

ROMANIA'S HELP FOR VIETNAM IN THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES (1954-1975)

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Abstract: On February 3, 1950, Romania recognized Vietnam's independence and officially established diplomatic relations with Vietnam. Since that time, the Party and people of the two countries have always tried to develop bilateral diplomatic relations. During the war against the US invasion, Romania always stood by Vietnam, helping Vietnam in both material and spiritual terms as well as on international forums, which contributed to the reinforcement of the relationship between the two countries in the face of historic upheavals. This article examines Romanian economic aid for the Vietnamese people, efforts to seek peace and support for the war that took place in Vietnam and the contributions of Romania in training human resources for Vietnam in the war against the US to save the country from 1954 to 1975.

Key words: Romanian; Vietnam; peace negotiations; USA; Viet Nam war.

1. Introduction

Relations between Vietnam and Romania are relations with a history of nearly 70 years. During the resistance of Vietnam, the Party, Government and people of Romania always supported Vietnam. With constant efforts, Romania provided continuous economic assistance to Vietnam from the early years of the resistance war against the US, and at the same time, Romanian always tried to find a peaceful solution with a desire to end the war of American aggression in Vietnam. This article highlights the love that Romania has given to Vietnam, adding to the understanding of the relations between the two countries.

2. Content

2. 1. Aid from Romania for Vietnam

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On August 18, 1957, President Ho Chi Minh made an official visit to Romania. In the framework of the visit of the Vietnamese leadership, the two sides discussed issues related to the interests of the two

parties [3, p.472-473]. Also on this occasion, the President of Vietnam expressed his gratitude to the Party's help and the Romanian people who wholeheartedly assisted the Vietnamese people. In his speech in Romania's capital Bucharest, President Ho Chi Minh stated, "*We will never forget the efforts of the courageous workers of Etlet Telonman factory in making tractors to meet Vietnam's demand with all their love. We will never forget the efforts of the brave boatmen of the Gallipot that crossed the sea to Vietnam with those tractors on time*" [3, p.474]. The efforts of the Party and the people of Romania in helping Vietnam physically in the first years of relations between the two countries are not really big, but bear great significance for the Vietnamese people. President Ho Chi Minh himself confirmed this issue during his visit to Romania in 1957: "*The work of comrades encourages our people in the long and arduous struggle to accomplish the current unification of the country and the construction of Socialism*" [3, p.474].

Afterwards, along with the development of the two countries' relations as two Socialist countries, the economic aid of the Romanian state and people for the people of Vietnam was on the increase with a clear international spirit. In parallel with the strengthening of

the US to bring the expeditionary army into the south to implement a local war plan, socialist countries, including Romania, promoted aid to strengthen Vietnam to confront the US Empire in a war of survival. Romania provided aid to Vietnam from 1956 to 1975 including loans and equipment. The country helped Vietnam as a member of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council (SEV).

In addition, Romania also supported Vietnam in the form of non-refundable credit aid. According to documents stored at the Romanian national archives center, the Romanian credit for Vietnam in the period from 1956 to 1975 was 198.98 million rubles [13, p.3]. Specifically, this is shown in the statistics table below:

Table 1. Statistics of Romanian loan aid for Vietnam (1956-1975)

Unit: million rubles, [12]

Year	Economic aid			Non-refundable military aid	General situation of general aid
	Total every year	Non-refundable aid	Credit with condition terms		
1956-1957	4.3	4.3	-	-	4.3
1965	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	3.3
1966	11.0	5.0	6.0	4.2	15.2
1967	17.0	17.0	-	14.0	31.0
1968	25.0	25.0	-	22.7	47.7
1969	13.8	13.8	-	12.9	26.7
1970	7.5	-	7.5	7.5	15.0
1971	2.5	-	2.5	7.77	10.27
1972	3.7	-	3.7	8.95	12.65
1973	5.8	-	5.8	6.69	12.76
1974	7.4	-	7.4	4.20	11.60
1975	4.5	-	4.5	4.0	8.5
General	104.0	66.6	37.4	94.98	198.98

In addition, Romania provided aid to Vietnam through the International Red Cross, which was carried out in 1965 and 1966, during the period when America dropped a bomb to destroy the North; thus, to aid clothes, food, medicines, this aid amount was 1.500.000 lei for the bombed area and was issued through the Red Cross. There was also an aid amounting to 1.000.000 lei for the Vietnam’s National Front for the Liberation of the South, and it was issued through the Friendship Alliance [5].

