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NHD Annotated Bibliography

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Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Binder, David. "UPHEAVAL IN THE EAST: RUMANIA; Military Trials of Security Forces Begin." *The New York Times*, 9 Jan. 1990, p. 12.

This article was published after the Romanian Revolution as Romanians were trying to establish a new government and clean up the mess caused by the Communist government. Military personnel who fired at civilians after December 22, 1989 were being persecuted for murder and attempt orders since the soldiers were ordered to stop shooting. This demonstrates the confusion people experienced because many were unaware of what was going on in the country because of disinformation.

Bohlen, Celestine, and Clyde Haberman. "Revolt in Rumania: Days of Death and Hope - A Special Report: How the Ceausescus Fell: Harnessing Popular Rage." *The New York Times*, 7 Jan. 1990, p. 1.

The article is written a few days after the Romanian Revolution ended and provides a timeline of the tumultuous event that occurred to inform the American public. As the first televised revolution, people as far away as America were well informed because the revolution had been broadcasted around the world.

Bucur, Maria. "Scholar Interviews." *Making the History of 1989*, Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media, 2007,
<https://chnm.gmu.edu/1989/exhibits/themes/key-moments?itemid=609>.

This source includes "How did Romanians Respond in the Days that Followed?" and "What is Important About Ceausescu's Last Speech?" These are videos of a Romanian who experienced the Romanian Revolution first hand that explains certain events in the Romanian Revolution. This helps me understand what the Romanian people were feeling while they were in the middle of the Romanian Revolution, the perspective of Romanians. The people couldn't always get reliable information because of the mass confusion and the number of sources that claimed they were telling the truth, not everyone had radios so word of mouth was another way information traveled.

Carp, Mircea, et al. "Ediție Specială: 22 Decembrie, Ziua Căderii Regimului Ceaușescu." *Radio Europa Liberă*, RFE/RL Inc., 5 Nov. 2009, moldova.europalibera.org/a/25642183.html.

This source is the recording of what was aired on RFE/RL on December 22, 1989. This primary source is important to understanding this topic because it is what was communicated to the listeners in Romania on that date. This specific broadcast is also important because they announced that Ceausescu had fallen.

Carp, Mircea, et al. "22.12.89 - Actualitatea Românească: Căderea Lui Ceaușescu Comentată De Redactorii Europei Libere." *Radio Europa Liberă*, 22.12.89 - Actualitatea Românească: Căderea Lui Ceaușescu Comentată De Redactorii Europei Libere, 5 Nov. 2009, moldova.europalibera.org/a/1870312.html.

This source is the transcript of what was aired on RFE/RL's show Actualitatea Românească. This source is important because this is the information that Romanians

received about the Romanian Revolution and they broadcasted that Ceausescu had fallen. This is what was communicated to the Romanian people and it shows what the Romanian people knew about the revolution at the time. Analyzing this primary source helps me understand what information RFE/RL had and what Romanian listeners heard.

Champion, Marc. "ROMANIAN REVOLUTION DEPICTED AS PLANNED COUP, NOT UPRISING." *The Washington Post*, 24 Aug. 1990.

This source is looking into the Romanian Revolution, what led up to it, and what came out of it. It points out the confusion caused by disinformation spread by the Communist Party. I disagree with the source saying that the Romanian Revolution was a planned coup but I agree that there were people who opposed Ceausescu for a long time. The facts provided in the article are accurate because this was published a few months after the revolution after the mess of rumors and facts had been untangled and it was published by a well established newspaper.

Chapel, Amos. "Romania's Revolution, Then and Now." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., 18 Dec. 2018, www.rferl.org/a/romania-revolution-then-and-now/29660285.html.

This source includes the primary source images "An Intersection in Cluj Littered with the Dead and Dying after They Had Protested the Timisoara Killings and Were Gunned down by Soldiers" and "Protesters Block a Road near the Center of Timisoara on December 16, 1989" as well as background knowledge of the events surrounding the Romanian Revolution. This source shows how intense the Romanian Revolution was and the courage the Romanian people had because they protested despite being shot at. This

also shows that Ceausescu was still in power on December 16, 1989 because the army was still following his orders to shoot at the rebelling citizens.

Chirmiciu, Alex. "Romanians Celebrating the Fall of Ceausescu on a Military Tank." *European Bank*, EBRD, 6 Nov. 2014, www.ebrd.com/news/2014/to-romania-the-1989-revolution-came-last.html.

