

Holocaust in Romania?

A series of documents and testimonials collected and commented upon by Ion Coja, for the use of parliamentarians and authorities engaged in the elaboration, approval and application of Urgent Order (Ordonanta de Urgenta) no. 31/2002 of the Romanian Government.

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“In Romania, the Holocaust did not occur.”

Nicolae Minei-Grünberg

“In this war, spread across the entire surface of the Earth, Jews cannot be shielded from the suffering and harshness and the misery in which almost all of mankind has been placed. If, from lack of nourishment, and because of living in unsanitary conditions, Jewish lives are lost, this means that the relentless laws of war – which we did not provoke – force the Jews as well to pay their tribute of blood. Romanians who fight on the front lines die by the thousands every day.”

Marshall Ion Antonescu

“While the world blithely watched the spectacle of the annihilation of European Jews, Romania was willing to welcome Jewish refugees and was prepared to open her harbors for them. (...) Judaism lost 6 million of its members; the world lost its humanity, as well as Christian love for one’s neighbor. In contrast, the Romanian People strove to preserve their faith in humanity. And we, the Jews, are and remain indebted to the Romanian People for this.”

Moshe Carmilly Weinberger

“It is the biggest mistake and injustice in history to consider Ion Antonescu a fascist, Legionnaire, extremist, a man who led Judaism to extinction in Romania. None of those who lived in Romania, before or during the war, wish to any longer accept the **communist theory of a massacre of Jews during the war**, particularly the aberrant figures that have been tossed around.”

Barbul Bronstein

“During his entire life and professional career, and especially during the dark days of the war, George Alexianu did so much for the Jewish Community of Romania, from all his heart and without intrigue. He paid terribly and absolutely unjustly at the command of the communists. May all his suffering be cleansed.”

Alexandru Safran

With the support of the following:

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Federatia Romana a Fostilor Detinuti si Luptatori
Anticomunisti

Liga Nationala a Luptatorilor din Decembrie '89

Fundatia George Manu

Communiqué

The Uniunea Vatra Romaneasca (trans. Romanian Union “Vatra”), Liga Pentru Combaterea Anti-Romanismului (trans. Romanian Anti-Defamation League), Uniunea Veteranilor de Razboi si a Urmasilor Veteranilor (trans. The Union of Veterans of War and Their Descendents), Asociatia Culturala Pro Basarabia si Bucovina (trans. The Pro-Bessarabia and Bukovina Cultural Association), Liga Nationala a Luptatorilor din Decembrie '89 (trans. The National League of the Warriors of December '89), Federatia Romana a Fostilor Detinuti si Luptatori Anticomunisti (trans. The Romanian Foundation of Former Detainees and Anticommunist Warriors), and Fundatia George Manu (trans. The George Manu Foundation), express our absolute disapproval with the unjustified and inopportune implication of the Romanian Government in matters that concern the history of the Romanian People and our right, as Romanians, to an accurate public image, conforming to the truth, unaltered by the concurrent interests of some political circles, however influential these groups may be in the international arena. **We Romanians do not have any desire to offer excuses or to ask forgiveness from any state, people or nationality for the historical deeds of our parents or ancestors.** In contrast, it suits some to present such demands before Almighty God and the Romanian People.

The fact that some Jews, for whom gratitude is a most difficult burden, now attempt to invent some responsibility and guilt on behalf of Romanians, and the Romanian Government for the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews murdered in the so-called “Transnistria Holocaust”, is well known to us as a subject which other Jews, the most respected and responsible of them, have already addressed, in the most decidedly way, appreciating with gracious recognition the tolerant and humane disposition of Romanians during those difficult years of the Second World War, years in which Romanian humanity did not at all contradict itself, except, at the most, through the isolated acts of some irresponsible individuals absolutely unrepresentative of Romanian society, or of Romanians in general.

With this understanding, we would like to quote the testimonials of authentic Jewish personalities, such as MOSHE CARMILLY WEINBERGER, Head Rabbi of Cluj during the war: *“Unquestionably, in the areas of Central and Southeastern Europe, there existed a single possibility for Jews to exit the circle of fire of the Nazi terror, a single hope to be saved. Jewish refugees who arrived in Romania from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary – during the years of horrible massacre – had the chance to depart from the harbors of Romania to Palestine.*

However this state of affairs would be viewed, however the occurrences with Jews in Romania are analyzed, from political, international etc. point of view, there remains something that cannot be denied: the fact that, while the world blithely watched the spectacle of the annihilation of the European Jews, Romania was willing to welcome Jewish refugees and was prepared to open Her harbors for them. Jews came from a Warsaw shattered by bombings, from Austria, from Czechoslovakia, they also came from Hungary. (...) Ion Antonescu was forced to publish an executive order on May 3, 1944, by which Jews who crossed the border clandestinely, as well as those who offered them shelter, were to be condemned to death. With respect to this order, I must mention that I do not know of any single case of the condemnation to death of any Jew for the illegally crossing the Romanian border, during the period of May-September of 1944. (...) Hungary assassinated 80% of its Jews, who were sent to the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Maidanek, while Romania wished to save that which could be saved, and She threw a life buoy to those who found themselves in danger of drowning. Hitler lost the war; Judaism lost 6 million of its members; the world lost its humanity, as well as Christian love of one's neighbor. In exchange, the Romanian People strove to preserve their faith in humanity. And we, the Jews, are and remain indebted to the Romanian People for this (emphasis added)" (•Declaration given in 1988, published in the magazine "Lucafarul romanesc", Montreal, November 1997).

NICOLAE MINEI GRÜNBERG, Jewish historian: *"In Romania, the Holocaust did not take place (emphasis added), precisely because the executioners with swastikas, with very few and insignificant exceptions, could not enjoy willing complicity offered by personal initiative; but rather, they encountered the rejection of their efforts to recruit accessories, of a private or official nature, to the organization of deportations or other acts of genocide. (...) The deportations across the Dniester, carried out by authorities under Antonescu, did not have the intention, whether explicit or hidden, of the extermination of those in question. The death of a number among them is due to three main causes: abuses committed by certain representatives of the authorities who embezzled funds allocated for the acquisition of foodstuffs (our note: this includes the theft committed by Jewish leaders who portioned funds received from Joint and other Jewish organizations from abroad); criminal excesses of some degenerate elements of protection and observation units; the intervention of Nazi assassins organized in the Einsatzkommando units who, in full retreat from the Eastern Front, penetrated the camps in force, exterminating the detainees. The victims of this category represent an important multiplication of the totals of the other two: Rabnita, for example, was bathed in blood by the Nazis, only two deportees escaping alive. But also in this regard, Romania registered in 1943 and 1944 another unique deed in the annals of the Second World War (emphasis added): the return to the nation of all the survivors, which proceeded without consideration of the furious opposition of the Wehrmacht, the SS, the Gestapo, or of the immense risks implicit in this defiance of the Nazi disposition, or of the difficulties of transport and provision, etc. (...) At the trial of these gangs of expert mass murderers, Sturmbannführer Heinz Ohlendorf, who commanded Einsatzkommando D, 'assumed personal responsibility for a total of approximately 90,000 victims including those from Yassy, in June of 1941.'(emphasis added) At the same trial it was irrefutably shown that, 'beginning in the first days of 1941, the initiative in the Jews' extermination process have been taken completely by the Hitler's emissaries (Richter, Killinger, et al)' (see Foreword written by Nicolae*

Minei for **“Blooded Days in Yassy, June 28–30, 1941”** by Aurel Karetki and Maria Covaci, Editura politica, 1978, p25–26).

Reports from that period, organized by the International Red Cross, the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, and the Papal Ambassador to Romania, following detailed preliminary investigations performed in the Transnistria region, in the villages and wards where Jewish deportees were housed, present the same testimony (see Annex I, **A Short History of the Holocaust in Romania**, from the Chapter *What do the Neutral Sources Say?*). These reports do not mention any reason to believe the theory that Jews deported in Transnistria were subjected to organized extermination. From this point of view, respect for the truth forces us to totally reconsider the actions of George Alexianu, Governor of Transnistria, as a glorious chapter from the history of Romanian civility!

About professor George Alexianu, Governor of Transnistria between 1941-1944, the Head Rabbi of Geneva, Alexandru Safran, former great rabbi of Romanian Jews between 1939-1945, declared, during his visit to Romania in 1995 and complete with his very own signature: ***“During his entire life and professional career, and especially during the dark days of the war, George Alexianu did so much from the heart, and without intrigue, for the Jewish Community of Romania. He paid terribly and absolutely unjustly at the command of the communists. May all his sufferings be cleansed.”***

In addition, it must be mentioned and emphasized that not only Jews were deported to Transnistria, but also Romanians and Gypsies, with those deported being thus punished by the Antonescu Regime for their openly manifested pro-Soviet and pro-communist sentiments, for the absence of loyalty shown to the Romanian state, or – in the case of the Gypsies – for acts of banditry committed during bombings. The system of deportation was an attempt to isolate those deported and to exclude from them the possibility of participating in acts that would undermine the Romanian state. Succinctly, **the Jews deported to the Trans-Dniester were communists, persons who, for various reasons, were suspected of disloyalty, capable at any time of participating in acts aimed at undermining the war effort.** Often the system of deportation protected these same individuals from the fury and resentment of the general population who could not accept the acts of betrayal against the Motherland committed by many of the Jews deported in Transnistria.

The wartime practice of agglomerating undesirable, disloyal, undisciplined and uncooperative persons into concentration camps was very widespread during World War Two, as much on one side (the Axis for example) as the other (the Allied Powers). The certain fact is that the living conditions into which those deported to Transnistria were forced were much more tolerant and acceptable than the living conditions in other camps that functioned during the Second World War, whether organized by Germans, the Anglo-American Alliance, or the Russians. The Romanian authorities could be accused of murder (intentional or negligent) and of inhumane treatment only in comparison to the system in which the Japanese, for example, were forced into concentration camps in the U.S.A., or Romanians themselves, deported from Bessarabia and Bukovina to Soviet Siberia. Through such a comparison we believe that one would arrive at the same conclusion drawn by international investigations made in Transnistria at that time, including that by the International Red Cross, i.e. that the **Romanian Government has shown moderation and a humanitarian spirit.**

It is unsettling to realize that, instead of expressing their sincere gratitude to the Romanian People and to the Romanian Government, certain Jewish groups, who

we may not consider to be representative of the People of Israel, expand the efforts as well as significant funds to spread throughout the world, including via the Holocaust Museum in Washington, the lie about the hundreds of thousands of Jews who would have died due to the system of extermination applied by Romanians against the Jews of Bessarabia and Bukovina.

On the contrary, history undoubtedly denotes many grave acts of treason and disloyalty committed by Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina who, indoctrinated by Bolshevik propaganda, awaited the Soviet occupation as a salvation. Only upon their deportation to Siberia did many Jews cure themselves of their communist ideas. Unfortunately, today the Holocaust Museum in Washington avoids recording the victims created among Jews by the descendants of those who created the very word *pogrom!* There exists a plethora of accounts and documents concerning the criminal manner with which the Soviets dealt with Jews, including at Auschwitz in 1945, when Soviet troops liberated the death camp and many Jews, instead of being released, found themselves in other camps, in the Soviet Gulag, where all trace of them was lost. In spite of this, when the “inventory” of anti-Semitic crimes is noted at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., and in other Jewish documents, the Soviet “contribution” to the dimensions of Jewish suffering is treated with silence!

We have every reason to believe that Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina who vanished in the abyss of the Soviet Union, are now registered, in a shameful act of opportunism, among the “track records” of the Romanians, so as not to impugn the great and powerful Soviet Union. The cowardice of these enumerations appear absolutely disgusting to us. It also seemed that there was a blackmail of Moscow’s, which in 1945 placed their hands upon the entire archive of Auschwitz and threatened Jews with the publication of these archives. It appears that this archive from Auschwitz does not completely confirm the theory of six million Jews murdered.

With the intention of elucidating the aspects of this most painful and perilous problem for Romanians, but also for the spirit of truth, in whose complete respect international politics must be conceived and prosecuted, we, the Uniunea Vatra Romaneasca in Bucharest and the Liga pentru Combaterea Anti Romanismului, organized last year, between June 14-16 in Bucharest, an international symposium based upon this theme, entitled *Holocaust in Romania?*

We invited the Jewish Community of Romania, the Embassy of Israel, the other embassies in Bucharest, the Presidency of Romania, the Minister of National Education, and the Romanian Senate to this discussion. Forty scholarly proclamations, from Romanians from within and outside the nation, including veterans of war, anti-communist warriors, former political prisoners, former activists from PCR (the Romanian Communist Party), professors, writers, historians, the young and the elderly. Unanimously they sustained, and in great measure demonstrated, that in Romania there were only isolated anti-Jewish incidents, mostly in the form of suppression, as a vindictive response to the acts and criminal gestures of certain irresponsible communist Jews (Yassy, June 1941 and Odessa, October 1941).

At the symposium *Holocaust in Romania?*, two principles became clear, i.e. two ideas which deserve the greatest circulation in public consciousness:

1. The accusation, created by some Jews and irresponsible Romanians, i.e. in Romania an anti-Jewish genocide or *holocaust* took place, is an accusation easily refuted by serious persons, persons of good faith, for the documents and even the material verification that would have been produced by the hecatomb of hundreds of thousands of persons are missing. Unfortunately, the ease with which the theory of a holocaust in Romania can be rejected is of nature to be an argument for those who, as

irresponsible as Radu Ioanid and Razvan Teodorescu, deny the commission, under the German authorities' control, of the anti-Jewish Holocaust during the years 1939–1945. **To deny the Holocaust in Romania does not mean, by default, that one denies the Holocaust which incriminates the Nazi German leadership.** But the insistence that an anti-Jewish holocaust occurred in Romania is so fragile, so shallow that this belief and especially its refutation, has the effect (unplanned, and undesired by us) of compromising the general credibility of an anti-Jewish Holocaust during the years of the Second World War. We draw attention, therefore, to the peril that, together with the perfectly justified rejection of a Holocaust in Romania, the public opinion will subjectively and emotionally disqualify the arguments and evidence upon which is based the theory of the Holocaust provoked by Nazi Germany. We wish to say that, by long term, the **idea of the holocaust in Romania is anti-Semitic**, and is serving the real interests of the Judaism, who undermines the moral value of the suffering endured by the victims of the Holocaust. This theory will tear a great chasm between Romanians and Jews, one extremely destructive for one side, as well as for the other.

2. It constitutes a crime against humanity if one murders even a single solitary person for the “crime” of being Jewish, Gypsy, Armenian, etc. But it is also a crime against humanity to accuse innocent individuals and peoples of genocide or other crimes against humanity. We consider the indictment of an innocent person for a crime, which one knows either did not occur or that the accused person did not commit, to be one of the most villainous of deeds. **Such an act is more abhorrent than the invoked crime itself!** We also believe that those who insist that Romanians provoked the death of hundreds of thousands of Jews have filled their conscience with this reprehensibility! And our own officials, by the urgent order which they themselves have given, have now adopted this infamous defamation, thereby shaming and humiliating themselves. In other words, the supporters of the idea of an anti-Jewish holocaust directed by Romanians provides us **the lamentable occasion to proclaim the existence of something more criminal than genocide or holocaust itself: the accusation of genocide against the Romanian People by individuals who know that neither the Romanians nor their leader have ever committed such an odious crime!**

We are shocked to see that the leaders of the Jewish communities have not realized that the solidity and gravity of the accusation of holocaust weaken and collapse each time we observe how some individuals are altering the figures of the Holocaust, inflating them with clear understanding of the falsehood committed. Thus, Jews murdered during the pogrom at Yassy in June of 1941, for example, are attributed either to the Germans (at the trials of Cernauti and Tel Aviv) or to the Romanians (the Trial of Bucharest) according to the desires of the accuser. **To willingly exaggerate the number of Jews murdered during the Holocaust must be considered a crime absolutely comparable to the crime of genocide, or the Holocaust itself.**

As a conclusion of those discussed at the symposium *Holocaust in Romania?*, the participants agreed in principle to a draft law that would defend Romanians from defamation via the accusation of genocide without any evidence (see Annex IV).

Regardless what shall occur with our proposed law and even if the Romanian Parliament shall legalize the order by which the Romanian Government accepts, without any rational verification, the accusation of holocaust aimed to the Ion Antonescu regime and, implicitly, to the Romanian People, the signatories of the present communiqué solemnly declare that they will continue their efforts to uncover

and demand the truth in reference to the history of the Romanian People. This objective is also written in the functional statutes of these non-governmental organizations. We know well that there is the desire, not of Judaism, but of certain deceitful Jews (removed from the minimal conditions of humanity and Judaism), as well as of certain non-Jewish circles, the properly-named revisionists, to include Romania on the list of nations and peoples guilty of genocide. We know very well who, and why it does not suit these persons to corroborate the truth, the exceptional fact that Romania did not participate in the anti-Jewish genocide, and that Romanians in general, during the entire course of their history, have never lost their humanity and Christian tolerance towards other races and religions.

We also keep in mind the Hungarian chauvinists, who have always collaborated magnificently with the COMINTERN Jews against the most legitimate and judicious Romanian interests. With the understanding that, for those knowledgeable, the specific and unmistakable differences between Romanians and Hungarians clearly explains the vastly different conduct of these two respective peoples toward defenseless Jews during the Second World War, the anti-Romanian circles in Hungary are most desirous and interested that the lie, the falsehood, the deception known as the “anti-Jewish holocaust in Romania”, shall obtain international circulation and notoriety, and receive acceptance! These particular groups are the main beneficiaries of the lie referring to the hundreds of thousands of Jews victimized by an invented Romanian anti-Semitism.

We also understand that, between the Romanian and Israeli states, there exist to some degree secrets, among which, it appears, is an agreement concerning the admission in Romania of 300,000 Jews refugees from Israel should a catastrophe result from the situation in the Middle East. Our organizations are in absolute agreement with such an accord, which would conform to the well-known Romanian tradition of hospitality. However, we consider such a gesture on the part of Romanians to be incompatible with the lack of concern which honest, serious Jews (including the government of Israel) have shown toward the lies which some Jews propagate with the pretense of implicating Romanians in the creation and even the inception of holocaust. It appears that some gamble on a psychological calculation, imagining that, via the culpability of Romanians, they will obtain a “smaller price” for the solicited refuge. It must be said that such a calculation is not only dishonorable, it is also mistaken, erroneous, because in this way, through the invention of non-existent crimes or, in the “best” case, the accusation of other crimes not committed by Romanians, the partisans of the holocaust in Romania risk the irrevocable deterioration of relations between Romanians and Jews, as well as between Romania and Israel.

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Since the accusation of an anti-Jewish holocaust produced in Romania inevitably invokes the name of the Legionnaires and Marshall Ion Antonescu, we will illustrate several less known facts, practically hidden with the full knowledge (and bad faith) of the detractors of the Romanian People.

About the Legionnaires, the fact that:

– the literary text **Take, Ianke si Kadir**, probably the most generous and tolerant in respect to Jews in the entire world’s literature, is the work of a Legionnaire: Victor Ion Popa;

– under the rule of the Legionnaires, through the labors of the poet and minister Radu Gyr, he himself a Legionnaire, the Jewish Theater was established in Bucharest, in the Yiddish Language, as an institution without an equivalent in all of Europe;

– invited to Germany in 1936 to participate in a worldwide congress of anti-Semitic parties, the Legionnaires declined this “honor” because they did not consider themselves anti-Semitic;

– under the rule of the Legionnaires, a part of the anti-Semitic, racial laws, introduced by King Carol II, under the pressure of the “European Community” of the day, laws practically never set in function integrally on Romanian soil, were nevertheless abrogated.

Concerning Marshall Ion Antonescu, the declaration given in 1955 by WILHELM FILDERMAN, former President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania in the 1940’s:

“I, Wilhelm Filderman, Doctor of Law at the University of Paris, former President of the Union of Jewish Communities in Romania and President of the Union of Romanian Jews, with residence in New York, U.S.A., at the Alameda Hotel on Broadway at 71st Street, hereby declare the following:

“(…) During the period of Nazi dominance in Europe, I was in sustained contact with Marshall Antonescu. This man did all that he could in order to ease the fate of Jews exposed to the Nazi German Persecution. (emphasis added) I must underline that the Romanian population is not anti-Semitic, but the offenses suffered by Jews have been the work of Nazi Germany and the Iron Guard. I have been witness to moving scenes of solidarity and assistance between Romanians and Jews in moments of great hardship during the days of the infernal Nazi in Europe. Marshall Antonescu successfully resisted Nazi pressure, which imposed tough measures against the Jews. I recite but a few examples:

– Due to the energetic intervention of Marshall Antonescu, the deportation of more than 20,000 Jews from Bukovina was prevented;

– He issued unrestricted passports, in order to spare the Hungarian Jews – whose lives were in great danger – from the Nazi terror;

– Thanks to his politics, the goods in property of Jews were placed under a transitory administrative system which, making them appear to be lost, assured their conservation with the idea of restitution at an opportune moment.

I mention these in order to emphasize the fact that the Romanian People, as much as they had, even in a limited measure, control of their nation, demonstrated their humanitarian and moderate political sentiments.

This text, called by some **The Testament of Filderman**, is ignored, hidden and treated with silence by all of the so-called “holocaust historians”, who have made a career from sustaining the idea of a holocaust in Romania, basing themselves on the principle “believe and do not question!”

These “historians” systematically refuse to discuss the theories, documents and sources that substantively contradict them. For the same reasons, the **Memories** of Wilhelm Filderman, which the legatees of that great Jew desired to publish in Romania, but were hindered in order to prevent the unveiling of the truth about how Jews actually lived in the Romania governed by Marshall Ion Antonescu, as well as about the actual relations, excellent under those conditions, between the government of Marshall Antonescu and the Jewish Community of Romania, have been suppressed.

Only the good relations between the Jewish Community and the Ion Antonescu regime can explain the circumstance, exceptional by its eloquence, otherwise inexplicable. For example: **in the summer of 1944, confronted by the specter of a Soviet invasion, Romanian leaders, through Mihai Antonescu, appealed to the patriotism of Romanian Jews, keeping in mind that, “in exchange for the treatment which Romanian Jews enjoyed under the Antonescu regime, world Judaism has the obligation to intervene alongside the Anglo-American Powers, so that a communist regime is not installed in Romania.”** Mihai Antonescu formulated this appeal during a secret discussion with Misu Benvenisti, the leader of Zionist Jews in Romania, to whom he proposed a mission outside the country: through the international Jewish institutions, to lobby the governments of USA and Great Britain in order to convince them to land forces in Romania before, or at the same time as, the Russians, thereby hindering the Sovietization of Romania. And Misu Benvenisti, to his credit and the credit of Zionist Jews, accepted this patriotic duty, a gesture which, ultimately, he would have to explain in face of communist Jewish inquisitors from the Romanian *Securitate* (secret police)! (see Teodor Wexler, and Mihaela Popov, *Anchete si procese uitate* (“Forgotten Enquires and Trials”), from the collection “*Antievreismul communist*”, Vol. I, p.296). We wonder if such relations between Antonescu and the Jewish leadership would have been possible if Antonescu was a certified war criminal, if he and his government were guilty of the murder of tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands of Jews. **Such excellent cooperation between the Jewish leaders in Romania and the Antonescu government troubled only the communist Jews!**

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We understand that the urgent order issued publicly by the Romanian Government was demanded from us as a condition for entry into NATO, and therefore an attempt to present a solution to the “Jewish problem” brought up by NATO negotiators. For everyone’s information, as much for the Romanian Government as for the NATO negotiators, we make the following assertion: **at the start of World War II, in Romania, Jews constituted a community far from homogeneous.** From the perspective of our interest, there existed three general categories of Jews:

1. **Nationalist Jews**, who were content in Romania and who did not exclude the principle of definitive integration into the strata of the Romanian People, through ordinary and natural assimilation (the cases of N. Steinhardt, Tudor Vianu, Al. Graur, etc.);

2. **Zionist Jews**, who supported the recreation of Israel in Palestine and who organized in this scope, being ready to emigrate at any moment (lead by A.L. Zissu, Misu Benvenisti, etc.);

3. **Communist Jews**, Bolsheviks and COMINTERN supporters, who were absolutely subservient to Moscow, who viewed the solution of the Jewish problem in the “Soviet mode”, in which the principles of class war and class solidarity predominate over the Jewish ethnic identity, and who had the purpose of eliminating capitalist Jewish elements and wealthy Jews. Communist Jews were the adversaries of any emigration to Palestine, because this tendency weakened their position in PCR (Romanian Communist Party).

Antonescu and, in general, Romanian Society at that time, including the Legionnaires, differentiated between these three categories of Jews. **Neither the**

nationalist nor the Zionist Jews did suffer as a result of the regime established by Ion Antonescu. The only Jews who were deported, and as such deported as communist activists, were the communist Jews themselves! In contrast, nationalist and Zionist Jews associated very well with the authorities of the Ion Antonescu government.

The fact that the Jews who have made a preoccupation, indeed a profession, of proclaiming an anti-Semitic holocaust in Romania, are the descendants of certain Jewish communists, COMINTERN members, accomplices of the crimes which Judeo-Bolshevism produced in Romania during the years 1944-1964, is most remarkable. That is, these activists of a Romanian holocaust are, in all possible interpretations, *the sons of lies*.

In conclusion, we may say with absolute certainty that **the anti-Semitic holocaust in Romania and the Transnistria is the invention of Jewish and Romanian communists** who have refused to accredit the Antonescu regime a single historical merit. Communists, who were pursued without mercy by Antonescu and against whom he entered the war, knew to sanction Ion Antonescu and, in general, Romanians, for their anticommunism, charging Antonescu and Romanians of invented crimes, including the most odious and truly repulsive of evils: genocide! The Holocaust! **The return of the Bolshevik and COMINTERN communists to government of Romania, after December 1989, has culminated today in the release of Order 31/2002, by which the public repudiation of the holocaust in Romania is punishable by law.**

Not coincidentally, in front of those who create the propaganda for this holocaust, one finds Radu Ioanid, a Jewish communist born of communist parents, supported by other Jewish communists in the strain of Radu F. Alexandru, occasional author of texts about the illegal acts of (Jewish) communists which praise the deeds of certain Romanians and Jews found on the payroll of Moscow. This explains why a certain Radu Ioanid totally removes himself from W. Filderman whose benevolent statements about Romanians and Antonescu disturbed Ioanid, who then declared W. Filderman to be irresponsible. As for W. Filderman, a great Jew, Louis Marshall, former president of the large Jewish organizations of America, affirms that he **“is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the European Jews.”** Today, unfortunately, the United States validates Radu Ioanid, professor of Marxism-Leninism (i.e. professor of lies), raising him above one Louis Marshall or Wilhelm Filderman.