In the case of aid for equipment, this content was implemented from 1964-1975. At the end of 1964 in 1965, the Romanian Government increased the material aid of equipment and means of war for food, medicine, medical equipment, etc. for Vietnam. This Romanian aid to Vietnam, which was carried out in 11 years (1964 - 1975),

was a non-refundable aid. The total amount of aid was 43,149 tons of goods of all kinds, totaling 93.286 million rubles [7, p.38]. While the Vietnamese people gathered up everything for the cause of resistance against the US, the country was in a difficult situation because the war lasted for many years, but also agreed to spend all the best on the cause of national unification. The companions of the Romanian people strengthened Vietnamese people in this fight. According to specific statistics, during the resistance period of the Vietnamese people, Romania provided aid of many types including military and medical equipment. The volume of goods was as follows:

Table 2. General situation of goods aid from Romania for Vietnam (1965 - 1975)

Unit: ton

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	7.42	1.658	6.419	6.181	6.043	4.264	2.923	5.289	4.293	2.206	3.134

[7, p. 38-41]

Table 3. Types goods of Romanian aid to Vietnam (1965-1975)

Name of aid goods	Unit	Quantity	Name of aid goods	Unit	Quantity
Infantry guns	piece	103.931	Gun barrel	piece	20.000
Gun 12.7mm	piece	350	Detonator	meter	205.000
Antitank gun	piece	8.927	Slow igniter cord	meter	223.000
Mortar	piece	59	Cabin	set	10.000
Grenade	bullet	300.000	Fuse	meter	10.0000
Mortar shells 120mm	bullet	22.000	Maintenance parts	rouble	870.000
TNT Explosive	ton	1.050	Compass	(piece)	6.062
Small cartridge	bullet	113.330.000	Spare parts for radar	rouble	257.000
Switchboard recorder	piece	10	Command car		359
Phone	piece	200	Car for cargo transportation	piece	160
Signal cartridge	bullet	180.000	Ambulance	piece	175
Signal gun	piece	1.006	Service station of all kinds	station	97
Telephone wire	meter	13.000	Tractor		370
Military equipment	set	120.000	Tube, tyre for transportation	set	5000
Cloth	m2	517.00	Tent	set	1.500
Nylon	m2	1.400.000	Canvas	m2	201.500
Imitation leather	m2	50.000	Woollen blanket	piece	52.000
Parachute cord	m	5.100.000	Steel helmet	piece	54.000
Flooring asphalt	m2	161.000	Thickening box food	ton	500
Biscuit	(ton)	250	Pasta	ton	470
Synthetic cake	ton	130	Butter	ton	150
Milk powder	ton	600	Lard	ton	1150
Canned meat	ton	2238	Canned vegetables	ton	400
Canned fish	ton	100	Bouillon cube and soup powder	ton	200
Hospital bed	piece	3000	Mine detector	piece	200
Medicines	rouble	1.779.000	Blaster	piece	360
Tenon saw	piece	9.142	Stone drill	piece	630
Rock bit	piece	3000	Bulldozer S-650, S-1300	piece	900
Roller (piece)		63	Sheet iron 5mm	ton	400
Electrical cable 1mm	km	5.100	Hook used in construction	ton	160
Infantry shovel	piece	820.00	Hack	piece	22.500
Infantry hoe	piece	550.00	Steel wire cutting scissors	piece	25.00
Dagger	piece	600.000	The protective mask BBS-M04	piece	105.170
Gasoline pump	piece	505	Canteen all of kinds	piece	129.500
Cask	cask	14.500	Gasoline Rubber pump type 28 mm	meter	48.000

[7, p. 38-41]

As can be seen in the tables, the aid was not large, and there were simplifications in the amounts. However,

considering the historical context of Vietnam in the anti-US resistance war, those numbers are also of great

value. In addition to strengthening the fighting power for the Vietnamese people, there is also a friendship between the two peoples, the solidarity of the Socialist countries, the spiritual effort for the whole Vietnamese people who did not fight alone in the war against America to save the country.

It can be said that since the US pushed the most in the war of aggression in Vietnam, it was also the time when the socialist countries in Eastern Europe, including Romania, fought side by side with Vietnam. For 11 years, starting from the time when the Americans started a Local War, massively putting expeditionary forces in search of a decisive victory in Vietnam, Romania tried and continuously supported military materials for Vietnam.

