

## **Documents from the beginning of 1945 regarding the prominent romanian émigrés in the great Britain**

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### **Summary**

The employees of the Romanian Legation lost their job when the British-Romanian Diplomatic Relations were interrupted in February 1941 due to German-Romanian Alliance. The British Government formed the Romanian Bureau in order to look after the former diplomatic employees and other Romanians that had closely worked with the defunct Romanian Legation.

Disapproving Antonescu's regime, other Romanian diplomats – sent in other countries – chose to reside in the Great Britain forming what was known as „exilul diplomaților din Anglia” (“the diplomats' exile in England”), the first Romanian exile (the terms “exile” and “émigrés” differs greatly from the term “emigration” because they implies strong political views, other than those permitted in their Fatherland).

The resident Romanians had to abstain from any involvement in supporting Romanian interests but some got a BBC job or at London University chair while others were permitted to look for a job.

As they were financially stressed, the British Government granted them monthly allowances.

At the end of 1944, when Romania had already become an ally of the United Kingdom but it was also occupied by the Red Army, the British decided to decrease continuously the allowances until they were stopped in the spring of 1945 and the Romanians had to prepare to return home. Although the Sănătescu, the Rădescu and the Groza Government granted them the Romanian citizenship, if it was withdrawn during Antonescu regime, and permitted to return, the Soviet military authorities of the Allied Control Commission in Bucharest did not offer them any reply for several months.

The imposition of a pro-Soviet Government, namely the Groza Government, made the Romanians to postpone the departure and only few actually came back to their country.

During 1941 and 1944 those Romanians became émigré, as they could  
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not accept their country alliance with the Nazi Germany, and after 1945 they were again émigré due to their anti-Communist views.

**Keywords:** Danielopol, Florescu, Ghyka, Nandriș, Rațiu.

## DOCUMENTE DE LA ÎNCEPUTUL ANULUI 1945 REFERITOARE LA ROMÂNII DE VAZĂ EXILAȚI ÎN MAREA BRITANIE

Angajații Legației României și-au pierdut locul de muncă atunci când relațiile diplomatice româno-britanice au fost întrerupte, în februarie 1941, ca urmare a alianței României cu Germania. Guvernul Britanic a format Biroul Românesc pentru a-i consilia și a-i ajuta pe foștii diplomați și alți români care lucraseră îndeaproape cu fosta Legație a României.

Nefiind de acord cu regimul Antonescu, alți diplomați români – trimiși în alte țări – s-au retras în Marea Britanie formând ceea ce a fost numit „exilul diplomaților din Anglia”, primul exil românesc (termenul „exil” are o semnificație diferită de „emigrație” deoarece implică opțiuni politice clare diferite de cele permise în țara lor).

Românii de aici au trebuit să se abțină de la orice implicare în promovarea intereselor românești, însă câțiva au obținut posturi la BBC sau de profesor la Universitatea din Londra, iar celorlalți le-a fost permis să își găsească un loc de muncă.

Deoarece aveau dificultăți financiare, Guvernul Britanic le-a acordat alocații lunare.

La sfârșitul lui 1944, când România a devenit un aliat al Marii Britanii și fiind ocupată de Armata Roșie, britanicii au decis să diminueze continuu alocațiile, ajungându-se la stoparea lor în primăvara anului 1945. Deși guvernele Sănătescu, Rădescu și Groza le-au acordat cetățenia română, în situația retragerii de către regimul Antonescu, și le-a permis să se întoarcă, autoritățile militare sovietice ale Comisiei Aliate de Control de la București nu le-au oferit niciun răspuns pentru câteva luni.

Impunerea unui guvern loial sovieticilor, în speță guvernul Groza, i-a determinat pe români să își amâne plecarea și doar câțiva s-au mai întors. În consecință, între 1944 și 1945 acești români au fost (auto)exilați deoarece nu au acceptat alianța țării lor cu Germania nazistă, iar după 1945 din nou (auto)exilați datorită vederilor politice anti-comuniste.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** Danielopol, Florescu, Ghyka, Nandriș, Rațiu.

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Document no. 1

Remarks on Individual Roumanians

A. Bianu; Will probably be able to find means of

D.G. Danieopol looking after themselves.

V. Styrcea Should be able to obtain some money from family sources.

I.G. Murgu Without Roumanian newspaper representations, would find it difficult to build up a living here as a journalist, but has connexions through whom he could obtain some work and, if this proved inadequate, could stay with his wife's parents at Bournemouth.