The great concern of this specialist in disinformation is the concealment from the visitors to the Holocaust Museum in Washington of the fact, emphasized several times by Wilhelm Filderman, that **“in not a single nation dominated by Nazis did such a proportion of the Jewish population survive as did in Romania.”**

We permit ourselves, in this context, to suggest that the American authorities investigate if there is some familial relationship between this Radu Ioanid, the director of the Romanian section at the Holocaust Museum, and the “famous” (in Romania) brothers Ioanid, officers of the *Securitate* who, during the 1950’s, robbed the Romanian National Bank, Grivita Branch! From our information this connection should exist, and, of course, would explain yet again his impropriety and lack of appetite for the truth.

The diversions practiced by Radu Ioanid and the other historians of the “holocaust in Romania”, Jewish and non-Jewish, consists of the consideration and discussion of all Jews within a single block, as a homogeneous entity, either to demonize all Jews (the typical anti-Semitic position) or, in the case of Radu Ioanid and company, to declare all Jews innocent, the victims of **others**, these victims

including Bolshevik Jews who have committed so much evil against mankind in the 20th Century. To tell the truth about the crimes and immoral acts committed by Jewish communists together with non-Jewish communists, and to eventually force these to suffer the penal consequences of their behavior does not mean that one must assume an anti-Semitic stance, but rather a respectful position in accordance with the law and other eternal human values. It means being anticommunist! And **the diversion perpetrated by the Romanian section of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, i.e. the falsehood committed under the control of the communist Radu Ioanid, consists of equating anticommunism with anti-Semitism!**

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Therefore, **we declare that we are not in favor of public denial or affirmation of the Holocaust, but rather for the public examination of all arguments, pro and con, which have been and may still be brought to this discussion.** At the same time we consider that the commission of a holocaust in Romania is, at least at this moment, far from being proven. On the contrary, according to the evidence currently found in the case files, the idea of this holocaust may be correctly declared unconfirmed!

It is unfortunate that, during those years, a holocaust was perpetrated in Romania: **an anti-Romanian holocaust**, in which perished as victims **(1) the Romanians of Bessarabia and Bukovina** (“between June 28, 1940 and June 22, 1941, 300,000 Romanians from Bessarabia and Bukovina were deported to gulags. Other sources indicate a much higher figure: ‘between 800,000 and a million,’ according to Florin Matrescu, in *Holocaustul rosu* (The Red Holocaust), Bucuresti, 1993, p.20), **(2) Romanians from Northwest Transylvania** (tens of thousands of Romanians perished in the Hungarian Army, sent to the front lines on impossible, even suicidal, military missions; other Romanians were murdered in their homes – at Ip, Trasnea, Moisei and other locations; to those can be added some hundreds of thousands of persons who were forced to abandon their homes and flee), and after August 23, 1944, the holocaust engulfed the entire nation: first **(3) the about 200,000 Romanian soldiers taken prisoner by Russians after August 23 and deported to Russia** in spite of the fact that there have already been declared the change of alliance and a cessation of hostilities with the USSR, and later, of paramount importance, **(4) hundreds of thousands of Romanians from all families, especially young intellectuals, who filled the communist prisons for the crime of not thinking or perceiving in accordance with the Judeo-Bolshevik ideology.** We use the term *Judeo-Bolshevik* with the necessary reluctance, but we have no other term that better underlines the extremely active collaboration as well as the guilt of communist Jews in the invention, formation and application of Bolshevik methods of dissemination, through terror, of the Marxist-Leninist ideology throughout the world as well as the crushing of adversaries, including (and especially) in Romania, were alongside the Romanian victims of the **red** holocaust, fell many of the nationalist and Zionist Jews.

Order no. 31/2002 does not once mention this anti-Romanian holocaust, real and so very painful, although its effects still have repercussions for those hundreds of thousands of Hungarians, Russians and Ukrainians who colonized historical Romanian territory after 1940, in order to alter demographic realities, and who no one has at this time invited to return to their fatherlands, to the *status quo* violated by the criminal Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, **a pact whose criminal, anti-Romanian actions are continued by Order no. 31/2002.**

This ordinance and, in general, the current Romanian government officials, correspond exactly to the observation made by Mr. BARBUL BRONSTEIN in 1997 when, in the name of honest Romanian Jews, he reacted publicly (see **Annex III**) to the inane statements of the American Senators Alfonse D'Amato and Christopher Smith, who took the liberty to write the President of Romania, demanding that he impede the inception of a rehabilitation process for those who took part in the government of Marshall Antonescu:

“We would have expected and we would have warmly welcomed an intervention on the part of the above mentioned senators, concerning the urging of action from qualified sectors, in order to cast light upon, and to establish the truth and strict guilt concerning the repression and communist genocide perpetrated in Romania during the last half of century by the government properly called ‘red’ (emphasis added). None of those who lived in Romania, before and during the war, wish to any longer accept the communist theory (emphasis added) of a massacre of Jews during the war, especially the aberrant figures which have been tossed around. (...)It is the biggest mistake and injustice in history to consider Ion Antonescu to be a man who led Judaism in Romania to destruction.”
(emphasis added)

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We therefore appeal to the Romanian Parliament to reject Urgent Order no. 31/2002, which is nothing but a declaration of the unconditional obedience of the Romanian government to the desires of certain anti-Romanian political groups, associations, etc. which we cannot recognize as the upholders of Occidental democratic values.

We take the liberty, guaranteed by the Romanian Constitution, to begin the process of the advancement in Parliament of a ***Law against the defamation of the Romanian State by accusations of genocide.*** And against the defamation of the Romanian People by irresponsible accusations of holocaust!

Bucharest, 16 April 2002

Uniunea Vatra Romaneasca
Romanismului

Liga pentru Combaterea Anti-
LICAR

Uniunea Veteranilor de Razboi si
Urmasilor Veteranilor

Asociatia Culturala Pro Basarabia si
Bucovina

Federatia Romana a Fostilor
Detinuti si Luptatori
Anticomunisti

Liga Nationala a Luptatorilor din
Decembrie '89

Fundatia George Manu

AMENDMENT
to Urgent Order no. 31/2002

Esteemed Mr. President,

With the utmost respect we address Your Excellence and your senatorial colleagues from the commission which you so honorably direct, having faith that our point of view, in respect to Urgent Order no. 31/2002, may be of use to you in the decision which you shall make. Therefore, with this understanding, we must make the following observations:

1. It is difficult to understand why there is such "urgency" for a problem which the penal code in force is sufficiently managing. The Order is perfectly useless and

would not require discussion in congress except to be demonstratively refuted. This demonstration would be of political seriousness of the legislative body.

2. The Order is mixing up subjects totally different by their nature: (1) “organizations and symbols of a fascist character, racist or xenophobic,” whose discouragement and prohibition have functioned in Romania for approximately sixty years (after August 23, 1944), on the basis of an irrefutable humanitarian **principle**, founded upon a historical and unanimously recognized truth, and (2) “the cult of persons guilty of the commission of certain crimes against peace and humanity”, a matter which is strictly and exclusively connected to the sentences given in the “Trial of the Great National Treason” of May, 1946. And, as it is very well known, this process was contested by the Romanian public conscience at the very time of its beginning. From then until now not one personality, however significant to this Romanian public conscience, has found it appropriate to confirm the validity and morality of the sentences given at that trial, a trial concerning *authentic* national treason, but the real traitors of their own people were those who accused and condemned Marshall Ion Antonescu and his companions.

The military action commenced by Ion Antonescu on July 22, 1941, was neither against peace nor humanity, but rather against the depredations committed by the Soviets in June 1940, and indirectly against the Diktat given at Vienna, in August, 1940. It was, therefore, an action directed against the protocol concluded between Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia in August, 1939 (the “Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact”), which resulted with the collapse of the Romanian borders in 1940. **The recreation of these borders, historical and natural, was the heart of the Ion Antonescu government**, and his action could be considered to have been against “peace and humanity” by those directly interested: both Nazis and communist Bolsheviks (Stalinists).

In other words, if the Romanian officials of today, in agreement with all Romanian political parties, condemn the agreement between Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia, signed on 23 August 1939, after which Romanians suffered so very much, if these same officials insist that, in the future text of the Romano-Russian Treaty, a public and solemn condemnation of this criminal act (truthfully committed against “peace and humanity”) must be expressly written, this means, through logical deduction, that we are also denouncing the sentences given in the **Trial** against Marshall Ion Antonescu and his companions.

It is absurd and illogical to condemn both the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and the Romanian military action against a Russia which invaded Romanian soil! Such an attitude is absurd or it also means to be on both sides of a fence! The condemnation of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and of the rapture of June, 1940, is not sincere as long as those same officials have impeded since 1990, the reexamination of the trial of “the great national treason”.

Therefore we propose that any reference and any clause about “infractions against peace and humanity” or about persons definitively condemned “by a Romanian or foreign jury for one or many crimes against peace and humanity”, be removed from the text of the order, including from its title. And this because, without doubt, the Bolshevik justice in Soviet-occupied Romania condemned many innocent persons based upon these accusations.

3. That which took place in Romania after 1990 does not represent a single danger to the Romanian Jewish minority. Many Jews could demonstrate themselves unfettered, reaching after 1990 the highest positions of authority, without being opposed for their Judaism, but only in cases of incompetence or impropriety. Romanian Jews, in the last fifty-eight years, and especially in Romania after 1990, do not have one reason to complain about any anti-Semitic manifestations. That which has been made visible and painfully evident to the whole world is the anti-Romanian sentiment! After 1990, the reality of a certain number of anti-Romanian strategists and operative structures cannot be contested by anyone! Unfortunately, too little is done to contradict this offensive by terrorist and anti-national sources. Therefore, we propose that, in Urgent Order no. 31 of 2002, the word **anti-Semitism** (Article 2 Letter A) be replaced with the word **anti-Romanian**, or before the word **anti-Semitism** to introduce the word **anti-Romanian**.

4. The reference to the **holocaust** is unclear, because there are persons who, in sheer defiance of historical truth, erroneously or intentionally speak of a **holocaust** perpetrated in Romania by the Romanian authorities. Therefore, we have the need of a law which would protect us from this accusation, which some have brought before us irresponsibly and idiotically; or in the case of others, for the most abject reasons and with full knowledge that they are practicing deceit.

To the extent that the holocaust perpetrated upon those deported to Auschwitz, Dachau, and other camps in Germany and Poland is real, the denial of that holocaust becomes an immoral and reprehensible act considering the immense suffering of the victims of that holocaust. The memory of the victims is desecrated not only by those who dismiss the Holocaust, but also by those who wish to profit from the suffering of others, inventing a holocaust which did not exist: that of Romania and Transnistria. Therefore, we propose a modification of the text of Order 31 of 2002.

That is, we propose the introduction of the definition “**perpetrated by Nazi Germany and Horthy’s Hungary**” after the word “**Holocaust**” in the contents of Article 6.

In the same Article 6, we propose the introduction of a new passage, **b**, with the following content:

“In the same manner, the public accusation of holocaust against the Romanian People or Romanian authorities, as long as an explicit condemnation for holocaust by a Romanian or international tribunal does not exist, shall be punishable by law.”

We believe that the introduction of this passage would salvage Order 31/2002 from inevitable misfortune.

Bucharest, 7 May 2002

With Respect,

Ion Coja

Annex 1 : A Short History of the Holocaust in Romania
– *essential information* –

1. How did it begin? Who stated it? Who was the first to kill?

Historians who insist that an anti-Jewish holocaust was perpetrated in Romania avoid responding to the question: *how did it begin?* When I make an inventory of the Jewish victims, chronologically the first mentioned are the Jews murdered at Dorohoi (on July 1, 1940). We are not told why **some** Romanians (civilian and especially military) opened fire on a group of Jews from Dorohoi. And it must be said that, until then, in all of Romanian history, such an event had never taken place: the murder of persons who could not be accused of anything except for their Jewish ethnicity. What on earth gave birth to such a harsh anti-Jewish reaction?

In any discussion on this subject one must mention the fact that anti-Jewish assassinations between 1940-1944, grouped by some under the abusive title of *holocaust*, began with the *murder of some Romanians*, with the humiliation and mockery of tens of thousands of Romanians! This refers to the events that took place in the later half of June, 1940, in Bessarabia and Bukovina, Romanian territories which, by an ultimatum, Moscow claimed under the specifications of the secret Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. Left completely isolated, without a single international support, Romania had no choice and was forced to withdraw its army and administrators from Bessarabia and Bukovina within the course of a few days. In these ancient Romanian regions there also lived a large Jewish population, accumulated from all corners of the Tsarist Empire, many of these Jews having communist Bolshevik sentiments and pro-Soviet beliefs, or, pure and simple, were active in the web of espionage and sabotage organized in Romania by the KGB. While the whole Romanian Society viewed the Soviet ultimatum and our withdraw from Bessarabia and Bukovina as a great national tragedy, the majority of Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina rejoiced, publicly manifesting satisfaction for the passage of the two Romanian regions into the collectivity of the USSR, thereby openly showing their true sentiments toward the majority Romanian population among whom they had always found sustenance and hospitality. Many of these *Jewish traitors of country* pushed their “sincerity” to crime: they murdered and molested, they mocked and humiliated retreating Romanian soldiers and public officials, attacking them and producing a veritable anti-Romanian pogrom. The Jews knew that the Romanian

soldiers received orders not to respond to provocations, to avoid any situation which could become a pretext for Moscow to counterblast and also invade Moldova, according to the Soviet plan. **Romanian losses, which no one today wishes to recall, were of 32,000 persons – dead and missing, between June 28 and July 2, 1940. Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina had a great and determining role in this tragedy.**

The shocking behavior by the absence of loyalty of these Jews, especially the youth, enraged and embittered all of Romanian Society, mainly which, in those days, the Jewish leaders – the public representatives of the Jewish community – abstained from issuing a condemnation or denunciation of the disgusting public behavior of their Jewish brethren. With this in mind, we quote **(a.) the article *De ce atata ura?*** (“Why So Much Hate?”), published by Nicolae Iorga in the journal **Universul**, as well as **(b.)** notes written in that period by King Carol II in his **Journal (Diary)**, two valuable historical documents:

a) **Nicolae Iorga: *De ce atata ura?*** (Why So Much Hate?) –

“Documents and evidence, official acts and sworn statements are collected and grow in number before one’s eyes.

High magistrates and brave officers, who risked their lives to protect, with their power, the retreat and the exodus of Romanians, who witnessed with their own eyes countless acts of savagery, the murder of innocents, stoning and hoot. All of these infamous and criminal gestures were committed by a furious Judaism, whose waves of hate discharged as if from an unseen command.

From where comes so much hate?

Is this how our goodwill and compassion is repaid?

We accepted for many decades the Judaic monopolization and dominance and Judaism is avenging itself in these difficult hours in which we live. And nowhere is there discord, any vehement and public rupture with the deeds of the murderous bands of bloodthirsty cultists. The organized madness against us has engulfed towns, cities and villages.

Our brothers have forsaken their sick children, elderly parents, properties earned with great difficulty. In their misfortune they could have used an understanding word, just a bit of mercy. Warm support and a kind word, even if just for sentimental reasons, would have been received with gratitude. They were treated with bullets, hacked with axes, many of them gave their lives. Their clothes were ripped from them, and that which they carried with them was stolen, and then they were submitted to heinous and savage treatment. This Romanian mass, of a foolish goodwill toward guests and thieves, deserved somewhat more humane treatment on the part of Jews, who praised themselves until recently as having warm and fraternal sympathies toward our people in times of trouble.”

b) **Carol II: *Journal***

“June 29, 1940: All manner of excesses by minority populations, especially Jews, who attack and insult our own; there have been officers insulted, units disorganized.”

June 30: Incidents, particularly with the Jewish population, took place in all areas. Because of this, the evacuation of many locations has been impossible. Officials have been shot, even military units have been attacked.”

July 1: *“Much the same news about the excesses and aggression on the part of the Jews and communists. These are especially committed against officers who are often beaten and belittled.”*

July 3: *“The news from Bessarabia is very sad. Today was the final day of evacuation and it was declared a day of national mourning. Jews and communists behaved horribly. The assassinations and abuses make me fear that a perilous reaction shall occur (emphasis added).”*

July 6: *“The news from the country is horrible: the behavior of the Jews of Bessarabia and Bukovina has been so bad during the evacuation that it has provoked a reaction and an indignation which has been manifested through excesses, assassinations, devastation. ”*

After the establishment of the Soviet occupation in Bessarabia and Bukovina, the Jewish hostile behavior toward Romanians increased. At that time the rumor, hope and conviction that Stalin would permit the transformation of Bessarabia into the Jewish Soviet Socialist Republic spread among Jews. Many Jews from Romania, including those from Bucharest, requested permission to immigrate to the Soviet Union, to Bessarabia that is, which would be the future – they hoped – Jewish S.S.R. When, after a year, in June of 1941, the Romanian Army crossed the Prut and began the war of the liberation of Bessarabia and Bukovina, the majority of Jews from both areas, knowing themselves guilty of crimes and other infractions, retreated together with the Soviet army and administrators, but not before engaging once more in murder and the destruction of private properties, leaving hundreds of bodies and thousands of burnt homes, acts which the press of the time as well as military documents can easily verify. In this regard we offer the text of a letter which, immediately after the start of the war, was sent by General Ion Antonescu to his former school mate Wilhelm Filderman, in a response to a letter in which Filderman, a Jewish leader, demanded reprisals against those who killed Jews in Bessarabia and Bukovina.

“Mr. Filderman,

In two successive petitions you have written me about the ‘shocking tragedy’ and you have ‘implored’ me with passionate words, reminding me of ‘conscience’ and ‘humanity’ and underlining that you are ‘obliged’ to appeal ‘to me’ and ‘only’ to me, on behalf of the Romanian Jews who have been sent to ghettos prepared for them on the Bug.

In order to include tragedy in your intervention, you emphasize that this measure ‘means death without guilt, without any other guilt than being Jewish.’

Mr. Filderman, no one could be more sensitive than me to the suffering of those humbled and without protection. I understand your pain, but you must understand, indeed you all should have understood, when there was still time, my pain, which is that of an entire nation. Do you think about, or have you thought about, what happened to our people last year during the evacuation of Bessarabia and what is happening now, when each day, each hour we pay with goodwill and blood, so very much blood, the hate with which your colleagues from Bessarabia treated us during the retreat from Bessarabia, and how they received us during the return, how they treated us from the Dniester to Odessa and on the shores of the Sea of Azov? But conforming to tradition, you wish to now transform yourselves, again, from the accused to the accusers, pretending you forget the actions that have created the consequences about which you complain. Allow me to ask you, and

through you all of your colleagues who have applauded all the more vociferously in proportion to the magnitude of our suffering or the blows we receive.

What did you do last year when you heard how Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina behaved toward our Romanian troops who were retreating and who until then defended the peace and prosperity of these same Jews? I remind you: even before the appearance of Soviet troops, the Jews who you defend, those from Bessarabia and Bukovina, spit upon our officers, they tore off their shoulder boards, they ripped apart their uniforms and when they could they unjustly murdered soldiers with clubs. We have proof.

These malefactors greeted the arrival of Soviet troops with flowers and they have celebrated with excessive jubilation. We have photographic evidence.

During the Bolshevik occupation, those whom you now pity, betrayed the good Romanians denouncing them to the communist fury, and brought sadness and mourning to too many Romanian families.

From the basements of Chisinau, the horribly mutilated bodies of our martyrs are exhumed daily; thus they were rewarded for extending a helping hand for twenty years to those ungrateful savages.

These are well-known facts, which you yourself certainly know, and which you could discover at any time in the greatest detail.

Have you wondered why Jews burned down their houses before retreating? Can you explain why we have encountered Jewish children of 14-15 years of age with pockets full of grenades?

Have you wondered how many of ours have fallen, maliciously slain by your co-religionist fellows, how many were buried alive? If you wish proof of this in particular, you shall have it.

There are acts of hatred, pushed to the degree of madness, which your Jews have shown against our tolerant and hospitable people, who are now righteous and aware of their rights.

As a direct response to the goodwill with which they were received and treated in our midst, your Jews, having become Soviet commissars, urge Soviet troops in the Odessa area through sheer terror – this being testified by Russian prisoners – to a useless massacre simply to inflict losses upon us.

In the region of the Sea of Azov, our troops, temporarily retreating, have left behind several wounded officers and soldiers. When they resumed the advance, they rediscovered these men horribly mutilated.

Persons who could have been saved breathed their last in horrific agony.

Their eyes have been removed, their tongues, noses and ears were cut off.

Can you imagine that vision, Mr. Filderman?

Are you horrified? Do you have pity?

Do you wonder, why so much hate on the part of some Russian Jews with whom we have never had interactions?

But their hate is everyone's hate, it is your hate.

If you truly have a soul, do not have pity upon that which does not deserve pity, have compassion on those who have lost their children to such atrocity, not with those who have done to them, and who will do to you so much evil.

Marshall Antonescu

19 October 1941

P.S. A wounded soldier from Piatra Neamt was buried alive under the orders of, and in full view of Jewish Soviet commissars, even though the unfortunate man begged not to be buried, showing them that he has four children.”

As at a trial, where the argument or fight between two persons is judged, the judge endeavors to discover *who initiated the conflict*, that is, *who threw the first blow*, this detail being considered extremely important in the determination of guilt, the same is true of the Jewish “holocaust” in Romania, which must essentially be seen as a conflict between Romanians and Jews, and we must ask *who initiated the conflict? Who first raised the sword in order to commit a both murderous and cowardly act? Who opened the aggression? Who provoked the retribution?*

Communist Jews, partisans of the holocaust theory, avoid asking this question which incriminates Jews, but of course not all Jews – just those correctly considered a minority, however may there would have been, but not all Jews, but those who saw their salvation in the Soviet occupation of Romania (or of a part of Romania) and its transformation into a Soviet republic (a component of the undying USSR). In other words, *those who began the assassinations were Jewish communists, COMINTERN supporters!* The same Jews who, after August 23, 1944, would take part in the governing structure of Romania and, with the complicity of certain Romanian traitors of country, would begin the process of generally falsifying Romanian history. The condemnation of Ion Antonescu and his colleagues for war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity also figures in this falsification. The descendents of these Jewish communists, one Radu Ioanid, one Radu F. Alexandru, and one Andrei Oisteanu carry on even today as activists of the Holocaust, a fraudulent work to which their parents dedicated their whole lives, as agents of Moscow.

Because any beginning has its own antecedents, the anti-Romanian activities perpetrated during the inter-war period by certain Jews of the Romanian Communist Party, a party outlawed precisely because of attacks on Romanian sovereignty and territorial integrity, are worthy of note. The episode at Tatar-Bunar in Bessarabia, organized by Moscow with the support of some Jews in Bessarabia, was nothing but a prefiguration of a close collaboration between the Jews of Bessarabia and the Red Army, as was clearly proven in the end of June, 1940. In all nations and languages of the world such collaboration has but a single name: *national treason!* Unfortunately, then as today, Jewish authorities, as well as Jewish authors, avoid commenting about this inadmissible behavior.

Into another text, in a letter to H. Clejan, a text that deserves to be widely known, it is not at all accidental that Marshall Ion Antonescu uses the term **terrorist**, probably the most appropriate term describing many of the Jews deported in Transnistria:

“As I have communicated to you, I had to evacuate the Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina because, due to their horrible behavior during the Russian occupation of these Romanian territories, the population has been so furiously against them (the Jews), that without this security measure the most odious of pogroms would have taken place. Although I have decided to evacuate all Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina, due to diverse interventions and conspiracies I have been impeded. Today I regret that I didn’t do this, because I have observed that the most numerous instruments of our national enemies are being recruited from among the remaining Jews. There is not one terrorist (emphasis added) or communist organization, discovered by police authorities, in which Jews do not take

part, and often there are only Jews. It is the tragedy of the Jewish Race to not be thankful to the country in which they live and prosper (emphasis added).”

In conclusion, searching for the response (absolutely necessary) to the question (absolutely justified) **who initiated the conflict?**, we shall read from Paul Goma, from his excellent work Bessarabia si ‘Problema’ (Bessarabia and the ‘Problem’):

“I have not heard – I myself have not heard – that there was a single Jew then and there in Bessarabia–Bukovina during the Red Week (28 June – 3 July 1940) who protested against – let alone opposed – their hate-filled comrades (race hate, not class hate) who committed acts of pure barbarism. The victims: retreating Romanian soldiers, Romanian civilians forced to flee... (...) Naturally, ‘not all the Jews’, writing about the cause of the massacre of Jews by Romanians between 1941-1943, ignore the chronological and historic truth which says:

– first, the cession of Bessarabia, of Northern Bukovina and of the Herta Region, the tragic evacuation (for Romanians and only for them) between 28 June – 2 July 1940, took place.

– and then (on June 29, 1941) came the Pogrom at Yassy, the first bloody act – victims: Romanian Jews.

The truth that tells more: ‘the evacuation’ of the army and of civilians from the ceded territories represented – on behalf of Jews and not of the Russian occupiers – a savage, fanatical, racist, anti-Romanian, anti-gentile, anti-Christian aggression;

And it further says: the Jewish aggression during the evacuation against soldiers and Romanian civilians from the ceded territories represented the first ‘Eye’, and that which took place after a year – inadmissible, reprehensible, criminal – “the Eye for and Eye – was the revenge of Romanians upon Jews.”

Therefore, the “holocaust” in Bessarabia and Transnistria began in June of 1940 with the death, mockery and harassment of tens, hundreds, thousands of Romanians. The main authors of these crimes: **communist Jews** (or, more appropriately, Jewish communists), Bolshevik Jews.

The behavior of Jewish assassins and robbers, which in June of 1940 struck out against anything Romanian, was, unfortunately, doubled by the solidarity shown to these evildoers by other Jews, among whom **at that time** not one uttered a word of disharmony with the Jewish communists! They did so, it is true, later and with some timidity and hesitation, seemingly violating a secret order.