This image is a primary source of people celebrating their independence and fall of Ceausescu on top of a military tank. This shows that people were extremely joyful after the revolution. The image is useful because it shows that people came together to celebrate the end of the revolution. Also, since the people were celebrating the fall of Ceausescu on the same day as his death, we can infer that the news of Ceausescu's death traveled quickly and communication after Communism fell was faster.

Constantinoiu, Marina. "Șerban Orescu, Neculai Constantin Munteanu, Emil Hurezeanu Surround a Microphone as They Broadcast News Live on RFE/RL." *Voxeurop: Romana*, Voxeurop SCE, 17 Dec. 2009, voxeurop.eu/ro/radio-europa-libera-vocea-dizidentei/.

This image shows three main hosts from RFE/RL, Șerban Orescu, Neculai Constantin Munteanu, and Emil Hurezeanu, who are shown broadcasting news on the radio. This image is important because Romanian citizens heard their voices and were guided by their voices of hope but they never saw them until after the revolution. The image shows how focused and passionate the trio was about broadcasting the truth through a storm of lies.

Haberman, Clyde. "UPHEAVAL IN THE EAST: DICTATOR'S FLIGHT; Pilot of Helicopter Describes Ceausescu's Escape Attempt." *The New York Times*, 1 Jan. 1990, p. 6.

This newspaper article published in America shows how information traveled out of Romania after the revolution. The information in the article was based on newspapers from Romania such as the newly formed Romania Libera and the radio broadcasts of Radio Free Europe (Europa Libera) and Voice of America (Vocea Americii), demonstrating that Radio Free Europe had an international impact.

Hurezeanu, Emil, et al. "18.12.89 - Actualitatea Românească: Timișoara În Revoluție." *Radio Europa Liberă*, 18.12.89 - Actualitatea Românească: Timișoara În Revoluție, 18 Dec. 2010, moldova.europalibera.org/a/1504141.html.

This is the transcript of the broadcast from December 18, 1989, when the uprising of Timisoara was first broadcasted. This is found in RFE/RL's archives. This is important because this says exactly what was communicated to the Romanian people and who did it.

Hurezeanu, Emil, et al. "Actualitatea Românească - Ediție Specială 19.12.1989." *Radio Europa Liberă*, RFE/RL Inc., 3 Oct. 2009, moldova.europalibera.org/a/25639788.html.

This is a recording of the entire special edition broadcast about the Romanian Revolution from December 19, 1989. People from around the world called into the broadcast and talked about how people in their countries protested Ceausescu in solidarity, denounced Ceausescu, expressed their support for the Romanian people, and their disgust towards the events of Timisoara.

Ionică, Christian. "[Radio Europa Liberă] 18 Decembrie 1989: Timișoara în revoluție." *Youtube*, 19 Oct. 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-wmTMqopKPI>.

This is a recording of a RFE/RL broadcast from December 18, 1989, the first time it as broadcasted that something happened at Timisoara. This source is important because

it was how people found out about the event at Timisoara and it exposed the government who were trying to cover up the event. This was crucial to the Romanian Revolution, because without this broadcast, it is very likely the revolution would not have started because Romanians would have begun to slowly hear rumors about the uprising in Timisoara but the country would not have known and become enraged at the same time so they would have missed the window to start a country-wide revolution.

Ionică, Christian. “[Radio Europa Liberă] 19 Decembrie 1989: Actualitatea românească - Ediție specială.” *Youtube*, 21 Oct. 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBuRNLJXW58>.

This is a recording of a RFE/RL broadcast from December 19, 1989, after more information about the uprising in Timisoara was available and the entire world was aware of the event at Timișoara as well as aware that the army opened fire on the civilian population. This source was the special edition of the usual Romanian broadcast, “Actualitatea Românească,” that specifically covered the Romanian Revolution, the development of the revolution, and the response of other countries to the Romanian Revolution so Romanians received most of their information about the revolution from this broadcast.

Ionică, Christian. “[Radio Europa Liberă] 30 Noiembrie 1989: Cine a stins lumina?.” *Youtube*, 6 Sept. 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PcHcbR3tafA&t=1799s>.

This is a recording of a RFE/RL broadcast from November 30, 1989. This source is important because it is what Romanian listeners heard on 11.30.1989 and it discusses Ceausescu and Communism in a negative but truthful light. It shows that Romanian people could hear the truth that had been omitted by Communist propaganda.

