

## EAST EUROPE

Rumania

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The GFR and Rumania Establish Diplomatic Relations

The Joint GFR-Rumanian Communique on January 31 in Bonn by Foreign Ministers Brandt and Manescu said that talks had been held on the development of relations between the two countries and on international problems of common interest. Both sides had expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of economic and cultural relations between the two countries and pledged to deepen multilateral cooperation. In this spirit, agreement had been reached between the two governments to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level (hitherto there had only been permanent trade missions in Bonn and Bucharest). Both sides declared that the move would contribute to mutual understanding in the interest of both countries, as well as to peace and security, to the peaceful co-existence of the European peoples, and to international detente. The talks were described as "open, matter-of-fact and sincere." Foreign Minister Manescu invited Foreign Minister Brandt to visit Rumania. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The communique contained no reference to the German problem (Berlin, sole representation by the GFR of the German people vs. the existence of two German states, border questions, repatriation), but a West German spokesman disclosed that Chancellor Kiesinger would reiterate before the Bundestag on February 1 the GFR's position that Bonn is the only official government of Germany and that an announcement on the well-known Rumanian position (Scanteia of January 26) would be made in Bucharest. As for Berlin, GFR sources said that no explicit new agreement concerning West Berlin's ties to the GFR was necessary because the issue has been covered in the GFR-Rumanian Trade Agreement of 1963. The spokesman disclosed that Rumania had assured that the repatriation requests of ethnic Germans

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living in Rumania would be sympathetically considered.

On January 31, Chancellor Kiesinger received Manescu for a one-hour talk, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Brandt. This meeting ended the official part of Manescu's visit to the GFR. The Foreign Minister visited Cologne and Duesseldorf on February 1 and is scheduled to be in Munich on February 2, where he will be received by the Bavarian Prime Minister, Goppel. Manescu will leave Munich by plane for home on February 3.

Upon his arrival in Bonn the Rumanian Foreign Minister said (RFE Special of January 30) that he had accepted the GFR invitation with the desire to examine the chances for an expansion of relations between the two countries. The GFR Foreign Minister pledged to try to overcome, without bias and illusions, the differences still existing in Europe, and said that the GFR-Rumanian dialogue could become an encouraging example.

In the meantime, Treasury Minister Kurt Schmuecker warned in an interview with Welt am Sonntag against illusions that the resumption of diplomatic relations would automatically lead to an expansion of trade between the two countries. He pointed to the need for an equilibrium of exchanges. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung states on January 31 that the deficit in Rumania's trade with the GFR, which amounted to 68 million DM in 1963, 86 million DM in 1964 and 173 million DM in 1965, was estimated to have passed the 200 million DM mark in 1966, with a total volume of exchanges for that year of about 740 million DM.

With regard to a cultural agreement, the Handelsblatt of January 27 warned that the chances for reaching one are dim, and that the Rumanians may raise compensation claims.

Be that as it may, the decision to establish diplomatic relations, makes Rumania the first Communist-ruled East European country, apart from the Soviet Union, to engage in this field since 1957, when the GFR broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. "The pragmatic solution with both sides maintaining their legal position" (as Press Secretary Karl Guenter von Hase put it) met with a favorable reaction in the West, notably from the US State Department. It may be recalled here that for his part, Manescu stated in a dinner speech on January 31 (Radio Bucharest of February 1) that differences of opinion must not hinder the development of relations between countries. Rumania's role as the first East European country, aside from the Soviet Union, to establish diplomatic relations with the GFR has obviously been made easier by the fact that the two countries have no territorial disputes and by the more restrained attitude of the Rumanian government on the German problem (one may note here that it has not even answered the German Peace Note of last year).

To be sure, diplomatic relations do not by themselves mean a state of harmony or the settlement of outstanding problems. This fact was recognized in the statements made at a dinner on January 31 by Foreign Minister Brandt. However, increased cooperation may emerge and there have been many indications in recent weeks that the desire for more contacts has been growing on both sides.

On the other side, not only the "Soviet gesture of consolation toward East Germany in the form of the Soviet statement on the dangers of neo-Nazism in West Germany, but also the reluctant reporting of the Manescu visit in the East German press indicate that Ulbricht is apprehensive, to say the least. The stress on the "three conditions" by Rapacki (who, however, called for a "less negative



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and hostile attitude" toward East Germany, rather than demanding full recognition of the GDR) and articles appearing in the Polish press show a similar mood. Neues Deutschland reported the Rapacki statement in its issue of January 31 together with a brief report on Manescu's visit, quoting West German papers on the possibility of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Bucharest. On the next day, the East German paper again skirted the issue but criticized Foreign Minister Brandt for posing as "German Foreign Minister" in the Bonn communique.