Being of a deception close to absurd aberration, the Jewish reaction (that of some Jews, and many at that) in Bessarabia, and in the rest of the nation appears to have a “logical” explanation: Bessarabia and Bukovina were central territories, near where many Jews hoped, even since the 19th Century, to lay their motherland, the much-desired “**eretz**” – a secret plan whose existence is not too late to expose truthfully. **A plan which we are not certain has been abandoned!**

The existence of this plan explains much about modern Romanian history. It explains, for example, the opposition from Jews in Bessarabia and, later, from the Romanian Communist Party leadership to the unification of Bessarabia with the Romanian Fatherland. It probably explains why this unification – made in 1918, in defiance of the historical farce committed in 1812 by Imperial Russia – was not recognized by certain western emissaries (the United States, for example), even though the unification of Bessarabia encompassed all the conditions for the application of Wilson’s ideals. This also explains the insistence, after 1920, that Jews be able to obtain citizenship in Romania without restrictions, a situation which could

not have given rise to waves of sympathy on the part of natives toward the very numerous Jewish immigrants.

In general, the Jewish presence in Bessarabia and Bukovina may be considered to be part of the Russian strategy of reducing the Romanian presence in those ancient Romanian territories. The Jews' behavior in June 1940 forces us to see the circumstances from this perspective.

2. What Do the Communist (COMINTERN) Jews and Romanians Maintain?

In the courtyard of the Coral Temple of Bucharest, in memoriam of the victims of the holocaust, a monument was raised after 1990 which offers to the visitor the following historical information written in stone:

- 1. 6,000,000 Jews perished in hellish agony, 400,000 of these from Romania, foully slain by German, Romanian and Hungarian fascists (...)**
- 2. Dorohoi, 1 July 1940, c. 70 victims**
- 3. Bucharest, 21-23 January 1941, c. 130 victims**
- 4. Yassy, 19 June – 4 July 1941, c. 12,000 victims**
- 5. Bessarabia, July-August 1941, c. 180,000 victims**
- 6. Transnistria, 1941, c. 80,000 victims**
- 7. Northern Transylvania under Hungarian Occupation, 1944, c. 130,000 victims**

In general, “holocaust” – indoctrinated historians, both Jewish and Romanian, accept these dates and figures. At the head of these Romanian historians (not many, c. 2-3) who believe in this holocaust is Dinu C. Giurescu who, although he has not made one investigation into these matters, does not hesitate to speak out, in amicable journalistic discussions, or to raise the number of Jews murdered to “over 300,000”. In this same shameful situation one also finds Razvan Teodorescu.

3. Commentary on the Figures of the “Holocaust” in Romania

All of the figures given at the Coral Temple are erroneous. A perfectly explicable matter because they are not based in any great degree on documents, acts or material evidence. With this understanding, it must be said that *the Romanian State has opened all of its archives to investigators; on the other hand, the “other side” hinders free access to their archives.* Jewish organizations, having ahead the religious structures, do not permit the same freedom and openness for the discovery of the truth in Jewish archives. Thus, access is not permitted to the civil registers (births and deaths) of synagogues. There have already been cases of Jews declared dead on the list published in 1941 in Yassy who are still alive today, with names changed, in Bucharest and in Israel.

The discussion in reference to the holocaust also involves the supposed victims in Bessarabia (and Bukovina) as well as Transnistria, whose imaginary number has risen to c. 260,000. This number was reached through a very strange procedure: an arithmetic operation, calculated on the basis of figures from some prewar (that of 1930) and postwar censuses. The first number is the number of Jews counted in 1930, in Romania in general, and in Bessarabia and Bukovina in particular, and the second is the number of Jews registered at the end of the war. Another figure, a different element of this arithmetic operation, consists of the number of Jews who, in June of 1941, abandoned Bessarabia together with the retreating Red Army. This

number was established by holocaust proponents as c. 100,000, without telling us on which documents and evidence such a number, and not one greater or smaller, is based. For modern, contemporary historiography, such a method of calculation is truly ridiculous, even lamentable considering the seriousness of those who propose it!

We therefore declare the **first major objection**: the supporters of this holocaust have the obligation to detail and document the figures which affirm that **only** 100,000 Jews retreated together with the Red Army in June of 1941 from Bessarabia. Based upon the documents which we will present later, the conclusion is drawn that almost all Jews from Bessarabia fled to Russia, from the fear of rightly deserved reprisals due to infractions committed against Romanians, nestled by the Soviet occupation. Such a document, German and from August 25, 1941, affirms that *"in Chisinau, before the war, there were c. 60–80,000 Jews. A great percentage left together with the Russian withdraws. When the city was occupied, there were only 4000 Jews."* And similarly, in Orhei, *"from c. 9000 Jews, when the Romanian authorities arrived, there remained but 325 persons, the rest having retreated with the Soviets* (see Anatol Petrencu, *In serviciul zeitei Clio* (In the Service of Clio Goddess), Chisinau, 2001, p. 149)."

We can already form a hypothesis that is much more credible than that of the holocaust proponents: in Bessarabia (and Bukovina) a proportion of c. 4 in 60 Jews, that is, with a generous approximation, less than 10%, remained of those who were there before the war. This 10% was not sufficient for 180,000 Jews to have been assassinated, or at the end of the war for those remaining who are counted in the statistics as holocaust survivors. In addition, the number of Jews deported in Transnistria, of whom 80,000 are said to have been executed, most of them from Bessarabia, is a figure that makes the stated 180,000 Jews "maliciously slain" in Bessarabia all the less plausible!

A second objection is raised when we consider the date of the commission of these frightful massacres: the 180,000 victims in Bessarabia perished in the course of two months – July and August of 1941. About 3000 Jews per day. And if we add the Jews "killed" in Transnistria in 1941, that is, in the interval of August-September, 1941, the result is that in August of 1941 Romanians killed around 4000 Jews per day!

With such a great frequency, it is raised the query that this carnage was not in any way made public or even noted in Romanian or Jewish documents, in the press, or in Jewish records. And during that era, in that interval of time, there is no dearth of documents, especially military documents and press reports, or memory notes. And the question of all questions: *where are the bodies of the Jews, almost 3000 of whom were murdered each day for six months?*

The Russians, at Katyn in 1939 secretly murdered 4500 Polish officers and took all possible precautions in order to hide the crime. But in the end the truth was discovered, and the bodies were exhumed and shown to the world after four years, in 1944. Were the Romanians somehow more expert than the KGB in the commission of mass murder, so much that they did not leave behind any material evidence? 260,000 corpses in six months and not one mass grave discovered after three years, in 1944, when the USSR again occupied Transnistria and Bessarabia, when the decomposed bodies of Jews "maliciously slain" by Romanians would have easily been discovered?

The third objection concerns the Jewish leaders, with the rabbis in front, who, as is well known, insistently and desperately called upon Ion Antonescu in order to convince him to reject the German plan to deport 20,000 Romanian Jews to German camps. There are enough Jews today who praise themselves that their

intervention was decisive and had the effect of convincing Ion Antonescu to renounce his intention to give satisfaction to the Germans. But, practically, not one of them reacted to the “murder” of the 260,000 Jews from July–December of 1941! Not one Jewish comment about the death of a quarter of a million Romanian Jews in 1941 has ever been found! *What explanation can we possibly offer for the apathy of Jews toward the anti-Jewish holocaust in Romania?* How should we comment the fact that, among the hundreds of writers and Jewish journalists, who have written an endless morass against the capitalist regime after August 23, 1944, and against the capitalist oppressive regime which forced the Romanian communists to act “in the darkest manner of illegality”, many of these communists giving their lives for democracy and communism, with all of this, practically none of these Jewish authors “raised hell” about the genocide, on an industrial scale, which in Romania produced 3000 victims per day? This question is also valid for Jewish writers and parliamentarians “gentlemen” Dorel Dorian and Radu Feldman Alexandru! Where are the works which transform into literary opera the spiritual value of the suffering of those “maliciously slain” in July–December of 1941? The works in which was proven the Romanian executioners’ atrocity and lack of humanity? How come they were silent about this, until after 1990? How can be understood this indifference, of hundreds of Jewish writers, this criminal indifference toward the suffering of the Jews in the holocaust in Romania, in Transnistria?! Is it not possible, being that such indifference is completely inexplicable, that something else is at play? Is it not possible that this “indifference” is explained in the simplest way: ***the holocaust did not occur in Romania!*** The thesis belonging to serious, honest Jews, which is Moshe Carmilly, Filderman, Nicolae Minei Grünberg, Barbul Bronstein, thesis concordant with material evidences that could be undertaken concerning this controversy: was there or was there not a holocaust in Romania?

4. Transnistria

Transnistria, the region across the Dnister, on the left bank from the Bug to the Black Sea, was one of the eleven administrative regions carved out by the German armies, the Axis, from Soviet territory. The Transnistria Administration was entrusted by Hitler to the Romanian government. Often cited in the biography of the holocaust, Transnistria is the territory where Ion Antonescu and his collaborators believed it beneficial to organize a number of Jewish deportation and concentration camps. These camps, it must be said from the start, were not actually penitentiaries or jails, intensely guarded so that no one could escape, as we see in films made by Hollywood or in the documentaries filmed at the camps organized by Germans in Poland. These camps in Transnistria were either hamlets or wards where some tens of thousands of Jews were sent to live, in order to hinder these Jews from committing acts of sabotage behind the lines and against both military and civilian targets. As it was difficult for Ion Antonescu to decide who among the Jews was effectively guilty and who behaved with such disloyalty in June of 1940 and after, the Marshall instituted a form of collective guilt for all Jews from Bukovina and Bessarabia, the punishment for them being that they no longer deserved to be Romanian citizens. Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina deported in Transnistria were **in fact** expelled persons who were given permission to go anywhere they could lay their eyes upon in the whole world, and were forbidden only from living in Romania. This detail is not mentioned by the detractors of the Marshall: **Jews from Transnistria were not retained, nor were they prisoners. They were merely forbidden to return to Romania.**

Unfortunately, the Jews deported in Transnistria could not leave for other parts, to other nations, either because they were not received without visas or because they feared encountering living conditions even more difficult than in Transnistria. Thus, and somehow against the desire of Antonescu, the deportation to Transnistria became a more severe punishment for the Jews who did not know how to appreciate and respect the life which they lead among Romanians, they did not know how to value the civilized conditions offered to them by the Romanian society, which they did not hesitate to betray!

Not one Jew from Bucharest, Constanta, Craiova or Yassy was deported to Transnistria because of his or her religion! ***Being Jewish was not sufficient cause for deportation to Transnistria!*** Alongside the Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina, the following also arrived in Transnistria: the Jews who were known to have had communist sympathies and to have participated in communistic and anti-Romanian activities, as well as numerous Jews who lived in Romania without legitimate papers and without Romanian citizenship, who entered the nation clandestinely and who, naturally, did not arouse credibility, but suspicion.

Let us not forget the essential: we were in a time of war! An unforgiving war! And it was in the interest of the military action, to which the entire Romanian People committed themselves, that such persons, about which nothing could be known with certainty, be completely prevented from somehow acting against the civil and military authorities, or against the population. As no one would take back these expatriated Jews, and they themselves did not wish to return to their countries of origin, the solution of the camps of Transnistria, although not the best, had its own dose of logic. In some measure, keeping in mind the era, this was an inevitable solution. In the same measure this solution was applied to some Christians, even some Romanians.

It is also important to precisely know the living conditions in Transnistria camps, a subject that is likewise evaded by the accusers of Antonescu, which we are urged to believe that at Rabnita and Tiraspol the Jews lived like those incarcerated at Auschwitz. Nothing is further from the truth! Here are some details, carefully hidden by the false historians, concerning the life lead by Jews deported in Transnistria:

– Jews were free to leave Transnistria if they had a place to go, under the condition that forbade only the following: to return to Romania;

– the Romanian authorities were particularly cooperative with Jews in order for them to be able to emigrate to Palestine. Therefore, **the Jews deported to Transnistria were allowed to emigrate to Palestine!** Not Romania, but **Great Britain** hindered the Transnistria Jews from arriving in Palestine!

– in these conditions, the term ***deportation camp*** does not apply to Transnistria, nor the term ***extermination camp***, used by certain authors who argue with the truth.

– the Jews ***expelled*** (we believe this term to be correct) from Romania to Transnistria were placed in a position of organizing their own existence and survival, through their own labor or through aid received. This help, on behalf of Jews native to Transnistria, on behalf of Jews in Romania and in the Occident, was not absent. Antonescu did not place one restriction on this aid.

Evidently, the action of deportation (transport, housing) in Transnistria was not one of tourism. The suffering and humiliation endured are easy to imagine. There were personal excesses, on the part of certain Romanian authorities, of an anti-Semitic character that could at times be savage. But these few, isolated acts were, in the minds of the authorities, a response or reprisal by which they repaid the well-known anti-Romanian conduct of the “Jews”. Therefore, one must seriously consider Ion

Antonescu's affirmation that he only deported the Bessarabia and Bukovina Jews to Transnistria in order to spare them from the wrath and indignation of the civil population. And how gendarmes and the army defended Jews in Transnistria from Germans, as well as from both Russian and Ukrainian locals. I have heard of cases where Romanians even defended Jewish citizens in the German zone of occupation, Jews who Russians and Ukrainians accused of being the bloodiest of Bolsheviks! As an example of equality, between the two anti-Semitic ideologies, one German the other Russian, the Army of Vlasov earned a terrible reputation in that era, a reputation since lost because the crimes committed by Russians or Ukrainians against Jews do not remotely interest the opportunistic Jewish merchants at the Holocaust Museum in Washington! It is so easy to blame Romanians for Russian crimes!

At any rate, no small number of Jews died, "of cold, hunger or disease," states an International Red Cross report. Hundreds of thousands of Romanians also died in that time of cold, hunger and disease on the front, far from home! Thus is war! Unfortunately, the number of those who died like that in Transnistria cannot be easily established. This is the circumstance from which some "historians" profit, throwing around all manner of figures in public, the next even more inflated than the last. It has reached the point where some authors even blame Romanians for the death of 800,000 Jews! Normally, a discussion with such persons cannot go very far, these biased persons lacking the most basic honesty, without which a discussion that seeks the truth cannot occur.

In the statements presented above, many facts and circumstances bear witness. We stop at one which is indirectly telling: when, in the spring of 1944 the Antonescu Government decided to return the Jews deported in Transnistria, many Jews from Transnistria, of soviet citizenship also came with them. These would have had ample opportunity to witness Romanian anti-Semitism, yet they did not hesitate to abandon the "Soviet paradise" for the "Romanian hell", for the "Romanian holocaust!" After the occupation of Romania by Russia, in August of 1944, the Russians began hunting down those Soviet Jews who fled to Romania. The tragedy of these Jews, who may be correctly considered the first political refugees after the war, has not concerned anyone, either in the Occident or even their so-called religious brethren! This is a chapter of the real Holocaust which no one wishes to write, for one cannot gain advantage or obtain ill-gotten favors by displeasing the great Soviet Union! The Holocaust, as well as the war, as well as any human suffering, is something which pains only some. But not only does it not pain others, it becomes a source of economic and political gain, or even a form of prestige. Therefore, that which for some Jews was a holocaust, for other Jews has become "holocash", or blood money!

5. Holocaust or "Holocash"?

Through this play on words, "*holocash*", composed by the combination between the words **holocaust** and **cash**, we wish to illustrate the capacity of some Jews and of some Jewish groups to transform the suffering of Jews affected by the holocaust into a money-making scheme from which some have willfully profited. Norman G. Finkelstein's recent book unveils this sad facet of the holocaust from a strictly Jewish point of view: some Jews who suffered through those years and who later witnessed the transformation of the suffering of *some* into money for the pockets of *others*. And both are Jews! And this is yet another reason not to accustom ourselves to viewing Jews as a single entity, as a homogeneous multitude of individuals animated by the same cause, slaves of the same passion and sin! The

mixture of the human and inhuman is certainly the same proportion among Jews as among Gypsies, Hungarians and Americans.

The holoc**ash** most probably began in Romania. The fact that there was no holocaust in Romania did not hinder some Jews from initiating the holoc**ash**. As Radu Lecca shows in his notes (see Eu i-am Salvat pe Evrei (I Saved the Jews), Bucharest, 1994), the Jewish leaders knew to profit from the fact that Antonescu, angry with Jewish traitors who he deported to Transnistria, decided not to allocate from the budget, and therefore not to rip from the mouths of soldiers on the front, a single *leu* for the care of those deported. He permitted them, however, to procure for themselves the bare necessities, whether through work (the reason he created sufficient jobs for them) or through aid received from other Jews, including the international Jewish organizations. The Jewish leaders from Bucharest began to send information to America, to the Jewish organizations, accounts of the suffering endured by Jews in Bessarabia and Transnistria, texts which, of course, ended with requests of help. Evidently, the magnitude of this aid should have been proportional to the extent of the Jewish suffering. As a result, the leaders in Bucharest began to “inflate” and to exaggerate the numbers and facts about the concentration camps. Indeed, in order to be more believable, they began to write memos toward Marshall Antonescu, in which they described the suffering of Jews in Transnistria, exaggerating and inventing these horrors; copies of these memos were sent to foreign lands in order to melt the feelings of the Jews from the Occident. Today, these instruments of shameless imposture are considered historical documents. Indeed, they are documents, but not of Jewish suffering, rather of Jewish avarice and also treason toward Romanians and other Jews! In fact, toward mankind!

When Antonescu learned of this dirty tactic, exceeded by other Jewish propaganda maneuvers, he arrested Jewish leader Wilhelm Filderman and sent him to stay a few months in Transnistria, in order to convince him the actuality of the situation. After three months in the “death camp”, Filderman returned to Bucharest and until the end of the war did not make one more complaint to the nation’s leader about the suffering endured by Jews in Transnistria.

In any case, the sum of money which Jews from all corners of the world sent in order to help the Jewish deportees in Transnistria was heavily partitioned in the favor of the Jewish leaders in Bucharest. This graft and embezzlement of funds was the subject of several criminal trials before and after August 23, 1944, and the workings of these trials did not present one element that justifies the present use of the word *holocaust* in reference to the events which occurred at that time in Romania and Transnistria. Today, no one wishes to speak of these trials, so very shameful and embarrassing for Jews. Their public mention would prove yet again that nothing but a shameful holo-*cash* occurred in Romania, and some would like to continue it even today.

Moreover, the “German Occupation Mark” circulated in Transnistria as well as in all territories conquered by Hitler. This made it easier to obtain these marks in Transnistria than in German-occupied France. Soon a transport network was organized between Transnistria and Paris, via Bucharest, in order to send German Marks to Paris in exchange for hard currency, jewelry and precious works of art which returned to Jews in Bucharest as well as to some of those from Transnistria!

Thus it followed that immediately after their return from Transnistria, many Jews declared themselves “the millionaires of Transnistria” (see Wexler, Teodor, and Popov, Mihaela, Opere citate, p.26-28):

“And what did the Jews from the camps do? They came with sacks of rubles. They bought rubles with 5 lei and later sold them for a hundred. (...) Just out of the camps, you could not lasso one Jew in order to help dig trenches behind the front, so that the Germans could not counterattack. (...) They came from the camps and in a short time became millionaires. (...) They dressed in Russian clothing and took the cattle from the peasants. (...)” (from the testimony of Vasile Luca during a meeting of the Central Committee of PCR, the Romanian Communist Party, on October 5, 1945).

Therefore, if Moses Rosen erred or simply lied when he affirmed that the anti-Semitic holocaust began in Romania, it is probable that the **holocash began in Romania**. Conforming to the appropriate proverb, **each nation has the Jews which it deserves**, it appears that ours have been the most inventive!

6. What Do the Neutral Sources Say?

a. *The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Swiss Embassy*

In a report which appeared in the newspaper “USA Today” on May 8, 1997, written by Katy Kelly, the 260,000 victims are divided thus: 160,000 in Bessarabia, “massacred” in 1941-1942, and 100,000 in Transnistria. We learn from the press that in the same report the following were examined: *“long-hidden documents from the International Red Cross, in order to reveal new facts about what occurred in Transnistria. These documents have shown in detail how the Red Cross failed to raise the alarm about the holocaust.”*

In truth, many international inspections and investigations occurred in 1943 in Transnistria: the Vatican, the Swiss Embassy, the International Red Cross – investigations about which far too little has been said. Documents released by the International Red Cross (more correctly, the International Committee of the Red Cross) which we do not know who kept them **“hidden for a long time”**, finally came to those interested, to the Jewish community of Romania, who published them in 1998 at their own printing house, Hasefer, in Bucharest. The documents are not published in their entirety, but in selective fragments. The publisher, that is the representatives of the Jewish community, made that decision. And it must be understood from the very beginning: **in the documents of the Red Cross, published by Hasefer in the book Ecouri dintr-o epoca tulbure – documente elvetiene 1940–1944** (Echoes from a turbid era – Swiss documents 1940–1944), **there is not one ascertainment, nor one affirmation that sustains the idea of a Transnistrian holocaust**. On the contrary, when they are clear and explicit, the reports made by the Red Cross inspector can only be interpreted as a contradiction to the figures posted in the Coral Temple of Bucharest. We will present more quotes from the aforementioned book, first concerning the Jews who abandoned Bessarabia together with the Soviet forces:

(1.) *“in Chisinau, before the war, there were c. 60,000–80,000 Jews. A large part of them retreated with the Russians. During the occupation of the city (by Romanian troops – our note) there were only 4,000 Jews, whose number grew through emigration (emphasis added).”* (*ibid.* p,12)

(2.) *“in Moghilev c. 4,000 Jews remained,”* writes a document from August 31, 1944. *“The number of Jews grows daily, because the refugees are returning (emphasis added).”*

Commentary: At the end of August, 1941, the Jews who fled together with the Russians began to return to Bessarabia, Chisinau, Moghilev, etc. One wonders, did

these Jews not hear by the end of August, 1941, that Romanians had already maliciously murdered 180,000 Jews?

(3.) a document from the end of 1942, from P. Kuhne reporting: ***“Until this very moment (December of 1942 – our note) I have not been able to obtain exact figures for (1) those deported by Romanians and (2) those evacuated by Russians, but it appears that the latter is much larger (emphasis added). Not one concrete shred of evidence has arrived in Romania as to the effective fate of those evacuated, who should have been present, to a large part, in the Ukrainian regions during the Romano-German offensive on 1941–1942. (...) There were c. 241,000 missing persons. Only later can one establish how many of these abandoned their country and left for Russia.”*** (p.202) Not one word, however, about the holocaust, not one word about the fact that a part of the c. 240,000 missing was maliciously slain by Romanians! On the date that this report began, according to the monument in the courtyard of the Coral Temple, 260,000 Jews had already been murdered, more than the number who had disappeared (240,000) ! How could the Red Cross reporters and the Swiss Government not learn of, or speak a word about, the 260,000 Jews killed by Romanians ?!

The problem for us, those alive today, is if the international inspectors from the Red Cross could possibly obtain correct information in the field. We find out in the same book from the authors of the reports:

(4.) ***“The Romanian authorities accorded to me all possible cooperation, and I was able to speak to members of the Jewish communities in the areas visited, seeing all of their endowment: hospitals, orphanages, schools, mess halls, etc.”*** (p.196)

(5.) ***“In addition, I had the absolute freedom to speak with all of the representatives of the deportees from the locations visited, without witnesses and without interdiction.”*** (p.200)

(6.) ***“At Tiraspol, when I asked people (deported Jews) to tell me what they needed, they did not demand a thing, and declared to me that they were pleased with their actual living conditions and the manner with which they were treated by the authorities.”*** (p.204)

(7.) ***“At Balta, the members of the Jewish community leadership affirmed that they had good relations with the representatives of the government as well as with the gendarmes.”*** (p.208)

(8.) At Rabnita, ***“the ghetto, or more accurately the Jewish ward in the city (emphasis added), is well enough maintained, Jews having the freedom to circulate between the hours of 8 and 16. There are gendarmes posted at the entrance of the ward in order to block the entrance of German soldiers, as I have been told (emphasis added). There is no wall with barbed wire at the entrance.”*** (p.120)

(9.) ***“the Jewish ward in Sargorod is sufficiently large – it is composed, as is the whole area (emphasis added), of scattered homes, and is not separated from the homes of the local population.”*** (emphasis added) (p.216)

The representatives of the International Red Cross also spoke with the Romanian officials, from whom they learned the following facts, among others:

(10.) ***“Marshall Antonescu promised me that this situation (of the Jews housed in Transnistria – our note) does not in any way correspond with the intentions of the government and that the Jews are located there due to the fact that, during the great German offensive, there existed a plan to transfer all the Jews of Romania, Poland and White Russia to the Sea of Azov countries (emphasis added). During the German retreat, after the defeat at Stalingrad, a large number of***

Jews were heading toward the Azov Sea, and only with great difficulty could they partially return to Transnistria or be retained there.” (p.200)

Information concerning the emigration of Jews toward Palestine appears several times, the migration being supported by the Romanian Government yet impeded by the governments of other nations, including the Great Britain's:

(11.) *“numerous emigration projects are in motion but could not be completed, their implementation until now meeting the refusal of the Axis governments who will not grant the Jews authority to leave.”* (p.303)

(12.) *“the Romanian Government approved the emigration of 150 Jewish children to Palestine. (...) The convoy will be accompanied to the Bulgarian border by Romanian nurses.”* (p.306–307)

(13.) *“two years have passed since a resolution signed by Marshall Antonescu, the head of the Romanian state, designated that we busy ourselves with the problem of Jewish emigration from Romania. The resolution of this problem has encountered many difficulties, especially the lack of ships and the unwillingness of certain states to issue visas.”* (p.301, Memo of the International Company “Wagon-Lits Cook”)

(14.) *“It is certain that the Jewish emigration problem has not yet made appreciable progress, but this does not at all refer to the Romanian Government, which has permitted, upon the first request, the emigration of Jews found in Romania.”* (p.333)

(15.) *“I must also add that I have received information that the Romanian Government is interested in relieving itself of these Jews and will not create difficulties for this emigration.”* (p.304)

Not one trace of holocaust, not one trace of the 260,000 Jews who were already maliciously slain by the time the International Red Cross visited the Jews of Bessarabia and Transnistria! If these Jews have a reason to complain, it is the perspective of losing the Romanian administration's protection! That is, the loss of the protection of those who already killed almost 300,000 of them! Here are two selections that need no commentary:

(16.) *“During the aforementioned visits, I was able to speak to a number of Jews of Transnistrian origin, Russian citizens. According to their words, they have very good relations with the deportees, who they have given precious support, especially in the early period. On their own initiative they have praised the Romanian administration as well as its representatives. Only once, I have been accosted by the Russian Jews, who asked that I intervene alongside the Romanian Government in order that they are given the authorization to leave Transnistria, together with their Romanian co-religionists, and that they be allowed to settle in Romania. They would even accept being held hostage (by Romanians) in concentration camps, rather than live under Soviet administration (emphasis added).”* (P.225)

(We do not know who had the interest to withhold these documents, but it is clear that Romanian interests are excellently served by these documents, which yet again and definitively illustrate – for honest persons – what the holocaust in Transnistria is all about!)