Johnson, A. Ross, and Martins Zvaners. “History.” RFE/RL Inc., Dec. 2008,

pressroom.rferl.org/history.

The web page is a secondary source but the image that is used in the project “A Broadcaster Prepares a Music Program,” is a primary source. The image is useful because it shows where the radio hosts worked and gives the viewer an idea of how people communicated with Communist Romania. The image is also unaltered since the time it has authority and the image does not show biases which also makes it useful.

Longworth, R.C. “IN EASTERN EUROPE, TV WAS THE TOOL OF REVOLUTION.”

Chicagotribune.com, Chicago Tribune, 3 Sept. 2018,

www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1990-01-07-9001020452-story.html.

This source is written with the purpose of informing Americans on the happenings in the Romanian Revolution. Also included in this source is an emphasis on how the media plays a crucial role in revolutions and controlling public opinion. As a form of media, The Radio Free Europe is recognized for playing a key role in the revolution because it was vital for the communication of the Romanian citizens.

Nicolau, Irina. “Graffiti from the Romanian Streets, December 1989-January 1990.” Feb. 1990.

World History Commons, <https://worldhistorycommons.org/graffiti-romanian-streets-december-1989-january-1990>.

The book *Ne-a Luat Valul* was the first book published in Romania about the 1989 Revolution and included in this book is 141 pieces of graffiti found in Bucharest. This source is useful because it shows what people were feeling and graffiti was a way to communicate their emotions and thoughts. Before the revolution people were afraid to speak against the communist government but people gained courage and painted the city in anti-communist phrases.

O'Hare, Mick. "Anti-Ceausescu Demonstrators on the Bucharest Streets on Christmas Day 1989." *Independent*, Independent Digital News & Media Ltd, 20 Dec. 2019, www.independent.co.uk/independentpremium/long-reads/ceausescu-romania-bucharest-communism-politics-history-a9234806.html.

This source includes the images, "Anti-Ceausescu Demonstrators on the Bucharest Streets on Christmas Day 1989," "On Christmas Day 1989, after a Tumultuous Year, Romanian Leader Nicolae Ceausescu and His Wife Were Executed by Firing Squad against a Toilet Block," and "24 December 1989: Romanians Jubilant at News That Ceausescus Have Been Arrested." These images show Romanians in various stages of the Revolution and show how the attitude people had changed as the Revolution progressed. The importance of these pictures is that it visually shows the Romanian Revolution.

Petkov, Petyo, and Michael Simmons. "Ceausescu Goes Down in Blood." *The Guardian*, 23 Dec. 1989, p. 1. *The Guardian Archives*, theguardian.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=40699209&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJ2MDI2NzQ2NiwiawWF0IjoxNjExMjc5MTU0LCJleHAiOiJlE2MTEzNjU1NTR9.TxI0vO9GWpmhBbJ8bu13QmaHiPapxaQFByKDPNmRkhI.

This article was published in The Guardian after the Ceausescu couple fled the capital. This source is important because it shows what foreign countries knew about the Romanian Revolution on December 23. This reveals the limits of the communication but despite this, much more information is flowing out of Romanian than from before December 15.

"People gesturing towards a helicopter in which the country's communist dictator Nicolae

Ceausescu fled the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.” *Rare Historical Photos*, Rare Historical Photos, 15 July 2016, rarehistoricalphotos.com/romanian-revolution-pictures-1989/.

This photograph shows an important moment in the Romanian Revolution because the Romanian people knew they had won. It shows Romanians in Bucharest looking and pointing at the helicopter. Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu were inside, trying to flee the capital and Romania because of increased pressure from the revolting citizens.

“Radio Station Forms ‘Heart’ of the Nation.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News & Media, 23 Dec. 2019, uploads.guim.co.uk/2019/12/17/23_dec_89.jpg.

This was an article published in The Guardian about the importance of the radio in the revolting country. The source summarizes the main events discussed in Romanian radio broadcasts. This source is important because it emphasizes the importance of the radio and shows that the radio was important for anyone who wanted to follow the Romanian revolution of 1989.

RFE/RL Staff. “A Broadcast from the First RFE Studio in Munich, Where RFE Began Broadcasting in May 1951.” *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., 27 Mar. 2009, pressroom.rferl.org/a/rferl-history-in-images/29128797.html.

