CAUSES THAT MADE ROMANIA AND BULGARIA
THE E.U. POOREST COUNTRIES

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Abstract:
The paper stresses the main causes that transformed Romania from a rich country due to its natural resources, material and spiritual values accumulated over years into one of the poorest E.U. countries, together with Bulgaria. A deep analysis has been made on the transfer of the natural resources of Romania in terms of different transnational companies, underlying the implications of some Romanian leaders, during the last 23 years, contributing to this transfer.

Key words: natural resources, material and spiritual values, rich country, poorest country, European Union.

JEL Classification: F21

Two decades after the 1989 Romanian revolution it is not only possible but also necessary trying to analyze the causes of transforming Romania from a rich country in natural resources, with material and spiritual values accumulated in time into one of the E.U. poorest countries together with Bulgaria. One should notice that the Romanian poverty has been and still is a deliberate process imposed by the new colonial empires3. The process included several stages – some of them overlapping others to date – unveiling at least 10 complex operations4: 1. Abolishing national industry through a. returning social shares, which – in the case of continuations5 - would have made impossible the selling of industrial assets6; b. Decapitalisation of the commercial companies7; c. transferring plants and factories at low prices; 2. Destructuring large agricultural units and reducing agricultural

1 Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 1980-1989
2 Eurostat, 2012
3 After the revolution they took over the most important directions of the Romanian economy and finance, by the help of the temporary leaders of the country.
5 As they conferred rights over the respective industrial assets to the holders.
6 Colleagues from the UNO Commission of International Commercial Legislation qualified they respective operation as “The first economic engineering which eased the selling of Romanian plants and factories to foreign companies”.
7 One of the most efficient financial engineering.
production to minimal status through: a. destroying agricultural cooperation units, instead of transforming them into agricultural farms as they did in Hungary; b. taking over state agricultural units by persons not interested in developing agricultural production; c. minimizing agricultural areas through returning them to their ex owners who did not hold available means to maximize land richness that could have been achieved only in large agricultural units; 3. Bankrupting national banks and subordinating banking system to international capital, through “financial engineering”, following 3 steps: a. publishing, in local newspaper, the news that the bank has difficulty in returning the depositors’ savings; b. republishing the news into a main newspaper the next day; c. commenting the news on radio and TV channels during the same evening. The next days, the depositors would withdraw their savings, while the banks – thus attacked through such a “financial engineering” way – will be bankrupt; 4. Seizing natural resources by the multinational companies through contract containing hard clauses for Romania, in the case of taking “the black gold”, “golden gold” and silver, “green gold”, copper and schist gas; 5. Imposing obligations to agree on estranging land; 6. Opening the market to foreign product and imposing hard restrictions to the Romanian products access to foreign markets; 7. Discouraging labour by paying compensating wages for relatively long periods, and other ways to stimulate the absence of the productive effort of some segments of populations; 8. Trying to transform health from “a national priority” into a “private business”, even “goods” of the corporations which succeeded in taking over the control of producing drugs in the European and American sanitary system; 9. Reducing the old people’s life hope by imposing the obligation of transferring an important part of their contribution to the pension, from their working time, towards private banks which frequently become bankrupt till the moment in which the respective person can benefit from the pension rights; 10. Imposing, at the country leadership, of some obedient leaders in relation to international institutions staff who will be at the disposal of the transnational empires. For such leaders, the life and people’s welfare will never count. In Romania for instance, some of the temporary country leaders have accepted and even facilitated the seizing of the country natural resources, as in the case of the Parliament that suspended the President who was dismissed by the people in 2012, and who has become the “Lawyer” of those multinational companies involved in taking the gold and the silver of the western Carpathians, of the copper and schist gas.

I. “BLACK GOLD” – A MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE ROMANIAN RICHNESS, A STRATEGIC ASSET

No need to say that the “black gold”, the petrol and the natural gas are a major component of any

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1 Charles Gide – Professor at the College de France, an honorable Professor of the Law Faculty in Paris – stressed that – the banks are, as well as shops, places where the goods is the money; some buy it, others sell it.”, and the price of the money is the interest. (Charles Gide, The Banks in “Principii de economie politica” de George Alexianu, Bucuresti, Editura Socec & Co. S.A., 1928, pp. 381 si urm.).

