## THE SOVIET-ROMANIAN MILITARY RELATIONS (1980-1987)

## Dr. Petre OPRIS\*

**Abstract**: In the fall of 1978, the Soviet marshals proposed a plan of modernizing of the WTO state members' arsenal. Nicolae Ceauşescu has roughly criticized the respective plan and he tried to impose as solution the simultaneous disarmament of the two political-military blocks from Europe since the Romanian economy was on the verge of a big economic crisis. Basically, Nicolae Ceauşescu was broke and he tried to hide that by categorically refusing the plan of the Soviet marshals.

Nine years later, at Berlin, the leader of the Romanian Communist Party criticized again the Soviet marshals, when it has been proposed the principle of "sufficiency forces". It supposed a change of the Soviet conception regarding the endowment of the armies belonging to the states members of the WTO. The respective change supposed abandoning the principle of quantitative accumulation of combat technique and adopting the qualitative principle. Nicolae Ceauşescu had criticized the respective plan because Romania was in the middle of an economic crisis and did not dispose of the necessary amount for joining the Soviet plan.

Rezumat: În 1987, la Berlin, liderul Partidului Comunist Român a criticat pe mareșalii sovietici atunci când s-a făcut propunerea introducerii principiului "forțelor de suficiență". Acesta presupunea o schimbare a concepției sovietice în ceea ce privește înzestrarea armatelor statelor membre ale Tratatului de la Varșovia. Schimbarea respectivă însemna abandonarea principiului de acumulare cantitativă de tehnică de luptă în favoarea adoptării pincipiului calitativ. Nicolae Ceaușescu a criticat planul respectiv deoarece România se afla în mijlocul unei crize economice și nu dispunea de forța economică necesară ralierii la planul sovietic.

**Keywords**: army, Ceauşescu, , communism, Kulikov, Olteanu, Sokolovski, Ustinov

\_

<sup>\*</sup> Lieutenant-colonel (r.), PhD, University of Warsaw, Poland, petreopris@yahoo.com