This image is part of the RFE/RL archives and shows the area where the radio hosts worked. The image is important because it shows that the hosts worked somewhere that was relatively safe from the threat of the Securitate. This shows the power RFE/RL had because they were safe from the Securitate, used the truth as a weapon against the communist regime, and the radio waves couldn’t be stopped.

“Romanian Demonstrators Sit on Top of a Tank as It Passes in Front of a Burning Building,

December 22, 1989.” *Rare Historical Photos*, Rare Historical Photos, 15 July 2016, rarehistoricalphotos.com/romanian-revolution-pictures-1989/.

This source is important because it is a rare color photo of the Romanian Revolution of 1989 that shows the intensity and communicates the emotions felt by the Romanian people who were fighting for their freedom. This is also useful because it is a picture of an event described in text on the website.

“Ronald Reagan 1950s Crusade for Freedom Commercial Soliciting Funds for Radio Free Europe.” Levan Ramishvili, 1950-1959. *Youtube*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVy1K_xX5pg.

This was an advertisement used in the 1950s to gather public support and funding for RFE/RL. The CIA was covertly funding RFE/RL and their plan was to make it seem like the American public was funding RFE/RL instead of them. This source is important because it shows the American perspective on RFE/RL and how the American government wanted the general public to view RFE/RL. This source is also important because it reveals the American government’s involvement with RFE/RL.

Smale, Alison. “Unprecedented Interruption of Ceausescu’s Speech With AM-Romania, Bjt.” *AP News*, 21 Dec. 1989, apnews.com/article/7084b439f9c08738775c074b35b02fe2.

This source was written on December 21, 1989 in Vienna, Austria on the same day as the event referenced, Nicolae Ceausescu’s speech. The importance of this article is that it talks about RFE/RL and shows how much information about the Romanian Revolution reached foreign countries. Communication happened through television and radio and this source discusses how vital this was to the Romanian people.

“TRANSCRIPT OF THE CLOSED TRIAL OF NICOLAE AND ELENA CEAUSESCU.” *The*

Washington Post, WP Company, 29 Dec. 1989,

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1989/12/29/transcript-of-the-closed-trial-of-nicolae-and-elena-ceausescu/8ae8f002-1f19-487c-a7aa-ed4334f74af6/>

This is the transcript of the closed trial on December 25, 1989 of Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu that was broadcasted and then translated to English by U.S. government's Foreign Broadcast Information Service. This is useful because the source provides information on the execution of the Romanian communist dictator and his wife. Before the revolution, communication was very limited and foreign countries knew very little about Romania but during and after the revolution, foreign countries such as America were able to follow the Romanian Revolution of 1989.

Secondary Sources

Bransten, Jeremy, et al. "RFE/RL: Reporting 1989." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., pressroom.rferl.org/reporting1989, Accessed 1 Feb 2021.

This source was published on the RFE/RL official website about what it was like to broadcast to closed off communist countries in 1989 and the Romanian Revolution. The source also contains a few important quotes about RFE/RL's role in the revolution and their relationship to the Romanian people.

Crainiceanu, Bianca. Map of Europe, 1989 RFE/RL, Romanian Revolution. 6 Feb. 2021. Made for NHD.

This map gives more visual context and helps the viewer better understand the Romanian Revolution of 1989. It focuses on the cities and countries mentioned in the

project to provide and shows the geography of the different places mentioned. The project focuses on Romania and three cities where critical moments in the revolution happened and the source compliments the written work on the page.

Cummings, Richard. "'RFE/RL Will Continue To Be Heard': Carlos the Jackal and The Bombing of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, February 21, 1981." *RFE/RL*, RFE/RL Inc., 14 Apr. 2020, <https://pressroom.rferl.org/a/carlos-the-jackal-and-the-bombing-of-rfe-rl-munich-1981/30554421.html>.

This source is useful because it talks about why Ceausescu viewed RFE/RL as a threat and how RFE/RL broadcasted their shows despite the danger and the bomb that went off. The image of the aftermath of the terrorist attack shown on this source is also valuable because the image is a primary source that provides visual evidence of the event. This article also includes a large number of facts which makes the source valuable because it gives room to create a personal opinion.

Cummings, Richard. "Special Feature: The 1981 Bombing of RFE/RL." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., 9 Apr. 2008, www.rferl.org/a/1080043.html.