2 Charles Gide states that “bankers are merchants as all the others” and they observe the rules of the market. Withdrawing goods from shops – that is the money – determines the “falling of the business” that is the bankruptcy (ibidem, pp. 377 si urm.).

3 In all cases, by the help and implication of many Romanian official representatives with great interest in many cases.

4 In many countries in constitutional text, land estrangement is forbidden because land is considered “a sacred value”, belonging to the people.

5 They achieved the goal for “Romania to be transformed in to a selling market of the foreign products”.

6 24 – 36 months, meaning every two or three years.

7 By saying “watching and winning” or “resting and being paid by the state” ...

8 In Romania, sanitary engineering has passed through 3 stages: a. by destroying the national medicine production; b. an aggressive offensive through media to sustain the pharmaceutical corporations medicine; c. blackmailing state to pay the very high price of the foreign medicines, by breaking up a crisis of some medicines which puts in danger the sick people’s life.

9 Imposing such an obligation through “Pilonul II” law abolishes one of the fundamental condition of every contract validity: “the free consent”, with the consequence in “an invalid contract” imposed to Romanians in 2004.

10 In 2009, 82,000 banks became bankrupt. You can imagine how many of the banks which now “hope to get 4% of the contributions to private pensions of Romanians” will be bankrupt in 30-35 years when the people will benefit of their rights to pensions.

11 Other chapters in the paper will be dealing with this issues.

12 Chevron one of the greatest world multinational companies is interested in that.
country richness, and in some cases - of Romania, too - they also are a strategic asset\(^1\).

### 1. Romanian crude production

Given statistical research and deeper analyses\(^2\) worked out by renowned experts, such as Prof. Gheorghe Buzatu, Academician N.N. Constantinescu, Prof. Gheorghe Preda, Mihai Marinescu, Gabriel Năstase and others one can become aware of the Romanian richness and assets in the field of crude and natural gas\(^3\), till the estrangement in 2004\(^4\).

The monumental scientific research - which Prof. Gheorghe Buzatu\(^5\) made, proved that “the total crude production of Romania in the last 140 years\(^6\) reached 677 million tons\(^7\). The same research work stated the evaluation made by A. Robischon, an engineer, based on the data of the Romanian institute of geology. A. Robischon shows that the potential crude resource of Romania where of 1,530,000 tons\(^8\). Based on the research made by Christian Badescu, a well known expert in the field, Prof. Gheorghe Buzatu stated that the initial crude resource of Romania in 1857 was 2.7 bil. tons, of which 677 mil tons where extracted\(^9\). While 2 bil. tons of irrecoverable crude would remain in the underground; the recuperable reserve would provide\(^10\) over 6.5 mil. tons annually, which is the necessary liquid fuel of Romania “for 30-31 years at most\(^11\)."

In Prof. Benone Zotta’s and Mihai Marinescu’s research work it is stated that “Romania, the first country of the world which reached a crude production, at present achieves a production of 5-6 mil. tons\(^12\). They showed that the most important position in the top of the crude world producers was “in the year 1938 (8.9 mil. tons), when Romania came the fifth in the world\(^13\). Prof. Benone Zotta and Mihai Marinescu have continued their research activity and showed that, at present, the crude production of Romania – “coordinated by the now privatized Petrom Company” is made of 30 production oil derrick with 11,500 units, operating “in all relief areas\(^14\)."

### 2. Natural gas production

Considering Russia too\(^15\), it is well known that the main natural gas producer is Europe with the contribution of 35.09 % of the whole world natural gas production\(^16\). In Romania, the natural gas is about 35% of the energetic volume of the country being used as a prime resource in the chemical industry\(^17\) and fuel in the heating units\(^18\). An estimation made based on the research works\(^19\) showed that the natural gas reserve of Romania reaches 100 bil. m\(^3\). The production decreased from 24.8 bil m\(^3\) in 1991 to 19 bil. m\(^3\) in 1995, to 18.1 bil. m\(^3\) in 1996 and to 10.8 bil. m\(^3\) in 2002\(^20\). The production of the natural gases achieved by means of 3,700 units, of which 3,300 are in the Transylvanian Plateau, situated on 150 gas structures, at a depth of 2,000 – 3,000 m\(^21\).