2.2. Romania's efforts for a peaceful solution in Vietnam

Officially establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam since 1950, but stemming from difficulties after the Second World War, the diplomatic activities of the two countries in the years of resistance against the US were more noticeable. In the resistance against the US Empire, in addition to economic aid, along with other countries in the socialist bloc, the Romanian Party leaders always tried to find a peaceful solution to the bloody war taking place in Vietnam. The role of the Romanian Party and Government in the struggle to contribute to the restoration of peace in Vietnam was remarkable. That role was reflected in the question of putting an end to the American war in Vietnam as one of the focal points of the Party and Government foreign policy in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century as well as efforts in the process of promoting negotiations between Vietnam and the US during the war [2, p.62].

The document of the meetings of the Warsaw Pact Advisory Political committee in January 1965 showed that Leonid Ilici Brezhnev was the head of the delegations that attended that meeting, clearly presented the military measures carried out to support Hanoi authorities ... The Romanian State did not participate in military support activities for Vietnam at the time, but they actively participated in propaganda in support of Vietnam's resistance. Therefore, delegates were sent to the "International Conference on Solidarity with the Vietnamese People against the US Empire's Invasion for Peace Protection" on November 25-29, 1964. Similarly,

the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent a delegation to attend an international intellectual meeting, which was started and organized by the Central Committee of Vietnam Labor Party for the purpose "to condemn the invasion of the US in the South of Vietnam and take advantage of the support of Intelligentsia worldwide for the career of resistance of Vietnamese people" [5].

The Romanian-American dialogue in 1965-1966 was made primarily through the US Ambassador to the United Nations headquarters in New York, Arthur Goldberg, or directly through the Foreign Minister in 1965-1966 [16, p.77]. However, the work as the original mediator was not easy. Because Americans were ambitious at the ongoing war in the South and the bombing they were doing in North Vietnam, besides, many US authorities believed that Romanian activities were not objective because they had a good relationship with Vietnam. Therefore, the activities of Romania were not really concerned by the US authorities. In a study by Lary L. Watts, the author said that the US knew too little about the role of Romania in its efforts to find a peaceful solution of war in Vietnam [16, p.68], and the author also judged that among the underestimated efforts of all third parties about the solution to ending the war in Vietnam, the Romanian channel was one of the channels that the US Department of Defense misinterpreted [16, p.70-71].

Romania, always taking advantage of its position on the forum, was constantly fighting, helping the people of Vietnam in the long-term resistance war. In 1966, exchanging with a US politician Dean Rusk at Washington D.C. on the issue of the Vietnam War, the Ambassador of Romania took note of what Dean Rusk said and reminded him on the spot of the appreciation and position of the Romanian government regarding the American aggression against Vietnam. He also explained that if the U.S. government desired negotiations, it should address itself directly to the interested parties, that is, to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the leadership of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam. At the same time he explained that the Romanians do not consider itself to be indicated to act as a mediator in this conflict [14]. Beginning in 1965, Romania began its efforts by contacting and exchanging with the US to

find a solution together to resolve the war in a peaceful atmosphere, not by confrontations on the war. During a meeting with Dean Rusk, Ion Gheorghe Maurer urged persuasion of Romania's opinion about facilitating negotiations between the US and Vietnam. He showed that from the talks held in Hanoi with the Romanians, they believed that Vietnam would not take a step in the political and diplomatic field in US bombing conditions. If the US wanted a solution, they must start with the bombing. The end of bombing was not only for the sake of Vietnam, but also for the benefit of the United States, corresponding to the benefits. At the same time, during the meeting with President Johnson, the Romanian Prime Minister said he had an exchange of views on Vietnam with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Ion Gheorghe Maurer said very sincerely that Romania wanted the Vietnam problem to be solved [4, p.76]. With Romania's efforts, this changed American thinking about their activities. As Dean Rusk (US Secretary of State from 1961 to 1969) aspired, the Romanian ambassador made a connection to convey the message to the Corneliu Mănescu diplomatic ministry. They clearly understood that they wanted Romania to play a role as a link channel [4, p.26]. Very significant Romanian attempts were made to seek a solution partnership to end the war brought by Americans in Vietnam; copies of the discussion that took place between this period between Bucharest and Hanoi and Washington revealed that Romania actively promoted negotiations and sent messages between Americans and North Vietnamese in 1965-1966" [16, pp.69].