This source is useful because it details the Munich bombing of 1989 of the RFE/RL and its importance. The Romanian Communist Party tried to silence RFE/RL through force and by terrorizing them into submission. This is a secondary source because it was written fifteen years after the event occurred by someone who wasn't involved in the event but in this situation that is useful because it includes evidence such as Securitate files that wouldn't have been available at the time of the event.

Garzon, Alfredo. "Media Control." *Cartoon Movement*, Cartoon Movement, 3 May 2017, blog.cartoonmovement.com/2017/05/10-cartoons-for-world-press-freedom-day.html.

This source exposes how those who control the media control the people. This is relevant to this project because it shows how Ceausescu maintained power by controlling media. This also implies that since RFE/RL was not controlled by Ceausescu, the listeners of RFE/RL were not controlled by him.

Jefferson, Rodney, and Andra Timu. "Most Shocking Revolution of 1989 Still Casts a Shadow on Europe: Romania's Transition from Communism Was Far from Peaceful." *Bloomberg*, Bloomberg L.P., 6 Nov. 2019, www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2019-11-06/romania-news-30-years-after-fall-of-communism-remains-unsettled.

This source was clearly well researched and went in depth into Romanian Communism, the Romanian Revolution of 1989, and post communist Romania. Aside from being well researched, this source is credible because it is published on a well established news site. Since the source is written about 30 years after the event, the facts are more credible because all of the events surrounding the revolution were exposed.

Krasauskiene, Zydrene. "No One Is Afraid To Talk To Us Anymore: Radio Free Europe In 1989." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., 16 Oct. 2019, pressroom.rferl.org/a/radio-free-europe-in-1989-timeline/30219642.html.

This source is a timeline of main events that happened at RFE/RL. One of the events included is the Romanian Revolution. Also in this source are pictures of letters of gratitude from Romanian listeners for being a beacon of hope and their role in the revolution. This is useful because it indicates a lasting effect on the listeners because

during their life under communism, RFE/RL was one of the only ways to get factual information and they used it as a weapon.

McCarthy, Nicholas. "Monica Lovinescu: A 'Lifeline' To Listeners In Ceausescu's Romania."

RFE/RL, RFE/RL Inc., 24 June 2015, pressroom.rferl.org/a/lovinescu-memorial/25196312.html.

This is published to commemorate Monica Lovinescu who was a valued member of the RFE/RL team. It is a useful source because it also includes descriptions of her from people who knew her personally, worked with her, and listened to her shows. The source also includes a brief summary of Lovinescu's life.

Neag, Annamaria, and Helena Sandberg. *The Fall of Communism in Romania - As Heard on*

Radio Free Europe, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Dec. 2015,

www.researchgate.net/publication/337824745_The_Fall_of_Communism_in_Romania_-_As_Heard_on_Radio_Free_Europe.

This is a secondary source that is analyzing the activities of Radio Free Europe between December 18 and December 31. This source is useful because it summarizes the main ideas found in the RFE/RL broadcasts during this period of time. This also offers information on the change of policies that happened at RFE/RL on December 22 because of the rapid pace the Romanian Revolution was happening and it talks about the people who spoke on the Radio.

Radio Europa Liberă România. "Ne-Am Întors! După 30 de Ani de La Revoluție." *Youtube*,

YouTube, 19 Oct. 2019, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2fPDsYP-Ds>.

This video was made 30 years after the Romanian Revolution when Radio Free Europe began broadcasting to Romania again. The people in this video are the presenters

from RFE/RL 1989, these people are the voices imprinted in the minds of Romanian listeners. The former presenters discuss the Romanian Revolution, what they knew at the time, and how they got their information.

“RFE/RL Broadcast Services, Languages and Target Audiences.”

RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty, RFE/RL Inc., 12 Apr. 2019,
docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1yUW6kU39NYz7YmloZB_wJS9Umv3qA5NynJ-abfgiPhw/edit#gid=0.

This source contains information on RFE/RL’s broadcast. It is important because it provides the years it was broadcasting a certain show, in what language it was broadcasted, when it was broadcasted, and the target country as well as additional details that were useful to figuring out when RFE was broadcasting to Romania.

“RFE/RL Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.” *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, RFE/RL Inc., 14 Apr. 2020,
pressroom.rferl.org/a/rfe-rl-nomination-for-nobel-peace-prize-1991/30554406.html.