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\(^1\) As proved in the 2-nd world war.
\(^2\) Data from the Statistical Yearbooks, 1959-2012
\(^4\) A “privatization” in the favor of OMV, an almost unknown company in Austria.
\(^5\) In 571 pages.
\(^6\) A research issued in 1998.
\(^7\) Gheorghe Buzatu, Op. cit., p. 416
\(^8\) A. Robischon, The crude resources of Romania, in “Monitorul petrolului Roman” (Monitorul du Petrole Roumain) nr. 19, 1925, p 1592.
\(^9\) In the last 140 years, till 1988.
\(^10\) At the level of the average production of the last decade (1988-1998).
\(^12\) Benone Zotta, Mihai Marinescu – The Crude in “Valorificarea resurselor materiale”, loc. cit., p 112.
\(^13\) Ibidem p. 113.
\(^14\) Asian area included.
\(^15\) 2,527 bil. Nm\(^3\) (Ibidem, p. 136).
\(^16\) Ibidem, p. 139.
\(^17\) Prof. Benone Zotta and Mihai Marinescu, showed in research works that in our country “The methane gas has a very high purity having 98-99% methane, like the similar gas in the crude structures” (ibidem).
\(^18\) N. Pușcoiu, the extraction of natural gas, the extraction of the natural gases, Editura tehnică, București, 1986; Benone Zotta, Mihai Marinescu, The production and consumption of natural gases, in op. cit., p. 136 si urm.
\(^19\) The production is inefficient and that determined the Romanian authorities to resort to imports from Ukraine and Russia (Benone Zotta, Mihai Marinescu, op. cit. p. 140).
\(^20\) Ibidem. At present, the Romanian territory is crossed by 400 km of natural gas pipes; for storing natural gases, 4 underground storage areas where created (Ibidem).
3. During the military actions which opened the army confrontations of the second World War, the Romanian crude strategic asset was recognized

An outstanding scientific paper, worked out by Prof. Florin Constantiniu showed the strategic importance of the Romanian crude for the military options of Germany and the Soviet Union. Based on the studied documents, Academician Florin Constantiniu showed that “Hitler was afraid of a Soviet action against Romania, in which the Reich would have been deprived of the crude delivery from Romania, as crucial for the good functioning of the German war economy”. To understand the major importance that Hitler gave to Romanian crude it is necessary to show that on the 28th of August 1940 he commanded the beginning of preparations in order to “the immediate occupation of the whole Romanian crude area in the case of failing in the diplomatic mediation, between Romania and Hungary, from Wien”. Hitler himself got involved in promoting several strategic steps to defend the petrol areas in Romania. Prof. Florin Constantiniu presents Hitler’s implication in both the instructions given to the German military Mission, lead by General Erik Hansen. In those instructions, Hitler had imperatively asked that “the petrol area must be defended from a third power and from being destroyed”.

In conclusion, the “black gold” proved to be not only a major component of the Romanian economy, but also a real asset, having an outstanding strategic value. Prof. Gheorghe Buzatu draws the attention on the consequences the Romanian had to suffer after the Second World War “Not only our petrol- the great historian stated- but Romania itself and every thing good that it possessed, people, richness, nature were to be transformed into a colony of the Soviet Union”. And thus, after hundreds of years of “mining” under primitive conditions and after other 90 years of modern exploitation- as the well known scientist mentioned- “petrol ceased to belong to Romania”.

At the question whether the consequences of the strived possessions of the reserve of the black gold could be accompanied by the “wrath” of the curse”, the answer is given today by those who resort to all kinds of means – frequently immoral – to get the possession of the black gold the Romanians hold, which they want critically.

The most worrying example is represented by the operation into 2004 of some ephemeral leaders who estranged that immense richness towards a company in Austria. Estranging the black gold – a so cold “privatizations” in a post revolutionary language – represents a loss of several billion euros for Romania. Foreign analysts remark that “by signing that contract, the Romanian negotiators were either badly meaning or were of a hard to imagine dilettantism”.

