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PATTERNS AND DYNAMICS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

CASE STUDY - QUEEN MARIE OF ROMANIA

ABSTRACT

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"Love, faith, courage, these are the three words with which you can conquer the world".

Queen Marie of Romania

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Introduction

Key words: *modern diplomacy, traditional diplomacy, diplomatic protocol and etiquette, art of negotiation, instruments of diplomacy, diplomatic immunity, diplomatic espionage, intelligence, diplomatic models, emblematic personalities, royalty, diplomatic controversies, the flipside of diplomacy*

The present research is an analysis of the extremely complex sphere of diplomacy and of the people who have done and continue to do their utmost to provide humanity with this bridge that enables them to manage various issues as peacefully as possible and to offer as many benefits as possible to all parties involved in the discussions.

This can be made possible with the help of the different tools of diplomacy analysis in various scenarios throughout the paper. One of the essential instruments of diplomacy will always remain protocol, a subject that is dealt with in general terms quite frequently in specialist studies, but as regards its specific features, especially those relating to the Royal Court of Romania in the early 1900's, these are much less frequently mentioned. Therefore, in this paper I have tried to bring to the forefront the protocol, etiquette, and ceremony that the Royal Family of Romania had to follow from the reign of King Charles I to the present day, but in a more simplistic manner that is suited to the needs of modern civilization. The subject is a rather unusual one because the issue of the daily and private life of the Royal Family has always been of interest to the public and has been approached rather vaguely. Also, in this paper, thanks to the sources found in the collection "*Casa Regală Miscelanee - 1866 - 1947*" of the National Archives of Romania, I was able to highlight, through these protocol rules of the Royal Family, various requests for help from Romanian citizens addressed to the Royal Couple Ferdinand I and Maria, dating back more than 100 years. In this way, we have managed to provide a unique insight into the daily needs of the citizens of the royal reign. And to deepen the subject, especially from a purely theoretical perspective, I have turned to the specialist works of Professor Liviu-Petru Zăpârțan, such as his book "*Negocierile în viața social-politică*", as well as to the general work of Ioana Vârsta "*Protocol și etichetă diplomatice*".

The paper falls within a rather vast thematic area, using specific notions and concepts belonging to several disciplines, such as: political science, international relations, security studies, journalism and history.

I have chosen this theme as I consider diplomacy to be the way to build a better world and we can each contribute to its creation. Although this perspective may seem slightly idyllic to a specialist, I firmly believe that the use of dialogue instead of arms would contribute considerably to avoiding future disasters of humanity. Unfortunately, history has shown us on numerous occasions that mankind is capable, especially in its moments of greatest power, of using conflict instead of dialog.

Building on this idea, the paper has been written with the aim of becoming a real support in terms of considerably improving the quality of everyday life through the use of some basic features of diplomacy.

This paper emerged from the desire to make more accessible and easier to approach a field that is considered exclusive, especially in Romania, a field that is as essential as it is fundamental in almost all aspects of life, even in everyday life, and as inaccessible as it is unavailable, especially to the average person. Thus, by choosing the case study, as well as by analyzing various emblematic personalities, I was able to prove the main objective of the present thesis, according to which diplomacy is an all-encompassing field, and each of us can use its means and apply them in any area of life, without any specific training required, but only having the necessary knowledge to achieve the final goal. Also, to support the above-mentioned idea, to give a panoramic image of the concept of diplomacy, I have chosen three personalities: Sir Winston Churchill, Henry Kissinger and Hillary Clinton, who have exercised the function of a diplomat with all that it entails, including its controversies, which will inevitably emerge, especially following decisions taken in times of hardship. We can argue that these case studies were chosen particularly because of their controversies, in order to be able to present all aspects of this field, including those moments when diplomacy has failed, or has been used for purposes that cannot be ethically and morally justified.

Diametrically opposed to the first three case studies, I have chosen to analyze emblematic personalities such as Queen Marie of Romania, Pope Francis and Malala Yousafzai, who, through their actions, support one of the most important objectives of this research, according to which any of us, having the appropriate knowledge, can use the many tools of diplomacy.