R. Florescu Says that he is about at the end of his resources. His son is provided for at Oxford for the next year or two under a British Council scholarship, but he has two daughters at school and responsibility for two Roumanian servants. However, his mother-in-law, who lives with him, still seems to have money here and, with her assistance, they can probably manage to look after themselves for another year or so.

I. Puşcaru Has sufficient funds to enable him to live here for some time.

V. Budeanu Will have difficulty in finding means to provide for his wife and two children at school, since it will be not easy at any time to place in employment.

G. Nandriş Has Roumanian chair at the School of Slavonic Studies until next autumn. Difficulty is that the emoluments are insufficient to cover living expenses. Has a son to educate. B.C. have been asked whether they could arrange to supplement his emoluments.

O.M. Smilovici Has prospects of being able to get back into journalism here.

C. Vârgolici Unmarried and relatively young (37). Should be able to find something to do in time.

V. Cornea His wife has gone to stay with her mother for the present. Should be able to find something to do in time.

D.G. Mateescu Unmarried. Is still employed on film translations. Will find it difficult to obtain employment here, but has friends, who assist him.

Mme. A.M. Callimachi Has funds here.

M. Ghika His son and daughter should now be able to look after themselves. Will find it difficult to obtain employment here, but his wife is well connected and not entirely without funds.

P. Pavel Will find it difficult to obtain work here, but is evidently managing to obtain financial assistance from somewhere, for he has not reduced his level of living since payments to here were stopped in March of this year.

G. Mavrodi Coming to the end of his money here but he has funds in France and will probably go there in due course, if he cannot arrange for sums to be remitted here.

C. Gănescu His brother-in-law will no doubt continue to support him for a time.

I. Budişteanu When work with P.I.D. finishes, will probably be able to cover his

living expenses until he leaves.

M. Beza Mrs. Beza's brother-in-law (naturalized British subject) is well off and able to assist her and her son (now working for two Americans). Beza himself has managed to find funds with which to live since payments to him were stopped in March of this year and will probably be able to continue to do so far the time being.

V.V. Tilea Has funds and says that he is prepared to look after Niculescu and Călinescu, in addition to his family and the Roumanian servants he has with him.

G.St Dumitrescu Has funds.

G.E. Iliescu Has sufficient funds to live here for some time.

D.D. Dimănescu Has a job and, according to Tilea, some funds left. Is understood not to have any Roumanian servants now.

Miss A. Mezincescu It understood to be engaged to an English clergyman and will no doubt continue to receive help from Tilea until she is married.

I.Rațiu Tilea's nephew and a member of his family.

T. Belitoreanu His father-in-law, a Dutch business man in London, is apparently able and prepared to look after him.

Mme. F. Tomescu Will no doubt remain in the service of the Swedish Legation, so long as they are charged with Roumanian interests.

M. Grindea Is developing certain journalistic work, for which he is beginning to obtain modest remuneration. His wife's temporary engagement at the B.B.C. will probably terminate shortly. She will then give more time to her work as a pianist, from which now she earns occasional small fees.

N. Gheorghiu Will probably

L.V. Cristea be retained on the staff

O.Podea of the B.B.C.

Former Legation servants not now employed by Roumanians:

Petre Petre working in a factory in Lancashire

D. Hrușcă [and] V. Pop working in a factory in London.

V. Alexiuc Until late in 1943 with Dimănescu, who then passed him to the Yougoslavs. Now with Mme. Pewitch at Burnham Grove, Farnham Common, Bucks.

A.Cutavidi (Miss) Left Dimănescu toward the end of last year and obtained work through Labour Exchange at Maidenhead. Now working in London.

N. Vlad With Dumitrescu until about a year ago. Now in Pioneer Corps.

A. Lorenz Italian subject, given a Roumanian passport by Legation on outbreak of war with Italy. Employed by Swedish Legation in Roumanian Division.

Legation servants in the employ of former Legation officials:

A. Walter (Miss) employed by Tilea. Czechoslovak. Roumanian passport. Nurse  
 G. Morariu (Mrs.) Housekeeper  
 M. Morariu (Miss) Daughter of housekeeper  
 V. Lorențiu Butler  
 I. Lorențiu (Mrs.) née Blaga. Wife of butler.  
 I. Lorint Manservant  
 P. Lorint (Mrs.) née Beretaki. Wife of I. Lorint.  
 Z. Costicea Man servant  
 A. Olteanu (Mrs.) Laundress  
 S. Szekely (Miss) employed by Florescu  
 A. Olărescu (Miss) Has been in receipt of funds from official sources (apart from remuneration for specific work or employment). At present in receipt ditto ditto. Not at former Roumanian Legation.

