political changes and institutional reorganizations. December 1947, the moment when King Mihai abdicated would mark a complete change of the state organization with dramatic consequences, both in the social and economic plan, the destruction of the political and intellectual elites at the national level – the Sovietization of Romania.

## **CHAPTER I. THE TRUCE CONVENTION FROM SEPTEMBER 12, 1944**

The Second World War started as a result of a decision to radically change the European order that was accepted till that time. Romania participated in military operations from June 22, 1941, with Germany and its allies. On August 23, 1944 stopped the war against the United Nations and joined the Soviet Union in the fight against former allies.

Relevant for our thesis is the fact that, after the events occurred, Romania signed the Truce Convention on September 12, 1944, a significant document for the further development of our

country on internal and international plan. The Convention has 20 articles and six annexes and contains military, economic, political, territorial, administrative clauses<sup>14</sup>.

As will be seen, Romania would make significant efforts to fulfill the Truce Convention clauses, involving state institutions and civil society.

### ***1.1. The Truce Allied Control Commission***

To verify till the peace the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by Romania was created by article 18 of the Truce Convention, the Allied Control Commission, that worked under the general directives and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command and that acted on the behalf of the Allied Powers. The Romanian government and its organs had to fulfill all the Commission instructions. The Allied Control Commission could create organs or special sections, with the role to execute different functions. Also, this institution could have officials in different areas of Romania.

On December 11, 1944 were elaborated by the Allied Control Commission from Romania, the instructions regarding its activity from the territory and the one of the military commanders from localities, respectively their mutual relations with the Romanian administrative organs.

The Allied Control Commission issued several decisions including the one that required that all the war materials from captures which returned and were sent to the Soviet Union should be put in perfect working condition.

The collaboration with the Allied Control Commission representatives was difficult in some cases for the Romanian authorities. The Allied Control Commission decisions to implement the provisions of the Truce Convention required at the level of the War Ministry the adoption of regulation measures to increase the efficiency of the activity regarding the fulfillment of the required tasks. To obtain results that would satisfy the requests of the Commission, the rules were communicated to all the military structures involved in the respect of the Truce Convention stipulations, but also to the selected civilian authorities that sustained the execution.

## **CHAPTER II. STRUCTURES CREATED FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TRUCE CONVENTION FROM SEPTEMBER 12, 1944**

For the fulfillment of the military provisions of the Truce Convention were involved War Ministry structures, coordinated by the General Secretariat for the Truce Application, the General Staff and directorates, services, commands and units found in the territory.

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<sup>14</sup> Gh. Buzatu, Horia Dumitrescu, *De la război la pace în România Mare în ecuația păcii și războiului (1919-1947) – Aspecte și controverse*, coordonatori Gh. Buzatu, Horia Dumitrescu, Iași, Casa Editorială Demiurg, 2009, pp. 323-324.

The presentation of the institutions that were created to implement the Truce Convention was made by the government or departmental level of action and by their creation moment.

### ***II.1. The Commission for the Truce Application between Romania and the United Nations***

To solve the problems in working with the Allied Control Commission was established the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application under the Decree-law no. 527 of October 24, 1944. It was the only organ qualified to receive the requests of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, to solve them or to send them in order to be solved.

The legal basis of functioning was modified by the Decree-law no. 654 of December 22, 1944, the Decree-law no. 293 of April 17, 1945 and the Decree-law no. 636 of August 7, 1945.

The military organs of the Romanian Truce Commission were: the Delivery Administration; the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution; the Military Delegation and the Undercommission for the Application of Article 12.

### ***II.2. The General Commissariat of the Truce Execution***

The establishment of the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution was made by the Decree-law no. 636 of August 7, 1945. It worked besides the Romanian Truce Commission and had the role to coordinate, execute, control and keep the evidence of the truce application.

The commissariat had in its structure representatives of the War Ministry who had the mission to collaborate with public institutions and private enterprises in order to fulfill the tasks that resulted from the provisions of the Truce Convention.