This is a brief source that includes a description and quote from Lennart Meri’s speech when he nominated RFE/RL. The quote is powerful and is concrete evidence of RFE/RL’s impact and effect on its listeners and on historic events.

Tănase, Elena. “VIDEO „Revoluția Română. De Ce a Curs Sânge’ - Film Documentar.” *Digi24*, 23 Dec. 2019, 1:09, www.digi24.ro/embed/special/campanii-digi24/1989-anul-care-a-schimbat-lumea/video-revolutia-romana-de-ce-a-curs-sange-un-documentar-de-elena-tanase-1235735.

This source is a documentary secondary source that provides information of the Romanian Revolution, specifically the system of oppression. The source is important because a former Securitate officer was interviewed (among others) who explained how they tried to limit communication between the outside world and Romanian citizens and how Securitate would act if these rules were violated. The video explains what happened to a woman who was discovered to have been writing letters to Radio Free Europe.

“The Romanian Revolution, Broadcast Live - TVR, The Romanian Public Broadcaster.” Edited by George Gurescu et al., *Google Arts & Culture*, Google, artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/the-romanian-revolution-broadcast-live-tvr-the-romanian-public-broadcaster/wRsiAKoC?hl=en.

The source is about the broadcasts during the Romanian Revolution including the national television, RFE/RL, and Studio 4. The page also stores video clips of key moments that were broadcasted such as the capture of Nicu Ceausescu, “The Little Prince,” and quotes from RFE/RL of King Michael was exiled and had no more power in the Romanian government.

Tismaneanu, Vladimir. “RFE's Romanian Service Opened Our Eyes'.”

RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty, RFE/RL Inc., 2 Feb. 2012, www.rferl.org/a/RFEs_Romanian_Service_Opened_Our_Eyes/1187792.html.

This is a personal article written by a dedicated listener of RFE/RL during Romanian Communism. He talks about how important RFE/RL was to him and what he considered to be the most influential hosts on the Romanian Service. The effect of RFE/RL on the Romanian community during communism was emphasized.

Vajiram and Ravi Staff. “World Radio Day 2019.” *Vajiram and Ravi*, 14 Feb. 2019,

vajiramias.com/current-affairs/world-radio-day-2019/5c652a521d5def2a9af4372e/.

This source is brief but it includes powerful quotes about what the radio means to them and the impact of radio. I also learned that the world radio day is on February 13 which shows that there is an international appreciation for the radio and respect for its role in historical events.

Interviews

Interview conducted by Bianca Crainiceanu, interviewee Ciprian Crainiceanu, 1/25/2021, the topic was the personal experience of the Romanian Revolution and RFE/RL

The interviewee was a teenager at the time of the revolution and recounts their memories of the revolution and RFE/RL. They listened to RFE/RL around two times when he visited his brother in college who was a dedicated listener of RFE/RL. In the interview Ciprian describes listening to RFE/RL as refreshing because listening to communist propaganda your entire life is exhausting. This is an important source because Ciprian remembered how he found that Ceausescu had fallen and how vital television and radio were at keeping the country informed on the fast paced events of the 1989 Romanian Revolution.

Interview conducted by Bianca Crainiceanu, interviewees Didona Crainiceanu and Iulian Crainiceanu, 1/24/2021, the topic was the personal experience of the Romanian Revolution and RFE/RL

Both Didona Crainiceanu and Iulian Crainiceanu were interviewed by me on their personal experiences of the Romanian Revolution. Both interviewees were in Romania at

the time of the event and experienced communism. Among the many things I learned, they told me that they did not have a radio but a family friend listened to REF/RL and told them about the tumultuous events of Timisoara. The interview was important because it gave me more perspectives of the Romanian Revolution and REF/RL than the sources available online.

Interview conducted by Bianca Crainiceanu, interviewee Madalina Dudeanu, 1/31/2021, the topic was the personal experience of the Romanian Revolution and RFE/RL

The interviewee was a young adult at the time of the Romanian Revolution and participated in the protests in Bucharest. She talked about how everyone from the lab where she worked came as a group to participate in the uprising and were shot at by the army and Securitate. She rarely listened to RFE/RL because her father had gotten into trouble for posting manifests against the regime so they knew someone was listening to them, their house was bugged. She also told me that everyone knew of RFE/RL and many people listened to it to get information that wasn't available from Communist propaganda.