\*\*\*Great Britain, Public Record Office, Foreign Office, 371, 48543, (hereinafter: PRO, FO, 371, 48543), Memorandum in J. Back's Letter of 27.12.1944 to D. Howard, microfiches 6-9 (the microfiches of this dossier were found at Central Historical National Archives in Bucharest, envelope no. 87).

Document no. 2

### **Roumanian Bureau**

This organization was set up on the outbreak of war with Roumania to look after the welfare and activities of those Roumanians (many of them connected in one way or another with the Roumanian Legation here) who dissociated themselves from the policy of their Government. Many of these people have been receiving regular subsidies from public funds during the past three years. When Roumania signed the armistice, it was decided that the Bureau should be closed down and that the Roumanians whom we were supporting should be repatriated.

We therefore asked Mr. Le Rougetel to enquire from the Roumanian Government whether they had any objection to the return of these people and whether they are prepared to reinstate the former officials of the Roumanian Legation in the Government service. The Roumanians in London were also allowed to send, through our bag, letters to their friends and relatives in order to ensure that on their return they should not find themselves without employment or resources. Owing to the delays imposed by the Soviet authorities on our air communications with Bucharest, we have not yet had a reply from Mr. Le Rougetel, nor has it yet been possible to arrange for any of the Roumanians in this country to return home. With any luck, it should be possible to arrange for their return within the next few months, but in the meantime, we shall have to continue – at least in some degree – the financial assistance which we have been given to them.

Mr. Howard discussed this problem this afternoon with Major Back, the liaison officer who has been looking after the Roumanians on our behalf. We agreed some time ago that the offices of the Roumanian Bureau at 216 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, should be vacated on December 31<sup>st</sup> and this is being done. Major Back himself is due to join the staff of the Control Commission for Austria, but as his services will not be required there for a few weeks, he has agreed to continue to look after the Roumanians for the present. This he will do from his own office at 148 Clifford's Inn, E.C. 4 (Holborn 8434 – Ext. 148). This will not involve any expense for the rent of the premises.

The Roumanians whom we have been subsidising have been reminded that this may cease at any moment and have been urged to find other work for themselves. They have not found it easy and in any case, most of them hope to go home soon. We can hardly press those who want to go home to make tremendous efforts to find work which would only last for a month or two, and until such time as it is possible for them to go home, we can hardly avoid continuing a subsidy. On the other hand, as soon as it is possible for them to return, we shall have no further obligation to them and it can be made quite plain to any Roumanian who refuses to go home that he will get no more money from us.

The subsidy for December amounted to £860. For a variety of reasons, only £610 will be needed for the month of January and it is hoped that in any subsequent month for which a subsidy is required, the sum may be further reduced.

To sum up. The Roumanian Bureau is being closed as from January 1<sup>st</sup> and such remaining work as there is will be done by Major Back at his own office. We hope to get the Roumanians repatriated in the course of the next month or two. As soon as arrangements can be made for their repatriation, there will be no need to pay any further subsidy to those few who may not wish to return to Roumania. Until that time we can hardly avoid continuing the subsidy but it is hoped that it can be progressively reduced.

I.T.M. Pink

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT,  
December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1944.

\*\*\*PRO FO, 371, 48543, mf. 3-4.

Document no. 3

### **The Winding up of the Romanian Bureau and the repatriation of the Roumanians in this country**

Major Back discussed with Mr. Howard on February 21<sup>st</sup> the outstanding problems connected with the repatriation of the Roumanians in this country. Agreement was reached on the following points;

(1) The monthly subsidies (which we had originally hoped to terminate last December) should be paid to the usual recipients for the month of March. This will definitely be the last payment. Even though some of the Roumanians may through no fault of their own be unable to wind up their affairs in this country and leave by the end of March, any attempt to discriminate between them would lead to so much trouble and intrigue that it was thought best to pay them all for one more month and thereafter pay no one.