### ***II.3. The Romanian Commission for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission***

The establishment of the Romanian Commission for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission was based on the Decree-law no. 5 of January 22, 1946. The entry into force of this law stopped the activity of the Romanian Truce Commission and the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution.

It had the role to represent the Romanian government besides the Allied Control Commission and to solve the requests of the Allied Control Commission regarding the implementation of the Truce Convention and all the agreements closed with the Romanian state and to keep the overall evidence of the Truce execution.



#### ***II.4. The Military Delegation***

The Military Delegation, created within the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application, figured also within the structure of the Romanian Commission for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission and after the entry into force of the Peace Treaty became the Military Department and worked within the Ministerial Commission for the Application of the Peace Treaty besides the Presidency of the Ministers Council. By the Ministerial Decision no. 1695 of January 27, 1948, the Military Department was abolished.

#### ***II.5. The Regional Commissions***

On March 15, 1946 were established Guidelines on the organization, attributions and functioning of the regional commissions created by the Decree-law no. 5 of January 23, 1946.

The Regional Commission was composed of representatives from the War Ministry, the Internal Affairs Ministry and the Supply State Undersecretariat with the role to ensure the supply of the Soviet authorities in the territory with subsistence, fodder, wood and intendancy materials.

#### ***II.6. The County Coordination Commission***

By the Decree-law no. 61 of January 31, 1945 which established the rules and the procedures for engaging, liquidate, authorizing, payment and control of all the costs necessary to execute the Romanian state obligations that were established by the Truce Convention closed with the United Nations was created in each county, besides the prefecture, a county commission for the execution of the truce obligations. The Law no. 637 of August 7, 1945 regarding the engage, liquidation and control of the costs made for the execution of the truce maintained the provision about the existence of the County Coordination Commission.

#### ***II.7. The Army Captures Service and the Restitutions Service***

General Staff was in charge of the provisions established by article 12 regarding the materials that were on the units and the formations of the army and those that were in the warehouses, establishments and civil institutions were in the responsibility of the Army Captures Service.

Originally, Captures Service was established under the Ministerial Decision no. 2394 of October 10, 1942 besides the National Defense Ministry – Land Forces State Undersecretariat. “After August 23, 1944 the service worked in the War Ministry dealing with, this time, the exact

opposite of what it had done before, meaning the identification, acquisition and packaging the captures of Soviet origin (which it brought into the country) for their return to the Soviet Union”<sup>15</sup>.

In accordance with the order, in resolution, of the Land Forces Undersecretary of State Minister, placed on Note report no. 107190 of August 29, 1945 was approved that from September 1, 1945 the Army Captures Service name would be changed in War Ministry – Restitutions Service. On July 5, 1947, the Restitutions Service was moved in the structure of the Benefits Directorate within the National Defense Ministry and then at the Office for the Peace Treaty Application and on February 1, 1948, was abolished.

#### ***II.8. The Commission for the Appreciation of the Captured Materials placed in Army's Deposits***

General Secretariat within the Land Forces State Undersecretariat, by Decision no. 2555 of October 21, 1942 established the creation and the functioning of the Commission for the Appreciation of the Captured Materials placed in Army's Deposits. The Commission worked in the War Ministry, but had as members representatives of institutions and ministries with responsibilities in the economy.

#### ***II.9. The Army Captures Warehouse***

The Instructions no. 50124 of April 23, 1942 made by the General Secretariat within the Land Forces State Undersecretariat, established the functioning of the Army Captures Warehouse. It was designed to store and to manage capture materials that would be distributed.

#### ***II.10. The Central Service of Liquidations and Settlements with the Allied Armies***

The Ministerial Decision no. 2580 of 1944 and the Instructions no. 1200 of 1944 and no. 2800 of 1945 established the functioning legal frame of the Central Service of Liquidations and Settlements with Allied Armies.

It was created within the Administration Army Superior Department by Instructions no. 1007 of May 22, 1944 and had an important role in accounting all the deliveries and benefits occurred between the Allied Armies and Romanian army.

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<sup>15</sup> *Structuri militare române care au lucrat pentru aplicarea Convenției de Armistițiu și a Tratatului de Pace, Inventar Arhivistic*, București, Ed. Militară, 1999, p. 170.