From the advantages of the fronts, downhill bombardment action in the North of America was combined with the impact from Romania. Vietnamese leaders agreed to sit down with the US authorities to discuss a peaceful solution to the bloody war caused by Americans. In a study, author Lary L.Watts said, "We know too much about Romania's role in finding ways to resolve peace in the Vietnam War between 1965 and 1966, to Nguyen Duy Trinh's sign from January 1967, for the first time that North Vietnam accepted the ability to negotiate with the United States after years of refusal" [16, p.68]. Continual failures in the Local War strategy, American leaders understood that ending their war in Vietnam was a necessity. In the meantime, they needed Romania as a liaison to help the US connect

with Vietnamese leaders. "During the period of November 27-29, 1967, A. Harriman had an official visit to Bucharest, according to the documents in the archives, as well as the information of the person who supported Romanian officials at the meeting with US representative, mainly related to the "Vietnam theme", Hariman explicitly called for the help of the Romanian party, calling for "Stop the Vietnam War" [1, p.225], showing that the activities of Romanian leaders brought about certain effects. It was clear that they did bring trust to the Americans. Americans themselves had to admit this. Chester Cooper, an assistant deputy director in the US Central Intelligence Agency before becoming an assistant to Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman in 1966, described the Romanians as "among the most effective of the intermediaries." [4, p.13].

Doing one's best for a peaceful Vietnam not only bore significance between Romania and the US, but also strongly raised the issue of Vietnam on socialist forums. According to a Woodrow document, the US online international center for scholars confirmed that in fact, Romania had been a party to the debate over the utility and advisability of negotiations involving the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the USSR - with the other bloc members following the Soviet lead - since at least March 1965. Bucharest first broached the topic of negotiations with unreceptive Chinese and Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of the March funeral of Romanian Party leader Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and then again in July 1965, at the 9th Plenum of the Romanian Communist Party, which focused on the negotiated resolution of international tensions and conflicts [17].

In the Socialist countries, Romania always upholds the viewpoint of solidarity among brotherly Parties. "The Romanian Communist Party attaches great importance to the friendly relationship between our parties and our nations among peoples. We expect these relationships to be done in good conditions, in the spirit of co-operation with comrades and sincerely support the righteous fighting of the Vietnamese people. Enhancing the battle front to protect national aspirations and the inviolability of the Vietnamese people to develop

independence and freedom and further strengthen the support and sincerity of Vietnamese warriors” [8].

On the US side, they also frankly recognized Romania's effectiveness in seeking peace dialogue as a third party. In particular, after the 1968 defeat of Mau Than in South Vietnam against the fierce attack of the Vietnamese army and people, the United States realized that their military expedition was officially bogged down. The army was granted hundreds of millions of dollars for the war, but ultimately was only to be defeated more and more severely. Therefore, a peaceful solution was the optimal choice for Americans. At this time, Romania became an honorary “escape opportunity” for the US at this negotiation. In fact, history proved that Romania became an important bridge for the US to contact Vietnam and it was also the one who helped the US have a dialogue with Vietnam to discuss a solution of peace to the on-going war in Vietnam. The United States had to express its views on that issue. In October 1968, the head of the US delegation at the Paris conference expressed confidence in the third party Romania. He was so convinced of the value of Bucharest's contribution that he publicly rebutted the Pentagon's derisive presentation of the Romanian effort when it was splashed across the US press in the summer of 1972. According to Harriman, “In my long experience I have never received more detailed and accurate reports” and “it is clear to me that the North Vietnamese took the Romanian effort very seriously, as did the United States” [17].

To the Party and the people of Vietnam, Romania leaders always maintained a sincere support and endeavor to find a peaceful way, ending the invasion of Americans in South Vietnam. This was proved when "Comrade Paul Niculescu-Mizil welcomed the Ambassador of D.R. Vietnam in Bucharest and announced the party's and state's leadership on some military targets, as well as had discussions with comrade Corneliu Manescu with A. Goldberg, US Representative at the UN, regarding Vietnam, stressed that in our party's opinion it would be helpful to act - use the current favorable time - to stop US bombings in Vietnam” [15, p.51].