(2) An appeal by Major Back for financial assistance to help Roumanians to pay their private debts was rejected. It was pointed out to him that the Roumanians had no excuse for getting into debt, as they had been receiving quite generous subsidies tax free. As regards the repayment of their debts in this country, it was agreed that the only practicable course would be for Major Back to let us know how much each man owed before he left for Roumania. We would then ask the Political Mission in Bucharest to recover this sum in local currency in due course and to remit the proceeds to us for repayment to the creditors in this country.

(3) When the Bureau is wound up, Major Back's secretary will bring round the essential archives, which will be deposited here. This will not involve taking a great deal of paper, but will provide us with such background as we may require in arranging for the repatriation of these people.

(4) We can go ahead and arrange for sea passages for the four Roumanians mentioned in paragraph 3 of Major Back's letter to me. Including their families, this will entail passages in all.

(5) As regards the subsidy for March, Major Back will require £595, i.e. £15 less than he had for February. The difference is accounted for by the liquidation of one Grindea. Major Back also hope to avoid paying anything to A. Bianu if he goes to Paris in time, and he may also be able to avoid giving anything to Danielopol.

23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1945.

\*\*\*PRO FO, 371, 48543, mf. 104.

Document no. 4

Clifford's Inn

London, E.C. 4

19<sup>th</sup> February, 1945

Dear Pink,

Immediately upon receipt of your letter (R 1532/12/37), dated 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1945, each of the Roumanians, mentioned in the two lists attached thereto, were told of the decision of the Roumanian Government relevant to them. All, apart

from A. Bianu and Styrcea, were asked to let me know as soon as possible whether they definitely wished now to return to Roumania and, if so, how soon they would be ready to depart.

I regret that it has taken rather longer than I anticipated to establish how soon those, who have expressed the desire to go back as soon as they reasonably can, will be able to leave and that, in some cases, the time they require runs into several months. In these cases, there do seem to be considerations which the persons concerned cannot ignore.

Meanwhile all, as I have explained to Howard and to you, are concerned at not having received replies to the letters they were permitted to send to Roumania. It has been made quite clear to them, however, that arrangements for the journey cannot be delayed for this reason and that it will not be possible to lay on a series of passages over a period of months; that, in fact, if their passage is to be arranged officially, they will have to travel as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and that, those unable to take advantage of such arrangements, will have to remain here in a purely private capacity and wait until they can make their own arrangements later on.

Leaving aside A. Bianu and Styrcea, who are subject to the separate plans of their Government, twelve persons are concerned. Of these,

A. Not wishing to return to Roumania: Smilovici, Ghika, Mateescu.

Ghika is now the only problem here, for Mateescu has employment under P.I.D. which will take some months to complete and Smilovici has at last got into work at which he should in a few weeks' time be earning adequate sums to live on.

B. Wishing to return

1. Not ready for six months: Danielopol, Nandriş.

Danielopol has work for some time being and, although this will not bring him in any money immediately, he will now be able to look after himself financially again. Nandriş is engaged at the School of Slavonic Studies until the end of the summer term, but his salary is insufficient for him to live on. It is understood that his leave from the University of Bucharest has been extended to September of this year and the British Council has been approached in his regard.

2. Ready in three or four months: Florescu, Mme. Callimachi, Cornea.

Neither Florescu nor Callimachi have had financial assistance from us. Cornea's inability to leave soon is due to the serious illness of his mother-in-law. He will have difficulty in living here without assistance and may yet decide to depart without his wife when he knows the date of departure under official arrangements.

3. Could be ready shortly: Puşcaru, Budeanu, Murgu, Vârgolici.

Puşcaru has not had financial assistance from us and recently obtained a modest job. He and Vârgolici will need about a month to clear their affairs here and are particularly anxious meanwhile to hear from their relations in Roumania.



Budeanu and Murgu can be ready in two or three weeks' time and will take their families, but are worried about settling debts before they depart.

It will be seen that, from the financial point of view, those requiring assistance have been reduced, or will have been reduced by next month to five, viz., Ghika, Cornea, Budeanu, Murgu and Vârgolici, and that, of these, three can be ready to return soon. Ghika will fall out, since he wishes to stay here in any case, and Cornea will try for work here, if he finds he cannot get away in time.

From the travel point of view, it would appear that no more than four will be ready to go within a month, involving eight passages, including Budeanu's wife and two children, all shown on his passport, and Mrs. Murgu, who still has a British passport.

Yours sincerely,

J. Back

I.T.M. Pink, Esq.,

Foreign Office,

S.W. 1

\*\*\*PRO FO, 371, 48543, mf. 104.