### ***II.11. The Benefits Directorate and the Directorate of the Allied Troops Supply***

The Benefits Directorate was created on September 4, 1944 besides the Army and Civil Population Supply State Undersecretariat, with the mission to supply with subsistence and consumables the allied troops, according to article 10 from the Truce Convention.

By Law no. 636 of August 7, 1945 the directorate changed its subordination being moved within the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution. In accordance with Law no. 5 of 1946 it was a part of the Administrative General Secretariat from the War Ministry. Having as a basis the Ministerial Decision no. 1147 of October 14, 1947 the Benefits Directorate within the National Defense Ministry passed to the Office for the Peace Treaty Application and in January 1948, it was abolished.

Another institution created within the Army and Civil Population Supply State Undersecretariat, the Directorate of the Allied Troops Supply under the Decree-law no. 636 of 1945 became the Benefits Directorate within the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution.

### ***II.12. The Truce Application Service within the Navy State Undersecretariat***

On September 20, 1944 the Truce Application Service was assigned to the Navy State Undersecretariat, with the role to deal with all the matters relating to the implementation of the Truce Convention regarding the navy.

### ***II.13. The Undercommission for the Application of Article 12 from the Truce Convention***

The Undercommission for the Application of Article 12 from the Truce Convention was established by the War Ministry Order – Land Forces State Undersecretariat no. 105010 of October 5, 1944 with the purpose to establish and to return materials from captures in the spirit of article 12 from the Truce Convention. At the functioning basis stayed: Ministerial Decision no. 26 of 1945 and the Decision no. 32 of the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application.

### ***II.14. The General Secretariat for the Truce Application within the Land Forces State Undersecretariat***

On February 1, 1945 was created the General Secretariat for the Truce Application by the Ministerial Decision no. 3341 of January 30, 1945, subordinated to the Land Forces State Undersecretariat.

General Secretariat was responsible for implementing the Truce Convention provisions regarding the Land Forces, but had an important role in coordinating the departments and services

activity of the War Ministry. It also kept a constant contact with the institutions that were outside of the ministry in order to ensure a proper compliance of the Truce Convention stipulations.

#### ***II.15. The General Secretariat for the Truce Application within the Air State Undersecretariat***

The Ministerial Decision no. 3981 of March 23, 1945 established the General Secretariat for the Truce Application. Having to role to oversee the execution of the Truce Convention, the service provided the means required by the Soviet authorities regarding the Air Forces. The general secretary for the truce application had the mission to keep in touch with the Allied Control Commission in matters of applying the truce conditions regarding Aeronautics.

#### ***II.16. The Collection Directorate***

The Decree-law no. 404 of May 24, 1945 established the creation of the Collection Directorate besides the Army and Civil Population Supply State Undersecretariat, having as its task the rational execution of the collections of food resources, grains, animals, birds, fish and other natural or industrial products across the country that were to be delivered for the execution of the Truce Convention signed on September 12, 1944 and the Convention from January 6, 1945, the supply for the Romanian Army and the civil population.

#### ***II.17. The Control Inspectorate***

Also under the Decree-law no. 404 of 1945, article 12, was created besides the Army and Civil Population Supply State Undersecretariat, a Control Inspectorate under the direct supervision of the State Undersecretary Minister.

#### ***II.18. The Special Commission for the Execution of Articles 7 and 12 from the Truce Convention***

The Decree-law no. 476 of 1945 regarding the making of vehicles requisitions in order to satisfy the requirements of articles 7 and 12 of the Truce Convention established besides the War Ministry and under the guidance of the Ministers Council, the Special Commission for the Execution of Articles 7 and 12, only for the vehicles requisition.

#### ***II.19. The Delivery Commissions***

Created besides each Soviet deposit at Bucharest/Pantelimon, Constanța and Brăila, having as tasks the receiving of subsistence and materials shipped by exploitation centers, offices and the

delivery to the specialized Soviet Union organs, the Delivery Commissions had the legal basis of creation the War Ministry Order no. 40637 of February 1, 1946.

