

Romania - List of Archival Holdings at the Hoover Institution Archives

Mother Alexandra (Princess Ileana)

Daughter of Ferdinand, King of Romania, and Queen Marie; Mother Superior, Convent of Transfiguration, Pennsylvania

Her collection (1883–1990) includes photographs, correspondence, and writings related to the Romanian royal family and the Romanian Orthodox Church in the United States.

Antoniade, Constantin

Romanian diplomat

His collection (1943) consists of a letter he received, signed by Iuliu Maniu and Dinu Bratianu, authorizing him to make political contacts abroad in the name of the two leaders.

Bacon, Walter

American historian

His collection (1975) includes research materials that he used for his Ph.D. dissertation regarding Nicolae Titulescu.

Bayne, Joseph B.

American physician, surgeon with the Romanian Red Cross

His collection (1917–19) includes photographs, newspapers, letters, and other materials related to military and civilian hospitals in Romania during World War I.

Beane, James

Lieutenant colonel, U.S. Air Force

His collection consists of an interview transcript regarding conditions of American prisoners of war in Romania during World War II.

Berthelot, Henry

General, French army

His collection (1928) consists of a photocopy of his diary, "Souvenir de la grande guerre: notes extraites de mon journal de guerre."

Blank, Patrice

Collector

His collection (1919–82) includes newspapers, bulletins, and letters related to the post-World War II Romanian emigration.

Bossy, Raul

Romanian diplomat, ambassador to Austria (1931–34), Finland (1934–36), Hungary (1936–39), Italy (1939–40), and Germany (1940–41)

His collection includes diaries relating to Romanian foreign policy during World War II and to Romanian émigré affairs in the communist era.

Bunescu, Alexandru

Romanian industrialist

His collection (1948–79) includes writings and printed matter related to twentieth-century Romanian politics, Radio Free Europe, Comitetul National Roman, and Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Cantacuzino, Marie

Romanian aristocrat, friend of Marie, Queen of Romania

The collection (1900–45) consists of her unpublished memoirs.

Caranfil, George

Romanian ambassador in Bulgaria (1941–43) and Finland (1943–45)

His collection (1930–77) includes manuscripts, photographs, and correspondence regarding Romanian foreign policy during World War II and postwar conditions in Romania under communism.

Caranfil, Nicolae George

Minister of air and navy (1935–37); president of the Committee Romanian Welfare in New York

His collection (1914–70) includes diaries, reports, and correspondence regarding Romania during World Wars I and II; reports concerning the activities of the Romanian Red Cross, Romanian Relief Committee Humanities, Comitetul National Roman, and Radio Free Europe; and miscellaneous documents regarding his participation in the 1946 Peace Conference. Includes also his correspondence with G. Gafencu, A. Cretzianu, Herescu, B. Coste, A. Moruzi, C. A. Davila, C. Visoianu, I. Maniu, and I. C. Bratianu.

Civic Academic Foundation

The collection consists of photographs depicting Sighet prison (the first Stalinist prison of Romania), including interiors and exteriors of the prison (now the Museum of the Romanian Gulag), cells, inner courts, and exhibits of prisoners' archives, including seven of the most important hostages of Sighet: Corneliu Coposu, Coriolan Baran, Iuliu Hossu, Mihail Romniceanu, Aurelian Benteoiu, Mihai Popovici, and Ion Nistor.