Finally, mention should be made of a Reuter report of January 31 from Moscow saying that the Warsaw Pact member countries are considering a Foreign Ministers' conference this month to discuss European security and relations with the GFR -- see Polish SR of 30 January 1967.)  
Chivu Stoica to Somalia

According to Radio Bucharest of January 29, President of the State Council Chivu Stoica will pay an official visit to Somalia between February 7 and 11 at the invitation of President Aden Abdullah Osman. He will be accompanied by his wife. Stoica will obviously be proceeding to Somalia from Tunisia, which he is scheduled to visit until February 7 (SR January 25).

In connection with this visit, it should be noted that Abdirazak Haji Hussein, Prime Minister of Somalia, visited Rumania in July 1965, and on this occasion extended an invitation to Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer to visit Somalia at a convenient date.

Up to now neither diplomatic nor economic relations have been established between the two countries. It may be assumed that, apart from trade interests, Rumania is seeking support for its various initiatives at the UN from "non-aligned" countries (Stoica also visited the UAR and Ethiopia late last year.)

#### Dalea in Yugoslavia

Radio Bucharest of January 30 reported the departure of Mihai Dalea, Secretary of the RCP Central Committee, for Belgrade at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav radio of January 31 reported that Dalea, who is accompanied by Vasile Vlad, alternate Central Committee member and CC section chief for foreign relations, will discuss problems of the international workers' movement with his Yugoslav partners. It remains to be seen whether Dalea will still be in Yugoslavia after the return of Tito from the Soviet Union. The visit may not only be of an informational character but serve as well the purpose of an exchange of experience at the Party departmental level; the parallel visit of a Hungarian Party delegation to Belgrade would also point in this direction.

#### Tribuna on Past Cooperation between Rumanian and Hungarian Intellectuals

At a time when the Cluj Hungarian-language weekly Utunk has criticized the Hungarian publishing house "Europa" (SR of 4 January 1967) and the Bucharest weekly Gazeta Literara has

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presented figures to show that there have been more translations in Rumania of Hungarian-language works than of Rumanian-language works in Hungary. The Cluj weekly Tribuna has discovered in archives in Budapest documents on the cooperation between Rumanian and Hungarian artists and scientists.

The January 19 and 26 issues of this weekly published two articles by Mircea Zaciuc (a member of the Editorial Board) about findings in "Budapest archives" concerning several letters exchanged between Octavian Goga and Gyula Rudnyaszki which demonstrate the good relationship which existed between Goga and the famous poet Endrei Ady. The articles revealed the aspirations of the Hungarian writers grouped around the magazine Nyugat (Zsigmond Moricz, Mihaly Babits, Ignatus) to establish friendly relations between Rumanian and Hungarian writers to overcome chauvinism. The articles also refer to cooperation between Rumanian and Hungarian scientists and artists with regard to such European problems as Balkan cooperation (1913). They praise, moreover, the activity of the Hungarian historian Andrei Veres, whose collected letters show that he had good, close contacts with such Rumanian colleagues as Nicolae Iorga. Veres is praised for his monumental Rumanian-Hungarian Bibliography: (The Rumanians in Hungarian Literature and the Hungarians in Rumanian Literature (1931, 1935)).

#### Miscellaneous

Space Treaty Signed by Rumania. Radio Bucharest of January 27 reported that the Rumanian ambassadors to the USA, USSR and Great Britain had signed the Space Treaty in the capitals of the three countries. It may be recalled that Rumania also signed the partial nuclear test ban treaty in August 1963.

Rumanian Ambassador Received by Suslov. According to Reuter of January 28, the Rumanian ambassador to Moscow, Teodor Marinescu, was received the same day by the CPSU's chief ideologist, Mikhail Suslov. Questions of mutual interest were reportedly discussed.

Floating Dock for Constanta. German TV of January 29 reported that a floating dock worth 16 million DM had been shipped from West Germany to Constanta, where it is scheduled to arrive in a few weeks. Viata Economica of 4 March 1966 had reported the signing of a contract between the Rumanian government and the West German firm of Nordsenhaem, Blexen for the delivery of a floating dock with a lifting capacity of 15,000 tons.