The Army Subsistence Directorate within the War Ministry through the Technical Instructions no. 41930 of April 2, 1946 relative to subsistence supplies, equipment and various materials established regarding the Delivery Commissions the way of organization and functioning. The detailed tasks of the Delivery Commissions were presented in the Instructions no. 49100 of March 28, 1946.

### **CHAPTER III. THE EXECUTION OF THE OBLIGATIONS THAT WERE ESTABLISHED FOR THE ROMANIAN STATE AFTER THE TRUCE CONVENTION WAS CLOSED**

The evaluation of the financial effort that Romania undertook to implement the terms of the Truce Convention is difficult because it wasn't analyzed the way of the economic clauses fulfillment. The execution of the articles 1-5, 7, 9-12, 17 and 19 of the Truce Convention were in the responsibility of the War Ministry.

#### ***III.1. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 1 from the Truce Convention***

The Memoir no. 2603 of January 23, 1945 and the Report made on September 30, 1946 by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application showed that Romania fulfilled totally its obligations established by article 1 and as we will see, the Romanian forces available to the Soviet High Command exceeded the minimum set.

#### ***III.2. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 2 from the Truce Convention***

The texts of the Memoir no. 2603 of January 23, 1945 and the Report made on September 30, 1946 by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application indicated that the article 2 stipulations had been fully executed. Allied Control Commission oversaw the performance by establishing rules regarding the detention of Germans and Hungarians and gave exceptions to this regime.

#### ***III.3. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 3 from the Truce Convention***

The presentation of the article 3 fulfillment contains evaluations of the material and financial effort both at the level of the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application and the

War Ministry - General Secretariat for the Truce Application within the Air State Undersecretariat, the Service of Navy State Undersecretariat for the Truce Application and by other departments and services of the War Ministry. It can be seen that there were made available to the Soviet High Command transportation means, roads and railways and were ensured the war production, communication lines, facilities.

#### ***III.4. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 4 from the Truce Convention***

Regarding article 4, both the Memoir no. 2603 of January 23, 1945 and the Report of September 30, 1946 prepared by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application reported problems related to the installation of border guards at the frontier between Soviet Union and Romania, the lack of cooperation of the Allied Control Commission with the Romanian authorities and their efforts to remedy the situation.

#### ***III.5. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 5 from the Truce Convention***

Article 5 meant the release of Russian and English-American prisoners, who were provided with clothing and food. An important issue raised by the Romanian Truce Commission was that the Soviet authorities didn't release the Romanian prisoners. The Report of September 30, 1946 issued by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application included amounts in RON and USD which represented the effort made by the Romanian state for the release and the delivery of war prisoners and the repatriation of the United Nations citizens.

#### ***III.6. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 7 from the Truce Convention***

Article 7 determined to take measures at the level of the Romanian Army regarding the inventory and the storage of German war materials. There are presented reports prepared by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application, General Secretariat of the Truce Application within the Air State Undersecretariat, the Service of the Navy State Undersecretariat for the Truce Application, departments and services of the War Ministry, General Staff, the Benefits Directorate which included data on materials taught to the Soviet authorities, the situation of costs included in article 7 and the issues raised in relation with the Allied Control Commission.

#### ***III.7. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 9 from the Truce Convention***

To remit all vessels belonging to the United Nations to the Soviet High Command, the Allied Control Commission issued a series of interpretative rules for determining appurtenance. In

the Memoir no. 2603 of January 23, 1945 and in the Report created on September 30, 1946 by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application, as well as in the situations made by the Service for the Truce Application within the Navy State Undersecretariat are set the amounts that the Romanian government had spent for the application of article 9 and the number of vessels delivered.

### ***III.8. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 10 from the Truce Convention***

The article 10 obligations involved costs regarding on the one hand the military operations undertaken with the Soviet Army, and on the other hand its presence on the territory of Romania. There are presented the supplies requested by the Soviet Army and the amounts provided by the Romanian state. It is presented the effort at the level of the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application and at the level of War Ministry (directorates and services subordinated, the Service of General Secretariat for the Truce Application within the Air State Undersecretariat, the Service for Truce Application within the Navy State Undersecretariat, the Auto Mechanization Directorate, the Military Delegation).