(17.) *“The Jews from Bukovina live in abject terror, fearing what will occur after the withdraw of Romanian authorities (emphasis added) and ask permission to find refuge in the Old Kingdom in order to take shelter from the persecutions to which, undoubtedly, they will be subjected. If I permit myself, Mr. Interim President of the Council of Ministers, to make myself the spokesman of these unfortunates, I*

implore you to have goodwill and permit the Jewish population of Bukovina to abandon that region together with the Romanian population and under the same conditions. I am sure that the International Red Cross at Geneva, as well as world public opinion, will appreciate this beautiful humanitarian gesture!" (p.372, part of a letter of gratitude from the International Committee of the Red Cross to Mihai Antonescu.)

The above statements discredit the monument in the courtyard of the Coral Temple as well as the Holocaust Museum in Washington! But shame is a rare flower among (Jewish) communists!

And finally, let us also quote from a memorandum which the Jewish Community of Bucharest sends to the International Red Cross, in which they demand the intervention of a high court, along with the Romanian authorities, so that these authorities will renounce the "**atrocious and illegal sanctions**" placed upon Romanian Jews. Which were these "**atrocious sanctions**"; which were, therefore, the renowned **atrocities** committed by Ion Antonescu against Jews? We continue reading from the aforementioned text:

(18.) "The deportation, confiscation of properties, as well as the recently added revocation of forceful work exemption, a privilege given according to the economic utility, and the payment of certain sizable taxes." (p.368)

Not a word in this memorandum, however, about the almost 300,000 Jews "maliciously slain" by Ion Antonescu and his colleagues! On the contrary, the Jews who Antonescu spared from the front lines, from the actual conflict where c. 1 million young Romanians died, consider it an atrocity that he revoked their forceful work exemption and forced them to pay taxes!... Such was the Jewish holocaust in Romania, at least in the eyes of the Jews, *hic et nunc*, that is, at the date and place of the occurrence. This was a holocaust which is not evidenced by the number of deaths – the Jews themselves do not complain of one serious loss inflicted by the Ion Antonescu Government; but rather by the amount of money which the Jews were obliged to pay as a proper contribution to the Romanian war effort. That is, this was no longer a holocaust, but a pure and simple "**holocash**".

Let us also note the document on page 351, from which we quote:

(19.) "It is true that, bowing to foreign pressure (emphasis added), the Romanian Government reinstated an order which declared that persons who clandestinely enter Romania could possibly be condemned to death. In spite of this, the Romanian Government did not at all intend to enforce this order and took necessary administrative measures so that those who entered the nation, from the moment the ordinance was published, would not be condemned." (p.351)

Information is precious, as many of the anti-Semitic ordinances and laws from those years were issued under the influence of "**certain foreign powers**", the same way that Order no. 31/2002 of the Adrian Nastase government has been issued under American pressure! Only that those measures, imposed by the European Community of that period, were never enforced by Antonescu. But today, they are the acts based on which he is accused of being a "**war criminal**". They have never been substantiated, however, or in any way shown to be factual, but this has no importance to the Bolshevik-like justice which dealt with Antonescu in 1946, as well as in 2002! Marshall Antonescu had to be declared a war criminal; although without any factual basis, they considered that the intentions were good enough to incriminate him!

In order to definitively explain the degree to which Wilhelm Filderman may be considered representative of Judaism in Romania, we consider the note signed by the Swiss Ambassador to Romania, René de Weck:

(20.) *“The Israeli Romanians directly consider their veritable leader to be Wilhelm Filderman, the elder lawyer who even the most rabid anti-Semites willingly recognize as perfectly honorable.”* It appears, however, that the most rabid anti-Semites are more honest than the Jewish communists of the Holocaust Museum, who do not think twice about Filderman.

Other information and quotes from the archives of the International Red Cross:

(21.) *“The Romanian part insists that the responsibility for the majority of Jews applies to the Russians. (...) I have grave doubts that this figure (of Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina who fled to the USSR in June of 1941 – our note) will ever be obtained, considering the reticence of the Russian Government toward giving any indication regarding the foreigners in Russia. It is very probably that the great majority were actually evacuated during the period of the Russian occupation of Bukovina and Bessarabia (emphasis added), but, in any case, a considerable number of deaths were inflicted during the Romanian domination.”* (p.257)

A number of figures are expressed in this same document, noted by author Charles Kolb as “figures from Jewish information”:

4,000–5,000 Jews killed in the “Cernauti massacres”

Yassy – 10,000

These figures and others, offered by “Jews”, must also be viewed from the perspective of the information obtained by Charles Kolb, from the same sources, whereas in 1941 the Legionnaires murdered “**500 Jews**”! Shall the ratio of 1:4 between truth and lie be valid in all cases?

We also learn from this Jewish source (Memorandumul (The Memorandum) received by Vladimir de Steiger from the Jewish community leadership in Romania) that:

(22.) *“Among the Jews deported from Bessarabia and Bukovina, c. 150,000 arrived in Transnistria. After the first winter, due to cold, hunger and a typhoid fever epidemic (emphasis added), 75,000 remained, of whom 7,000-8,000 were orphaned of both parents* (p.267).”

This memorandum also contains the solution to the problem, as seen by Jews from Bucharest:

(23.) *“The single method of caring for the deported remains the acquisition of massive amounts of foreign aid. If this aid does not arrive with urgency, the unfortunates shall perish en masse of hunger and especially of the diseases which appear as a result of anemia and vitamin deficiency.”* (p.268)

Let us compare this urgent plea for foreign funds made by Jews in Bucharest with the findings made *in situ* by the International Committee of the Red Cross:

6. *“When I asked people to tell me what they needed, they did not demand a thing (emphasis added), and declared to me that they were pleased with their actual living conditions and the manner with which they were treated by the authorities.”* (see above, (4)–(9)).

Let us once again emphasize the cause of death of the Jews deported in Transnistria, as presented by the Jewish leaders in a memorandum given to certain neutral international authorities: *“from cold, hunger and a typhoid fever epidemic.”*

In the same document the authors, demanding the support of the West for the organization of Jewish emigration from Romania to Palestine, specify:

(24.) *“We are aware of the reticence of the Allies concerning this mass emigration (emphasis added). (...) But we believe that, in face of the immense tragedy of these innocent children fated to perish, any reticence must disappear and the Allies will make this generous gesture, which history will certainly record. (...)*

The extreme urgency of the problem is determined by the possibility of replacing the Romanian civil authorities in Transnistria with German military power, and in this case, all of the deportees risk sharing, in an instant, the sad fate of the Polish Jews.” (p.268-270)

Therefore, the fate of Jews in Transnistria was in good hands as long as the Romanian administration took care of them! The Romanians were not the threat to Jews in Transnistria!... How unaware were these Jews, who did not realize who was responsible for the victims, that years later the illustrious Messrs. Radu Ioanid and Alexandru would still have to discover the truth?!

References are also made in the work quoted above about the German culpability for the suffering of Jews in Bessarabia and Bukovina. Here are several excerpts from the diplomatic reports sent to the Swiss Minister in Bucharest, René de Weck:

(25.) “The deportation to the Bug River of Jews from Bukovina and Bessarabia, the survivors of pogroms organized by those glorious defenders of the European civilization, is in progress.” (p.90)

(26.) “Romanian officers returning from Transnistria testify, with faces red from shame, that the massacre of the deportees continues. Evidently, they place the blame on their allies.” (p.97)

(27.) “The Jewish deportees who remained in those regions through which German troops pass in retreat, risk being massacred en masse by the SS.” (p.115)

(28.) “The German Legation complains bitterly about General Potopeanu, who succeeded Alexianu as governor of Transnistria. They accuse him as if he committed a crime when he aided the return to Romania of 26,000 Jews, who therefore escaped the “benevolent” attention of the SS. But acting like this, the general merely implemented the commitment made by the Prime Minister with the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross.” (p.117)

(29.) “From the time that Hitler forced the Hungarians to practice integral anti-Semitism on their soil, many Jews from Hungary are trying to flee to Romania. They collect with the Israelites who continue to flee from Poland. An agreement has been reached between Mihai Antonescu and the Delegation of the International Red Cross, according to which the Romanian Government will close its eyes while the representatives of the Committee from Geneva have taken it upon themselves to promptly organize the emigration of these refugees to Palestine.” (p.117)

(30.) “The German Legation does not ignore the fact that, for money (emphasis added), Germans from both the Wehrmacht and the SS have themselves taken many Israelite refugees in military vehicles to Bucharest.” (p.118)

Jews also advertise this peril to Charles Kolb:

(31.) “The danger of being abandoned to SS troops and violently exterminated. (...) There have already been massacres in locations around Moghilev. The only solution is the repatriation of all the deportees, in order to avoid a mass extermination.” (p.245)

Therefore, in 1943, Jews from Transnistria did not consider Romanians guilty or even capable of committing “mass exterminations”!

What do the Jews from Washington do in and after 1990? They forget about the German intervention in the events that took place in Yassy, Bukovina, Bessarabia and across the Dnister – for this intervention, which the Germans have taken responsibility, Israel for years received “holocash”. And they have proposed that the Romanians also pay for these same Jews who perished or disappeared in Transnistria! For Jews cruelly murdered by Germans, as well as for those murdered by Russians

and Ukrainians! By this miserable subterfuge, communist (COMINTERN) Jews are encouraged by the fact that the lies, aberrations and abuses committed during the trial of Marshall Ion Antonescu are still tolerated by the Romanian courts as well as Romanian civil society! The delay (until when?!) of the beginning of the Trial on Communism makes possible **this maneuver even more immoral and criminal than the invoked Holocaust itself!**

Let us return to normal, honest Jews and quote further from the archives of the International Red Cross:

(32.) *“The fact that the fears of the deportees are not at all exaggerated is demonstrated by an excerpt from the speech given by Andreas Schmidt, the leader of the German ethnic community of Romania, on January 1, 1944, which contains a barbarian call for the assassination of all Jews in Romania. (...) Jews who presented this excerpt from the speech received as a direct response (from the Romanian authorities – our note) the assurance that the Romanian Government will know how to defend the lives of all those who live in the nation.”* (p.256)

(33.) *“It is evident that the position of Romania is weakened by the alliance with Germany, which has installed in Bucharest an office dedicated to the Jewish problem and does not cease demanding the application of the special Nürnberg laws, as well as the complete expulsion (emphasis added) of Jews from Romania. Mr. Antonescu gave me more examples in order to demonstrate the efforts that he had to make in order for Romania to avoid being forced to follow that road to the end, but due to the circumstances, (Romania) cannot yet avoid the demands which are placed upon it, and sometimes must conform to them in order to avoid even more disagreeable consequences (emphasis added).”* (p.276)

In closing this chapter, let us consider the conclusions reached by Charles Kolb, in his report to the Committee of the International Red Cross:

(34.) *“I believe that the Romanian Government was surprised by the events that happened during the deportation and has labored to ameliorate the situation of the deportees from the moment that the disastrous results were brought to their attention. Sadly, the deportation and the deplorable consequences which resulted cannot be changed, but by repatriating the deportees, the repayment of the debt of humanity to a gravely tested population is possible. In my opinion, only by proceeding in this manner can the Romanian Government free itself from the responsibility that comes from the fact that the deportees are now, by its order, located in the territory of the enemy (emphasis added).”* (p.247)

(35.) *“The declared scope of the Romanian Government has been to correct the Jewish problem once and for all, deciding on the departure (emphasis added) of all the Jews from their communities. It appears more than possible that the catastrophic results of the displacement of an abundant population were not foreseen.”* (p.246)

As is known, the Government of Romania permitted and finally organized the repatriation of the Jews deported in Transnistria, that which, in the eyes of the International Red Cross, is equivalent to the clearing of Romanian culpability toward the Jews.

7. George Alexianu, Governor of Transnistria **– A Glorious Chapter from *The History of Romanian Humanity***

At the end of the war, all eleven governors who administered Soviet territories under German occupation and its allies, were arrested, investigated and tried for their actions, for the manner in which they ruled their assigned territories. The eleven governors were some Polish, some German, some Lithuanian, some Ukrainian, etc. Among those arrested was also a Romanian: University Professor George Alexianu, almost three years Governor of Transnistria. It appears that Marshall Antonescu did not know George Alexianu personally before he named him governor. His fame as a professional, the honesty and the loyalty to the nation of this professor of international law all contributed to that decision. The eleven former governors were all judged in the cities where they lived. In the case of Transnistria, this was Odessa. Of the eleven accused, ten were found guilty and executed on the spot, in front of the public who attended the trials and demanded the condemnation of the accused. Only a single governor was found not guilty! And he was **George Alexianu**. All of the witnesses who presented themselves, most out of their own initiative, had nothing but words of gratitude for the former Governor of Transnistria! And the investigation conducted by Soviet authorities did not find one reason for penal incrimination of war crimes! The jury, as well as thousands of Russians, Ukrainians and Jews from Odessa and surrounding areas demanded a verdict of acquittal, of innocence for George Alexianu! The verdict given by the People's Tribunal at Odessa confirmed the evidence and George Alexianu was sent back to the Romanian authorities, together with the knowledge that Transnistria population had no reason to impute the former governor. The communist authorities in Romania, conscious of the fact that the acquittal of George Alexianu reduced the chances of incriminating Marshall Antonescu, did not consider the verdict given at Odessa as having "the authority of a verdict", and thus George Alexianu found himself accused and condemned to die alongside Marshall Ion Antonescu, Mihai Antonescu, and Picky Vasiliu for "crimes against peace and humanity." He was executed on June 1, 1946...

There is not sufficient space in this work for a proper biography of that great Romanian patriot and man who was George Alexianu. We will mention but a few facts and attributes of this persona completely unknown to the Romanian public and those who conceived and wrote Urgent Order no. 31/2002.

1. One of the measures taken by George Alexianu, from the moment that he was installed as governor, was to reopen all of the religious institutions of Transnistria that were closed by the Bolsheviks. Jewish synagogues were also reopened. As religious artifacts were missing from them, Alexianu appealed to the Romanian

Patriarchy as well as the other leaders in Bucharest. Only the Jewish religious leaders of Bucharest did not answer his call. They did not invoke a single motive, nor did they give any other response. A personal opinion: only in this manner could the gesture of George Alexianu be hidden at a later time. If the Jewish community would have responded to George Alexianu, then this would have meant acts, letters, etc. and other *written documents* which sometimes remain for posterity.

2. On a personal level, George Alexianu had the best relations with particularly important Jews. The family doctor, who cared for George Alexianu's three children, was Jewish, the father of Nicolae Cajal, who would eventually become President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania. In this capacity, Nicolae Cajal never ceased having the best of relations with Serban Alexianu, son of the "war criminal" George Alexianu.

Additionally, the head rabbi of Romanian Jews, His Eminence Alexandru Safran, would visit the home of Alexianu every week during the period that the latter was governor. Under the pretext of teaching German to the Alexianu children, Rabbi Alexandru Safran maintained a connection with the governor of Transnistria, evidently to better the lives of Jews there. Unfortunately, the Rabbi Safran did not hasten to participate at the trial as a defense witness for George Alexianu. Only after more than half a century would Alexandru Safran present Serban Alexianu the following letter: "**To Serban Alexianu, our childhood friend, in the memory of his illustrious father, who, during his entire life and professional career, and especially during the dark days of the war, did so much for the Jewish Community of Romania, from the heart and totally disinterested. He paid terribly and absolutely unjustly at the command of the communists (emphasis added). May all his suffering be cleansed.**" In sending this letter, the high rabbi of Geneva asked Serban Alexianu not to publish the text until "after my death". What a lamentable pretension! From this, I allow myself to deduce a single conclusion, which is strictly personal opinion: Rabbi Alexandru Safran does not believe in God, nor in Salvation! Nor in humanity!

3. On the other hand, Pope John Paul II, when he held an official reception during his Romanian visit in 1999, named Serban Alexianu as one of those invited! Somewhat surprised, Mr. Serban Alexianu consulted with his friend Academician Nicolae Cajal, attempting to understand what precipitated this gesture from the Holy Father. His learned colleague discovered the answer: as His Eminence knew in 1943, the Papal Emissary Monsignor Andrea Cassulo, at the request of Pope Pius XII, visited Transnistria in order to see how the deported Jews were being treated. All that Monsignor Cassulo witnessed was contained in the report forwarded to the Holy Pope. Pope Pius XII, sensible to this cause (in spite of the lies later fabricated about his lack of concern – see the recent film *Amen*), honored the deserving Governor of Transnistria, decorating him with the esteemed Papal Honor *Orbis et Urbis*, which, in that year (1943) was given to a single person, the Romanian George Alexianu, Governor of Transnistria.

This gesture of the part of Pope John Paul II toward the son of George Alexianu bears a clear and unique significance: **The Vatican, one of the most informed institutions on the planet, maintains in 1999 the appreciation that it made in 1943 with respect to the personality and actions of George Alexianu; this implicitly means that the Vatican rejects the trials by which George Alexianu was condemned to death and executed for imagined "crimes against peace and humanity."**

4. Let us also mention another contemporary appreciation to the activity of Professor George Alexianu while he was Governor of Transnistria. Addressing the Romanian Ambassador to Vichy France and Mrs. Cantacuzino, Marshall Petain declared, “**Your greatest glory, that of Romanians, can be considered the civilized and humane manner in which you have administered Transnistria as well as the results you have obtained.**” (see Verenca, Olivian, **Administratia civila romana in Transnistria 1941-1944** (The Romanian Civil Administration in Transnistria 1941–1944), Bucharest, 2000, p. 254).

I end this section about George Alexianu convinced that the salvation of the Romanian People is not possible as long as we continue to accept that persons of quality like George Alexianu must be shamelessly considered examples of criminals who became men of power. It is appropriate that in all our school books we raise gratitude statues to persons such as George Alexianu, who God bestowed upon the Romanian People, offering them as examples of humanity to our descendants!

It is very good that the Minister of Education has decided to introduce in the school program lectures about the holocaust. The content of these lectures cannot exclude the truth about George Alexianu! The truth about Romanian humanity, the truth about recognition, particularly about the lack of Jewish recognition!

8. What Does the *Cartea Neagra* (Black Book) Tell Us?

The **Cartea Neagra** (Black Book) is a vast tome, in three volumes, edited by the Jew Matatias Carp, for a time the secretary of Wilhelm Filderman. Therefore, he was a contemporary to the described and commented events: the Legionnaire Government, the Pogrom at Yassy, and the “holocaust” in Transnistria. Of course, the term *holocaust* had not yet been launched during the late ‘40s when Matatias Carp’s work was published. It contains both authentic documents of historical and documentary significance, as well as propaganda and political literature, from which one learns only a distortion of the truth. The holocaust in Romania enters into this history as a dishonorable chapter for those who penned it.

Among the books about the holocaust, the **Cartea Neagra** (Black Book) appears to have been written and arranged with an added measure of good faith (or naiveté) compared with the works written after that. Thus, a competent study could produce a sufficient argument from the authentic published documents which invalidate the book’s theme and its corollary of today: Order no. 31/2002. Otherwise, the bad faith of Matatias Carp is often enervating in its stridency and flurry.

The main conclusion from the lecture **of Cartea Neagra** is that the author does not succeed in identifying, from the hundreds, maybe thousands of documents analyzed, the slightest bit of evidence that the Romanian authorities perpetrated, attempted or even intended a program of extermination against the Jews in Romania! Or even a persecution of Jews! The published documents are convincing exactly because of the absence of records that incriminate Marshall Antonescu or even the Legionnaires.

On the contrary, the **Cartea Neagra** contains sufficient elements that, with attentive and honest study, can only result in the rejection of the belief that a holocaust occurred in Romania. We shall present some of them, concluded from reading Volume III, subtitled “**Transnistria**”:

First of all we note that a series of documents convincingly illustrates the fact that many Jews suffered and were murdered in Bessarabia and Transnistria after July 1, 1941. In contrast with the authors of today, however, Matatias Carp published a

small part of these documents that attests to the fact that Jews “incited” this, that the madness of Bolshevism drove many Jews to commit crimes against Romanians. I believe that we should remain indebted to Matatias Carp for the publication of the letters written by the Marshall in response to W. Filderman and H. Clejan, letters which authors such as Z. Ornea, Lia Benjamin, Dinu Giurescu, Radu Ioanid, etc., *eiusem farinae*¹, have neglected to ever mention or even discuss. From the documents published by Carp one may deduce the physical and numerical dimensions of the hecatomb! Much, very much below the dimensions (figures) written in stone at the Coral Temple in Bucharest. Probably correctly, the documents published in the **Cartea Neagra** also establish the fact that the majority of Jews known to have been murdered in Bessarabia and Bukovina were executed by the German Army. Matatias Carp does attempt to hide one “detail”: these mass executions were often **military repressions**, which are practiced by every army in every war, including World War II, including the Germans as well as the English, and the Japanese as well as the Americans, and the Jews who are soldiers in Israel! Even in our days! From this point of view, a German document in which the commandant of the 11th Army, addressing the Romanian officer corps, severely criticizes the murder of forty Jews at Taura Noua, is absolutely remarkable. Here is the text:

(36.) “In reference to the murder of Jews at Taura Noua. (...) The attitude and behavior demonstrated in the report of certain representatives of the Romanian forces serves only to diminish the prestige of the Romanian Army, and at the same time that of the German Army, in the arena of public opinion (sic!). Again we ask, this time with urgency, for you to be careful and to apply the most severe methods to the whole of Romanian soldiery, so that other incidents will not be repeated.” signed “Staff Major Ranck”, (p. 59)

In agreement with this document, there are many documents from the Romanian authorities which prove their care to put an end or hinder the abuses against Jews, to combat the temptation of some Romanian soldiers to give themselves over to individual acts of repression without the command of a superior. Evidently, as in any war, there were crimes, theft and rape in Transnistria. But the **Cartea Neagra** contains a whole series of documents that quite correctly illustrate the preoccupation of the Romanian authorities with the punishment and discouraging of such acts (see documents 5–30, first chapter, and others).

Some documents tell of Jews who were evacuated or simply left from Bessarabia together with the Soviet armies and who the Romanian Army found rambling across the Dnister.

(37.) “I respectfully report that on the date of August 9, this year, a group of approx. 2,000 of the Jews who fled together with the Soviet armies arrived at Roscov. These Jews were collected from the area by Romanian army and sent to their homes. (...) I request orders for the marching troops to no longer congregate Jews and send them back, but rather to push them farther (east), otherwise we will fill the Dnister bank toward the Ukraine with all the Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina.” (p.104)

(38.) “I respectfully report that in Edinti village, County Hotin, there are approximately 10,000 Jews. These live in abandoned homes, in great squalor. They have no soap, no possibility to wash or delouse. Among them are many sick persons. The Jews are not isolated or guarded, and constitute a focus of infection and a permanent hazard to passing persons and military forces. (...) I respectfully

¹ Of the same flour

request your goodwill in ordering the Inspectorate of Cernauti to send the Commandant of the Hotin Legion himself to these locations in order to organize the guarding of these camps, and the conclusive organization of a method of provision.” (p.105)

(39.) *“The Soroca Gendarme Legion reports that on the 5th of August, the Germans moved 3,000 of 12,000 Jews, who had crossed the Dnister at Moghilev, back across the Dnister to Atachi. The return of the others is anticipated. Issue an order that halts them in a camp further back.”* (p.102)

(40.) *“The Soroca Gendarme Legion reports that on the night of August 4–5 this year, on the Lipnic–Atachi Highway, there are c. 20,000 Jews amassed from Hotin and Storojinet. They can no longer pass through Moghilev, being refused by Germans. The order was given for their return to those respective legions.”* (p.102)

(41.) *“Through the point of Atachi Hotin, 570 Jews who willingly fled Bessarabia, as well as 50 Ukrainian undesirables, were sent back.”* (p.102)

(42.) *“We report that on the night of August 17–18, 1941, 12,500 Jews were passed from the Ukraine into Bessarabia. Issue the order via telegraph to immediately return them across the Dnister into the Ukraine.”* (p.111)

It is not hard to imagine the human tragedy hidden behind these emotionless statements, the tragedy of tens of thousands of Jews who left themselves being deceived by Bolshevik propaganda and abandoned their homes! But, in this case, what responsibility falls upon the Romanian authorities for the fate of these unfortunates? Why does not one Jewish author lament about the **foolishness** of those who abandoned Bessarabia and Bukovina as enemies of the Romanian People, or the **infamy** of those who manipulated them in this way? Thus, it is known that Jews, when they act en masse, act according to someone’s council, and not always according to the Rabbi from Buhusi! Why do the Jews not attempt to identify those who planned such hostile behavior toward Romanians? The drama of the Jews devoured in Transnistria must be investigated from this point of view as well! This is the drama of the responsibility of those Jews who lead the other Jews to do that which they have done, attracting consequences upon them for the guilt of the former! Sometimes the guilty are primarily Jews, Jewish communists, false prophets of the all-victoriously Bolshevism!

Considering this disloyal behavior of the majority of Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina, we are not so strongly surprised by the declarations of Mihai Antonescu:

(43.) *“I am for the forced migration of the entire Jewish element (emphasis added) from Bessarabia and Bukovina, which must be kicked across the border. I am also for the forced migration of the Ukrainian element, who doesn’t have a reason to be here at this time.”* (p.96)

This is about, *nota bene*, **emigration rather than extermination**. Of course, many Jews did not deserve such treatment, but when the majority of Jews willingly “migrated” to the USSR in order to escape lawful punishment, the other Jews could not expect a response detached from these unexpected events, from this inadmissible **Jewish** behavior.

Of interest are the documents that present (44.) *“the state of Jewish colonies and villages, marking the houses, gardens, properties and industrial assets remained from the Jews who fled to the USSR.”* (p.113) From these can be deduced that only the abandoned properties of Jewish “refugees” to the Soviet Union, virtual “deserters”, were placed under a system of confiscation!

Communiqué (“*Timpul*”, November 6, 1942):

(44.) *“In the city of Bacau, a number of Jews , with the complicity of certain corrupt functionaries, have tried to procure acts that prove participation in the war of 1916–1919, in the line of fire.*

The Jews were immediately sent to Transnistria, and the functionaries, after executing the punishment decreed by the courts, will be interned for two years in a work camp.