At the same time, however, there is also a bridge between the six case studies, truly represented by their originality, as well as their individual historical position, but above all by the incredible contribution they have made to the world we know today.

Research methodology

As far as the research methodology is concerned, I have chosen the interview as the method of qualitative analysis, because it was the most suitable for the present work and the only variant that offered the possibility to collect unpublished information about such a vast topic. Since the subject is quite comprehensive, but at the same time requires more in-depth knowledge beforehand, it was necessary to select a smaller number of people to be interviewed, thus opting for the quality of the answers rather than quantity. In the end, we were limited to 8 experts, 3 from the Bran Castle and 5 from the Peleş National Museum.

The interviews used as a qualitative research method are conversations based on some questions aimed at obtaining certain information needed by the interviewer. The interviewer is usually a professional researcher who wants to obtain certain answers on a pre-determined topic.

In the case of the present research, the interview method of analysis was preferable to the questionnaire method because the chosen topic required some involvement of social interaction and the closed questions with a fixed set of answers offered by the questionnaire methodology were not as suitable as the open questions of an interview, which allows people to express what they think in their own words. Such an option was essential for a more detailed analysis of such wide-ranging research in time and space.

In addition to all this, new and unexpected topics may arise during an interview conversation that may lead to some particular results of the research in question. Certainly, the moment a person starts to share a story, new questions arise as well as new topics to discuss, because in the end, each person's story is unique. Thus, interviews are the most useful research method when you want to know the story behind the answers given by a standard questionnaire.

The interviews can be particularly useful when the subject matter is complex, as in the case of this research, which requires more detailed and personal explanations.

The complexity of the subject is also given by the numerous theoretical sources, archival sources, memoirs, correspondence of the royal family, journalistic analysis, legislation, various policies, but also the collective memory of various specialists in the field.

Another essential stage of the research process was the collection and processing of data, which requires a unique organization but especially a good interpretation and careful analysis of the data collected, which is a fundamental aspect of a research work. The data collected is to be processed to achieve the purpose of the thesis.

In the case of the present paper, the data was collected through the interview method, being the most appropriate for this research. The data was analyzed qualitatively to formulate some valuable conclusions for the present research.

Another factor that contributed decidedly to the topic presented was the fieldwork, and this visual identity provided by the on-site imagery, managed to give a more personal and less theoretical touch to the research, thus providing a unique vision of the topic addressed.

The clear and concise information gathered from the fieldwork and interviews is highly relevant to this paper and has helped us obtain useful documentation. All the data obtained has been analyzed, constructed and explained in order to draw the necessary conclusions and to be able to argue the generic and specific objectives of this paper.

The overall objectives of this paper are achieved mainly through the analysis of case studies, represented by the six emblematic personalities chosen for this research. The aim of the first section of the paper is to focus on the conceptual delimitation of the field, precisely to make this area of the social sciences more accessible and approachable to a wider range of people, while at the same time fulfilling the first generic objective of making the concept of diplomacy less exclusive. This analysis leads to the next generic objective, demonstrated through some case studies of diplomatic personalities such as Sir Winston Churchill, Henry Kissinger and Hillary Clinton, who through their actions managed to create certain controversies, thus extremely useful for the examination of this research because it helps us to present all sides of diplomacy, demonstrating that it is an all-encompassing field and deserves to be analyzed and interpreted from all points of view, even in those moments when diplomacy is used for certain purposes that cannot be ethically or morally justified, or simply fails. And so, with the last case study, represented by Queen Marie of Romania, we want to argue the third generic objective according to which the specific tools of diplomacy can also be applied by people who do not occupy a specific position in the field.

Specific versus generic objectives allow us to analyze the subject in more depth. These specific objectives have been formulated in the form of questions in order to give interviewees the opportunity to be as authentic and original as possible in their responses. We can state that some questions are strictly subjective, because in order to be able to demonstrate certain premises of the present research, a more personal nuance of the information gathered was needed. At the same time, the interviews for this paper also contain more generic questions that helped us to support certain facts, to be able to discuss a specific idea, based on solid research of the topic presented.