As a matter of fact, Romania's goal was to prevent this American war in Vietnam. That was when Americans were ready to join Romania to find an

optimal solution to stop the war, Romania's activities became more effective. “For its part, Washington continued to solicit Bucharest's input on the problem, for example, by sending the message through the US ambassador at the beginning of January that it “would like to know the opinion of the Romanian government on this issue, as well as any suggestions that contribute to a peaceful resolution of the situation in Vietnam” As Ceausescu declared to the Communist Party of Romania Presidium, “We too must be preoccupied with finding solutions to prevent this war from expanding” [4, p.21]. Faced with Romania's efforts to find peace on the negotiating table for the Vietnam War. The head of the White House, President Johnson acknowledged that “we have every reason to believe that we are in such contact with [Prime Minister] Pham Van Dong and [Nguyen Duy] Trinh, the Foreign Minister” through the Romanians” [17].

This shows that Romania played a significant role in organizing the Paris conference as a mediator. In October 1968, the head of the US delegation to the peace negotiations even sent a personal message of thanks for “Romania's help in organizing the Paris Peace Talks on Vietnam [4, p.13]. This was a very necessary conference for the United States after the defeat at the Mau Than campaign, and was also really needed by Vietnam to complete the cause of national liberation and unification.

Romania's efforts made the opposition recognize it. For the head of the White House Johnson, the failure of the Local War plan in the South, especially the irreparable loss in southern cities including the capital of Saigon in 1968, forced him to leave the White House because he was no longer reputable enough to lead the American people and to continue working in the White House. However, he also acknowledged the effectiveness of Romania's efforts for a peaceful solution in Vietnam. “After leaving office Rusk continued to regard the Romanian effort as “balanced” and “accurate”, “serious and sober” [17].

Thus, it can be said that, apart from significant economic aid for Vietnam during the resistance period, the Romanian Party and people also played a small role in the contact between the US and Vietnam to discuss a long-term peaceful solution in South Vietnam.

2.3. Training and supporting Vietnam in human resources

Human resource is an important issue for the protection and construction of the country. In the period before 1975, due to the country's situation in the war of national defense, Vietnam received help from the Socialist countries in Eastern Europe, including Romania. In the framework of this research, we review 3 basic contents that Romania offered Vietnam before 1975, namely: human training, expert support and technology.

+ *First in human resources training*: Compared to other countries such as the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, the quantity that Romania has trained for Vietnam was not large. However, there were certain meanings to the resistance and construction of the country. In this regard, according to the documents, it was started in 1956. From 1956 to 1959, the first students of Vietnam came to study in Romania in the field of gas. From 1956-1959, implementing the Government's policy on training, the Ministry of Education sent some students to the Soviet Union and Romania to study in oil and gas universities. (Moscow Oil and Gas Industry University is named after I.M. Gubkin and Oil & Gas University of Ploiești) [6, p.27]. In fact, Romania contributed to other training institutions to create a key staff for the oil and gas industry in Vietnam "Romania - Romania and the universities of Hungary, Anbani, Republic Democrats of Germany, Czechoslovakia, China, Poland, France as well as domestic universities (Hanoi University, Hanoi University of Technology), also trained many key technical staff for the Oil industry" [6, p.125-126] in the training plan for the period from 1966 and the following years. On September 15, 1966, Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer sent a letter to Pham Van Dong about receiving 1000 staff from Vietnam (workers, technicians, engineers) to be trained for professional qualifications and to become experts in Romania for a period of 3 to 5 years [10, p.1]. In the letter of reply on September 16, 1966 to the Romanians on this issue, the Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong confirmed that this was an important issue, at this time it was necessary to urgently form a large number of skilled technical workers [9],[1]. Complete research and study period changed from 3 to 5 years or more, after meeting each

industry and production needs of our country [9, p.1]. In addition, on this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese Workers' Party and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sent the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic sincere thanks for the warm and precious help that the Romanian Socialist Republic offered to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong asked the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic to be responsible for all costs of training and research training for Vietnamese workers, including their spending in Romania during study and research [9, p.2]. In Romania's training for Vietnam, it was strong in the oil and gas sector. "Since 1968, according to bilateral intergovernmental agreements, synchronous trainee groups of engineers, intermediate and workers in the petroleum industry have been sent to practise at production facilities in the Soviet Union, Romanian. Since 1972, one more two-year practical practice is available for selected graduates" [6, p.128]. According to the data suggested in the hermit named "60 years of Vietnam-Romania relations (1950 - 2010)", author Ion M.Anghel said, "About 3000 Vietnamese citizens have graduated from university and after-school study in Romania" [15, p.40].

+*Second, in support of experts*, this was the traditional beginning of good educational cooperation between Romania and Vietnam; however, it was not really as clear as the support of the Soviet Union or China. But for the Vietnamese people, it was a beautiful act that the Vietnamese people received from Romania. Besides this cooperation, it was also a good expression for the friendship of the two countries. It is not only valuable for the past, but also the present value in the relationship between the two countries in general and with educational cooperation in particular.