In order to understand the way in which the Romanian people have been and still is robbed through this contract, one can say that “while other petrol companies pay to the state dues of 45-65%, or exceptionally given 80% Romania will get only 3.5 and 13% of the value of the production, so an average of 8%, and that is for only for 10 years, a firm clause in the signed contract”. By the acquisition of 51% of Petrom, the OMV Austrian Company came from a

1 Florin Constantiniu, 1941, Hitler, Stalin and Romania, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, Bucuresti, 2002, p. 120 si urm.
2 Which was possible after the revolutions in the center and eastern side of the continent, between 1989-1991.
3 Florin Constantiniu, The first clouds in op. cit. p. 120.
4 Without it the German war army would have been failing.
6 An army confrontation with the Soviet Union was taken into consideration. Defending the petrol areas referred to preventing the sabotage actions of the foreign and Romanian agents who might have collaborated with the hostile powers of the Reich (Florin Constantiniu, Op. cit., p.134).

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relatively small company with a reserve of 0.4 bill barrels in 2003¹ to the level of a powerful company, with reserves of 1.4 bill barrels boe/d (an equivalent of petrol – methane gas). The OMV business grew by 2 bill euro in 2003-2004². In the contract signed with OMV, Romania agreed to accept the “historical environmental expenditures” which the respective interests will obligate the Romanian state to pay to the Austrian Company a hire amount than the value of the contract.³⁴

The hope of the Romanians is that in 2013-2014 when the clauses of the contract will be renegotiated, the new Power which was chosen in December 9, 2012, will have the courage and the competence to determine the elimination from the contract of those unacceptable provisions in a contract which should reflect and defend the interests of the both parties. But in the perspective of the contract renegotiation, an offensive without precedent was launched to maintain the clauses that are against the interests of Romania and which are accepted by some ephemeral leaders of the country in 2004.⁵ First, important official representatives from Austria, visit Romania to underline “how fruitful the mutual relations are”, by remarking that “there is a good collaboration in the field of petrol”, which really means maintaining the 2004 contract clauses. On the other hand, OMW resorted to a media offensive which is extremely aggressive trying to convince the Romanian people that seizing the black gold are an outstanding good for the economy of the country. We are informed that us, Romanians, will progress through good sense and responsibility and that “the performance inspires” but there is no word that this performance is the one which “inspires OMV to resort to the most advance technologies to rush the mining of the black gold from the underground of Romania”⁶, leaving the Romanian people deprived of the natural asset that Good Lord gave them, but at which those who strive for it know how to sign contracts to become the owners of that richness.⁶

We were stunned to learn from a TV broadcast⁷ about a declaration of a Minister in activity that the “due will not be changed”⁸. The question is “Would all the ephemeral leaders of Romania be determined to maintain the poverty in this country, by accepting the foreigners to rob all its richness”?⁹

II. THE “YELLOW GOLD” AND THE SILVER- ASSETS NEGOTIATED BY THE CORRUPTED LEADERS OF THE COUNTRY

The scientific works that have been done in time have proved the foreign interest for the gold on the Dacian territory. “Auri sacra fames” – the Holy hunger for gold represented one of the reasons for the “Roman conquest of Dacia”¹. The interest for the extraction of gold is quite old, but that interest hasn’t been abolished ever since.¹¹

1. Gold and silver- assets much strived by the multinational companies nowadays

The experts’ research works showed that the gold mining had been known almost 2,500 years before, with a production of 2,000,000 kg. of gold. The most important areas are: the Western Carpathians (the Apuseni Mountains) and the Maramureș gold-bearing area.¹² The gold mining

¹ The 10 years that passed since the signing of the catastrophic contract for Romania meant the “loss of several petrol areas, which OMV sold in 2012”, as without petrol in their underground they are of no interest for the Austrian Company.
² In Athens, in January 2013, before the approval of the 2013 budget.
³ Which raises great questions: “It is without precedent that a state should pay a company for the aquisition of the petrol which it holds”.⁴
⁴ As they hold it, in many analyses made it seems that this agreement was determined by some material advantages which are not to be neglected but are very difficult to be proved.
⁵ As there is no stipulation about the limit with regard to the petrol quantity which the new masters could extract.
⁷ The most common example is the intention of taking the gold and the silver from Roșia Montana
⁸ An area surrounded by the Mureș, the Crișul Alb and the Arieș; the gold-bearing areas are at Brad, Săcârâmb, Zlatna, Buciumi, Roșia Montana and Baia de Arieș. Also, the auriferous areas in the Oaș and Gutâi Mountains, in Maramureș,(Benone Zotta, op.cit., p. 308).
has known over two millennium, and the lode deposits are of hydrothermal origin. Some lodes reach the surface, while the others are underground.\(^1\)