Document no. 5

### **Memorandum: Future of former officials of the Roumanian Legation**

Those wishing to return to Roumania

A. Bianu If the plans of the Roumanian Government in his regard do not materialise, will wish to return to Roumania as soon he reasonably can. His British wife has been ill for some time and is still under treatment. He will not, in the circumstances, feel able to take her to Roumania in present conditions and will be reluctant to leave her here, without hope of being able to get back in case of need. In addition, he will require a little time to arrange about the lease of his house in Buckinghamshire and generally to settle his affairs. Will probably need three or four months.

V. Styrcea Will also wish to return to Roumania as soon as he reasonably can, if the plans of the Roumanian Government in his regard do not materialise. Could be ready fairly quickly, but will not be prepared to leave without settling his debts. Has had hopes that he would be able to receive sufficient funds from family sources for this purpose and still awaits news.

R. Florescu Has his mother-in-law living with him in Oxfordshire and three children, whose education here he will not wish to interrupt. His son has a British Council scholarship at Oxford, which does not expire for another eighteen months. Has not otherwise had assistance from any official or semi-official sources and he is very low in funds. The assets he has left are difficult to realize, but he and his mother-in-law are trying to arrange finances so that the family can stay here for the present and, if successful, he will return to Roumania without them. Will

require time to effect his arrangements.

I. Puşcaru Has not been in receipt of any assistance from official or semi-official sources. Not wishing to get too near the end of his funds and thinking that some time would pass before he could travel to Roumania, he started to seek employment some months ago, when he was exempted from movement restrictions. He now has work, which he will not feel free to leave at short notice. Having been in the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for fifteen years before resigning to stay here in March 1941, has wanted to go back to Roumania as soon as he reasonably can, but does not know where his relatives may be and had hoped to have news of them before departing. May require some weeks to be ready.

D.G. Danielopol Has suffered from ill-heart and lived at Oxford partly for this reason. His condition has much improved recently due to new treatment which will take some months to complete. After the fall of Antonescu, he set about getting a business appointment, believing that it would be some time before he heard whether the National Bank wanted him to leave London and before travel facilities would be available. He is now committed to a job, in which he may be in a position to assist his country materially and still be at the disposal of the National Bank in case of need. He is at present awaiting the return from America next month of one of the principals. For both health and business reasons, therefore, he will probably, without any thought of abandoning his relations with the National Bank, feel constrained to stay here for the time being.

G. Nandris Has a British wife and a son at preparatory school. Was Professor (Slavonic Languages) at Cernăuți University when sent here in 1940, with two other professors, on a two months' visit to British institutions, after which he was to stay on (time unspecified) to examine British educational methods, with a view to making recommendations for improvements in the Roumanian educational system. When the Northern Bukovina was ceded to Russia (after his arrival here), his chair was transferred to Bucharest and has, it is understood, been kept open for him. He wishes to return to it as soon as he reasonably can, but has no house in Bucharest and does not feel able to take his wife and son there until he knows whether his brother, who was working as a doctor in Bucharest, has, if still there, been able to arrange for accommodation for them. Meanwhile he is employed at the London University, where, it is gathered, will gladly retain his services as long as he remains here, but cannot pay him sufficient to live on. He would like to stay until the end of his present year's engagement at the University (another six months), and, during this period, to complete his research work on British education, for which the facilities available to him during the past four years have been very restricted. His time up to recently was fully occupied in giving courses to members of the Forces at the University. When these ended, the British Council were asked whether they could give him financial support and guidance in the completion of his research work for the rest of his year at the University.

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This is still under consideration.

V. Budeanu Has a British wife and two children (13 and 10) at school. Has obtained the representation for Roumania of firms associated with British and Central European Chamber of Commerce and will probably wish to leave as soon as possible, taking his family with him, since he has not the funds here for the completion of his children's education in England. Will not require more than a month's notice of departure.

Mme. Callimachi Had apparently felt urged to press for facilities to return to Roumania as soon as possible in the belief that a long time might otherwise elapse before she might be able to do so. It is doubtful, however, if she will be ready to depart in the near future. She has affairs here to regulate first, for which she will probably need three or four months.

I. Murgu Can, like Budeanu, be ready for departure at short notice, but may have to leave his British wife, whose parents are aged and failing, here for the present.

G. Vârgolici Will probably need about a month's notice of date of departure, but may hesitate to leave before receiving replies from his relatives in Roumania.