In this regard, it began to take place clearly in the years 1973 and 1974, when the Vietnam war caused by the US entered the ending stage. In the end, between the two countries there appeared bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology; organized discussions among experts were conducted [11, p.5]. A number of issues were discussed and exchanged between Romanian experts in areas concerning Vietnam. For

example, for the development of a planning system for the city of Nam Dinh and Phu Ly, a Romanian expert team made a field trip to respective centers and was currently undergoing a systematic planning [11, p.4]. In addition, in March 1974, a delegation of Romanian experts came to Hanoi to discuss this issue of mining techniques. The Vietnamese side discussed the possibility of cooperation with Romania in the field of Apatite mining, in calculating Vietnam's reserves and domestic demand, difficulties in exploiting [11, p.5-6]. Besides, there was also Romanian support for Vietnam in the Oil and Gas sector.

Thus, it can be seen that, along with other Socialist countries, Romania has given certain support to Vietnam in the field of training and expert support. Although it is not big and valuable to decide, it is also a beautiful act with important historical value in the process of protecting and building the country of Vietnam, and creating a beautiful precedent in educational relations between the two countries.

3. Conclusion

During the Vietnamese people's resistance war against the American invasion, the government and the people of Romania always stood side by side with a sincerity for the Vietnamese people in the twenty-year struggle to protect the country.

The aid work included financial loans and equipment and food that Romania performed between 1956 and 1975, though not a decisive figure, but significantly contributed to supporting the Vietnamese people to overcome material difficulties in the long and arduous struggle caused by the US.

In addition, Romania made great efforts in communicating with the US, bridging Vietnamese leaders with the US authorities, looking for a peaceful solution to the bloody war that Americans had caused in Vietnam. At the same time, it enthusiastically supported and mobilized socialist countries to be united for supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Moreover, Romania was also one of the Eastern European Socialist countries that conducted human resources training for Vietnam. This activity was started in 1956, which also marked good cooperation in the field of education maintained by the two countries to date.

The past does not create material existence, but can create adhesives of eternal value for the future. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations with Vietnam, the Romanian Party and people have always supported Vietnam. Romania is not only one of the first countries to recognize Vietnam's young independence after 1945, but in the conquest of the United States, Romania also accompanied Vietnam as the most sincere friend. The economic aid helped the Vietnamese people somehow overcome the difficulties in the war, or the effort to prevent the US plan to expand war, etc., These are the gifts that the Party and the people of Vietnam will never forget.

The war already went by more than 40 years ago; the Vietnamese people won the American Empire in the confrontation over two decades and today Vietnam has developed stronger than ever. But the Vietnamese people will always remember the love that the Party and the people of Romania reserved for Vietnam in the past. Romania's sincerity for Vietnam is an invisible way to make relations between the two peoples long-lasting in the face of changes in history.

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SỰ GIÚP ĐỠ CỦA RUMANI DÀNH CHO VIỆT NAM TRONG KHÁNG CHIẾN CHỐNG MỸ (1954 -1975)

Tóm tắt: Ngày 3 tháng 2 năm 1950, Rumania đã công nhận nền độc lập và chính thức đặt quan hệ ngoại giao với Việt Nam. Những giai đoạn tiếp theo, Đảng và nhân dân hai nước luôn luôn cố gắng và phát triển mối quan hệ ngoại giao song phương. Trong cuộc kháng chiến chống Mỹ xâm lược, Rumania luôn ở bên cạnh Việt Nam, giúp đỡ Việt Nam cả về vật chất lẫn tinh thần, cũng như trên các diễn đàn quốc tế, điều này như một phần củng cố mối quan hệ hai nước luôn vững chắc trước những biến động của lịch sử. Bài báo này nghiên cứu viện trợ kinh tế của Rumania dành cho nhân dân Việt Nam, nỗ lực tìm kiếm giải pháp hòa bình và sự ủng hộ cho cuộc chiến tranh diễn ra ở Việt Nam và những đóng góp của Rumania trong việc đào tạo nguồn nhân lực cho Việt Nam trong kháng chiến chống Mỹ cứu nước từ năm 1954 đến năm 1975.

Từ khóa: Rumania; Việt Nam; đàm phán hòa bình; Hoa Kỳ; chiến tranh Việt Nam.