After the 1989 Revolution, a special interest was raised by the Roșia Montană gold and silver resources. The ephemeral leaders of Romania have accepted the Canadian “Gold Corporation” Company to do mining works for one of the greatest gold and silver lodes (10.6 mil. gold ounces and 52.3 mil. silver ounces) in Europe.\(^2\)

Due to “economic engineering” and “legal engineering” means, the 1998-2000 leaders agreed that the gold mining works could be entrusted to the National Company of Copper from Roșia Montană\(^3\), based on the Government Resolution no. 47/1999. After several “legal engineering” means(see footnote no.70), the transfer of the ownership of lode of over 800 tones of gold and 2,000 tones of silver.\(^4\)

Though the Roșia Montană Gold Corporation Company did not receive the environmental agreement, and many national and international bodies were against the use of cyanide in the mining works, the company has been put a lot of pressure through “all the possible means” to extract the gold and the silver from the Apuseni Mountains by means of cyanide.\(^5\)

2. Wesley Clark – “Roșia Montană can be dug out at no risks”

On the 21-st of November 2012, General Wesley Clark- Counselor to the Prime Minister of Romania- gave an interview in which he declared that “Roșia Montană could be dug out at no risks”\(^6\).

We cannot say if General Wesley Clark is an expert in the field of environment but we have seen that, following his interview, the “Roșia Montană Gold Corporation” launched extraordinary great media agressivity trying to convince the Romanians that “taking over the Apuseni Gold and Sylver will have a lot of beneficial consequences for Romania.”\(^7\)

If we do not hold General Clark’s expertise confirmation in the field of environment, we do hold the European Parliament resolution of May 5, 2010, which forbids cyanide in mining.\(^8\) Also, we are aware of the President of the Romanian Academy, Academician Ionel Haiduc’s expertise, who draws the attention about the critical consequences of cyanide on the environment.\(^9\)

3. The Dead from “Roșia Montană” are taken out from their graves

Gold fever has no human limits or divine rules.\(^10\)

“The dead have no longer peace in Roșia Montană” – stated Mr. Claudiu Iordache, one of the respected and appreciated leaders of the Revolution in Timișoara - at Roșia Montana, the dead started to be exhumed before seven years. “Hardly did the dead get cold, that their relatives with spades, braids, wheat and nut sweets move them into another village. Everything is legally done, by “day light”, under the blessing of the priests. The relatives get some nice money for the free grave land: several tens million lei from the Roșia Montană Gold Corporation”\(^11\).

\(^1\) For a more ample analysis, see Prof. Benone Zotta’s paper, op.cit. p. 304 and urm.

\(^2\) Acad. Ionel Haiduc, Not everything is for sale, in “Palatul de Justiție”, Nr. 10, 2011, p. 9.

\(^3\) At the beginning, they entrusted it to the „Minvest” National Company of Copper, Gold and Iron. In October 9, 2000 they transferred the licence from „Minvest” to the Roșia Montana Gold Corporation. The transfer order was signed by the ANMR President, and at the same day, the Minister agreed the transfer by no: 193247/October 9, 2000, a simple letter.

\(^4\) Mihai Mican, Roșia Montană, a controversy of 11 years, in “Adevărul”/August 24, 2011.

\(^5\) About 240,000 tone of cyanide.

\(^6\) Wesley Clark, Interview with regard to the mining at Roșia Montană, in “Adevărul” of 21 of November, 2012.

\(^7\) The support given to the “Roșia Montană Gold Corporation” represented the hope that the Romanian Government will support General Wesley Clark’s recommendations and the company will begin, with no obstacle, the taking over of the Apuseni gold and sylver. For minutes, the radio and TV channels presented the company holding that the 240,000 cyanide tons in the Apuseni “will have no risk for the people’s, animals’ and plants’ health”.