Comitetul National Roman

Comitetul National Roman (CNR; Romanian National Committee) was a substitute name for the post-World War II Romanian democratic government in exile. It was organized in Washington by General Nicolae Radescu, the last constitutional premier of Romania, under the patronage of Michael, King of Romania. CNR was also one of the nine organizations that made up the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

It initially consisted of ten members, representing the three main Romanian democratic parties of the interwar period: the National Peasant Party, the Liberal Party, and the Independent Socialist Party. Besides General Radescu, the other founding members were Cornel Bianu (extraordinary envoy of Iuliu Maniu to London during World War II), Nicolae Caranfil (former minister of aviation), Alexandru Cretzianu (former Romanian minister in Ankara and initiator of secret negotiations with the Allies in Cairo in 1944),

Mihail Farcasanu (president of the Romanian Liberal Youth Organization), Grigore Gafencu (former foreign minister), Grigore Niculescu Buzesti (former foreign minister), Augustin Popa (former member of the Romanian Parliament), Constantin Visoianu (former foreign minister, appointed at Titulescu's recommendation as a member of the General Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva, ex-minister to Hague and Warsaw, ex-foreign policy counselor of Iuliu Maniu, participant in the secret negotiations with the Allies in Cairo in 1944), and Iancu Zissu (member of the Independent Socialist Party).

The by-laws of the CNR provided that "The purpose of the National Romanian Committee is to a. Represent the Romanian nation and defend its interests until the national liberation b. Lead through every possible means an action to liberate Romania and to reestablish there a Democratic form of government c. Coordinate and support the welfare of all Romanian refugees d. Direct the cooperation of Romanians abroad to arrive at the fulfillment of their purposes." Because of conflicts over the administration of the controversial fund whose custodian Cretzianu was, and because of the alleged subsidizing of Radescu by the former Romanian industrialist Malaxa, four of the members (Radescu, Gafencu, Farcasanu, and Caranfil) resigned in the summer of 1950. Constantin Visoianu became the new president. Among the new members who occupied the places vacated were George Assan, Alexandru Bunescu, Dumitru Ciotori, Anton Crihan, Sabin Manuila, and Mihai Rautu.

Within the committee, each member had specific political functions. Thus, C. Visoianu and G. Gafencu were responsible for the relations with the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, foreign ambassadors, and the other Eastern European national committees. A. Popa was responsible for the propaganda and the editing of the CNR publications. M. Farcasanu was responsible for the collaboration with all radio stations broadcasting in Romanian and with the National Committee for Free Europe and also for all the questions pertaining to the Romanian Orthodox Church. A. Cretzianu's activity concerned the bimonthly bulletin for King Mihai and the coordination of CNR representatives abroad; N. Caranfil was responsible for the legal and material assistance to refugees.

The representatives of the CNR abroad were Virgil Veniamin (Paris), Vladimir Ionescu, former general consul in Florence (Rome), Aurel Decei, former press attaché in Turkey (Istanbul), Radu Cutzarida, former charge d'affairs in Argentina and former director of the treaties department in the Foreign Office (Buenos Aires), Grigore Constantinescu, former minister counselor in the United Kingdom (London), Traian Galin, former general consul of Romania in Lwow, Hamburg, and Bern (Bonn), Radu Arion, former charge d'affairs in Greece (Athens), Gr. Cugler (Lima), M. Giuroiu (Stockholm), Ed. Ressel (Rio de Janeiro), G. Anastasiu (Geneva), and Al. Totescu (Lisbon). All members and representatives were appointed by the king.

In time, CNR gathered data and wrote reports for both U.S. and international officials about the political, economic, and social relations in the Popular Republic of Romania and published its findings in two newsletters (*Romania* and *La Nation Roumaine*). The

committee's members also lobbied for sanctions against the communist authorities' infringements of human rights, participated in the meetings of the Council of Europe and United Nations within the Assembly of Captive European Nations, organized conferences, gave speeches and interviews, and wrote newspaper articles on Romania.

Little by little the committee started to decrease in importance. Its main sponsor, the National Committee for a Free Europe (also the sponsoring organization of Assembly of Captive European Nations and Radio Free Europe), reduced its funds starting in the mid-1960s because of the new American policy of "building bridges" toward Eastern Europe (see also the Brutus Coste papers). At the beginning of the 1970s, a major scandal revealed that the National Committee for a Free Europe was in fact a CIA-sponsored organization (see file 1/box 9) and led to further cuts in CNR budgets. By 1972, the committee lacked any external financial support and dissolved itself. CNR's records cover mainly the years 1949–75, from its inception until its dissolution.