### ***III.9. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 11 from the Truce Convention***

In the Memoir no. 2603 of January 23, 1945 and in the Report prepared by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application at September 30, 1946 are set the products that had to be delivered to cover the amount of 300 million U.S. \$, their value and their quantities. It is shown how was set the price at which the products were evaluated. There are also presented the figures at which the financial effort of the Romanian State and the War Ministry raised (directorates and services subordinated, the General Staff, the Service for the Truce Application within the Navy State Undersecretariat) and the issues raised by the signing of the Convention from January 16, 1945.

### ***III.10. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Article 12 from the Truce Convention***

To return the values and the materials taken from the territory of the Soviet Union during the war, the Romanian authorities had to accomplish several stages: from identification to collect, repair and delivery. There are reported problems that emerged after the signing of the Convention for the application of article 12 and the way they were solved. It is presented the financial effort evaluated in RON and dollars of the Romanian state, but also of the War Ministry structures which were authorized for the execution of this article (The Undercommission for the Application of Article 12 from the Truce Convention, the General Staff, the Service for the Truce Application

within the Navy State Undersecretariat, The Army Captures Service, the Military Delegation, the Restitutions Service, the Service of Settlements with the other States Armies).

### ***III.11. The Fulfillment of the Obligations established by Articles 17 and 19 from the Truce Convention***

The restoration of the Romanian administration throughout the country (Northern Transylvania, Dobrogea and especially Constanța area, the border with Yugoslavia) was hardly allowed by the Allied Control Commission. As we had seen from the Memoir issued on January 23, 1945, the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application worked closely with the Allied Control Commission in order to respect the provisions of the Truce Convention, signaling the problems occurred in the activity, proposing solutions and asking for help to solve them.

### ***III.12. The Financial Effort made by the Romanian State for the Truce Execution***

We chose to present the centralization of the financial effort provided by the Romanian state for the execution of the Truce Convention, because it includes the amounts that resulted from the war benefits and reparations, so those made by the War Ministry. From September 1944 to September 1946 are detailed on the Truce Convention articles, monthly, the expenses generated by the provisions application. We also considered relevant the comparative situation between the government costs and the ones for the truce, which were the means by which these expenses were covered. Therewith, an assessment was made in U.S. dollars for the total effort made by Romania which targeted the military cooperation, political, administrative, economic and restitution obligations. For this assessment was established a level of the dollar in 4 distinct periods, which held on the merchandises prices on international markets and on the RON prices of the same products on the Romanian market.

## **CHAPTER IV. THE PEACE TREATY FROM FEBRUARY 10, 1947**

Although our country respected the conditions of the Truce Convention, it was considered by the Peace Treaty as a defeated country.

Romania signed on February 10, 1947, the Peace Treaty which contains 40 articles and is divided into eight parts as follows: Part I – Borders; Part II - Political clauses; Part III - Military, naval and air clauses; Part IV - Allied forces withdrawal; Part V - Repairs and benefits; Part VI - Economic clauses; Part VII - The clause relative to the Danube; Part VIII - Final clauses and six annexes: Annex I - Romanian border map; Annex II – The definition of military training: land, air



and naval; Annex III – The definition and the list of war material; Annex IV - Special provisions relative to certain kinds of goods; Annex V - Contracts, prescription and bills; Annex VI - Courts and sentences.

Besides the general clauses, the Peace Treaty contained provisions with military character for which the National Defense Ministry was responsible (articles 11-20) or for which it helped for the execution (art. 1-2, 5, 21, 23 -24).

The Peace Treaty resumed some provisions of the Truce Convention, but also added new ones. To fulfill them the Romanian state established the ministries and the institutions responsible.

#### ***IV.1. The Office for the Peace Treaty Application***

The Office for the Peace Treaty Application was established by the Ministerial Decision no. 1147 of October 14, 1947. It had the role to deliver materials, subsistence and fuel to the Soviet Army and to repair barracks. Also, the office received and solved the requests regarding the implementation of those provisions of the Peace Treaty which were in the competence of the National Defense Ministry, the preparing of the proposals and studies in order to fulfill the treaty obligations and the monitoring of their execution. Since February 1948 “The Office remained the only organism that worked to implement the provisions of the Peace Treaty”<sup>16</sup>.