\(^8\) The Resolution states that “cyanide is an extremely toxic chemical product” with a catastrophic impact on “health and environment”.

\(^9\) Ionel Haiduc op. cit., see his expertise in 2000-2004.

\(^10\) Many families in Roșia Montană exhume their family members from their graves. They receive for free graves tens million lei from the Gold Corporation Company (Claudiu Iordache, România la aşfiniţit, Editura Irini, 2013, 86)

\(^11\) Ibidem, p. 87.
As it is well known, there are nine churches in Roșia and eight religious rites. Till the coming of the Company, which uses all means, without any human and divine rule to stop it – to take the greatest gold and silver European lode, 1 the bells used to ring at 10, 12, 16 at feasts time and when somebody passed away. “Now the people have become distracted, they do no longer no why the bells ring for, if it is for the exhumed or for the real dead ones.” 2

The analysis worked out by Mr. Claudiu Iordache unveils the worrying mechanism of resorting to the “Roșia Montană Gold Corporation” to “buy the people in the area and determine them to make place for the mining operations of the immense assets of the area underground.” 3

The Gold Corporation also happened to meet in the area people who did not accept to be bought. 4 When the company accommodated in the area it succeeded in determining to move about 1,000 families away, but about 250 families do not even hear about leaving the place. The people declare that they “want to stay and die in Roșia”. 5 These people have the determination to refuse the maneuvering of a multinational company which put under pressure a whole human community. 6 Eugen David, the representative of the “Albumus Maior” Association has drawn the attention on the Gold Corporation taking over operations of gold and silver in the area 7.

In conclusion, another rich asset that the Good Lord offered us - the gold and the silver in the Apuseni Mountains in Romania – is being negotiated by the corrupted leaders of the country. 8 Abandoning Roșia Montană for “some dollars” – stated the General Director of the Institute of the Romanian Revolution – has been a business possible with the participation of the parties, government, vicious academicians, parliament members, journalists, the President suspended by the Parliament and discharged by the people in 2012. Abandoning Roșia Montană for some dollars “has become another example of how Romanians are ready to sell their country, their infants, virgins, kidneys, icons and patrimony great values.” 9

Two questions are still present after the Romanian voting in December 2012. 1. Would the new members of the government have the courage to defend the Apuseni gold and silver, one of the most important assets of the Romanian people? 2. Would these government members resist the unthinkable pressures of the multinational companies 10?

And, maybe, by stimulating the courage the government should have to defend the assets given by the Good Lord to Romanians, the thoughts expressed – in great sorrow – by George Coșbuc, the great national poet, must be remembered:

“Had we a graveyard in the village
You’d make it field and us the oxen in your yoke,
Behind a greedy plough
The bones show up, and that’s a sin!
The bones are ours, our own bones:
Who cares, though? You took us out
Of our homes, undressed, in frosty, windy days,
You took our dead from their graves;
Oh, then for them, for their tribute, though,
We want that land!” 11

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1 By the estimations of many field experts.
2 Claudiu Iordache, op. cit., p. 87.
3 He who has got no dead relatives, takes the money from the company into another way. “First they build up a wooden barrack in the yard, without a basement raised only on logs, with no utilities.” It looks like a toy house and it doesn’t cost more than 5,000 euro. After that they sell it and the company is in the position of the buyer, based on the negotiation at 40,00 euro, plus the price for the garden, for the household animals etc.
4 About 420 family holdings have been bought by the “Roșia Montană Gold Corporation”
5 Those who refuse leaving are as poor as those who were already moved, but “they are not so greedy” (Ibidem, p. 8).
6 They draw the attention that a multinational company has demolished a whole village and has devastated the life of numerous families. “They have scattered us, have depopulated us. They have started with the priests. The latter have been the first in the village who supported the investors. They have let their churches be measured; length and width, then they have doubled us the taxes” (Alina Bădălan, Formula AS, March, 2007).
7 It is about not only the economic consequences but also about the social ones, but that does not matter for some members of the Government who disregard the people of this country who, for them, do not matter; only the masters outside Romania must be served “with extreme care and attention”.
8 There are many discussions with regard to the price paid to these leaders by the Gold Corporation to determine them to support such a catastrophic Project.
10 They resorted even to the American generals to convince us “to accept the plunder made by a multinational Company eager to become the master of this important Romanian asset.”
11 George Coșbuc, We want our land, in „Fire de tort”, Editura pentru literatură, 1968, p. 171 and the following.
III. THE LAND – A SACRED VALUE, ON WHICH MAJOR ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRATED

All committed specialists underlined the value of land, defined in the constitutions of some countries as “a sacred value,” whose sale is prohibited. Charles Gide – professor at Collège de France, Honorary Professor at the Faculty of law of Paris – stated that the land is indispensable to Man, being: a. a place to step on, to build houses, to cultivate products; b. its underground contains minerals. In their millennial existence, people understand «the place the land has in their everyday lives», the reason for which they «have been tied to the land, they have cherished it, and have fought for».

In all countries, including Romania – the land is a critical issue, in the natural assets they hold. At the end of 1989, the Romanian Land Fund covered 23,830,000 hectares, of which the agricultural area was 14,759,000 hectares, with 9,458,300 hectares of arable land.

At the end of 1989, the technical and material equipment included over 150,000 tractors, over 43,600 mechanical drills, about 62,000 self powered combines for cereals and other agricultural machinery.

1 Part of the State, along with the population and the public force, the territory, the land defines the existence of any State (G.W.F. Hegel).

2 The land provides plant and animal species, the source of basic needs: food and clothing. The underground holds minerals and fuel "which enforce industry" (Charles Gide, Pământul, in „Op.cit.”, p. 80). Professor Charles Gide mentioned that the primitive man was satisfied with the spontaneous products that the land gave him, "which does not mean that the man should not work hard to get them". The land has always had an invaluable value (Ibidem, pp. 80 and follow.).

3 Considering it "a precious conquest to improve their lives" (Ibidem, pp. 84 and follow).

4 „The land is the primary mean of production in agriculture“ (Mihai Marinescu, Gabriel Năstase, Bazele resurselor naturale, in „Valorificarea resurselor naturale”, loc.cit., pp. 386 and follow.).


6 Of the total working population, which amounts to 10,945,700 people, 27.5% were employed in agriculture, that is, 3,012,300 people, of whom 65,577 were agricultural specialists, of whom 33,629 had a higher education (Ibidem).

Until 1989, the agricultural and arable area has increased and their usage was improved, due to the maximization of some unusable areas.

Given that the land is "the most precious wealth of the nation", by constitutional norms “its estrangement is prohibited". The concern of all developing countries is that their land might be taken over by "foreign interests" groups, thus leaving their own citizens in the ungrateful position of “no longer are masters in their own country.”.

Even in developed countries, land negotiation has been differently worked out, the legal norms developing numerous restrictions and strings. These restrictions and strings aim to "maintaining state control over the territory of the State" – one of the three fundamental attributes of the state entity: 1. their own territory; 2. the population the State through the State citizenship; 3. public force, the power of the State.

After the 1989 revolution, an interesting and sustained campaign was launched in order to sanction the "free sale of land", insisting that the rules should be laid down to permit land selling. In 2013, they found out that many pieces of land have no longer belonged to the Romanian people. 1. The sale of the land is also a result of the fact that poor farmers were trying to obtain an income to survive; 2. The foreigners who buy land do not often work it; 3. The new owners are anxious to obtain subsidies from the EU, subsidies that are not conditioned by the work of the land.

The most dramatic consequence of land selling is the impoverishment of Romania, because: 1. Romanians are obliged, because of the poverty in which they live, to sell their piece of land of which

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they survived; 2. acceptance of the deceit that 
"the free sale of land" will apply the principle of 
reciprocity; 3. the foreigners’ acquisition of land 
will lead – in the years to come – to the 
modernization of Romania.

IV. „GREEN GOLD“ – THE FOREST 
WOOD, WHOSE WASTE IS 
PROHIBITED IN COUNTRIES with 
COMPANIES OPERATING IN 
ROMANIA, WITH THE APPROVAL 
OF THE ROMANIAN 
GOVERNMENT, WHICH, IT SEEMS, 
ARE NOT DEPRIVED OF 
SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS.