The novelty of this topic is the research of specific features of diplomacy in a variety of circumstances, especially in situations where the presence of diplomacy is not being felt. By analyzing various aspects of the diplomatic engagement on the international stage, I have been able to observe that certain features of diplomacy are also present in the actions of public figures such as: Pope Francis, Malala Yousafzai or Queen Marie of Romania. Even if at first glance it may seem that there is no connection between these personalities, nevertheless, all of them have contributed to major changes for mankind, using the many tools of diplomacy.

Queen Marie is probably one of the most emblematic figures of the 20th century and has succeeded in becoming a symbol of human kindness that has stood the test of time. As a result of the multitude of deeds she performed on behalf of Romania, she earned the international reputation of "irresistible ambassador" and as a sovereign she earned the eternal love and gratitude of the Romanian people. Although from a purely constitutional point of view the nature of her position did not allow her to get involved in the political affairs of the country, and it goes without saying that she could never hold the position of diplomat in the true sense of the word, regardless of all this, Queen Marie got involved in the political field from the very beginning, without any hesitation, charming everyone with her desire to help her country and her people. Thanks to her unique character and the multitude of actions she took to support the war effort, Queen Marie became a pioneer of the female emancipation and the most beautiful face in Romanian diplomacy.

Another element in the present paper is the French press's new perspective on the events in Paris in the spring of 1919. To approach this vision, it was necessary to highlight the extremely well organized and consistent sources in the National Archives of Romania, the Royal House Miscellaneous Fund 1866-1947. In addition to the abovementioned fund, there is also a personal archive fund for both Queen Marie and King Ferdinand I, which contains documents related to their way of life, correspondence and memoirs. I also found

documents at the National Archives in Brasov to be of great use, which together with contemporary newspapers, such as *Glasul Ardealului și al Bucovinei*, dealt with various aspects of the Paris Peace Conference in an original manner.

Another extremely useful and extensive source of information is the various published memoirs of the members of the royal family and their contemporaries. Among the most important ones, which are also the basis of the present paper, are those of Queen Marie, "*Povestea vieții mele*" which tell in a detailed, unique and honest way, the story of her life exactly as it was. In addition to them, we can mention Princess Ileana's memoirs, "*Trăiesc din nou*", which come with a particular sensitivity, confirming many aspects mentioned by Queen Marie.

Also, worth mentioning here are various specialist works such as: "*Protocol și etichetă diplomatice*" - Ioana Vârsta, "*Mese și meniuri Regale*" - Ștefania Dinu, "*Ultima romantică. Viața Reginei Maria a României*" - Hannah Pakula, "*Încoronarea de la Alba Iulia*" and "*Încoronarea Regilor României Mari în Arhivele Diplomatice ale României*" - Ioana Rustoiu, "*Castelul Bran. Romantism și Regalitate*" - Diana Mandache, "*Inima Reginei Maria*" - Nicolae Pepene, "*Bătălia lor. Femeile din România în Primul Război Mondial*" - Alin Ciupală, "*În umbra lui Kissinger. Moștenirea celui mai controversat om de stat al Americii*" - Greg Grandin, "*Decizii dificile*" - Hillary Clinton, "*Negocierile în viața social-politică*" - Liviu Petru Zăpârțan, which were a real guide for the present paper, being a subject in a continuous evolution.

Therefore, all the issues that have been dealt with during this work had as main source of information the archival documents, some specialized studies as well as the local guides of the various museums, thus offering a new perspective on the subject discussed.

It is also worth mentioning the contribution of exceptional people such as: Ms. Macrina Oproiu - head of the section of the museographers of the National Museum of Peles and Ms. Alexandra Cojanu - communication director of the Bran Castle, who together with the members of their teams, through their involvement and dedication in the interviews of this thesis, give a completely different value to this work.

Summary presentation of the doctoral thesis chapters

The term diplomacy comes from French, the root of the word "*diploma*", which later became "*diplomate*", thus designating the person responsible for negotiating and discussing on behalf of the represented state. Another etymological variant of the term diplomacy originated in Greek from the word "*diploo*", which can be simply translated as a doublet, a copy of the document that a sovereign sent through a messenger to another sovereign.