With the Letter no. 2297 of October 11, 1948, the president of the Office for the Peace Treaty Application informed the Cabinet of the Deputy Minister of the National Defense Ministry that the general secretary of the Army Endowment and Administration ordered the dissolution of Office for the Peace Treaty Application within the National Defense Ministry on October 15, 1948. From October 12, 1948, the office no longer received correspondence; questions that directorates or commands had in dispute or newly arisen concerning the application of the truce and the Peace Treaty were solved by direct correspondence between the commands and directorates within the National Defense Ministry and the Foreign Affairs Ministry or the Finance Ministry.

#### ***IV.2. The Necessity for the Creation of an Organism that would deal with the Application and the Execution of the Peace Treaty***

Before signing the Peace Treaty, there was the issue of setting up an organism that would have as main task the unitary application of its provisions at the Romanian state level. Basically, the ministries wouldn't have been responsible for each of the articles that were on their sphere of activity, but there would have been only this single organism. Relevant to our study is the fact that in its structure would have been a military department that would have had the role of coordinating the execution of the military clauses of the Peace Treaty.

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<sup>16</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 172.

The utility and the functioning of the organism were outlined in the correspondence worn between several institutions: the Minister Cabinet within the National Economy Ministry, the Presidency of Ministers Council, the General Commissioner of the Government for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission, the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

The proposal to establish a single organism at the state level to apply the Peace Treaty wasn't implemented, considering that the solution was the dissolution of the Romanian Commission for the Liaison with Allied Control Commission and not replacing it with any other institution. The ministries continued to organize the fulfillment of the Peace Treaty being coordinated by the Presidency of Ministers Council.

## **CAPITOLUL V. THE FULFILLMENT OF THE TASKS THAT WERE ESTABLISHED FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY FROM THE PEACE TREATY**

After the truce was signed the Romanian government passed at a democratic organization and started the payment of some economic obligations to some Allied and Associated Powers. Many of the issues that came under the responsibility of the Romanian Government, under the truce regime and those that the Peace Treaty also mentioned were already solved in principle, and their practical execution was completed or in progress.

Taking into consideration that the problems resulting from the Peace Treaty had a political, military and economic nature, it was natural that the enforcement of its provisions would be primarily in the responsibility of the resort departments namely: political clauses - Foreign Affairs Ministry and Internal Affairs Ministry, the military ones – National Defense Ministry and the economic ones - Industry and Trade Ministry and Finance Ministry.

To solve the military clauses it was necessary the direct cooperation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Industry and Trade Ministry and the Communications Ministry.

In September 1947, the fulfillment stage of the military clauses from the Peace Treaty, which the National Defense Ministry had to execute was: article 11 – it was drawn the law frame and was still necessary to continue the operations for reducing the marine tonnage and the number and quality of aircrafts; article 12 – the military personnel over the number set by article 11 was fired; article 13 – it was monitorized that the military training applied only to military personnel; article 14 – it was observed the compliance of the prohibition of weapons, materials and special projectiles possession; article 15 – the National Defense Ministry had to establish the existence of the war materials of all kinds and origins, and then had to set the necessary according to the numbers established by article 11; article 16 – the National Defense Ministry oversaw the implementation of all the stipulations of this article which referred to the delivery or destruction of

the war material in excess which had Allied or German origin; article 17 – it had the obligation to prevent German rearmament; article 18 – it was the permanent obligation not to acquire or manufacture civil aircrafts of German or Japanese design; article 19 – it let the possibility to prepare studies and proposals to amend the military, naval and air clauses; article 20 – a part of war prisoners was repatriated and the National Defense Ministry had to continue the operation.

On July 1, 1948, the Office for the Peace Treaty Application had several pending works related to the implementation of the Truce Convention and the Peace Treaty provisions. Related to the Peace Treaty an important activity was solving all the requests for goods refunds received by the National Defense Ministry.