Of main importance is the correspondence with Michael, King of Romania, through the king's private secretary, General Petre-Lazar (for a more in-depth view of Lazar's role in this affair, see the Jacques Vergotti papers, file 1.8 and 1.9).

Of special interest are the materials related to the Romanian University Institute Royal Foundation Carol I. The institute was founded in 1949 by the CNR, at the initiative of Mihai, King of Romania, and included Monica Lovinescu, Virgil Ierunca, and Virgil Veniamin among its members. It started to function effectively on January 1, 1951, aiming to promote Romanian culture through magazines, conferences, lectures, and scholarships. The sponsors were mainly the king, Alexandru Cretzianu, and the CNR. Cretzianu, however, was in fact a custodian (named by the last democratic Romanian government) of a 6 million Swiss francs account designated for émigrés affairs who stopped financing the foundation around 1975. CNR's funds were provided by Free Europe Committee, which also ceased its financial help at the beginning of 1970s. Thus, in 1974 the foundation concluded its works.

Constantinescu, Grigore

Romanian ambassador to Great Britain (1946–47)

His papers contain correspondence, minutes of meetings, and audio tapes of radio broadcasts regarding political conditions during the communist period in Romania, by the Assembly of Captive European Nations and Radio Free Europe.

Coste, Brutus

Secretary and later counselor of Romanian legations in Paris and London (1933–46); charge d'affaires in the Romanian legations in Washington and Lisbon; secretary general of the unofficial delegation of major Romanian political parties at the Paris Peace Conference (1946). Moved to New York in 1947 and became political adviser to General Nicolae Radescu, the last democratic prime minister of Romania. Director of the International League for the Rights of Man and representative of this organization to the U.N. Secretary General of the Assembly of Captive European Nations (1954–65). Staff consultant to the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania;

special assistant to the president of the Institute for American Strategy (1965–67); associate professor, then professor emeritus, of International Relations and World History at Fairleigh Dickinson University, N.J. Headed the Truth about Romania Committee since its inception in 1973.

Brutus Coste's papers cover mainly the years he spent as an émigré in the United States, during the years 1947–85. Both his writings and correspondence deal mostly with émigré affairs. Of main importance are the materials related to the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN), whose general secretary Brutus Coste was for eleven years. The main message that Coste addressed through the ACEN was a criticism of the Johnson administration's policy of "building bridges" with Eastern European countries. Coste claimed that American financial help only delayed liberalization and the fall of communism. In his interviews and correspondence, Coste accuses the National Committee for a Free Europe (the sponsoring organization of both the ACEN and Radio Free Europe) of engineering his removal from the presidency of the ACEN precisely because of his stance.

Also of great importance are the confidential reports sent to Romania by Coste from the Romanian legations in London, Washington, and Lisbon, 1940–47, concerning the funds of the Romanian National Bank in the United States and the financial transactions of the Swedish legation in Washington, which took over the Romanian interests in the United States and Romania between and after World War II. Among the recipients of his reports were Marshall Mihai Antonescu, Alexandru Cretzianu, Cornel Bianu, and Vasile Gregorcea.

Of special interest are the materials related to Father Gheorghe Calciu Dumitreasa, who was sentenced in 1979 to ten years in prison for preaching religious freedom, after having already been imprisoned for sixteen years during the Stalinist period. This collection contains records documenting the efforts of the Truth about Romania Committee, under the chairmanship of Brutus Coste; of the Committee for the Defense of Rev. Gheorghe Calciu, under the chairmanship of Mircea Eliade; and of the Committee of Intellectuals for a Free Europe, under the chairmanship of Eugene Ionesco, for the priest's release from prison. Finally, of specific importance are Coste's and Radescu's papers related to forced labor in Romania and Coste's papers regarding the financial terms of the armistice in 1946.