In terms of the structure of the work, the doctoral thesis was written in five well-defined chapters, with a logical and flowing narrative thread that allows for the most thorough understanding of the topics that were discussed.

Thus, the first chapter of the thesis, entitled "*Modern and Contemporary Diplomatic Concepts*", focuses mainly on the theoretical component of the topic presented, establishing certain conceptual delimitations, while explaining some essential terminology within this field, such as diplomatic immunity, diplomatic espionage, and the concept of intelligence. Using a brief history of diplomacy, we have been able to present each term in certain illustrative situations to make it easier to understand and accessible to a wider range of people.

Chapter Two, entitled "*Evolution and Contemporary Dynamics*", builds on the first chapter by fully addressing one of the basic functions of diplomacy, namely "*The Art of Negotiation*". Negotiation is the fundamental tool of diplomacy, used as a means of peaceful means of resolving various crises and conflicts. Thus, the second chapter of this research deals extensively with the concept of negotiation, including elements such as the negotiation process, different negotiation strategies, but especially exemplifying various tactics and techniques of successful negotiators. The end of the second chapter is a short introduction to the next chapter.

Basically, chapter three, named "*Foreign Policy Mechanisms and Representation Models*" introduces us to the man behind the field. This chapter portrays the diplomat by outlining his main tasks and specific activities. The profession of a diplomat is an active and diverse one and to be successful, diplomats need as many skills as possible that are suited to the field. In general, the personality of a diplomat is essential and highlights certain determining characteristics that make him or her a suitable person for the job.

The first part of the research helps us to establish certain theoretical delimitations in preparation for the last two chapters of the paper: "*Diplomatic models*" chapter four and

"Case study - *Queen Marie of Romania*" - chapter five, which will provide all the necessary arguments to support the overall objectives stated at the beginning of the thesis. Thus, the two remaining chapters present different emblematic personalities from the diplomatic scene, in different settings, in order to demonstrate the premises of this research. Diplomacy will always remain the art of the diplomat, a special profession. The head of a diplomatic mission must always be able to advocate freely for the interests of the state he represents, and this is how relations and connections between states are materialized. The task of the negotiators has always been to find the best solutions, which would balance the interests of both parties involved in the talks, but above all provide a peaceful and equitable solution. The representative models of diplomacy, we can say, are those people who, with the help of the multitude of tools at their disposal, have managed to find solutions to some of the great problems of humanity or have managed to stand out at various critical moments, by means of unconventional methods, which have led to both appreciation and controversy.

To support the all-encompassing nature of diplomacy and to be able to present all aspects of this field, including those times when diplomacy fails or is used for certain purposes that cannot be ethically or morally justified, I have chosen the following personalities for analysis: Sir Winston Churchill, Henry Kissinger and Hillary Clinton. Also, I have touched on the Cambodian Genocide as well as the Watergate Affair and examined the many controversies and debates behind these two events.

In addition to the previously mentioned points, I have chosen to present a few examples when we can say that diplomacy has failed and thus led to various humanitarian setbacks that have remained deeply imprinted in the collective memory such as: The Benghazi attack on the American Embassy - 2012, the London attack on the Iranian Embassy - 1980, the Tehran attack on the American Embassy - 1979 and the Munich massacre at the 1972 Olympic Games. All these became defining moments in the history of diplomacy and eventually led to the multiplication and development of more specific tools to successfully face the new challenges of the modern world. Diplomacy has always been on the opposite side of war.

Diametrically opposed to the first three case studies, I have chosen for review three other emblematic personalities such as Queen Marie of Romania, Pope Francis and Malala Yousafzai, who through their actions demonstrate one of the most important objectives of this paper, that almost any person, who has the necessary knowledge, can use various specific tools of diplomacy.

In the memory of the Romanian people, Queen Marie is the only woman who, during the 13 years of her reign, took a total interest in the country, successfully assuming the role of "Mother of the Wounded" or "Queen Soldier", thus giving the people a tangible symbol of confidence in a final victory. Queen Marie, through her unique way of being, as well as through her many humanitarian, diplomatic and artistic activities, became the sublime image of an era whose glory could never be equalled. Of all Romania's monarchs, Queen Marie was the most loved, admired and charismatic figure, as well as the most widely covered by the press everywhere.