### ***V.1. The Necessity to modify the Military, Navy and Air Clauses from the Peace Treaty***

The Peace Treaty offered the possibility, in accordance with article 19, to amend the military, naval and air clauses by agreement with Allied and Associated Powers or after Romania became a member of the U.N. by agreement with the Security Council.

General Staff was the structure of the National Defense Ministry that prepared an analysis which presented the effects of the Peace Treaty application on the Romanian Army, reported failures occurred in the activity and proposed solutions to the arising problems.

The document from September 1947 made by the General Staff had proposals regarding the Land Forces, Aeronautics, Navy, the training of the annual contingent and the reserves and the industry which provided the army with weapons and materials necessary.

For the Land Forces, Aeronautics and Navy was explained the utility of the modification of the staff number and the endowment with war technique. These changes meant a local border defense, ensuring the necessary force to deal with aggression and maintaining public safety in the situation in which the organs of Internal Affairs Ministry needed the support. The purpose of the General Staff was to create an army equipped with both weapons and modern materials and with sufficient staff to ensure the security of the country.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

After the Truce Convention was signed on September 12, 1944 the Romanian authorities took decisions to implement its provisions and to create institutions that oversaw the execution, respectively the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application.

The implementation of the decisions that were taken to fulfill the stipulations of the Truce Convention required the involvement of the existing ministries, which created in its subordination organs with responsibilities in the field. That was the case of the War Ministry, which for the fulfillment of the military stipulations from the Truce Convention established structures in its

subordination, needing also the participation of the directorates, services, commands and existing units.

Besides the institutions created at the governmental level, there were structures with responsibilities at regional, county and local level that had in composition representatives of the War Ministry, with the role to coordinate and implement in the territory the convention provisions, the decisions given by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application and the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution and the norms issued by ministries, like the War Ministry.

In its activity, the War Ministry had to implement the Allied Control Commission decisions for increasing the efficiency in terms of required tasks. To obtain results that would satisfy the Commission's requests, the rules were announced to all the military structures involved and to the civilian authorities elected to support the execution.

The War Ministry had representatives in the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application and later in the General Commissariat of the Truce Execution, institutions that had the mission to coordinate the implementation of the Truce Convention provisions at national and local level, both public authorities and private.

Even when the two mentioned institutions were abolished and a new organism was established, the Romanian Commission for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission, the War Ministry had representatives.

Through the Military Delegation, the War Ministry had representatives in the institution of the greatest importance in the implementation of the Truce Convention - Romanian Commission for the Truce Application.

The War Ministry created a number of organisms or reorganized the existing structures so that it could carry out the incumbent tasks. Their organizational chart included several offices, departments and/or services which in the period between the signing of the truce and the Peace Treaty often changed. They were due to the need to transform the Ministry of War so that it would be in accordance on the one hand with the political will and on the other hand with the requirements of the Truce Convention.

In the period after the signing of the Truce Convention, there was an excessive bureaucracy that meant the creation of structures that partially overlapped as organization, powers and functioning, which is the result of a specific way of operation of the Romanian state. It characterized both forms of government (monarchy/republic). The government shuffles made the previously adopted projects not to be allowed to work. The establishment of new institutions, often by renaming, let the impression of a reevaluation, but without the improvement of the activity.

The utility of the structures that were established at the War Ministry level for the Truce Convention application will determine the maintenance of a part within the institution that will be entrusted to carry out the military clauses of the Peace Treaty, namely the Office for the Peace Treaty Application.

As we have seen the financial evaluation of the effort that Romania had undertaken to implement the clauses of the Truce Convention is difficult.

At that time, for a better performance of tasks that Romania had to fulfill after August 23, 1944, the authorities tried to ensure the functioning of the country, to mobilize both public institutions and private businesses and the civilians. The country had been affected by war and drought, which had adverse effects on the industry, production, transports, land administration. Not infrequently individuals faced the lack of materials or products necessary to satisfy the requests of the Allied Control Commission.