Cretzianu, Alexandru (collection closed until 2020)

Romanian ambassador in Turkey (1943–45)

His collection (1917–74) includes correspondence, writings, and miscellaneous documents related to the lawsuit brought by the Romanian communist state against Cretzianu (Bern, 1946), regarding the 6 million Swiss francs fund whose authorized agent he was in the name of the last Romanian democratic government.

Danielopol, Dumitru

Romanian banker, member of the Romanian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946

His collection (1940–73) includes correspondence, photographs, writings, and reports relating to the peace conference and the peace treaty.

Duca, George I.

Romanian diplomat

His collection includes diaries (1919–89), photographs of the Romanian royal family, and his correspondence with Marie, Queen of Romania (1933–37), Queen Mother Helen (1956&nash;83), Ileana, Princess of Romania, (Mother Alexandra) (1924–49), Michael, King of Romania, and various other members of the European royal families.

Duca, I. G.

Romanian politician, minister of education (1914–18), minister of the agriculture (1919–20), minister of foreign affairs (1922–26), minister of the interior (1927–28), prime minister (1933)

His collection (1914–33) includes correspondence, diaries, notes, and memoranda related to Romanian politics.

Eastern European oral history project interviews (1999–2000)

Sound recordings of interviews of Romanian and other Eastern European political leaders, writers, and others and Western experts on Eastern Europe, relating to political conditions in Poland, Romania, and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Includes selected transcripts of interviews and related written matter. Project sponsored by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Interviews in part conducted by Laura Cosovanu.

European pictorial collection

This collection (1918–99) includes photographs, postcards, and slides depicting personalities, historical events, and towns from Eastern Europe, including Romania.

Ferdinand, King of Romania (1865–1927)

His collection (1916–27) includes original letters to Aristita Dissescu.

Floda, Liviu

Radio Free Europe broadcast scriptwriter

His collection (1935–96) includes scripts and sound recordings of Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Romania, correspondence, notes, and memoranda regarding the status of human rights in communist Romania and émigré affairs.

Fowler, David

Collector

His collection (1989–91) includes videotapes, disks, and printed matters relating to the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu and the 1989 revolution.

France, Direction de la Surete Generale

The collection (1910–29) includes reports, memoranda, communiqués, and other materials related to the formation of the Romanian Communist Party, socialist and

communist activities in Romania, and activities of Romanian Socialists and Communists in France.

Georgescu, Horia

Romanian vice-consul, Jerusalem (1940–41), second secretary of legation, Rome (1943–44), first secretary of legation, Paris (1946–47)

His collection (1921–88) includes correspondence, reports, memoranda, and so on regarding Romanian diplomacy during World War II and postwar émigré affairs. Includes also few papers of the Romanian diplomat Catalin Vladescu-Olt.

Gheorghe Ursu Foundation

Two video documentaries from the foundation relate to G. Ursu, Romanian engineer and poet killed by the Securitate in 1985 because of his anticommunist opinions. The videos are part of the Romanian subject collection (box 5).

Ghica, Dimitrie

Romanian ambassador in Italy (1913–17, 1928–31, 1932–33), ambassador in France (1920–22), minister of foreign affairs (1931–32).

His collection (1894–1940) includes documents (diaries) regarding interwar Romanian foreign policy.

Giurescu, Constantin

Collection consists of Volume II of his book *Istoria Romanilor*, which relates to the medieval period of Romanian history.

Green, Joseph

American diplomat, chief of inspection, Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915–17), director for Romania and the Near East, American Relief Administration, 1918–19

His collection (1914–57) includes diaries, correspondence, notes, maps, and printed matters relating to the activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and to the American Relief Administration in Romania.

Haskell, William N.

Lieutenant general, U.S. Army; chief, American Relief Administration mission to Romania (1919)

This collection (1932) consists of his memoirs related to activities of the American Relief Administration's mission in Romania after World War I.