It is thereby declared to the general public, via this medium, that a period of two months, from the issue of this statement, has been accorded for all Jews or foreigners who have used false acts to declare this to the Interior Minister. Upon the expiration of this term, those discovered to be using such documents will be sent to Transnistria, in the case of Jews, or deported, in the case of foreigners.” (p.270)

(46.) *“It has been established that Jews seek to flee from the villages where they have been settled, heading into the nation, even though by Order no. 23 of Transnistria Government, all of these are being considered spies and treated accordingly.”* (p.332)

(47.) *“It has been advertised that a group of German soldiers from Moghilau have begun to bring Jews to the nation, in exchange for sums of 50,000–60,000 lei per person. (...) The Jews are transported in German vehicles, under the pretext that they are being sent to work. A portion of these Jews have even arrived in Bucharest.”* (p.332)

(48.) *“The Third Army has ordered to us the following measures to be taken in order to prevent Jews from continuing to abandon the colonies and internment camps:(...) in each colony one Jew who has been repeatedly caught leaving the designated location is to be executed.”* (p.371)

(49.) *“Order no. 23:*

Given that in Transnistria territory there is a great Jewish population, which has been evacuated from various war zones, in order to assure the rear areas;

Given the necessity of organizing the collective sustenance of this evacuated population;

Given that this population must be able to find a means of living by their own enterprise and labor (emphasis added);

On the basis of the powers decreed by Act no. 1 of August 1941, issued at Tighina,

We order:

(...) Jews will be housed, with consideration of the number of members in a family, in domiciles abandoned by Russian or Jewish refugees. Each Jewish family that receives a home will be responsible for its immediate restoration and upkeep.

(...) In exchange for work actually rendered, a laborer will receive a food stamp equal in value to one working day, a day of work considered to be worth a mark per day for a manual worker, and 2 marks per day for a qualified professional worker.

(...) Any Jew found in other village than their fixed domiciles, without the approval of the authorities, will be considered a spy and condemned immediately, according to the military laws in a time of war.” (p.407-408)

(50.) *Law no. 688, 22 September 1942:*

“The death penalty is instituted for Jews of both sexes, over 15 years of age, deported to Transnistria, who illegally enter the country.” (p.410)

This penalty was instituted, but not once applied.

What can be learned from the preceding documents? We believe that it is very clear the fact that Jews did not arrive in Transnistria because they were Jews, but due to the fact that they were guilty of having committed a crime punishable by law. This

included Jews and other foreigners, as well as Romanians themselves. If he had been able, Antonescu would have deported these recalcitrant Jews to other countries. That's why he allowed them to leave for Palestine. On November 22, 1942, long before the sudden turn that the fate of war would take at Stalingrad, when, therefore, the hopes of an Axis victory were still real, Radu Lecca, charged with the "**Jewish problem**" by the Romanian Government, called a meeting with all the Jewish leaders in order to express the proposal of the government that all the Jews in Transnistria to be repatriated, returned from the camps with the condition that they emigrate immediately! Where, one may ask, in Nazi-occupied Europe did Jews receive such an offer?!

Who were these Jews that became so undesirable to the Romanian Government? We quote a document signed by the Interior Minister:

(51.) "The following categories of Jews have been evacuated to Transnistria:

- 1. Communist agitators**
- 2. Those evacuated from Bessarabia and Bukovina**
- 3. Those who requested repatriation in the USSR**
- 4. Those against the writ regarding the obligatory labor."** (p.451)

As for Jewish communists deported only because they were known to be "**communist agitators**", we learn that they lived "**unrestricted in Transnistria or in the Vapniarca camp**", their punishment consisting of "**not being allowed to return to the nation.**" (p.451) They were prohibited in Romania. Other punishments were not applied! They were *persona non grata* ! What harm was in this? How is such a measure racist, anti-Semitic or criminal?

(52.) "In the Slivina camp there were the following categories of Jews:

- 1. Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina who retreated from those provinces together with the Soviet troops.**
- 2. Jews of Transnistrian origin.**
- 3. Jews from the nation who committed infractions and were punished with internment.**
- 4. Jewish habitual criminals who were sent to us by the Police Prefect of the Capital."** (p.450)

(53.) "The deportation of Jews from Bukovina and Bessarabia to Transnistria was a political measure (emphasis added), and of those from the rest of the country was foreseen as a sanction for those who did not fulfill their obligations to the state." (p.453)

From the **Cartea Neagra** we learn that the following were also "evacuated":

(54.) "Christians interned on the basis of differing sentences given in civil and military trials as well as Christians specifically sent on the basis of other decisions." (p.437)

In order to understand the motivation of the Romanian authorities, we must also consider Law 791 of 1941, according to which:

(55.) "These shall forfeit their Romanian citizenship:

- Those who request, after June 28, 1940, a return to the ceded territories;**
- (...)**
- Those who committed antagonistic acts against the Romanian People, who damaged Romanian interests or publicly demonstrated hostile sentiments toward the people or the nation, during the evacuation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina or after this effective date."** (p. 405)

Who could pretend that this law was racist, criminal, anti-Semitic? In its principles, this law is at all times and all places applicable, as it connects the

nationality (or, more properly, citizenship) to loyalty, condition that is perfectly normal for any righteous state.

Matatias Carp also recorded the reaction of General Picky Vasiliu, the Interior Minister, when confronted with the “invasion” of Jews from Poland and Hungary, who combined with some hundreds of Jews from France:

(56.) “Romania cannot receive all the Jews. Each Jew must deal with his fate in his own nation.” (p. 469)

Therefore, in light of the fact that Jews from all of Europe dreamed of arriving and living in Romania – which was synonymous with survival, the lack of loyalty of Jews who took part in anti-Romanian actions, in the interest of Russian Bolshevism, is both unfathomable and condemnable even today, sixty years later.

(57.) “The General Inspectorate of the Gendarmes have been informed that offices charged with the execution of these operations (military and civilian) have committed a series of abuses, and large sums of money and valuables taken from Jews, without being destined for accounts, have been found on some of these persons. With the purpose of discovering these, you must proceed even to inquiries and perquisition.” (p.197)

(58.) “Drawing Your Honor’s attention to the above, I pray your grace in appreciating and deciding the measures that are to be taken because the above-named administrative functionaries have been guilty of the following infractions:

1. Moral: They have embezzled and created funds which profoundly insult National Pride via the subversion of orders meant to clear the nation of hostile Jewish elements and those who represent a danger to state security. (emphasis added)

2. Penal: The abuse of power, Articles 245–248 of the Penal Code; bribery, Articles 250–251 of the Penal Code; unjustly takeovers, Articles 238–241 of the Penal Code; violation of the articles of the Laws of Public Accountability.” (p.199)

As we have stated above, there are more than a few documents which denote that the Romanian authorities, learning about the abuses and infractions which certain public officials committed against Jews, correctly reacted against these abuses, even when the victims were “**hostile Jewish elements and those who represent a danger to state security.**” One even arrives in the following situation: the authorities realized that the evacuated Jews, terrified by the situation in which they found themselves, supported abuses and did not have the courage to protest them. Thus the secret services resorted to an ingenious stratagem: the placement of a Jew, a security agent, among the Jews in the camp in order to discover the abuses produced against those Jews:

(59.) “There has been, and continues to be, a commission not only of abuses on the part of local authorities, but also the intervention of private persons who, abusing the circumstances in which the Jews from Moghilau find themselves, cheat them of great amounts of money, promising them removal from that region, or the delivery of foodstuffs, letters, etc. In order to identify these abuses and particularly those who practice them (emphasis added) it is absolutely necessary to plant agents in that region who can keep us informed of everything that happens in that region. Keeping in mind that Jews, even when swindled, do not complain and do not denounce the authorities who cheat them, I propose that the agent to be sent to Moghilau should be of Jewish origin, (...) with the mission of informing you of all abuses committed in connection with the evacuated Jews.” (p. 347)

The document cited is from January 8, 1942, from the Head of the Special Office of the Gendarmerie, that is, a week after the murder of the 260,000 Jews

recorded in the courtyard of the Coral Temple in Bucharest! The Romanian Gendarmerie has often been cited as one of the authors of the holocaust in Romania! How is it possible that this Gendarmerie, the murderer of tens of thousands of Jews, is at the same time concerned about abuses committed against the Jewish evacuees?!

Let us also note the information contained in the published document on pages 129–130:

(60.) “Commandants of the Legion, together with administrative authorities, will endow each convoy with 50 wagons, which will transport baggage and the infirm, unable to execute a march. (...) For the officers conducting the convoys, we inform them to alert the escort not to steal from the Jews, and those who commit such crimes will be shot (emphasis added). *The received order includes measures for the convoys and the execution by firing squad of those who steal.”* (emphasis added)

Where is the criminal attitude of the Romanian civilian and military authorities?

The **Cartea Neagra** also contains some memos to the Jewish Central of Romania edited by S. Jagendorf, President of the Jewish Commission of Moghilau, a village in Transnistria often mentioned in connection with the Jewish evacuees, tens of thousands of whom passed through that respective region. Therefore, it concerns texts and the messages of a Jew from Transnistria to the Jews in Bucharest. The content of these notes refers, of course, to the problems, misfortunes and sufferings of the Jews in Transnistria, more or less recent. But nothing, absolutely nothing in the texts agrees with the idea that in Transnistria, by the hands or by the guilt of the Romanian authorities, tens of thousands of Jews died; in fact, not tens of thousands died, not even hundreds or thousands of Jews!

Only in the declarations of one M. Katz, former President of the Jewish Commission of Moghilau, which were made after the assumption of power by communists, both Jewish and Romanian, do we encounter the stunning affirmations that twist the psyche: **(61.) “Those interned in the camps, not having the possibility of re-supply with food, fed themselves with human excrement, and later, human corpses. The number of the dead in this camp approached a percentage of 80%, the other 20% succeeding to escape.”** (p. 380) I believe that the complete publication of the recollections of “Mr. M. Katz” would be useful in order to understand the psychology that gave birth, after the war, to the images of soap from the fat of Jews, the lampshades from the skin of Jews, or the bodies of Jews hung, as kosher meat, in the slaughterhouse! The memories of Mr. M. Katz would make a beautiful pair to the grave statements of the state’s witnesses at the so-called Trial of the Great National Treason, also present in a fragmentary form in the **Cartea Neagra**. Of course, in any serious discussion, these texts cannot be considered to possess the quality of honesty.

We do accord such value, however, to the notes and memoirs forwarded to the government after his return from Transnistria by **Dr. Wilhelm Filderman, “the true lieder of the Jewish People,”** as named by Matatias Carp. The subject of those intercessions: the return to the nation of Jews from Transnistria, particularly of orphans. There is no further mention of the mass murder of Jews, or of atrocities committed against Jews from that point on! Exactly the opposite occurred: the return of the deported and expelled Jews from Transnistria was necessary because the movement of the front lines would expose those Jews to the peril of death both on the part of the Germans, then in retreat, as well as on the part of the Soviets, then on the offensive. Therefore, these are requests for Jews to benefit from the regime that Romanians had always placed upon Jews, a regime, in those historic times, of

protection! In such a memoir, W. Filderman gives us the **real** figures of Jewish survivors in Transnistria!

It must be appreciated that the Jews have **always** attempted to avoid any census taken by foreigners, from various motives, one being duties and taxation. Many experts appreciate that in the inter-war Romania there were many more Jews than were listed in the 1930 census. And today it is the same, Jews in Romania are more numerous and have a different age distribution than appears in official statistics.

In reference to the number of Jewish survivors in Transnistria, at the time that they asked for the return of Jews to the nation, the leadership of the Jewish communities was interested in the **presentation of actual figures**, because for these Jews arrangements for transport and living quarters in Romania needed to be made. These Jews, in the groups returned to the nation, were to be numbered by the authorities. Thus, the number of Jewish survivors in Transnistria, until then “fixed” at 50,000, begins to...grow:

(62.) “Between 1941–1943, due to the epidemics that erupted and the impossibility of medical assistance and prophylaxis, a number of these Jews died and, from a statistic made on September 1, 1945, of 110,033 Jews deported, some 50,741 have remained.” (p. 464), as presented in a document from the Interior Minister.

(63.) “According to figures issued by the Interior Minister on November 10,” as stated in a letter from the architect H. Clejan to Marshall Ion Antonescu, **“on February 2, 1944, 55,000 of 110,000 Jewish deportees still remained. Of these, 6,300 people from Dorohoi and 700 political deportees were repatriated, totaling c. 7000 repatriated, therefore there remain 48,000. But from the data collected by the Commission, 58,000 should have remained.”** (p. 473)

Finally, according to W. Filderman:

(64.) “There are not more than 78,000 Jews in Transnistria.” (p. 463), a figure which, if we add the 7,000 repatriated according to H. Clejan, results in the number of 85,000 Jews still found in Transnistria in the beginning of 1944, of the 110,000 initially evacuated. The difference would have been of c. 25,000 missing Jews. But “missing” does not necessarily mean “dead”, and “dead” does not necessarily mean murdered by Romanian authorities! It is known to the whole world how easily the Jews – especially the young ones – could disappear from the so-called camps in Transnistria. And many, it is known, clandestinely left in order to return to the country, to Bucharest. Some Jews made this trip, paying for this, in the trucks of the SS troops! Therefore, the figure of 25,000 is too large for those who, according to the counting made in the courtyard at the Coral Temple, have grown to 180,000!

Let us see what “*missing Jews*” means for the Romanian authorities:

(65.) “It is confirmed that Jews seek to flee from the villages where they are situated, heading toward the country, even though by Order no. 23 of Transnistria Government, all of these are considered to be spies and treated accordingly. Orders have been given to the gendarmes for the pursuit and capture of these missing Jews.” (p. 332) As for these “*missing Jews*”, however many or few there were, Matatias Carp and those who came after him do not wish to know a thing! The greatest numbers of the holocaust supporters don’t even mention this category of Jews.

Let us mention yet another selection from a text addressed by Radu Lecca to the Jewish Central of Romania:

(66.) “Therefore we invite you to intensify collections for a speedy and substantial relief of your religious brethren, knowing that complete responsibility

for the neglect of obligations that are exclusively the duties of the Jewish communities falls upon you (emphasis added), **with all the consequences of such neglect of these responsibilities.**” (p. 387)

Is this not the occasion, at least now, to clarify which are these pertinent obligations? The obligations of the Jewish community in Bucharest toward Jews from Transnistria who awaited the packages! Which packages? Perhaps those bought with money sent by Occidental Jews, particularly from America, to Bucharest in order to help the Jews in Transnistria?

As it is known – but by only a few persons – both before August of 1944, as well as after, important Jewish personalities have been accused, in penal processes, of the theft of funds marked for the Jews in Transnistria. Why does Judaism prefer to remain silent about this episode? Are there not texts written and signed by the individuals proven to be dishonest, larcenous and deceitful in these trials somehow considered to be accurate historical testimony at the Holocaust Museum? Let us note that after 1944, Radu Lecca, arrested and interrogated by the *Securitate*, was confronted with Misu Benvenisti, one of the Jewish leaders involved in the relief efforts from Bucharest for the Jews in Transnistria.

Misu Benvenisti was for many long years **the leader of Zionist Jews** in Romania. The confrontation between these two is rewritten from the *Securitate* Archives (SRI), by Teodor Wexler and Mihaela Popov in the already-cited work **Anchete si Procese Uitate**, Volume I, pp. 326–332. What we can learn from this extraordinary scene of confrontation between a leader of the Antonescu Regime, trusted with the resolution of the “Jewish problem”, Radu Lecca, and Misu Benvenisti, one of the leaders of the Jewish community in Romania, leader of the Zionist Jews? The former, in front of the officer-inspector of the *Securitate*, brings the following accusations which Benvenisti does not refute:

1. Misu Benvenisti was a friend of Mihai Antonescu, the no. 2 man in the so-called Nazi military dictatorship;

2. Misu Benvenisti (67.) ***“was to travel as the courier of Mihai Antonescu to neutral nations, in order to convince Jews from these nations and America that here in Romania Jews were defended by Mihai Antonescu and his government*** (emphasis added). ***Mr. Benvenisti effusively agreed to this, according all merit to Mihai Antonescu. In an ulterior discussion, Mihai Antonescu communicated to Benvenisti that the interests of both Jews and Romanians demand that Romania be occupied by Anglo-American troops, and not Soviets, a statement that Benvenisti enthusiastically supported.***”

3. ***“Mr. Benvenisti obtained massive amounts of money from his religious brethren in foreign lands, in order to support the unfortunate Jews in Transnistria and to support the movement of the youth preparing to colonize Palestine. From this money Mr. Benvenisti did not utilize one leu in the abovementioned scope.***” (emphasis added) (cit. p. 330)

4. ***“Mr. Benvenisti during the entire existence of the Central was protected by Mr. Mihai Antonescu.”*** (ibid.)

5. Benvenisti, in letters sent to the West, ***“maintains that together with his halutimii*** (young Jews who prepared to colonize Palestine – our note), ***will destroy bridges and will liberate prisoners from the Polish camps. I have never taken these affirmations seriously, I knew that they intended only to collect money from foreign sources for acts of imaginary heroism (...) Charlatans, not heroes!***” (emphasis added)

During this confrontation, when Misu Benvenisti attempted to respond to the accusations, Radu Lecca asked, “*Can Mr. Benvenisti name one individual or institution which received monetary help from his self?*” The question remained unanswered!

How do these affirmations about the leader of Zionist Jews in Romania correspond with the holocaust theory? How was it possible for the leader of the Zionists to be the good friend of the leader of a government that put to death almost 300,000 Jews?

9. The Courtyard of Lies?

If one wishes to trust the figures located in the courtyard of the Coral Temple in Bucharest – figures which, we have no doubt, are precisely the same as at the Holocaust Museum in the American capital – there are several issues that must be explained. These numbers at once accuse “*German, Romanian and Hungarian Fascists*”, that which provokes from the very beginning the following question: what was the actual contribution of the “*Romanian fascists*”, fascists who were first and foremost Romanian? We shall not say that to the degree that a Romanian is fascist he ceases being Romanian. Lately I have encountered such absurd sophistry: Jewish communists, who revealed themselves through their crimes and abuses, before or after 1944, to the degree that they were communist, they cease being Jewish – “these persons ceased being Jewish when they entered in the ranks of the Communist Party (Wexler, Teodor, and Popov, Mihaela, *cit. op.* p. 10).” Applying this principle, that is, removing the Jewish communists from the multitude called **Jews**, would mean to severely diminish the number of Jews “maliciously slain”. It appears, however, that Jewish communists become good Jews when they are suppressed in any way, but cease being Jewish when they are found guilty of crimes and deception. As a mental exercise, can we not imagine what would remain of the entire holocaust saga if the Germans would have said that “these persons ceased being German when they entered in the ranks of the Nazi Party”!... The entirety of the “holo-cash” would completely disappear!

We do not ever think of attempting to evade the responsibility for the deeds of anterior generations, of our Romanian parents and ancestors! Good or bad, being Romanian is a characteristic with which you are born and can never remove! It is even less possible to cut this root in order to gain some advantage or privilege! **I am Romanian and nothing Romanian is foreign to me!**

This is why, we request that all who accuse us of crimes, of genocide, at least do this in more exact terms. Of the c. 400,000 Jews “maliciously slain” at the courtyard of the Coral Temple, for example, tell us how many were Jews murdered by Germans or Hungarians, and how many were Jews murdered by Romanians? (We renounce the use of the determinant *fascist*, which implies an attempt to move the responsibility into the hands of another. Let us be realistic: at this time, the world and public opinion is judging on simple and fundamental terms: Jews, Germans, Romanians, etc.).

If these circumstances are clear for the Hungarians, i.e. **c. 130,000 victims** among the Jews, the responsibility for the rest (c. 270,000) would fall on the Germans and Romanians. In the above-mentioned text signed by **Nicolae Minei Grünberg**, it is stated that in Transnistria the Germans would have killed many more times the number of Jews as did Romanians (“a multitude”, writes the author). At Yassy, in the

book prefaced by Nicolae Minei Grünberg, the same conclusion is deduced, that the pogrom was mainly planned and executed by Germans. Documents presented in the **Cartea Neagra** give about the same result, both at Yassy and in Transnistria. We thereby consider that, in order to be taken seriously, the accusers of Romanians must be more exact and must tell us how many victims are due to Romanians and how many are due to Germans!

We have already accepted that this entire process of mass murder was instrumented without revealing the body of a victim or even the name of a victim! In the vast majority of cases, of the 270,000 Jews “maliciously slain by German and Romanian fascists”, neither a single corpse nor a list of the dead has been presented. Only numbers!

We accepted that the basis for the calculation was taken from the 1930 Census, even though it is known that after 1930 many Jews left Bessarabia for America! Especially wealthy Jews who were warned about what could happen in the future. The case of the family of the man who would become the well-known journalist Walter Lipman was not at all unique. But it appears to us that the accused are far too often identified singularly: German **or** Romanian fascists. We wish to know how many of the 260,000 Jews who do not count for in acts and who are considered to have been “maliciously slain” were the victims of Romanian malice!

As long as the explanation of this figure does not concern the accusers, their accusation shall have no validity!

Unfortunately, the above phrase is valid only between persons of reason, persons of good faith. And in the world in which we live, such persons are very rare, the majority of persons living and thinking under their mental regimen more emotional than rational. Thus it has finally transpired that, from all that is written in the courtyard of the Coral Temple, the “world” has read an even shorter statement, which almost all the mass-media now expresses: **“Of 6,000,000 Jews, 400,000 died in Romania”**, murdered, it is deduced, by Romanians! We ourselves must respond in front of the world to these accusations! You can number on one hand the people who, upon reading the text from the memorial, would object: **“Fine, but of these 400,000 Jews, how many were murdered by Romanians themselves or the Romanian authorities?”**

We therefore make the demand, which is absolutely legitimate, that **(1.)** the Jews murdered by Romanians be “inventoried” at the courtyard of the Coral Temple, **separate** from Jews murdered by Germans and Hungarians!

And among those Jews, it would do no harm to tell us **(2.)** how many were communists, therefore no longer Jews when Antonescu deported and killed them! Because it appears that a Jew, at the moment when he enrolls in the Communist Party, he is growing the “missing piece”!

Otherwise, as can now be seen, the text from the above-mentioned courtyard, a veritable **courtyard of lies**, (sic!), is an erroneous and misleading text, which manipulates the perception of the unwary reader, planting in his mind the idea that Romania, that is, the Romanians, murdered 400,000 Jews. Under these conditions, we should not be surprised that other, more “informed” authors have raised the figure to 700,000 Jews “maliciously slain by Romanian fascists”, that is, Romanians.

Let us once again note that the 130,000 Jews “maliciously slain by Hungarian fascists” are properly registered, with names and addresses, with the date and location of death well established. In contrast, not even the names of the 270,000 Jews that remain attributed to “German and Romanian fascists” are known, only the number deduced from the comparison of figures. The figure that begins the calculation

represents the Jews counted in 1930. How accurate was this figure, from 1930, in 1941?

Additionally, this concerns persons about whom we know nothing positive: their names, their addresses, where they died, why no remains were discovered, how was mentioned their death, etc. It is well known that Jews keep meticulous and exact registers of births and deaths! Unfortunately and inexplicably, these registers are not accessible to those investigating the “holocaust” in Romania! Such an attitude is neither understandable nor acceptable! To say that this is unacceptable means to refuse to take seriously the accusations coming from those who do not open the archives for an exhaustive examination of those documents! Such persons cannot be partners to a dialogue between honest and decent persons.

Let us further add, that is underline, the fact that there have already been criminal trials for the murder of Jews in Yassy and Transnistria, and these judiciary processes have established that German military authorities are responsible for the great majority of Jews murdered or disappeared at Yassy and in Transnistria, and those responsible paid with their lives or their freedom for their deeds!

We solicit the same treatment for the Romanians. As the participants at the symposium *Holocaust in Romania?*, it is incomprehensible why, on the part of the assigned Israeli authorities, there is no interest to identify the Romanians guilty of committing the crimes blamed on *Romanians*. The crime of genocide does not expire! With all this, no one has striven to find and punish all of the guilty. There were certain processes that condemned the so-called moral authors. But as for the properly-called perpetrators, those who implemented the political crimes “in the field”, no one has labored to find them out, to punish them and to finally establish how many Jews, and when, where and how they were murdered by Romanian fascists. And especially, **who** were these Romanian fascists, i.e. names and addresses, etc. We find ourselves in the 20th Century, a century much bureaucratized! And yet we cannot present either the body of the victim, or the name of the victim, or even the name of the criminal! And it is thus for over 250,000 cases! This is not somehow a bit too imprecise for such a grave accusation? A greater accusation is, after all, not possible.

In the Place of a Conclusion: The Indifference and Complicity of Jewish Leaders in the Romanian Holocaust

As of late, the criminals and authors of these abominable massacres have ceased being sought. Those who stood by with indifference, who did not react to the Nazi crimes and the drams of the Jews are being “hunted”. Plays and films have been written about some of these. Pope Pius XII has been changed from a protector and savior of hundreds of thousands of Jews to a member of the guilty party by the hands of mercenary writers and artists. In the same vein, it must be mentioned that other theatrical works have also been written about this subject, not just the notorious “*The Vicar*”.

About twenty years ago, **Radio Free Europe** informed us that censors at London had banned a play, written by a history professor, which, after certain investigations, arrived at the conclusion that the holocaust proceeded according to an agreement between Hitler and Jewish leaders, representatives of Judaism. The agreement was for Hitler to place (all) **inferior** Jews, from a biological and intellectual perspective, in concentration camps, not necessarily to exterminate them,

but to prevent them from reproducing! Therefore, the holocaust would have been part of a vast and demented politic of eugenics, of artificial selection for the Jewish race!

As the theory appeared insane to me, I did not pay attention to the respective news. I do not remember the name of the author or even the play. I do remember the justification given by the British censors: “without discussing the validity of this historical theory about the holocaust presented in this play, the censor considers that this text too deeply hurts the sensibility of those who survived the concentration camps.”

I remind this strange incident because it alludes to a relatively uninvestigated facet: **Jewish complicity in the Holocaust!** We do not have sufficient data in order to discuss this subject, nor do we have the inclination. From random and disparate sources, currently impossible to systemize, I have remained with the impression that this complicity exists, that the priority given by (some) Jews to business and financial gains convinced them to perform great services for Hitler.