The War Ministry monitorized the performance of the Truce Convention fulfillment, periodically memoirs and reports being prepared by the competent structures with tasks in the field. From their content resulted the amounts at which the military contribution elevated before and after the cessation of the hostilities. Also are mentioned the deliveries made to the Soviet authorities and also the problems occurred in the process, like the lack of cooperation of the Allied Control Commission with the Romanian authorities and their effort to remedy the situation.

Our presentation stopped at the execution of the obligations of the articles 1-5, 7, 9-12, 17 and 19, from de Truce Convention for which the War Ministry was responsible and is based on documents found in the archive funds kept by the Romanian Military Archives and the Central Historical National Archives. We believe that they have a special value because they recorded at moments close to the time of the signing of the Truce Convention at what material and financial effort was subdued the Romanian state. As noted by the Romanian Commission for the Truce Application on September 30, 1946, unfortunately, there wasn't done from the beginning of the Truce Convention application an accounting record of the expenses made by the Romanian state, the effort being probably higher than the recorded one in the documents.

The Romanian state had not only fully executed the Truce Convention stipulations, but it had also exceeded them. The Allied Control Commission requests were sometimes higher than the real possibilities of fulfilling of the Romanian state. After signing the Truce Convention there had been reported problems in the execution of the articles and the Romanian state tried to remedy them by agreements such as those focused on articles 11 and 12.

The Peace Treaty resumed some provisions from the Truce Convention, but also added new ones. To fulfill them the Romanian state established ministries and institutions responsible.

The Office for the Peace Treaty Application was the continuer of the structures created at the War Ministry level for the application of the Truce Convention. After the entry into force of the Peace Treaty it dealt at the National Defense Ministry level with the respect of the conditions imposed.

Before signing the Peace Treaty, there was the issue of setting up an organism that would have as main task the unitary application of its provisions at the Romanian state level. Basically, the ministries wouldn't have been responsible for each of the articles that were on their sphere of

activity, but there would have been only this single organism. The proposal to have a single organism to implement the Peace Treaty came from the need to reduce bureaucracy that characterized the entire period after the signing of the Truce Convention and also the number of institutions created for its application. From the structure of the organism there would be a military department with the role to coordinate the execution of the military clauses. However, the proposal was rejected, the solution was the abolition of the Romanian Commission for the Liaison with the Allied Control Commission and not replacing it with any other institution. Ministries continued the organization of the Peace Treaty fulfillment being coordinated by the Presidency of Ministers Council.

After the truce was signed the Romanian government passed at a new organization and started the payment of some economic obligations to some Allied and Associated Powers. Many of the issues that came under the responsibility of the Romanian Government, under the truce regime and those that the Peace Treaty also mentioned were already solved in principle and their practical execution was completed or in progress.

For a good performance of the Peace Treaty clauses the ministries were assigned with articles for which they were responsible. At the same time, for the execution of the stipulations they collaborated with other ministries and institutions with tasks in the field. It can be noted that regarding the military clauses, the National Defense Ministry had precise execution terms (for example 6 months after the entry into force of the Peace Treaty for article 12), but also permanent terms (for example article 18 that contained the prohibition of buying civil aircrafts of German and Japanese design).

The Peace Treaty offered the possibility, in accordance with article 19, to amend the military, naval and air clauses by agreement with Allied and Associated Powers or after Romania became a member of the U.N. by agreement with the Security Council. General Staff was the structure of the National Defense Ministry that prepared an analysis about the effects of the Peace Treaty application on the Romanian Army, reported failures occurred in the activity and proposed solutions to the arising problems. The document had proposals regarding the Land Forces, Aeronautics, Navy, the training of the annual contingent and the reserves and the industry which provided the army with weapons and materials necessary.

The purpose of the General Staff was to create an army equipped with both weapons and modern materials and with sufficient staff to ensure the security of the country.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaty, the transition from war to peace meant a reduction of the Romanian Army staff and of the weapons provided, meaning a weaker defense in the event of any future aggression.

In the analyzed period, Romania had gone through significant changes at the political level and through institutional reorganizations. Also, since the signing of the Truce Convention, our

country passed into the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union, which had dramatic consequences in the further development on internal and international plan.

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