At the same time, however, the bridge between them is truly represented especially by the originality of the place occupied in history by each one. All in their own unique way have contributed considerably to the world we know today. We can certainly argue that while Queen Marie of Romania or Sir Winston Churchill, even Henry Kissinger represents the "fathers of diplomacy of our time", a diplomacy full of traditional elements, Pope Francis and Malala Yousafzai represent the "young generation of diplomacy", a diplomacy rich in innovation and change, gradually adapting to the demands of society.

Also, through the sub-chapter called "Protocol and Etiquette at the Royal Court of Romania", I have addressed another essential aspect of diplomacy, being represented by one of the most important instruments of this field, which I have adapted according to the needs of the main case study of this theme - "Queen Marie of Romania".

The version of the Spanish author Felio A. Vilarrubias to define protocol is the most appropriate for the present research, as he states: *"Protocol is a science (diplomacy, history, sociology) but also an art (style, beauty, harmony) representing the quintessence of appropriate behavior, placed at the service of the ideal of the state and the spirit of a people"*. Protocol will always be closely linked to any kind of successful diplomatic process. It goes without saying that the rules of protocol will vary according to culture, circumstances and, above all, diplomatic needs on the scene. Protocol will always adapt and evolve according to the requirements of the times.

The writing of these last two chapters required qualitative research, which involved various interviews with some of the specialists of the National Museum of Peles as well as those of the Bran Castle, who presented a real interest and valuable knowledge regarding the present paper.

This paper aims to highlight the impact that diplomacy has had throughout history and how by preserving some elements of tradition we can become familiar with modern diplomacy and apply it in different circumstances, regardless of our place and role in the

world. Unfortunately, no process, however good it may be in theory, can exist in practice without someone putting it to work. What we want to demonstrate next is above all that there is a direct and specific link between an impeccable diplomacy process and the person who implements it. Here we can refer to specialists in the field, to certain emblematic personalities who have often used the tools of diplomacy, or finally we can refer to any of us.

The research carried out during the years of study and the fieldwork carried out for the present thesis led me to choose the specific personalities mentioned above for my analysis.

The fieldwork was one of the decisive contributing factors to the topic. Thus, this visual identity provided by the on-site imagery managed to give a more personal and less theoretical touch to the research, providing a unique vision of the subject addressed. The field research started by conducting interviews at both the Bran Castle and the Peleş and Peleşor Castles at the beginning of 2021 and extended over the next two years. During this time, I managed to reach various places with a special significance regarding Queen Marie such as: Curtea de Argeş, the place where Queen Marie and King Ferdinand were buried, Alba Iulia, where the Great Union of 1922 took place, Balcic, one of her dream houses, Paris, the pedestrian walkway dedicated to Queen Marie near the Eiffel Tower.

In addition to all the above, we can add the many trips to the National Archives of Romania and the National Archives of Brasov, which were a real source of information and inspiration.

The clear and concise information gathered from the fieldwork and interviews is highly relevant to this paper and has helped me to obtain useful documentation. All the data obtained have been analyzed, developed and explained in order to draw the necessary conclusions for the present research and to be able to argue the generic and specific objectives of this thesis.

Conclusions

The profession of a diplomat and therefore the practice of diplomacy is one of the oldest arts. Among the most ancient monuments of epigraphy are some peace treaties, even if these were at first only sporadic reports between tribes, until they progressed to a more national character.

The 1900's brought to the foreground the diplomacy between courts, which focused mainly on relations between sovereigns, who exercised a strong influence on international relations, which was to change radically with the disappearance of empires and the transformation of the monarchy into a mere state symbol.

At a local level, in Romania, this period is dominated by many changes that set the course for a different part of our country's history. The reign of King Ferdinand I and Queen Marie is associated mainly with Romania's participation in the First World War and the consequences of this decision.