We do not believe that we should say once 
more that the "green gold", the forest environment 
– everything that represents the forest as a whole – 
is "a primary condition for the existence and 
development of humans".

„Romania's forests – academician Victor 
Giurgiu stated– are the most magnificent, unique 
in Europe reservoir of biodiversity, as they cover 
about two-thirds of the total virgin forests of 
Europe (except Russia); they host wild mammals 
extinct in other areas of our continent; they cover 
about two-thirds of the total number of habitat 
types in the area of temperate climate in Europe.

Between 1950-1989, „the green gold“, the 
forests, covered a stable surface, with an even 
slight growth. In 1989, the forest surface was 
more than 500 thousands ha bigger than in 1950, 
with over 460 ha growth of whitewood.

In 1950-1989, Romania had a forest 
potentiality characterized by high value indicators 
that highlighted "the size and structure of the 
forest resources".

Since 1989, the "green gold" of Romania was 
assaulted by a dramatically demolishing process. 
This process was encouraged by the political 
factor which adopted laws that should not be 
remembered. The result was the fragmentation 
of the forest ownership through these laws, the 
heirs receiving surfaces even less than a ha, 
"which contributes to the damage and the 
demolition of the so divided forests". 
Added to this there is the approval given by the Romanian 
authorities for the establishment and operation of 
foreign companies having the right to capitalize 
"green gold" in Romania, given that in their 
countries forests cutting is "prohibited by law".

In order to understand the dimension of „green 
gold“ waste, let us consider that a study worked 
out by Greenpeace revealed that „in Romania they 
cut three hectares of forest per hour”.

The dimensions of the disaster, the destruction of the 
Romanians’ assets are easy to understand.

V. WORK – VALUE- AND WEALTH- 
PRODUCING IN ANY COUNTRY IN 
THE WORLD

The millennia experience of mankind 
highlights that "work produces values of wealth in 
any human Community, in any country of the
world. Professor Charles Gide demonstrates the important place of work in human life, and Hans Peter Anderson states that "man should seek happiness only in his work". "In order to reach the goals, and first to fulfill the needs of existence – stated Charles Gide – any being is forced to perform a specific job."2

The work produces wealth - points out the French scientist - and there are no assets "that man can acquire without work"; it's about the riches "that nature gives them plenty of"3. But getting these riches involves human work4.

"A country is richer through its working people" noticed Mihai Eminescu, while Nicolae Iorga insistently referred to the Romanians’ work “which is able to ensure this nation progress and development”.

It is unquestionable that "a country is richer if work is prized, if those who strive to produce values are properly rewarded"–stated Charles-Louis Montesquieu in his "The Spirit of Laws", a monumental masterpiece.

Might the Romania's rulers not have understood that "hard work produces values and wealth" when they adopted all possible measures to discourage labour and encourage revenue streams without work? Compensating pay for 2 or even 3 years; remunerations to the jobless; prohibition of activities to persons who could and want to work, based on age criteria.5

A country where the Government does not understand that they have a duty to stimulate the creative work of its people, is a country "doomed to an ever deeper poverty while the labour discouragement growth higher due to the irresponsible management of those who govern it."6

* * *

In conclusion, one can notice that – "economic engineering", "financial engineering" and "law engineering", orchestrated by the new colonial empires and applied by some of post-revolutionary Romanian Government, were reflected in the effort of seizing the "black gold", in the course of taking "yellow gold" and silver, in the operation of "green gold" waste and in the selling of the Romanians’ land on small amounts, as well as in the actions of discouraging the labour. That is how Romania has been transformed from a country with natural assets, into the poorest country- along with Bulgaria- in the European Union.

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3 Ibidem.
5 In the years 2009-2011, the Government of Romania have stated that "it is in need of fresh blood" and should abandon involvement in economic, social and scientific activities of "the expired people" because they have reached a certain age.
6 This another way to bringing Romania in a state of dependency in relations with new colonial empires, which will know how to impose measures to compel people to work day and night "in the interest of their prosperity".