Indifference is not far from complicity. Not only was Pope Pius XII accused of indifference, but also Roosevelt and Churchill, even Charles de Gaulle, who did not have the proper attitude toward the holocaust in time, or who never did! I do not know how much I'm mistaken, but a number of years ago I turned over the pages of a book by Hanah Arendt, in which tens of articles published by that well-known American author during the war were collected. Texts which, virtually all of them, treated the urgent Jewish problems of the moment. One of these problems was to make the best decision for Jewish youths who evaded the concentration camps and wished to engage in the military fight against fascism. That is, the dilemma was to enroll them in the army of another state, England, Canada or the U.S.A., or to organize units under the Israeli flag (which would appear after the war). Perhaps I did not read entirely all the text, but I was surprised that I did not run across any commentary in these articles about the Jewish tragedy, the genocide being produced in the concentration camps. Only after May 1945 – if I'm not mistaken – do the first referenced to the genocide appear in Hannah Arendt's works!

If I am somehow in error about Hannah Arendt, certainly I have a right to be surprised at the indifference of other Jews, our Jews from Romania. And I will wonder most of all about the leaders of these Jews, especially Wilhelm Filderman, Alexandru Safran and Misu Benvenisti, who occupied such high positions during those years: President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, Head Rabbi of Jews in Romania, Leader of Jewish Zionists in Romania. Not one of them, during or after the war, in any way denounced the terrible genocide of hundreds of thousands of Jews committed in Romania, more exactly in Bessarabia and Transnistria!

How do we interpret the friendship between the great Rabbi Alexandru Safran and George Alexianu, governor of the province where thousands of Jews died each day?!

And how do we interpret the action of the Head Rabbi of Romania, Alexandru Safran, the same Alexandru Safran, when he addressed the Representative of the Vatican Andrea Cassulo on April 7, 1944, in a letter of thanks, from which we read: **“In these rough times our thoughts are directed more often than ever, and with respectful gratitude, for all that the Holy Pontiff has done on behalf of Jews in Romania, and particularly in Transnistria** (emphasis added). **In the most difficult hours through which we, the Jews of Romania, have passed, the generous support of the Holy Father, through Your exalted person, was decisive and salutary** (emphasis added). **It is not easy for us to find the appropriate words in**

order to express the kindness and consolation that this august gesture of the Holy Pontiff has brought to us, as well as His desire to offer a great assistance toward the amelioration of the suffering of the deported Jews.” About what generous, decisive and salutary support for the Jews in Transnistria is he speaking, when c. 300,000 Jews were “maliciously slain” there?! It can be one or the other: either the Head Rabbi Alexandru Safran was completely irresponsible when he wrote the respective letter in 1944, or the story of a holocaust in Romania and particularly Transnistria is a shameless lie, a truly criminal and intolerable falsehood, negated as well by the letter addressed by the Jewish Rabbi Alexandru Safran to the Catholic Church.

What can we deduce from the dialogue of the Prime Minister of a government that murdered Jews with the leader of the Zionist Jews, when the former requested that Jews from the entire world show their gratitude on how the Romanian authorities behaved toward the Jews, and to make lobby for Romanians in the American and English governments?! What do we make of the fact that these two, executioner and victim, were good friends? What do we think of the fact that not one Jew reproached Misu Benvenisti this friendship, not even when Benvenisti arrived in Israel! Only the communists, Jewish and Romanian, accused him for this collaboration!

The same question concerns Filderman! How is it possible that he would make proclamations about Antonescu, in front of a Swiss judicial investigation, that absolve Ion Antonescu of any guilt for the Jews?!

What can we understand from the fact that a Jewish medic cared for the children of George Alexianu, and that the son of the doctor, a Jew who later became an academician and president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, would maintain a vibrant friendship with the son of the man sentenced to death in 1946 for crimes against peace and humanity perpetrated in Transnistria, i.e. crimes against Jews!

How do we interpret the fact that, among hundreds of Jewish writers and publishers in Romania, practically none have written about Transnistria, not even when they emigrated and arrived in Israel! Where is this literature and publicity about Jewish suffering in Romania, in Transnistria?

Jewish writers and journalists, as well as their purely Romanian brethren, have written so many lies about illegal communists, about their heroic fight against Nazism, and against the “German and Romanian fascists”! Why have they not written the truth about Nazism, as revealed in Transnistria?!

Moses Rosen, the red Rabbi, declared in 1990 that the “Holocaust began in Romania!” How could it be that he did not utter one word about this until 1990? Moses Rosen could have easily passed away a year or two before, and he would have taken to the grave this earth-shattering secret: the holocaust began in Romania! When you carry such a secret you do not keep it until the final year of your life, especially if you find yourself in a position characterized by many as the “most powerful man in Romania.” Who did Moses Rosen fear so much that he would not tell the truth?!

It is intriguing this behavior on behalf of the Jewish leadership and of Jews themselves who I did not hear insisting on the holocaust in Romania until 1990, not Henry Wald, nor Stefan Cazimir!

How could they remain silent for so many difficult years?

The authors of this book consider that such a subject cannot be ignored by a respectable publicist. And I have written about the holocaust, happy to mention in so many lines the fact that Romania was an “oasis” for Jews during the hard years of the holocaust! And not one Jew has pulled my sleeve and told me that I am mistaken!

Only after 1990, when COMINTERN (communist) Jews returned to power and control of Romania was the story of a Transnistrian and Romanian holocaust brought to the fore, as yet another reason for Romanians to understand the heart of the events of December, including the assassination of Ceausescu!

Why were Ion Antonescu, Mihai Antonescu and George Alexianu, who did so much good for Jews, assassinated? This question eclipses the possibilities of the author to offer a response which he himself embraces! In such situation, you try to put yourself in the place of those who you wish to understand, to realize what was the moral, spiritual or mental logic under whose impulse Jews behaved in a way that you, as a human being, cannot understand or accept!

Evidently, communist Jews, being Bolsheviks, had many reasons for not forgiving Ion Antonescu. Greatest of all, it is not at all impossible that, in their thoughts and secretive groups, Jews particularly resented the decisive role played by Antonescu the Marshall, as the major head of state, in the military action by which Romanians ended the 1919 Hungarian Bolshevik Revolution, a revolution whose defeat meant the collapse of the COMINTERN, Leninist “World Revolution” project, indeed the collapse of the export of revolution in all of Europe and the world. We do not know, but we would have to ask with all seriousness what would have happened to humanity if the Romanians, on their own judgment and against all the directives and advice received from the Occidental chancellors, had not behaved as they did in 1919. Others, and first of all those engaged in the evolution of the Bolshevik Revolution in Hungary, conducted by the Jew Bela Kuhn and other (Jewish) communists, probably know well what would have happened if the Romanian peasants had remained at home, in their seats, and had not left under the leadership of General Prezan in order to make political and world history at Budapest! Because, probably, the dimensions of what would have happened in Hungary after the victory of the socialist revolution would have been **global**. Others, primarily Jewish communists, are very familiar with their losses from the Romanian military action, and from the antipathy of Ion Antonescu toward communists, which he expressed then and ever after! Thus the hatred with which Jewish communists judged him in May of 1946 and with which they pursued him even after they had murdered him, a hatred which we rediscover in the subtext of Order no. 31/2002 of the Romanian Government, is a hatred on the part of Judeo-communists, well deserved by Marshall Ion Antonescu, hero and martyr of the Romanian People, of the forces of Good against worldly Evil. Because this was Ion Antonescu and his companions, the **nub** on which the entire communist Bolshevik world stumbled in 1919!

Returning to the perspective of certainty, living history may record with placated heart that neither Ion Antonescu, nor Mihai Antonescu, nor George Alexianu were implicated in an anti-Jewish genocide or holocaust! That the suffering of Jews in Romania during the years of the Second World War cannot be called genocide or holocaust. In no way was this suffering greater than that of Romanians, whose sacrifice of blood – almost a million deaths – is not a figure deduced from other figures, but a horribly accurate number drawn from a terrible and sadly indisputable reality.

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Annex 2

Declaration **Of the Participants at the International Symposium “Holocaust in Romania?”, Bucharest, July 14–16, 2001**

We address the esteemed political, moral and academic forces of the world, most capable of taking the position and expressing a documented and openly discussed point of view toward a subject extremely important for the Romanian people: the accusation concerning the Romanian participation in the Jewish holocaust of 1940–1945. Some have advanced a figure approaching 800,000 (eight hundred thousands) as the number of Jews who lost their lives in these conditions, as victims of a genocide, of a holocaust provoked and organized by Romanian authorities. The memorial walls of Tel Aviv and Washington especially mention this terrible butchery, echoing in mankind’s conscience the sad fame of the carnage wreaked on the Romanian territory or by Romanian authorities and the Romanian People.

We find ourselves placed in the position of revealing and emphasizing the fact that the evidence invoked in support of these accusations is extremely precarious and unconvincing in face of the gravity of the accusations.

On the contrary, it is well-known the fact that many personalities, including many Jews, including respected historians, have noted the exceptional situation from which Jews in Romania profited in the 1940’s, when Romania represented an “oasis of calm and peace” for hundreds of thousands of Jews (from Malcolm Randolph)... Wilhelm Filderman himself, President of the Union of Romanian Jews (Uniunea Evreilor din Romania) from 1940–1945, declared in 1946 that *“in not one nation*

dominated by Nazis did such a large proportion of the Jewish population survive.”

This conclusion was again made at the Congress of the International Institute of Statistics in Stockholm on August 8–15, 1957, in the communiqué entitled ***“Regional Development of the Jewish Population in Romania.”***

Ultimately convincing in this sense is the declaration given by the same Wilhelm Filderman in 1955, in front of a Swiss court. From the probative text:

“I, Wilhelm Filderman, Doctor of Law at the University of Paris, former President of the Union of Jewish Communities in Romania and President of the Union of Romanian Jews, with residence in New York, U.S.A., at the Alameda Hotel on Broadway at 71st Street, hereby declare the following:

“(…) During the period of Nazi dominance in Europe, I was in sustained contact with Marshall Antonescu. This man did all that he could in order to ease the fate of Jews exposed to the Nazi German persecution (emphasis added). I must underline that the Romanian population is not anti-Semitic, but the offenses suffered by Jews have been the work of Nazi Germany and the Iron Guard. I have been witness to moving scenes of solidarity and assistance between Romanians and Jews in moments of great hardship during the days of the infernal Nazi in Europe. Marshall Antonescu successfully resisted Nazi pressure, which imposed tough measures against the Jews. I recite but a few examples:

- Due to the energetic intervention of Marshall Antonescu, the deportation of more than 20,000 Jews from Bukovina was prevented;***
- He issued unrestricted passports, in order to spare the Hungarian Jews – who’s lives were in great danger – from the Nazi terror;***
- Thanks to his politics the goods in property of Jews were placed under a transitory administrative system which, making them appear to be lost, assured their conservation with the idea of restitution at an opportune moment.***

I mention these in order to emphasize the fact that the Romanian People, as much as they had, even in a limited measure, control of their nation, demonstrated their humanitarian and moderate political sentiments.

*

We, the signatories of this document, solemnly and categorically contest the reality of an anti-Jewish holocaust having occurred at some time in Romania and we demand that those who insist on the existence of this holocaust, reveal the theories, arguments and evidence, the entire valid and acceptable thesis according to judicial and scientific principles, placing it at the disposition of the international public opinion.

We do not at all exclude the eventuality that, via the contestation of the idea of an anti-Jewish holocaust and genocide in Romania, that we may be standing, without our desire and without our knowledge, upon an erroneous position, an untruth, that has fooled us about that which occurred between 1940–1945. Therefore, we request a public and international hearing about these subjects and we do not place ourselves in the imagined position of the unique possessors of the truth. We address those who possess documents and arguments, either *pro* or *con* to the idea of a holocaust in Romania, asking that they publish them *in extenso* or to place them at the disposition of all those interested, especially of the entire public.

We address those who have made the accusations of a holocaust in Romania, respectfully inviting them to publish the documents on which they based this earth-

shattering and grave accusation of a holocaust. If, however, this evidence has already been published and in time provoked contestation and arguments against the idea of a holocaust in Romania, we request that, together with the republication of these documents, to be specified the reason why the denial and objections made until now have been rejected, as well why the accusation of an anti-Semitic holocaust (genocide) in Romania is still supported.

We address those who have no personal interest in this dispute, but who can express their opinion, in principle, about the gravity of the accusations of holocaust and the necessity that such an accusation be based on serious and irrefutable arguments.

There exists a stunning disproportion between the apocalyptic dimensions of the holocaust in Romania and the extremely small number of persons from Romania who have been accused, incriminated and punished for crimes against humanity and the Jewish population. At this time, there are enough persons still living who took part in these events from 1940–1944. It is not too late to identify and bring to justice those persons who participated in the development of the holocaust, even as simple executants. In this regard, we, the signatories of this document, solemnly express our conviction that **for the crime of genocide, of holocaust, there cannot be either proscriptions or extenuating circumstances, therefore we declare our wholehearted support of any action or activity with the scope of identifying and punishing those guilty of the provocation in Romania of an anti-Jewish or anti-gypsy holocaust.** If such a holocaust actually occurred, this means that there are still many living persons who participated, in one way or another, in the criminal acts of 1940–1944. These persons must be identified and punished for their abominable deeds!

We do have, however, a query: **Why, to this day, have the organizations and institutions, which pursue on a global scale the identification of those guilty of anti-Jewish holocaust (genocide) not initiated any proceedings about a holocaust in Romania?** Not one serious investigation, based on a judicial, scientific and historical framework, in order to pursue those who assassinated 800,000 Jews! We cannot note one journalistic investigation or report with more than a few lines about this subject!

Unfortunately, this absolute disinterest in evidence and investigations of the occurrence of a holocaust does not hinder some persons and institutions from continuing to lament the hundreds of thousands of victims of an imaginary holocaust, unproven and unregistered in the annals of history.

We especially emphasize the situation in which we find the members of the Legionnaire Movement, the ruling political group in Romania during the period of September 6, 1940 – January 20, 1941, who are blamed for a multitude of victims, and currently accused of pogroms and anti-Semitic genocide. At the end of the Second world War, as is well known, the Allied Forces organized an international tribunal at Nuremberg, which scrutinized all crimes against humanity committed in the years of the Second World War. On this occasion the Legionnaire Movement of Romania was also investigated, yet the prosecutors from the high international trials could not prove any guilt or crime of genocide on the part of the Legionnaires. With all this, under the influence of communist propaganda, the accusations of genocide against the Legionnaire Movement of Romania did not at all abate. Not even after the fall of communism, which could be additional proof that communism is far from dead...

The Legionnaire Movement of Romania was the first political group in the world to have in its political plans and strategy, as a prime directive, the fight against communism, considering that “the triumph of the communist movement in Romania would mean the destruction of the Monarchy, the destruction of the Church, the destruction of the Family, the destruction of individual properties and the destruction of liberty.”

Ever accused of the most horrible of crimes, the Legionnaire Movement must be the victim of a vast manipulation of public opinion, of a mass-media diversion which has attempted to this day, with absolute success, to place the weight of guilt without parallel in history upon the shoulders of the Legionnaires. Lately, however, convincing evidence and arguments in defense of the Legionnaire Movement have appeared which clearly verify the verdict at Nuremberg. The signatories of this work support and approve the request, made together with us by the representatives of the Legionnaire Movement, to make themselves available for all persons and international investigations desirous and interested in discovering the historical truth, in order to give every clarification and explanation associated with the activities of that political party in the years 1940–1944, and those of every member, and they are prepared to respond in front of such judges for these acts, according to the principle that “the crime of genocide cannot be banished!”

We must promote and sustain in the court of world public opinion the desire of our Legionnaire compatriots to definitively illuminate and justify their activities, ideology and political practices. Here we observe a paradox: even though thousands, tens of thousands of Legionnaires suffered incarceration for long periods from 1941–1964, even though thousands of Jewish victims in Romania are placed on the shoulders of the Legionnaires, to this day **not one Legionnaire has been accused and convicted for the death of a single Jew!** Not even after August 23, 1944, when numerous communist Jews entered the power structure in Romania!

Therefore, we consider that, even if the hour is late, it is not too late to find the truth about the guilt of the Legionnaires toward Jews in Romania, as well as the entire world. We strongly assert that any Legionnaire guilty of violence, atrocity and crimes against Jews be punished according to criminal law, irregardless of age. We especially solicit the intervention of those institutions created by world Judaism for the identification of all persons who have committed anti-Semitic crimes. We are in the position to mention as difficult to understand the fact that to this day these Jewish organizations and judicial institutions have not been able to establish the implication of even a single Romanian Legionnaire in an anti-Semitic crime! In spite of all this, the same mass-media pressure, produced through the never ending insistence of anti-Semitic genocide and holocaust in Romanians, maintains against the Legionnaires and, implicitly, Romanians.

We especially address the Holocaust museums/memorials in Tel Aviv and Washington, DC, in order to remind them of their moral responsibility to present to the world public – juridical and historical specialists – the documents upon which there have been established that in the 1940’s an apocalyptic genocide and holocaust occurred in Romania!

We know well that during those years in Romania there existed a code of law that was discriminatory toward Jews. But this anti-Semitic legislation, forced upon Romania by international events, never pushed this practice to the level of a crime or genocide. On the contrary, due to this legislature which forbade Jews from entry into the military structure of the Romanian Army, tens of thousands of Jews were spared

from death, removed from a war which cost almost a million Romanian souls in the prime of life.

We also know that there were deportation camps for Jews, but only for Jews guilty of collaboration with the enemy, of organizing diverse acts of sabotage behind the lines, having as a result the deaths of thousands of Romanian soldiers and officers. The application of martial law in such cases, even repressive measures however bloody, does not constitute genocide or racial persecution.

The malcontent Jews were subject to criminal law, at times including capital punishment, but not because of their Judaism, but rather due to the fact that they were sympathizers or agents of the Soviet Union, of Bolshevism, with which Romania was in political and military conflict until August of 1944. During this same time, in addition to Jews, many Romanians also suffered for their political opinions and were deported, incarcerated or even executed not because they were Romanians, but because they were traitors of Country! Such traitors of country were also found with unfortunate frequency among the Jews from the eastern provinces of Romania – Bessarabia and Bukovina.

In this context, we should remember the fact that there were many Jews from other European nations (France, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR) who risked their lives to flee to Romania in order to find salvation. There were also more than a few Jews who left Romania during those years. They left with the permission and even the support of the Romanian authorities and all of them left in the same direction: toward Palestine. Even Jews found in the Romanian deportation camps were free to go to Palestine or any other nation! Such a program of deportation was in no way a program of extermination.

In appreciation of the events, situations or acts that could give rise to the accusation of **pogrom, genocide or holocaust**, we believe that we do not err if we consider only those actions and activities which deliberately and with premeditation led to the death of persons based exclusively upon their affiliation with a particular nationality or religion.

As far as we can tell, in the Romanian archives which after the war were under the complete control of the Allies, no act could be found which indicates the intention, politics or desire on the part of Romanian authorities for the physical extermination of Jews or Gypsies.

At this moment, however, the greatest part of the military archives of Romania from the years of the war is located in Russia, captured after the signing of the armistice between Romania and Russia in September of 1944. With these qualifications we wish to preempt the incorrect and frivolous objection that the Romanian authorities, past and present, would block access to the archives in order to impede the discovery and documentation of the truth.

The signatories of this work wish to announce, in conclusion, that we do not have any connection to those persons and opinions that fully contest the occurrence of the anti-Jewish Holocaust during the Second World War. Our expertise, however relative, does not extend beyond the frontiers of the Romanian Nation and the history of Romania. We permit ourselves to draw attention, however, to the frivolous and fatuous way in which figures and ideas of a holocaust in Romania are advanced, figures and ideas easily dismissed, as they are not supported by any evidence!

This charade with figures and fearful accusations is becoming a disgrace to the innocent Jews who truly suffered from a racist, intolerant and of genocide politics. They suffered in almost all of Europe in those years, but not in Romania. In respect for their so real suffering, we do not desire to enter into the polemic of holocaust

theory; only the absolute truth interest us, irregardless of its nature, in reference to the manner in which the Jews behaved in Romania from 1940–1944 and the manner in which Romanians responded to the history provocations at that time. Thus, as the testimony of credible Jews tell us, during those years, Romania and the Romanian People behaved in a manner that honors the dignity of mankind.

Annex 3

*A “Voice” from the Public
Barbul Bronstein (Sinaia) :*

In light of the publication in your journal of the protest addressed by Senators Alfonse D’Amato and Christopher Smith to President Emil Constantinescu, concerning their disapproval of the posthumous rehabilitation of certain members of the Antonescu government, I feel it is my obligation to make the following statement:

“My name is Barbul Bronstein, I was born and live as a Romanian in this nation – third generation – I am now 73 years old and I can tell you, without any fear of mistakes, that I, along with a great number of my religious brethren, however many remain, as well as with their descendents, with whom I have the occasion to meet and speak and remember about our lives during those past years as well as the difficult times which affected most the entire globe, we now more clearly appreciate that, in light of all that has occurred in the last half-century, that the greatest mistake and historical injustice are made by labeling Ion Antonescu a fascist, Legionnaire, extremist, a man who led Judaism in Romania to extinction. I do not know what source of information has the Congressional Senators, on which they based their affirmations made to President Constantinescu, but I do know that it is a complete exaggeration as well as inexact...

We would have expected and received with sympathy and understanding any intervention of behalf of the above-mentioned senators concerning to quicken the action of authorized parties, to cast light and vigorously reveal the truth and those guilty in connection with the communist repression and genocide committed in Romania during the last half of the aptly-named Red Century, not to mention the human rights, rights of minorities, property rights... Those who lived in Romania, before of during the war and unfortunately after it, no longer wish to accept the communist theory of a massacre of Jews during the war, particularly the aberrant figures that have been released like soap balloons and which contradict each other. Do the senators know of the testament left in 1957 by Wilhelm Fildermam, President of Jewish Communities in Romania during the war and until run from the nation by communists, a person most qualified to treat this problem?...”

From “Romania Libera, 11.12.1997”

Annex 4

A Letter to the American Senate

Esteemed Mr. President of the American Senate
Esteemed Members of the American Senate

At the beginning of June (1998), a public debate on the Jewish situation in Romania in the period 1940–1944 took place in Bucharest. A large number of those who investigate this problem participated at this reunion. Among them was also Mr. Radu Ioanid, Director of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. Mr. Ioanid drew the attention of those present to the fact that the U.S. Senate is directly implicated in the foundation of this museum and in its program of activities and investigations. Of course, this event becomes for the Romanian public and Romanian historians a guarantee of the seriousness of this scientific institute, of the humane and professional qualities of the personnel who operates the Holocaust Museum. The Holocaust Museum evidently has a unique role for the future of our planet, therefore none of us are interested in compromising or devaluing the intentions for which the U.S. Senate decided to found this important museum.

I write you, Messrs. Senators, considering it to be my responsibility to alert you of the shameful, demoralizing and dishonorable actions committed by Mr. Radu Ioanid in Bucharest. His declarations about the subject of discussion were profoundly disappointing due to their lack of honesty and respect for the truth. Rarely have I encountered such a lack of research and correctness at a meeting of historians and scientists, with this lack being manifested repeatedly by the same individual, i.e. Mr. Radu Ioanid. Esteemed Messrs. Senators, it is important for you to know that the deontological poor level of the “historian” Radu Ioanid created a state of confusion among the participants in respect to the role of the U.S. Senate in the functions of the Holocaust Museum. I ask if the U.S. Senate, which offers a moral guarantee and a material support for this museum, is not somehow interested in this museum serving only the truth and not, through lies, the mercantile interests of a group?

The manner in which Mr. Radu Ioanid presented his position on the history of events in Romania from 1940–1944, and especially the manner in which he responded to objections raised by several participants at the above-mentioned debate, clearly revealed that the Holocaust Museum in Washington, either by the omission of presenting information or by the presentation of absolutely false information to its visitors, has deviated gravely from the mission assigned to it by the U.S. Senate.

As you probably know, Honorable Sirs, at the Holocaust Museum the Romanian authorities are blamed for the murder of 400,000 Jews. This grave accusation has been rejected by Romanian historians, whose arguments and proof are in any case systematically ignored. This includes Mr. Radu Ioanid who, at the meeting in Bucharest, refused to respond to those questions and objections which reveal and,

in part, demonstrate the lack of foundation for the accusations of genocide brought against the Romanian authorities. Among others, Radu Ioanid refused to recognize the value, as a historical document, of the declaration made in 1946 by the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, Mr. Wilhelm Filderman, jurist. His declaration states, “**in not one other nation dominated by Nazis did such a large proportion of the Jewish population survive as in Romania.**” This declaration was repeated by Mr. Filderman in 1957 at the International Congress of Statistics at Stockholm and represents the most authorized account of the fate of Romanian Jews from 1940–1944. For us Romanians it is inexplicable why such important historical documents are ignored or hidden at the Holocaust Museum.

On that same occasion we were all very surprised and even shocked to learn from Radu Ioanid that **the Holocaust Museum is not interested to find out how many Jews died in the Soviet Union or because of Soviet authorities between 1940–1945!** It is difficult for us under these conditions to understand which is the rationale for the existence of the Museum. In any case, it was impossible for us to find out from Radu Ioanid.

We remain at your disposition with the details concerning the accusations that I make against Radu Ioanid, and implicitly, the Holocaust Museum. I hereby state that I can conclusively present the evidence of which I speak in the presence of Radu Ioanid, if he has nothing against it.

Because the falsehoods spread by Radu Ioanid throughout an organization created by the U.S. Senate concerns a nation – Romania and a people – the Romanian People, I am convinced that the U.S. Senate, as a representative institution of the American People and American State, will not think twice about returning the complete truth with the utmost speed and urgency. I place myself at the disposition of those who will judge in order to state the reasons that oblige me to contest the correctness and honesty of Radu Ioanid and, implicitly, that of certain affirmations made at the Holocaust Museum under the high patronage of the U.S. Senate.

With My Deepest Gratitude,

Prof. Ion Coja, former Romanian Senator

Bucharest, 4 July 1998

Selections from the **Declarations of Marshall Ion Antonescu** at the meeting of December 4, 1941, held at Chisinau, on the Report Presented in connection with the “Irregularities Discovered At the Chisinau Ghetto”

“Marshall Ion Antonescu, Head of State:

Sirs, you have seen why I have brought you here: It has been the greatest deception – I can tell you – of my career, for that which has occurred to take place under my regime, and for my regime to be speckled by a few malefactors. (...) If I had been there, this foulness would not have occurred, which is not only a stain on you, General Voiculescu, but it stains me as well, and the entire Romanian Homeland. **In foreign nations they now take advantage of this example. The propaganda of our enemies has as its base this attitude of ours toward Jews** (emphasis added).

When I make an effort to lift the Romanian People up where it is necessary I appreciate being helped. Now there is no alternative but for the guilty to be found and punished accordingly and without hesitation. To cover up this incident would mean to stand in solidarity with wrongdoing and I do not subscribe to such behavior.