Heroys, Alexander

His collection (1918) includes materials regarding the political and military situation in Romania during 1917–18, Russian-Romanian relations during World War I, and the Bolshevik Revolution.

Huntington, George Herbert

Professor, Robert College, Turkey, 1907–37

His collection (1878–1953) includes documents related to the Romanian royal family.

Iliescu, Gheorghe (collection is closed)

Major, Romanian army, military attaché to Great Britain (1937–40)

His collection (1902–57) includes correspondence, writings, transcripts of radio broadcasts regarding Anglo-Romanian relations, anti-Axis activities of Romanians (1941–44), Free Romanian Movement, and Romanian refugees and émigrés.

Irimescu, Radu

Romanian diplomat, minister of air and navy (1932–38), ambassador to the United States (1938–40)

His collection (1918–40) includes correspondence, photographs, and reports regarding Romanian foreign policy in the interwar period.

Krupenskii, Alexandr Nikolaevich

Marshal of Bassarabian nobility, Bassarabian delegate to the Paris Peace Conference (1919–20)

His collection (1861–1935) includes correspondence, reports, protocols, notes, and journals relating to the union of Bassarabia with Romania in 1918 and Russian-Romanian relations during and after World War I.

Lambrino, Jeanne Marie Valentine

Wife of King Carol II of Romania, 1918–19

Her collection (1916–56) includes diaries, letters, notes, and photographs related to her marriage to Prince Carol and its subsequent annulment.

Launay, Jacques de

Belgian historian

His collection (1914–93) includes documents regarding Romania during World War II, the Little Entente, and the relationship between Hitler and Lord Rothermere.

Lungu, Dov. B.

Canadian historian of Romanian origin

His collection (1933–40) includes materials related to Romanian foreign relations before World War II.

Maklakov, V. A.

Russian diplomat, ambassador of the Provisional Government in France (1917–24)

His collection (1881–1956) includes correspondence and documents regarding Russian foreign policy and the Bassarabian problem.

Manuila, Sabin

Director of the first Central Institute of Statistics of Romania and member of the Romanian Academy. Member of the International Institute of Sociology, member of various committees of the League of Nations, member of the International Institute of Statistics, and vice-president of the Royal Society of Heredity.

A former Rockefeller Foundation fellow, he received financial support from this foundation for the organization of the first demographic census of Romania. In 1948 he established himself in New York and became politically involved. His work with the Iuliu Maniu Foundation and the Romanian National Committee greatly supported Romanian political refugees.

Sabin worked for the Institute for Food Research of Stanford University, where he contributed to the study *The Agricultural Economy of the Danubian Countries: 1935–1945*. Later he became the counselor for the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Washington. His studies "The Population of Romania" (1937) and "The Structure of Evolution of the Rural Population" are among the most famous Romanian demographic studies. Also, his paper "Regional Development of the Jewish Population in Romania" is considered among the most reliable statistical data regarding the Jewish population of Romania.

This collection consists mainly of Sabin Manuila's correspondence with various Romanian émigré associations and former politicians (such as Michael, King of Romania, Vintila Bratianu, Mircea Carp, Mircea Eliade, Georgescu-Roegen, and Nicolae Malaxa).

Of special interest are the materials related to Iuliu Maniu, which include his correspondence with such important statesmen as D. Bratianu, M. Antonescu, C. Bianu, Gh. Tatarescu, V. Pop, Filderman, M. Camciciv, King Michael, S. Manuila, A. Cretzianu, C. Davila, M. Cristea, and B. Ionascu. Maniu's archive includes also his original articles, depositions, discourses, memoranda, declarations, speeches, biographical notes, obituaries, and letters between Romanian émigré associations concerning Maniu's imprisonment and death.

Marie, Queen of Romania

Her collection (1936) consists of one item, an original letter to Baroness Ines Taxis.