V. Cornea For some weeks past, his British wife has been nursing her mother who is seriously in Leeds. He will hardly wish to travel without his wife, who is not expected to be able to leave her mother some time yet.

Those wishing to remain here

O.M. Smilovici Tried for some time to get back into the Press work he was doing in the City before the war, but found no preparedness to restart continental work or to employ an alien on other work in war time. Consequently, he recently applied for naturalization, (as advised two years ago by his former editor who has supported the application), and, in writing to Roumania, asked for the recovery of his previous Roumanian representations, in the hope that these would form some basis of livelihood, at least until he could get back into the City Press. The reply being in the negative, he concentrated on obtaining journalistic work here and now has a job. For the moment, he is engaged on preparatory work, for which he is not receiving remuneration, but this should lead to a permanent appointment, similar to that which he had before the war, particularly if his application for naturalization is favourably considered.

M. Ghika Has, it seems, little property in Roumania and little prospects of employment there. With a British wife, a son in the British army and a daughter working in London (did not after all get to Paris with the French Bureau for which she was working and is now apparently with the American Red Cross here), wishes to try to settle in England, or perhaps later in France, where he has spent a good part of his life. Has been seeking work, but found this difficult whilst living in the country. Has been packing up to come to London and is moving to

town at the end of this month. At his age, will not find it easy to earn more than occasional fees for articles on the scientific subjects upon which he writes, but his wife's connexions may be able to help him when he is in London.

D.G. Mateescu For the last year, has been employed on film translations. There is apparently sufficient of this work yet to be done to occupy him for some months to come. Wants to return to Roumania in due course, but does not seem to wish to go there now, without some assurances that the Roumanian Government will reinstate him at a salary upon which he can live.

#### Notes on Appointments

V. Budeanu After ten years' service in the Min. for For. Affairs, resigned in 1935. Was in business, when, in 1940, Giurescu and Tilea arranged for a party of English speakers to take up temporary appointments as Cultural Counsellors and Secretaries in the Legation. The party consisted of Ghika, Beza, Budeanu, Stellea and Eliade. Appointed for six months, i.e. until October 1940, all were recalled when Tilea was displaced in June. They succeeded in postponing their departure, but were placed on half pay. Stellea and Eliade left on or before the severance of diplomatic relations in February 1941. The others remained.

Mme. Callimachi In the summer of 1940, was also given a cultural mission and attached to the Legation for a period of two months, at the end of which she stayed in England.

M. Ghika Was not in the Romanian Diplomatic Service, but, occasionally appointed to fill diplomatic posts, was Minister in Scandinavia for a time. Was unemployed prior to coming to London in the circumstances described above.

I. Murgu Murgu was a journalist in London, when engaged by the Legation in 1938 as a temporary official. He claims to have been admitted to the permanent staff on being appointed Press Attaché (rank 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade) in 1940. At that time, the Press Direction came under the now defunct Ministry for Propaganda and Information, of which Giurescu was then head. He formally resigned in February 1941.

D.G. Mateescu Appears to have been an official of the Min. of Nat. Ec. in Bucharest, when Tilea, on being nominated Minister in London, arranged for his temporary appointment (1939) as Economic Advisor in London, but it is not clear whether he was a temporary or permanent member of the Ministry's staff; he certainly does not seem to have worked in the Ministry in the normal way. A few months after Tilea's displacement, he left the Legation and stayed on here.

O.M. Smilovici Was Continental Manager of the "Financial Times", when war broke out. This, having much restricted his field of work, he accepted a temporary appointment at the Legation as Liaison Officer with M.o.I. and relinquished his position with the the "Financial Times" for the duration. He was at the same time London correspondent of certain Roumanian newspapers and, after joining the

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Legation, was appointed London agent for the official Roumanian telegraphic agency, Rador. He severed these connexions and resigned his post at the Legation when Antonescu came into power.

G. Vârgolici Arrived in London in 1940, under arrangements made by Tilea, to take up temporary employment at the Legation, having resigned his post in the Roumanian State Railways, for whom he had worked for about ten years. Worked at the Legation until February 1941.

V. Cornea Had been employed for two years in the Press Division of the Legation, when, in 1940, he was passed by them to the London University as temporary lecturer in Roumanian. He was in this appointment in February 1941.

\*\*\*PRO, FO, 48543, Memorandum in J. Back's Letter of 5.02.1945 to I.T.M Pink, mf. 115-118.