Therefore, I have called you here together with the Minister of Justice to come to a resolution for the naming of judicial commissions, which will work with urgency. You must appraise the instructions you will give so that the truth comes out.

I have been told from Bukovina by General Calotescu that he was forced to close his eyes, because an officer decorated with the “Mihai Viteazu” (translator’s note: a high military honor) was among the guilty. This does not interest me! The higher is the moral profile of a person, the higher is his guilt! So I shall do as I said yesterday: the cavaliers of the Order “Mihai Viteazu” who commit such dishonorable acts lose the right to continue wearing this decoration. In Romania a scoundrel cannot be a cavalier of this Order. If he becomes a scoundrel, this means that he also stole the decoration, and therefore he is not capable, as one with such a petty soul, as a person who exploits human misery, to continue to wear the highest of decorations.

(...) I, when I took measures against the Jews, did not take them against the individual, but against the collective, which preyed upon the Romanian People. I defend the nation. The Jewish Collective must pay and the business must be orderly. As I said in the month of July: everything must be prepared in Transnistria and these people must be treated as people. (...)

I demand this from you, esteemed Minister of Justice and Esteemed Head of the Military Judiciary and National Bank, find a method for the Romanian Nation to enter in possession of the gold which was in the hands of the Jews. **This gold was not won through work, but from two heists committed in two years, in 1940 against the Romanian population** (emphasis added), when this population, composed of officials and native-born Romanians, was robbed. (...) The second theft was committed by Jews when we entered Chisinau. Chisinau was burnt in order to be looted. Otherwise, we would have saved it like Cernauti. Under cover of panic the greatest looting took place: Jews looting Jews, Jews looting Christians, so that the gold found in their possession (editor’s note: in the possession of the Jews of Chisinau) was also gold stolen from the Romanian People.

When I decided to seize this gold and to place it in the possession of the state, I understood that I seized an object that did not appertain to the Jews. I decided to take it for the state, and the sole National Bank must come to possess it. (...)

I desire a magistrate, a man who will not make one concession, a man who will not work only on the surface, but in depth. And because there are soldiers involved, Esteemed Head of the Military Judiciary, take rigorous measures. This must

not drag on for years, public opinion sees that we imprison all the prowlers while the major transgressors, who stole hundreds of millions, are loose on the street. Public opinion would ascribe this to inaction on my part. (...)

It is one thing to seize gold in an organized fashion, it is entirely another to take it in a disorderly manner. There follows the second operation, in which **Jews receive money in return** (emphasis added). I respect the properties and assets of everyone. I respect this in the form of the compensation that I will make. (...)

I have forewarned you that **I intend to send the Jews to the Bug** (emphasis added). Instead of eating bread from the Romanian Motherland, better to eat it from there. I have told you to organize so that the execution can be perfect. The operation began in November. We, from August to November, have had three months and we have organized it as we have organized it. It is the same problem as well in Bukovina.” (from Anatol Petrencu, *In serviciul zeitei Clio*, Chisinau, 2001, p. 242)

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Commentary: Evidently, the **intervention** of General Ion Antonescu does not resemble the accusation exhibited in the **Courtyard of Lies** as by that date (December 4, 1941) there would have been 200,000 Jews already maliciously murdered. The focus of the meting was precisely this: the abuses of the army and Romanian authorities toward Jews. These abuses from which “profit is made in foreign nations” as stated by the Head of the Romanian State. Therefore, the foreign groups at that time produced documents (of chancelleries, of the press, etc.), “profited” from this subject: the treatment of Jews under Romanian authorities. The War Propaganda of the Allies was directly interested, and had the required ability to uncover and reveal the crimes and evils of the Axis, to which Romania also belonged. And Antonescu himself proved to be particularly worried about not providing water for the propaganda mill.

We ask: why have the documents resulting from the action of “profiting” from that which occurred in Bessarabia and Transnistria not been placed in circulation by those who maintain that by December of 1941, 260,000 Jews had been “maliciously slain by Romanians” (and Germans)?

Our response: such documents cannot be placed in circulation because they do not exist, and they do not exist because the respective facts, the murder of 260,000 Jews, is the post-war invention of Judeo-communists.

The abuses which Antonescu did not hesitate to vehemently accuse subordinates of were abuses committed against ordinary criminals, against persons who perpetrated the looting of civilians found in a crisis, as in June–July of 1940, as well as later, in June of 1941, when Jewish criminals did not hesitate to steal from other Jews (“the second theft committed by Jews: Jews looting Jews, Jews looting Christians”). The historiography of the holocaust does not speak one word about these Jewish crimes, or about the crimes in general committed by (certain) Jews in Bessarabia. In a way this reticence to mention and discuss **one of the most shameful chapters in Jewish history** is understandable. But this shame (and barefacedness) becomes greater when these same criminals are transformed into martyrs, into the innocent victims of Romanian anti-Semitism, an invented anti-Semitism, as any “anti-Semitism” manifested was only a reaction to the irresponsible and insufferable provocations of a very real anti-Romanian terrorism and of Judeo-communist sources extremely active after 1918 (see also **Annex 10**).

Annex VI

Legislation

***Against the Defamation of the Romanian State
Through the Accusation of Genocide***

– project –

Art. 1 (1) Pogroms, genocide and holocausts are crimes against humanity of the greatest gravity.

(2) For pogroms, genocide and holocausts there can be no extenuating circumstances (none can ever be considered), nor is there a statute of limitations.

Art. 2 (1) Those actions and activities which are against certain persons or groups of persons exclusively for their ethnic, national, racial or religious affiliation, whose scope is the physical disappearance of those respective communities from Romania and which provoke or result in the provocation of the death of members from those respective communities, are considered to be a pogrom, genocide or holocaust (hereby referred to as acts of genocide).

(2) The accusation of genocide brought against the Romanian authorities with the rank of head of government or head of state, constitutes an accusation against the Romanian State.

(3) The Romanian State is guilty of acts of genocide to the degree that the respective acts were committed by order of a government leader or the head of the Romanian State currently in office.

(4) The accusation of genocide brought against persons other than these mentioned in the preceding paragraph is of a private, individual or personal character which does not place any responsibility upon the Romanian State, but only those legal and penal sanctions applicable to the respective persons.

(5) The accusation of genocide cannot be brought in an impersonal manner against Romanians or the Romanian People in general.

(6) The accusation of genocide cannot be brought against the Romanian State unless the conditions described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this article are met.

Art. 3 (1) Before being made public, the accusation of genocide brought against the Romanian State must be sustained with sufficient evidence, presented in advance to specialists and accepted by them as sufficient and conclusive evidence that warrants an accusation of genocide.

(2) These specialists mentioned in the pervious paragraph are:

- The International Court of Justice at Hague or the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg;
- The Romanian Academy;
- The equivalent academy or institute from the state in which there is a majority population with the same ethnic or religious status as those presumed to be victims of the purported genocide.

(3) If the presumed victims of genocidal acts belong to an ethnic or religious community that does not exist as a majority group in any state, the Court at Hague will decide which academic authority, from nation other than Romania or the Republic of Moldova, shall render its opinion about the validity of the evidence of genocide.

Art. 4 (1) In order to be accepted, the evidence which sustains an accusation of genocide against the Romanian State must present:

- a. the premeditative character of the acts considered to be acts of genocide;
- b. the intentions of the authorities corresponding to Art.2 paragraphs 2 and 3, that the prescribed actions or activities provoked the death of persons affected by the implementation of the respective actions;
- c. the implementation of these actions conforming to a government decision, with the signature of a minister, head of government, or the head of the Romanian State, which explicitly and unequivocally details the desire of the signatory to provoke

the death of persons exclusively identified on the basis of their ethnic, national, racial or religious affiliation;

d. the lack of any criminal guilt on the part of those affected by the action presumed to be an act of genocide.

Art. 5 (1) Those acts or activities committed during war, which meet the conditions of that which the laws and regulations of war accord under the title suppression of criminal acts committed in rear areas against Romanian soldiers and other Romanian citizens, are not considered acts of genocide.

(2) The organization, in times of war, of deportation or concentration camps for persons or groups suspected of disloyalty toward the Romanian State conform to the laws of war and do not in any way incriminate the Romanian State, but constitute a legitimate act of defense.

(3) The deportation and concentration in ad-hoc camps of all persons who belong to an ethnic, national or religious community living in Romania is not acceptable as a legitimate act of defense.

(4) The Romanian State does not bear responsibility for the surviving conditions in these deportation and concentration camps if one of the two following statements is true:

a. it has permitted persons subjected to this regimen to be supported, aided or assisted by the community to which they belong, under the conditions that the majority of persons from the respective community were not placed under the regimen of deportation and concentration;

b. they have accepted international aid and help for the persons involved.

(5) The Romanian State is responsible for the lives of those persons deported and concentrated in camps only under the conditions that more than half of the persons belonging to the respective ethnic or religious communities are placed under this regimen.

Art. 6 (1) Accusations of genocide addressed to the Romanian State and made public by deceased persons may be used as a bibliographical source, with documentary value, only with the condition that the respective accusations are proven to fulfill the conditions outlined in Articles 2, 4 and 5 of the present law.

Art. 7 (1) The accusation of genocide brought against the Romanian State is considered to be credible through the unanimous agreement of those institutions mentioned in Article 3 and hereby referred to as tribunals.

(2) The arguments for confirmation or rejection of the accusation of genocide are placed at public disposition, including all motivations which the respective tribunal considers necessary.

(3) In the case of a divergence of opinion, each tribunal is free to publicly discuss the motivations of the other tribunals.

(4) The solicitation and reception of the investigation by the three tribunals for the establishment of guilt is to be made by the accuser. The Romanian Government, at the solicitation of the accuser, will support the request for cooperation of the three tribunals.

(5) By this law, the Romanian Academy is obligated to respond to such solicitations, establishing through specific regulations the parties charged with the investigation of the evidence of genocide as noted by the accuser. The response of the Romanian Academy will be given within a period of not less than six months and not more than two years from the date of the deposition of documents by the accuser.

(6) The accuser may be a person or judicial body, Romanian or foreign.

Art. 8 (1) Persons or judicial bodies who, before the effective date of this law, have already made public accusations of genocide that thereby incriminate the Romanian State, are obligated within a year after the ratification of the law to produce evidence of genocide to the three aforementioned tribunals, explicitly detailing the public medium in which the accusation of genocide was formed and mediated.

(2) In the case that the evidence is not presented on time, or has been rejected by one of the three tribunals, the person who formulated and promoted the accusation of genocide is obliged to publicly ask forgiveness from the Romanian People and the Romanian State, to ask forgiveness for the disingenuousness of their grave accusations.

(3) The presentation of apology shall be made one month after the expiration of the term from the deposition of evidence or upon the receipt of a rejection of the accusation of genocide by one of the tribunals.

Art. 9 (1) The presentation of apology shall be made under conditions that assure a publicity at least triple than the one available to the announcement of the accusation of genocide.

(2) The Romanian Academy will approve the terms and form in which such a person presents their apology, and if necessary will stabilize the method of presentation of the apology: via the press, radio, TV, Internet, etc.

(3) The presentation of apology shall be paid for by the accuser and by the agent of dissemination which gave space for the publication of the slanderous accusations. In the case of total or partial inability of the above-mentioned parties to cover the costs of the dissemination of the apology, the Romanian State, through the Ministerul de Interne (Interior Ministry) will assure the dissemination of this apology according to the conditions established by the Romanian Academy, followed by recompense at a later date by those implicated in the case of expenditure for the dissemination.

Art. 10(1) The refusal to present an apology to the Romanian State for the groundless accusation of genocide shall result in the confiscation of properties and expulsion from Romania, in the case of a Romanian citizen.

(2) If the libelous accuser is a foreign citizen or stateless, and refuses to present an apology to the Romanian People and State, this person will be declared **persona non grata** in the Romanian territory.

(3) A term of five years is accorded to those above-mentioned persons, starting from the date of application of penal sanctions, in order to present an apology to the Romanian People and State, and a year after the presentation of apology said person shall recover the suspended rights, less the confiscated properties.

Art. 11(1) After the ratification of this law, the public proclamation of an accusation of genocide against the Romanian State, without respecting the statutes of this law, is considered an infraction and punishable by expulsion from the nation and confiscation of properties, as detailed in Article 10.

(2) The agent of the media which made possible the publication of the accusation of genocide, without respecting the statutes of this law, is considered to be in solidarity with the libelous accuser concerning the legal responsibility for their actions if, from the manner in which public dissemination was achieved, the libelous content of the disseminated message could be understood beforehand.

(3) The Ministerul de Interne (Interior Ministry) shall elaborate the instructions for application of this law, by which it shall establish in detail the procedures which the media are obligated to respect and apply, in order to avoid the

dissemination, without their consent, of accusations of genocide against the Romanian People and State.

Art. 12(1) The accusations of genocide about whom the tribunals have pronounced to be valid, may be disseminated without restriction.

(2) If, at a later date, these accusations are proven to be groundless, the authors of the accusation are not in violation of this law and shall suffer no punishment, with the condition that they do not repeat these accusations after the tribunals have reexamined their position.

(3) Any person may report to the tribunal the fact that they have erroneously appreciated the basis of accusations of genocide, asking them to reconsider their position.

Art. 13(1) Each Romanian Embassy will have the obligation of registering and cataloguing every accusation of genocide against the Romanian State formulated in those respective nations.

(2) Foreign individuals or judicial bodies who have already made accusations of genocide against the Romanian State may be notified by the Ministerul de Externe (Foreign Ministry) of this law and shall be invited to publicly present the already-publicized accusations before the tribunals, in compliance with the statutes of Articles 4-5 of this legislation.

(3) To the solicitation of these foreign persons, the Romanian authorities will provide support for the collection of all necessary information, but only after the respective person clearly explains about the evidence upon which the accusation of genocide was based when he/she formulated the accusation.

Annex 7

The Letter of a Legionnaire to a Jewish Rabbi

Honorable Rabbi Dr. D. Safran,

I have read *Cronica rebeliunii legionare* (trans. The Chronicle of the Legionnaire Rebellion). The mystical visions of your book profoundly impressed me. I am also joyous of the fact that you have made the honest, open leap from communist to **Zionism and democracy**. More precisely, I would say: from atheism and hate, to God and love. And this is a big deal. This is all. From now on, we will understand each other.

Given the internal change, the conversion to internal light, I would not have published that which was written before 1954, before arriving in Israel, in the Fatherland, that is: again – under the umbrella of faith. Between the job of rabbi and the politics of hate and terror of communism, the distance is so astronomical, that there are no connecting points. Your book is as it is, and I wish to discuss its contents.

First, I note: the **goodness of heart** at which you have arrived through suffering and bitterness. In fact, this suits a rabbi, who makes the connection between God and man. Let him be good, forgiving, full of a perspective of eternity, of human divinity.

Second, I am immensely joyful for the fact that you have realized the great good which having a Homeland has brought to the Jew. Jews now have a **home**, here on Earth. They have something to defend with their blood, something to love with

their hearts, to wet with their tears, to rise to the highest level of nobility and cultural and spiritual creation.

That which I want to tell you, as a brother, is that I do not understand the title of the book: Rebeliunea legionara (The Legionnaire Rebellion). It only lasted from January 21–23, 1941. You alone state that during that time c. 140 Jews died in Bucharest, murdered by thieves who controlled the streets and profited from the battle between the Legionnaires and the troops of Marshall Antonescu. The rest of your book concerns the massacre at Yassy, which the Germans and Antonescu bathed in blood, where 12,000 Jews met their death. On that date, in June of 1941, the Legionnaires were no longer in power, nor even in the nation. They were at Buchenwald or at Rostock, in German captivity. Then why this title for your book?

Of course, the 140 Jewish lives at Bucharest are precious, they weigh heavily on the balance of destiny and heaven. As you love the truth, I believe that the information that I shall give you will help you and will explain.

I was in Bucharest on January 21, 1941. Destiny somehow wanted me in the middle of that maelstrom. I recall how we went at night with the Secretary of the Legionnaire Movement to the German Embassy, in order to demand certain explanations. And in the borough of Dudesti I ran into looters, Gypsies who were stealing items from stores. I stopped some of them from even lighting fire to houses. I screamed, I was revolted, I called the police. And from discussions with the malefactors, I heard something truly sensational: “Minister Riosanu sent us.” Then I understood what the Interior Minister Riosanu, not even a Legionnaire (he was a mason), the friend of Ica Antonescu and a great anglophile, even the agent of the Intelligence Service in the Balkans, had in connection with the depredations and fires in Dudesti. Later on I understood. Antonescu wanted the compromising on the Legionnaires with any price. How could they be compromised? As likely as not, with depredations, with fires, with murder of Jews. You will believe that I wish to defend the Legionnaire Movement. No. I am also a mystic. If I have erred, I shall pay for everything in front of God, to the last pinpoint. Crimes are repaid with sorrow. I wish to bear witness, to a brother who also believes in God, how the words of the criminals and thieves in Dudesti were confirmed to me later, in October of 1941, at Cernauti.

I returned home to Bukovina, and there I ran into Neagoe Flondor, the son of the important Bukovinan *boier* (*boyar* in translation) Iancu Flondor, and, among others, one afternoon we went to call upon Riosanu, who had had a difficult operation on his kidneys and was close to death. At Bucharest I did not know Riosanu. I controlled dissemination (of printed materials). I was occupied with typesetting and the distribution of books. But Neagoe Flondor told him who I am. And we talked for a long while, at the side of the bed. He had drainage tubes in his kidneys. Even though the occasion was not appropriate, I do not know how mention of the new persecution came about, and I had to ask him what was true of the affirmations made by the thieves, that he (Riosanu) sent them to light fire to Dudesti. And poor Riosanu began to stutter, “It was more complicated. Agents of the Intelligence Service wanted to morally dismantle the Legionnaires, to help Antonescu in light of the approaching war. I executed the orders of the Marshall.”

I was silent for a long while. A great shame fell upon me, Flondor took my hand and we left. “Let’s leave him in peace, he is a tortured soul. He has nightmares. He is afraid that Legionnaires are coming to kill him. He, their Interior Minister, betrayed them, he ridiculed their image and name.”

After three days, Riosanu died. He truly had a nightmare. He dreamed that the Legionnaires demanded restitution from him, he turned in his bed, tearing out the

tubes in his kidneys and provoked a fatal hemorrhage. Neagoe Flondor stated this to me, in front of his uncle, the former Palace Marshall, with whom I wanted to open the hotel Pajura Neagra.

It is easy, good Rabbi, to judge and condemn people. I have grown from a small boy with the Legionnaires. I know well that at the same time as the rise of the Legionnaires in the universities the beating of Jewish students ceased. The Jewish problem was number seven on the Legionnaire Movement's Program. We were for the creation and growth of a new Romanian, with faith in God, and great love of nation and ethnicity.

You see why the title of your book appears incorrect to me. It opens old wounds which do not contribute a thing to the righteousness and honor of Israel. I know well that the Legionnaires did not murder Jews. If I would speak to you of my life in exile, from German concentration camps, I am sure that you would better understand the perspective of love and redemption, of the inner peace from which I write. We shall continue our correspondence.

With Great Affection,
Vasile Posteuca

Commentary: If Ion Antonescu erred in face of the Romanian People, and furthermore, in the face of humanity, his mistake would be one alone: against the young Legionnaire. It is not, however, the purpose of these pages to enter in the evidential details of this example. For that which interests us **here** and **now**, we are thankful to register the preceding text signed and written by the Legionnaire author Vasile Posteuca, together with other witnesses, more precisely, that "the Legionnaires did not murder any Jews", and that "in the Legionnaire Movement's Program the Jewish problem was number seven". Years ago, when Mrs. Lya Benjamin, that dedicated detractor of Romanians and lead activist of the idea of a holocaust committed in Romania, wrote about the "territorial anti-Semitism of the Legionnaires expressed in their well-known doctrinal texts" (quoted from memory), I asked her, then I respectfully summoned that she specify which are these doctrinal texts in which one is incited to anti-Semitism, in order to provide evidential quotes from these texts. Lya Benjamin (and other falsifiers of the history of the Legionnaires) has not even to this day succeeded in illustrating the so-called **Legionnaire anti-Semitism**, both territorial and doctrinal.

After the "Legionnaire Rebellion", on January 21–23, 1944, it is known that thousands upon thousands of Legionnaires were arrested and condemned, the majority young, even very young. And the corpses of 120 Jews were at the same time gathered from the streets. Among the thousands of Legionnaires judged and condemned for the events of those days, **not one Legionnaire was accused of the assassination of a Jew!** A list of Jews murdered is known, yet none of the assassins is known! The Legionnaires were condemned for disturbing the public order, for a failed coup attempt, and for many other crimes, including looting and lighting fire to houses and shops, but **not one was accused of the murder of the 120 Jews.** The accusation that they were murdered **by Legionnaires** appeared in the press, in anti-Legionnaire propaganda texts, but in the judiciary, even though thousands of Legionnaires were condemned, not one was confronted with the accusation of murdering Jews!

Strangest of all (and most suspect!) is that neither the Jewish Community nor the families of those assassinated made any demand for the identification of the

criminals! There was no known protest by the Jewish community on account of the inability of the Antonescu/Romanian Judiciary to discover even one of the assassins! Not then, in 1941, nor later, after August 23, 1944, did the Jewish community show itself to be concerned with identifying the assassins. Not even the assassins from Abator (Slaughter House)! This did not hinder her later insistence that the horrible carnage occurred! In spite of the declarations of *Jews* who worked at Abator, that the existence of corpses hung on hooks like beef could not be confirmed by a single eyewitness. Not after January 23, 1941, nor after August 23, 1944.

The reference made by former Interior Minister Alexandru Riosanu at the English **Intelligence Service** is also interesting. It is well known that green shirts, worn by Gypsies and other proletarian vagabonds, were brought in from Russia during the time of the Legionnaire “Rebellion.” It is no surprise that the English were also interested in the diversion perpetrated at Bucharest on 21–23 January, 1941. According to the information that appeared at one time in England, during the mid-1980s, the **Intelligence Service** was also implicated in the assassination of Nicolae Iorga. Probably it was the same: in strict collaboration with their Soviet comrades. The scope was the same: Romania would enter the war without the Legionnaires, already weakened after the tribute paid by the removal of the Legionnaires from the political scene, a part of them obliged to hide in Germany, a part condemned to swamp the prisons where they wasted away, those who **survived**, until 1964! From January, 1941 to 1964! ...

Annex 8

The case of the “Executioner” Legionnaire Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu

Two well known persons to the Romanian public: Mr. Cornel Dinu and Mr. Cezar Tabarcea told me about this case, in identical terms. Mr. Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu – I don’t know whether he is still alive or not, served hard years in jail (about five or six) after 1944, condemned for kicking in the back a Jew during the Legionnaire “Rebellion”. After August 23, 1944, the molested Jew complained to the new, socialist justice about the “executioner” Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu, who was arrested and condemned to long years of jail. As I understood, Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu admitted his act in front of the justice; in this regard, things were certainly positive: the kick have been given! In the mentioned part of the Jew’s body!...

Being one of those who, in his childhood, gave and received lots of such kicks (I agree, most of them were given by me!) – I think that under the influence of the movies of Charlie Chaplin, if I am not mistaken!, I almost cannot understand such a sentence of long, hard years of jail for such a childish gesture! But trying to imagine how does it feel to have such a treatment applied upon you after a certain age, at maturity, I began to understand that such a gesture must not be done, and that such a gesture should be brought to an end and punished. Even more when this cannot be assigned to an anti-Semitic effusion!

The proper commentary is actually connected to other facts, already mentioned in the previous annex: along with the victim of Mr. Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu, other Jews fell victims, they actually fell dead as victims. I’m thinking, first of all, to the 120 Jews “maliciously killed” in January 1941. For them, the Romanian justice gave not even one month of condemnation! And did nothing to identify and condemn them! The assassins! Thus, the Jews are condemning a kick in the back, and the author of this is sentenced to hard years of jail, in Aiud, at the Channel, at harvesting thatch! But the authors of the 120 killings are not hunted up, nor in the days of the murder, nor afterwards. Not even after August 23, 1944 when, as we could see, the justice did not hesitate to punish with hard years in jail a kick in the back, for the sole purpose that this was given to a Jew! Probably as a gesture of territorial and doctrinaire anti-Semitism!

I do not know if another peer case could be found in the Romanian or European jurisprudence. But, today, we should be grateful to the ones who made this event happening. Grateful to Mr. Stefan Bolintineanu Herisescu, as well as to his

victim and to the ones who judged and condemned him, since thus they gave us reason to really wonder, with endless stupefaction, of the fact that after August 23, 1944 no one came to stake out a claim on any of the assassins of the 120 Jews murdered in January 1941, as well as very few Romanians have been accused and condemned for the Jews killed in Yassy in June of 1941; and more than everything, the hundreds and thousands of Romanians accused and condemned for the 300,000 Jews maliciously murdered in Bessarabia and Transnistria, who are missing!

How unforgiving for killing, Jews killing, should have been a justice which condemned to hard years of jail a kick in the back?! Therefore, not only the bodies of the ones killed are missing, but the assassins too! And any interest to identify the assassins is also missing! Again, the Jewish community is active in accusing on a general basis – “Romanians have killed 300,000 Jews”, but it is completely disinterested in identifying the real assassins!

How come that the families of those murdered have “swallowed” this complicity of the justice and of the Jewish community? I mean **the complicity between those institutions and the assassins!** If I would be in the place of any descendant of the Jews murdered in January 1941, I would also accuse of complicity with the assassins policemen and magistrates, as well as the leaders of the Jewish community! I would have liked, and requested to precisely transpire which of the arrested Legionnaires killed my parent or my brother!

From all this story, which is so ugly, you feel that everyone was happy with the existence of those 120 dead Jews and that they could be placed on the Legionnaires’ account, but not particularly on some of them, but on all of them, as if you could say that the poor people died of a sickness, of a pestilence, of a plague, the green plague, of course! No one cared to carry on, since the result, the purpose have been reached: the compromising of the Legionnaire Movement as a bunch of criminals!

The up-mentioned are a part of the reasons why you start asking yourself whether the Jews died in January 1941, the 120 ones, are as real and as dead as the 300,000 Jews, maliciously murdered in Bessarabia and Transnistria!