Marinescu, Mihai

Romanian politician

His collection (1944–46) includes two letters sent by Iuliu Maniu regarding the conditions in Romania under communism.

Maryhill Museum of Art

This collection (1920–52) includes the letters and photographs regarding the acquisition by the Maryhill Museum of furniture and souvenirs donated by Marie, Queen of Romania.

Nicolas, Prince of Romania

Second son of King Ferdinand and Queen Maria of Romania, brother of Marie, Queen of Yugoslavia, and of Elizabeth, Queen of Greece

Born on August 18, 1903, he studied in the English Navy School of Malta. After 1927, during the minority of his nephew, the future King Michael I, he served as Romanian regent (together with the Patriarch Miron Cristea and the president of the Court of

Cassation, Gh. Buzdugan). In 1930 he was instrumental in bringing back his elder brother Carol, who had gone into voluntary exile in 1925, and helped to proclaim him king. However, Nicolas was exiled in 1937 for political opposition to the dictatorship of the new monarch. Except for his mother's funeral in 1938, he never went back to Romania.

During his exile, in Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, Prince Nicolas was politically active. He founded the Romanian Center for Research (Centre Roumain de Recherches) in France, patronized by the French Academy, as well as the Romanian Cultural Foundation: Princess Ioana (Fundatia Culturala Romana: Printesa Ioana) in Germany. He participated in numerous meetings of Romanian émigrés from all over Europe, gave speeches at Romanian cultural events, and addressed radio broadcasts to Romanians from Romania and abroad. He also founded two Romanian publications in Madrid.

His collection includes 319 photographs (1907–77), depicting mainly Prince Nicolas and members of the Hohenzollern family, and his correspondence with Michael I, King of Romania and Paul Goma.

Paris Congress, 1856

Commission established by the Congress of Paris in 1856

Manuscript copy (dated 1857) of the protocols of the meetings regarding the reorganization of Moldova and Valahia and the foundation of the first modern Romanian state.

Petrasievici, Cornel

Former political prisoner in Romania

His collection (1950–82) includes documents regarding his imprisonment by the Communists and the efforts of the emigration to secure his release.

Petrescu-Comnen, Nicolae

Romanian diplomat, delegate to the League of Nations (1923–1928 and 1938), ambassador in Germany (1927–29 and 1932), ministry of foreign affairs (1938).

His collection (1917–58) includes correspondence and miscellaneous manuscripts regarding Romanian foreign policy, especially toward Germany, Switzerland, and the Vatican, and reports regarding the League of Nations and postwar Romanian émigré affairs.

Poland, Poselstwo

Polish Legation in Romania

This collection includes three boxes of telegrams sent and received by the legation regarding Polish-Romanian relations in the interwar period.

Poninski, Alfred

Polish diplomat, counselor of legation in the Soviet Union (1926–33) and Romania (1935–41)

His collection (1917–42) includes documents regarding Polish-Romanian relations in the interwar period.

Popescu, Dimitri G.

Private secretary of Grigore Gafencu, the minister of foreign affairs

His collection (1940–46) includes documents related to Romanian foreign policy during the Second World War (especially the negotiations with the Allies) and to the political conditions in Romania during the war.

Procopiu, Irina

Her collection (1914–43) includes letters, photographs, and memorabilia related to Marie, Queen of Romania (whose lady in waiting she was).

Raut, Georges

Romanian lawyer, secretary to the Romanian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference (1919–20); delegate to the International Labor Organization (1940)

His collection (1890–1990) includes writings, correspondence, and photographs relating to Romanian participation in the two world wars, the International Labor Organization, Romanian émigré affairs in France, and the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Romanian subject collection

This collection (1968–96) includes miscellaneous documents related to the Romanian economy, history, minorities, election campaigns, Romanian Communist Party, youth organizations, 1989 revolution, and the postcommunist electoral campaigns.

Roucek, Joseph Slabey

American sociologist

His collection (1920–85) includes miscellaneous documents concerning politics, social life, and education in Romania and other Balkan countries.