The novelty of this much-debated subject is undoubtedly Queen Marie's nonconformity, which over time has become equally appreciated and criticized. However, one interprets it, the truth is that this unique character of the sovereign has only benefited Romania, and Queen Marie has become perhaps one of our country's most appreciated, loved and talked about monarchs. Although it was not the norm in the 1900's, Queen Marie played a major role during the war, both in the private and public spheres. From the very beginning of her reign, Queen Marie achieved the impossible, that of connecting on a primordial level with her people, understanding them and listening to their needs, especially those of an ideological nature. Thus, all her actions during the war, even those after its end, had as their main goal the fulfilment of the national dream - the union of all Romanians under the same state. In all her endeavors, she was no doubt greatly helped by the connections she had with the European royal families and by her unusual nature.

Although from a purely constitutional point of view, Queen Marie was not allowed to get involved in the political affairs of the country, this was not an impediment and she was incorporated from the very beginning, without hesitation. From the first day of the war, she had always been close to the hearts of the people, representing the strongest link between the dynasty and the citizens.

Through her many deeds, the Sovereign created a model of behavior among Romanian women, which we can say was the basis of female emancipation in our country. And the

image and impact of the Sovereign on the country and the Romanian people has lasted for a long time.

All of Queen Marie's actions stand as undeniable proof in support of the main objective of this research, which is that even if the Sovereign did not perform the classic function of diplomat, we can say with certainty that she was one of the most beautiful faces of Romanian diplomacy.

Alongside these ideas, Kissinger's world brings to the surface a greyer area of diplomacy. Henry Kissinger is one of America's most controversial political figures, while being regarded by the American elite as one of the finest statesmen the United States has ever had, one capable of making some intelligent sacrifices for the greater good of the country, and seen by his critics as a leader who has contributed considerably to the perpetuation of an enduring state of war and repeatedly advocated in good faith for the violation of humanitarian rights. Again, we can add a third category of people, namely the category of neutrals, who felt that his mistakes could be weighed against his successes, making it a rather fair exchange.

Because of his enormous capacity to understand human history and his knowledge of human character, he achieved the impossible, that of possessing the means to manipulate the course of certain events at the right moment so that the outcome would serve his ultimate purpose, and these means, especially from the perspective of public opinion, could not be ethically and morally justified.

In addition to the same opinions there are some examples when we can say that diplomacy failed and thus led to various humanitarian failures that have remained deeply imprinted in the collective memory such as: The Benghazi attack on the American Embassy - 2012, the London attack on the Iranian Embassy - 1980, the Tehran attack on the American Embassy - 1979 and the Munich massacre at the 1972 Olympic Games. All these became defining moments in the history of diplomacy and eventually led to the multiplication and development of more specific tools to successfully face the new challenges of the modern world. Again, diplomacy has always been on the opposite side of war.

And through these edifying illustrations we have been able to support another objective of the paper, that of presenting the "other side of diplomacy", of offering a complete and complex vision of such a vast and unique field as diplomacy. With the help of this overview on the topic we have been able to form a logical narrative thread and a clear link between the diplomatic models presented above, fulfilling another goal of this thesis, which is to make this field more approachable, less exclusive and accessible to a wide group of people.

Social life has always involved certain rules between the members of a community, rules which are indispensable for the good functioning of humanity, and which have the role of strengthening the state and respecting its symbols. The development of diplomacy and its instruments has always been closely linked to the progress of civilization.

The modern world would not exist as we know it today without the tireless intervention of diplomacy, without the existence of rules of protocol and etiquette that provide a truly useful guide in the realm of international relations, with the final aim of achieving the objectives and interests of each actor involved in the discussions.

Finally, we can point out that diplomacy and diplomatic negotiations have stood the test of time in support of international relations between states and other global entities. Diplomacy has proven over time to be particularly adaptable to changes, now it depends at what level and for what purposes it is used. The diplomatic potential, with its skill and ingenuity, in particular circumstances, must be adjusted to the political, military and economic changes of globalization.

As far as the present research is concerned, I believe that it can be a real support for the implementation of some elementary notions of diplomacy, in order to understand all the benefits of this field and also, through the presentation of all the sides of diplomacy, to realize the consequences that can result from a defective diplomacy, all this information being necessary to have the possibility to contribute to the formation of a more prosperous world.

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