Serdici, Georges de, Baron

Son of Vasile Serdici, former Romanian landowner and one of the leaders of the Romanian National Peasant Party (one of the most important parties during the interwar period). Co-defense attorney in the trial organized by the Soviet NKVD and the Romanian Communist secret services (Securitatea) in 1947 against the leadership of the Romanian National Peasant Party. In 1948 he escaped illegally from Romania. Since then he has been living in Sweden, Great Britain, and Germany, running his own businesses in real estate, oil, and shipping, and engaging relentlessly in anticommunist activities. Between 1982 and 1990 he was the secretary general of the Romanian National Peasant Party, currently the majority party of the ruling coalition of Romania.

His collection deals mostly with émigré affairs and with the lawsuit brought by Serdici against Cicerone Ioanitoiu in 1982. Also, of special importance are his correspondence with Ion Ratiu, Corneliu Coposu, and the Romanian section of Radio Free Europe.

Smith, Clint

American diplomat, observer at the Romanian parliamentary and presidential elections, May 1990

His collection includes electoral materials.

Spies, Georg

Director of Steaua Romana, oil company subsidiary of the Deutsche Bank

His collection includes correspondence (1904–06) related to the efforts of Deutsche Bank's officials to secure oil concessions in Romania.

Titulescu, Nicolae

Romanian minister of financial affairs (1920–22), ambassador to Great Britain and delegate to the League of Nations (1922–27), minister of foreign affairs (1927–28 and 1932–36)

His collection includes 187 original diaries; correspondence with W. Churchill, A. Chamberlain, A. Briand, F. Kellogg, J. Masaryk, L. Blum, B. Mussolini, R. Cecil, E. Herriot, R. Poincare, A. Tardieu, S. Osusky, I. Maniu, I. Antonescu; and memoranda and other writings related to Romanian diplomacy.

Turauskas, Eduardas

Former Lithuanian ambassador to Romania between 1934 and 1939

His collection includes miscellaneous materials related to Romania in general and to Lithuanian foreign relations with Romania in particular.

Vergotti, Jacques

Major serving in the Military House of Michael I, King of Romania, between 1941 and 1947.

He witnessed the last year of the Romanian kingdom and the palace coup of December 30, 1947, when the king was overthrown and the Popular Republic of Romania was proclaimed. He was one of the few people allowed to leave the country together with the king.

His collection consists mainly of his writings, particularly his memoirs, related to the dramatic events preceding and following the king's forced abdication. Also of special interest is his correspondence with the king of Romania and with his colleagues and friends from the Royal Court, including prominent figures such as General Petre Lazar and Mircea Ionnițiu, both friends and secretaries of the king. Also includes King Michael's speeches and correspondence and miscellaneous papers related mainly to the Romanian National Committee, the Romanian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Carol I Foundation, and Romanian émigrés.

Visoianu, Constantin

Romanian minister of foreign affairs (1945–46), president of the Comitetul National Roman in Washington, D.C.

His collection (1937–60) includes correspondence, memoranda, reports, speeches, writing, and photographs.

Several others collections include valuable information on Romania:

- **Nicolas De Basily**
(Russian foreign policy, 1900–17; Romania’s declaration of war, 1916)
- **Charles Furlong**
(peace conference, 1919)
- **George Herron**
(the formation of the League of Nations)
- **George Alexander Hill**
(reports, including on Romania, of British Secret Services between 1917 and 1945)
- **Robert Lansing**
(American foreign policy, 1916–27, including toward Romania)
- **Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss**
(Malta conference, 1945)
- **A. P. Martinov**
(the activity of Ochrana, 1906–17)
- **Stefan Osusky**
(correspondence with Alexander Cretzianu and Brutus Coste)
- **Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty**
- **Clifford Swarts**
(economic conditions in Romania during World War II)

-Hoover Institution Archives, ca. 1999