Thus, one of the two things: (1) either the 120 bodies registered in January 1941 were indeed belonging to Jews, as victims of the Legionnaire savagery, and in this case, the Jewish community is guilty for not trying in any way to find out who were the criminals, the very authors of the assassinations, or (2) we are facing a **diversion** which might be discovered by a detailed and neutral inquiry made by a justice focused on identifying the criminals. A diversion of which, obviously, the Jewish community was aware, by its leaders, therefore those leaders were very quiet and never protested to the passivity of the justice. This second hypothesis, as guilty to the memory of the victims, to their suffering as it can be, is in concordance with a series of other facts, among which are also the declarations made by rabbi Alexandru Safran on the National Television (TVR), in 1995: “the second day after the Legionnaire rebellion, I moved very fast and, by the night fall, before the authorities to intervene, I buried all the Jews murdered by the Legionnaires!”

Why such a hurry?

Why rabbi Safran did not allow the authorities to develop the criminal investigation in order to be discovered the murderers of each Jews?

Is it normal that a kick in the back given to a Jew to produce more effects of penal substance than the assassination of 120 Jews? In what world are we leaving?

Annex IX

Esteemed Mr. Ambassador Michael Guest,

The recent visit of Mr. Adrian Nastase in America has come to an end, as you know, with a veritable scandal, provoked equally by Adrian Nastase and by those who participated in the discussion involving the subject of the relationship between Marshall Ion Antonescu and Jews in Romania. As a Romanian, interested on the most elementary level of public consciousness in the quality of relations between Romania and the United States, and as an expert (I hope!) of Romanian History, in connection with the history of other peoples, including the American People, I must relate to you certain dates and considerations which, I am certain, will aid you in your noble and difficult responsibilities as an ambassador of the United States of America in Romania:

1. I consider that on the occasion of a visit in America by a Romanian political leader, a Romanian-Jewish consortium may normally be discussed only in the presence of Romanian-Israeli contacts, or at the United Nations and other international bodies. Therefore, the visit of Adrian Nastase to the United States was an excellent opportunity to inspect the Romanian-American consortium, that is, to make a reference to the history, both past and present, of Romanian-American relations.

2. From this point of view, with consideration to Romanian-American relations, **the United States has no reason to cast guilt upon Ion Antonescu or consider him a war criminal.** On the contrary! And I must remind you, or to make you aware if you did not know, that during the Second World War a relatively large number of American pilots were made prisoner in Romania, after they bombed Bucharest and Ploiesti with great loss of life and material destruction for Romanians. Do you know somehow, Esteemed Sir, how the authorities of the Antonescu Regime treated these prisoners? I am ashamed to note that neither the American government nor the American public opinion, or that of the home nations of the other prisoners (English and Russian), has expressed a word of thanks and recognition – I repeat: **a word of thanks and recognition for Ion Antonescu**, for Romanians in general. **It shames me** to inform you the fate of American and English prisoners in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Also, I know well that the Americans under Roosevelt did not at all behave in a more humane manner with Japanese or German prisoners than the Romanians of Ion Antonescu behaved with the American prisoners!

Note: According to Bruce Bigelow of the **Kansas City Times**, the number of American prisoners in Romania was over 1000.

3. A huge majority of Romanians reject the condemnation to death of Marshall Ion Antonescu and of his governing colleagues, and even more so the accusation of being a **war criminal**. One of the reasons why we reject this sentence is

because the same communist judiciary, the same jurors who condemned Ion Antonescu also condemned thousands, tens of thousands of Romanians simply because they listened to the Voice of America! Just because they loved the United States and American values! They were condemned to death by the jurors of that period just because they received letters from America! (As in the case of the engineer Corado Popescu, executed after the Canal Process, because American technical magazines were found in his office!).

To be in solidarity with those who condemned Ion Antonescu, Mihai Antonescu, Picky Vasiliu and George Alexianu to death means being in solidarity with those who arrested thousands of students, peasants, priests, officers, whose courage in opposing the communist regime was intensified by the hope that America would not tolerate forever a Bolshevik regime in Romania. Those who condemned Ion Antonescu for imagined war crimes are those who, in the same period, persecuted the pro-American sentiment of Romanians with a savagery hitherto unknown in Romanian history. I remind you that among the initiators and promoters of this institutional anti-Americanism were many Jews, agents of the Moscow COMINTERN, and among these anti-American Jews the majority would later become American citizens!

4. "Tovarich" Radu Ioanid was one of these anti-American, anti-capitalist and anti-Occidental activists, a specialist in Marxism-Leninism, therefore a specialist in the denigration of Occidental democracy and of America itself! No description better fits a professor of Marxism-Leninism!

Romanians and Jews who know this individual are bewildered by the value given in the United States to this Radu Ioanid and his activities against the truth and interests of Romanians. I am certain that the lies invented against Romanians at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, will someday become an embarrassment to the spirit of truthfulness that America has always purported to follow! Thus it is not possible that the same people, the same leaders who in their treatment of prisoners of war proved to be a humane people without peer, indulged themselves in maliciously murdering the Jews, as the acolytes of lies place upon the shoulders of Romanians at the Holocaust Museum!

I cannot understand why the voice of those Jews who speak the absolute truth and contested the idea of an anti-Jewish holocaust in Romania have not been heard by the American authorities! I cannot understand how the testimony of those who personally witnessed the truth of the Jewish existence in Romania during that period have been ignored in the United States! I refer to Wilhelm Filderman, President of the Jewish Communities of Romania, who was himself deported to Transnistria, I refer to Rabbi Moshe Carmilly Weinberger who now lives in America, I refer to the investigation made at the time by representatives of the Vatican, of the International Red Cross, and of the Swiss Embassy! From these sources, precise observations of the situation in the so-called Jewish concentration camps have remained for us! These were not concentration camps for Jews, but isolation camps for persons with communist sympathies, who had already shown their lack of loyalty to the Romanian state!

In similar camps in the U.S.A., Americans of Japanese origin, deported and concentrated as hostile or potentially hostile persons, lived in conditions infinitely worse, with human losses much larger than those of the Jewish communists deported to Transnistria.

In Romania, during the years 1940–1944, Jews who respected Romanian laws and values did not suffer practically at all in the shadow of the Antonescu Regime

which, to those who wished that, offered the possibility of emigration to Palestine or anywhere that they wished. This situation was also without parallel in all of wartime Europe!

I offer for your consideration and reflection, Esteemed Mr. Ambassador, the declaration made by Wilhelm Filderman, American citizen, in 1955, during a trial in Switzerland. The liars in Washington, who have invented the Romanian section at the Holocaust Museum, have for years hidden this exceptional document:

“I, Wilhelm Filderman, Doctor of Law at the University of Paris, former President of the Union of Jewish Communities in Romania and President of the Union of Romanian Jews, with residence in New York, U.S.A., at the Alameda Hotel on Broadway at 71st Street, hereby declare the following:

“(...) During the period of Nazi dominance in Europe, I was in sustained contact with Marshall Antonescu. **This man did all that he could in order to ease the fate of Jews exposed to the Nazi German Persecution** (emphasis added). I must underline that the Romanian population is not anti-Semitic, but the offenses suffered by Jews have been the work of Nazi Germany and the Iron Guard. I have been witness to moving scenes of solidarity and assistance between Romanians and Jews in moments of great hardship during the days of the infernal Nazi in Europe. Marshall Antonescu successfully resisted Nazi pressure, which imposed tough measures against the Jews. I recite but a few examples:

– Due to the energetic intervention of Marshall Antonescu, the deportation of more than 20,000 Jews from Bukovina was prevented;

– He issued unrestricted passports, in order to spare the Hungarian Jews – who’s lives were in great danger – from the Nazi terror;

– Thanks to his politics, the goods in propriety of Jews were placed under a transitory administrative system which, making them appear to be lost, assured their conservation with the idea of restitution at an opportune moment.

I mention these in order to emphasize the fact that the Romanian People, as much as they had, even in a limited measure, control of their nation, demonstrated their humanitarian and moderate political sentiments.”

I also remind you that from this same Wilhelm Filderman remain several volumes of memoirs and journal entries, of a great documentary value, which the experts of deception and confusion do not wish to publish or place at the disposition of proper historians. Perhaps with the high authority granted to you as United States Ambassador to Romania you can find out, Esteemed Sir, why the testimonies of Wilhelm Filderman have been hidden at the Holocaust Museum!

Wilhelm Filderman is not the only Jew who has made remarks of this type. But certainly he was the most authorized Jew to know and uncover the truth. If, between Wilhelm Filderman, a Jew exiled from Romania by Jewish communists, and Radu Ioanid, a Jewish communist activist, America prefers the latter, a professional liar, this is of course America’s right to decide. With one condition, however: the right of Americans to correct information must be respected! Evidently, the American public has been completely misinformed about Romania, about Romanian History, and about the Antonescu Regime. And this is not from a simple and partially innocent ignorance, but due to a program of disinformation and confusion, of the introduction of falsehoods into American public opinion, a program associated with the activities of Radu Ioanid, whose life is completely dedicated to lies and anti-Romanian bias. These activities being generously funded by the American taxpayer!

I hope, Esteemed Mr. Ambassador, that Your Excellence can find the necessary time, in conjunction with your study of the Romanian Language (a project for which I congratulate you and offer my humble support), to also study the **history of Romanian-American relations**. As an American, you will be most pleasantly surprised!

With Best Wishes,
Ion Coja

Annex 10

The Testimony of Professor Raoul Volcinschi

I, Raoul Volcinschi, with residence in Cluj-Napoca, retired university professor, member of the organization “Asociatia Fostilor Detinuti Politici din Romania (translator’s note: an association of former political prisoners/detainees in Romania), do hereby make the following statement in front of Professor Ion Coja:

I am a native of Cernauti where, in 1940, I lived through the trauma of the evacuation of my family from Cernauti. I was a student at the Aron Pumnul high school and a member of the soccer team **Dragos Voda**. In Cernauti, young Jews played for three teams: **Macabi**, **Borohov** and **Hasmonea**. Often Romanians and Jews had friendly games, without any racial, anti-Semitic or anti-Romanian tensions. We knew each other well, even if we went to different schools and lived in different neighborhoods.

On the evening of June 27, it was announced on Radio Monte Carlo, to which my family and I regularly listened, that Romania was being obliged to cede Bessarabia and Bukovina. On Radio Bucharest, while we were trying to find out what was happening, they were commenting on the results of the high school exams of Principle Mihai ... nothing about the ultimatum! Father, however, started us packing our belongings, in preparation of our departure as refugees to the country. The second morning father sent me to withdraw my school records from the high school, which would be necessary for me to enroll in a school in September. My route from home to the school passed through the Piata Unirii (Unirii Plaza) and in front of the City Hall. When I arrived at the City Hall, I saw that the bodies of five Romanian soldiers lay in the street, their blood had flowed in the dust on the asphalt. A number of people on the roadside looked on with consternation and bewilderment. I asked what happened, had the Russians already arrived in Cernauti? They replied to me that the soldiers had been killed “by them” – and they pointed to two automobiles. Circling around them were about 12-15 young civilians, armed, some of them having two automatics, one in their hand and one on their back, and they had difficulty fitting themselves in the vehicles. I recognized all of them, some on sight, others personally or from their names: Aufleger Feibis, Fisher, Abacumov, Eisinger Siegfried. They played soccer for the junior section of the aforementioned Jewish teams. They left yelling, “Zum Flugplatz!” (“To the airport!”). I returned home on an alternate road, as gunfire was audible on other streets.

The above-mentioned group included Sigi Bainer, who I knew very well because we played football together, in a few games, as adversaries. I encountered him again in the mid-1950s, at the *Securitate* of Cluj, when I was arrested and several times beaten bloody by this Sigi Bainer. I tried to speak to him as a person, reminding him that we knew each other well and that he has no reason to see me as an agent of the Western imperialist nations, which I had been accused of. He told me several times, “For the past a moment, for the present a bullet!”

I also encountered him several times in Cluj, he was a small-time smuggler before getting a position at the *Securitate*, as inspector and abuser. When I was released, I learned that he had left for Israel.

Raoul Volcinschi

Annex 11

Paul Goma, Bessarabia and the “Problem”

(...) First there was anti-Romanian bias.

An “anti-Semitic, anti-Russian” history of Bessarabia, written by a Bolshevik Jew

After the eruption of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, the situation in Bessarabia became other than that in the rest of Russia and similar to that in non-Russian territories with a non-Russian population: Finland, the Baltic States, Eastern Poland. The inhabitants of these nations swallowed by Russia, exploited by Russians, their identities erased by Russia, saw **a change** marked not only by social justice, but also by *national independence*. And the most furious opponents of independence for non-Russian nations and provinces were, on the part of the Russian Empire (formerly tsarist, then Bolshevik) not only Russians (be they Monarchists, Republicans, Anarchists or Bolsheviks), but also Jews who for well-known reasons were virulently hostile to *national identity*.

As a large portion of them (“not all...”) were Bolsheviks, they militated with great dedication in every agency of transition for the retention at any cost of Bessarabia “as a component” (a celebrated expression) of Russia, later the USSR. And when it followed that Bessarabia finally achieved autonomy, and then – the ultimate affront – asked for unification with Romania, and when the Russians had more urgent business than the preservation of the Bessarabia periphery, the Jews – and not only those born in the area between the Prut and Dniester – remembered the events of March 27, 1918, as a catastrophe, first for their Bolshevik Revolution, then as a personal defeat of the apostles of internationalism. Because of this they transformed the “recuperation of Bessarabia” into a question of honor and tirelessly fought until the “final victory” on June 26, 1940, when Russia – the USSR – again abducted Bessarabia (and, since they already started with a theft, the Russians “borrowed” in their style North Bukovina; until the “total victory” of August 23, 1944, when the “Red Army liberated not just the Romanian territory, but also the shackled souls”, so writes the jubilant and profoundly offensive liar Matatias Carp).

Of course, the Jews never spoke aloud about their interest in maintaining Bessarabia “as a component” of Russia where, in a century of occupation, Bessarabia had received the surrogate status of the *eretz* (motherland – emphasis added) of those without a motherland. They loudly denounced the “arbitrary seizure made by Romanian nobles”, “the tearing from the bosom of Russia” (alternating between “bosom of Russia” and “Ukrainian Motherland” according to the changing political tides”. From the invention of “Bessarabia” by Russians in the early 19th Century, Jews felt better in this new and meridional Russian territory than in traditional Galicia; so much that in several honest klezmer works (because there did exist, for a period, virulently disingenuous and even openly brash works: those of David Krakauer, for example), one encounters the refrain in Hebrew, “Bessarabia, my country” (graphically: “Basarabia, not the Russian “Bessarabia”, and “my country”); and then even more during a **Russian Pogrom**, initiated each time that Russia was leaderless after an alcoholic crisis – **if** the pogrom were not erased from the eternal complex of “the innocent victim of the Russian”), then surely it was minimized, marginalized, placed on the bottom of the list, at the top being the massacre

perpetrated by Romanians in Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transnistria, which “eventually surpassed the cruelty of Auschwitz...”

Jews (and not only those in Bessarabia) have become obsessed with *Bessarabia Lost in 1918* – by them – and have not ceased trying any option, some even suicidal, because in bourgeois Romania which included Bessarabia, more than three-fourths of the detained communists were Jews. Among other things, the insolent, unintelligent and provocative conditions placed upon, indeed demanded by Jews from the various revolutionary councils gathered on the soil of Bessarabia during the period 1917–1918 (until March 27), are illustrative: speakers must use only the Russian Language, even though all of those present (Jews, Germans, Poles, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Russians), being “Bessarabians”, knew Romanian, the language of the indigenous population...

These affirmations, “scandalous” from the point of view of some Jews, supported both by official Russian documents as well as the personal accounts of former militant Bolsheviks, appertain to the investigator Mihail Bruhis – the Basarabian, communist Jew (former member of the Revolutionary Council for the Salvation of the Republic of Moldova) author of the monograph **Rusia, Romania si Bessarabia – 1812, 1918, 1924, 1940**, written in Russian and published at Tel Aviv in 1979, and translated into Romanian by I. Turcanu - Romanian version published at Universitas, Chisinau, 1992).

He – alongside the exemplary honesty with which he treats history – has the boldness to include percentages, even lists of Jews engaged in the fight for... the salvation of Bessarabia from the claws of its owners, the Romanian landlords and capitalists ... In his place, a “*goi*” would have been placed at the Nuremburg Wall, and in present-day France (of the Prime Minister and Chief Editor of the institute *Le Monde* – both militant Trotskyites) he would have been condemned for “Racist and Anti-Semitic Propaganda”. (...)

8. When you are raised in the cult of being an eternal and innocent victim, it is difficult to accept that you have been a good executioner (...)

I repeat: the great majority of Jews had been hostile toward Great Romania from the start, in 1918. From the founding of the Romanian Communist Party in 1921, the communists – mostly Jews (some living in other countries, having citizenship other than Romanian: Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian, and a “supra-citizenship”: Soviet) contested the just unification of historically Romanian provinces with Romania, pledged the “reunification” of Bessarabia with the USSR” – and pledged the “reunification of Transylvania with...the Soviet Hungarian Republic” (in 1919). **The abduction of Bessarabia and North Bukovina from June 1940 was viewed by Jews from all of Romania with delirious enthusiasm**, many outside the ceded territories rushed to move to the Land of Grapes and Bread (the USSR, of course), according to a notorious poet and agent of the NKVD, otherwise a Frenchman (Aragon).

In conclusion, because Jews from Bessarabia and others living in the USSR before the cessation came to the ceded territories and began activities not associated with social reparations as one might expect from communists, but **acts of barbarism based on religion, nationality and race**. When a small part of the evidence was revealed for all eyes to see, on the sides of the common graves, **then and only then (that is, after June 22, 1941), Romanians began to take revenge upon Jews.**

“Why did Jews pounce on Romanians, during the retreat from Bessarabia (during the **Red Week** of 28 June to 4–5 July, 1940)? Why did they become enraged with unfortunate soldiers after those soldiers had received orders to retreat without responding to provocations? Why, among “hard-working, agrarian Soviets”

(*narodnici*, as presented in the Romanian Language, because no other word existed, for the agitators who hurriedly arrived in trucks from across the Dniester or, as Gr. Vindeleanu, from the interior of Romania – in order to construct the most righteous and prosperous of societies – communism), the Jews in particular ambushed, cursed, treated Romanians as “royalists” or “capitalists-fascists”, “anti-Semitic landlords”, they spat on them, beat them with stones, pelted them with feces, forced many from the column, and after having beaten them, kicked them, clawed at them (women were not the only ones engaged in this hysterical behavior), even cut the buttons from their pants and left them to flee in that humiliated condition, others were retained and made the “**first prisoners of a war that did not exist**”. And yet: why, when Jews entered en masse in the occupying Soviet administrative, political, police, and security apparatus, did Jews behave toward Romanians from Bessarabia, Bukovina and Hertza as if they were in this order: Babylonians, Egyptians, Romans, Spaniards, Russians, Ukrainians, those peoples who had dispersed, persecuted and massacred them, corresponding to the terms invented by them for Romanians: ***inquisition, pogrom*** ?

The Jewish-Hungarian (some Hungarians! Jewish–Hungarians!, something like the Great Russians, Jewish–Russians!) secret police investigators would “respond” to this question – sad, to be sure – after several years, when they beat Romanian peasants from Oltenia, Dobrogea, and Muntenia who did not wish to enter into the collective farms:

“**You sent us to Auschwitz!**”, “**You**” meaning the Romanians...

Crystal-clear logic, illustrated by the more-than-advertised Elie Wiesel, he who in 1980 declared on French television that he and his family from Sighet were arrested and sent to Auschwitz – in April of 1944 (April **Nineteen Forty-Four**) by...Romanian gendarmes! Have I already said that? Fine! I’ll say it again and again. Eugene Ionesco drew his friend’s attention to the truth: Northern Transylvania – Sighet included – was under Hungarian occupation between September 30, 1940, and the spring of 1945, thus the gendarmes were Hungarian, not Romanian. Wiesel responded that this “trifle” didn’t matter, in any case the French do not know history and few care about “this”.

I care about “this” – as a Romanian and a Basarabian.

Jews in the last half-century have spoken about their own “**this**”; and in speaking have monopolized suffering: for them there is only one genocide in history, in which they alone were victims, and they do not accept the Gypsies and Slavs were exterminated in Nazi concentration camps, in specific: ***Poles, beginning in September 1939***, Ukrainians, Russians; after July of 1941, Catholics, nobles, homosexuals, the handicapped; or that, ***before the Soah***, Turkey (strategic ally of Israel that also defends, as the world well knows, “Occidental democracy in the Orient”) in 1915 enthusiastically perpetrated “a small program of purification” (!) – the massacre of Armenians; or that, ***after the Holocaust*** there have been massacres of a genocidal nature in the communist world: Cambodia, China, North Korea, and recently in Chechnija. Sadly, the Jewish tragedy in World War II was not the first, nor the last... (...)

Eyewitness testimonies about the retreat – the newspaper “*Universul*” :

“Thursday, June 28, 1940, 6 A.M. I was at the Command Center of the 3rd Army Corps. Last night they announced Soviet troops will enter Chisinau at 10 o’clock. At 7 o’clock they announced that Soviet troops will enter at 14:00 hours. Bands of terrorists flying red flags have appeared in the public parks. Other armed minority members stop buses, wagons of refugees, steal baggage and purses from

women; civilian Jews, extremely agitated, have occupied crossroads and await the refugee convoys, in order to attack and loot them. And this is occurring: they are attacked with stones, with buckets of boiling water, with the contents of chamber-pots, and the same with the military convoys in retreat. The officers' chevrons are ripped off, the buttons have been cut off of the pants of soldiers, who are then released, with the roaring laughter of the "local population". Some soldiers have been taken no-one-knows-where, because behind the civilians are the Russian soldiers, who have taken them."

"At Chilia, Reni, Ismail, Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians, Gagauz – more than half of them being incarcerated for law breaking, were freed and have installed 'Soviet Councils' of terror, robbery and assassination."

"At Cernauti, beginning on June 28 at the hour of 10:30, Jews and freed prisoners attacked the transportation means for the evacuation and looted and abused the refugees. Jews shot the priest at the Catholic Church as well as several guards. Young Jews (aged 15–16 years) disarmed soldiers, made them undress, then stabbed them with their own bayonets. Jews have spit upon and ripped the tri-colored flag and climbing on the Unirii monument, have hung the red flag. They have also toppled the Cross from the cathedral and replaced it with the red flag and a portrait of Stalin. Jews on the side were photographing the scenes of abuse, especially the humiliation of soldiers, theologians, priests."

"At Soroca, Jews led by the lawyer Michael Flexer (Fluchser?) have occupied the city hall and assassinated police commissioner Murafa and his assistant Eustatiu Gabriel in front of the Statue of General Poetas."

"At Chisinau commissioners Pascal, Nicolae, Mateescu, Severin and Stol have been shot."

"Statistics communicated by the Officer Corps:

"The following have been retained and used as prisoners during the retreat: 282 officers, of whom 100 were active. During the retreat (the six days) slain, disappeared: 356 officers and 42,876 soldiers."

Letters (undistributed, retained by Military Censors) –

Soldier Costica Delea of Teleorman writes home:

"What I have seen I shall tell even to the dead. (...) They took our horses, baggage carts, and weapons. Officers were beaten, they had their chevrons ripped off, they were spat upon, stripped. (...) **Russian soldiers did not lay a finger on us** (emphasis added), they stared and laughed at how **Jewish civilians beat us with rocks and clubs, pulled at our legs while we were on horses, ripped off our clothes, mocked us, especially women who seemed crazed.** (...) *But if God wishes us to return, then they will get their just deserts* (emphasis added)."

Report: 4th Army, from the Officer Corps (July 2):

"The evacuated army and population of Bessarabia show their revulsion toward Jews. Even more serious anti-Semitic manifestations on the part of the army cannot be excluded (...) ***The recovery of the soldiers who stray between the Prut and Siret is urgently requested in order to avoid new crises*** (emphasis added)."

The 1st Army Group informs the 2nd Section of the Officer Corps:

"On the date of July 1, many soldiers were observed in a state of extreme agitation, which is the sister of madness, against Jews, a spiritual state which has

degenerated into beatings and even killings. (...) From their discussions with civilians, this decision (on the part of soldiers) to have vengeance on Jews was made because of the attitude of their cohorts in Bessarabia and Bukovina.”

Commander Army Group No.1, with the approval of the Officer Corps, has decided the following measures:

“In every railway junction, information offices shall be constructed in order to direct soldiers who cannot find their units;

The military guards in these stations shall be strengthened and commanded by an active officer from the respective garrison;

Each passenger or accelerated train shall be accompanied by guards, who will act as police in the train and prevent acts against Jews.”

“Unfortunately the resentment could not be completely prevented: on July 1 (1940), at Yassy, the homes of several Jews were destroyed. The majority of incidents took place in train stations where **trains that were taking Jews to Bessarabia** converged. **Isolated, enraged soldiers abused Jews who waved red flags and provocative signs from the train cars** (emphasis added).”

“The Romanian State, via the Minister of Defense and the Interior has made considerable efforts to arrest any acts of revenge.” (...)

“In Bessarabia, under the red sickle of the people from 1940–1941, the following were dynamited or burned by Soviet authorities: 42 churches, 28 schools, 32 public buildings and 79 government structures.

Far too many Jews, some being named directors of schools, institutions, and Soviet collectives by the new authorities, zealously participated in these crimes against the Romanians from Bessarabia and North Bukovina. But most of them participated voluntarily in the politically repressive apparatus: the Party, Komsomol, the union, the militia, the NKVD.

After the retreat of the Soviets from Bessarabia and North Bukovina, in July of 1941, criminals like Rozenberg, Beiner, Pikraevski, Brunn, Sternberg, Derevici, Fluchaeser, Glinsberg, Zuckermann, Burmann, Glaubach – even the Great Russians of Popauti who, when they murdered priests, declared that they wanted ‘Moldova to the Secret!’, hid themselves in the horse trailers of the Red Army, and never paid for what they did. The broken glass was paid for by their innocent brethren, with some (doctors, professors, musicians, merchants, bankers, Zionists) being the victims of Bolsheviks.”

But even if those who write history would want to chronicle **the historical truth** without manipulating the record, what would transpire? They would be punished in a *Nürnberg II* (which we envision, in the novel **Ostinato**, begun in 1965), but the communists, the criminals found for years in the welcome bosom of the Capitalist World?: in the United States (where fascists and Nazis are not tolerated, but Bolsheviks are – with preference for the “workers” of the communist political police – if you are Jewish), in Germany (as receivers of reparations), in France as veterans of the Resistance – even though after the war hundreds were expelled as Soviet spies – and after decades of activity in the repressive apparatus of “People’s democracies”, where they committed every imaginable evil, they sought refuge among the capitalists, complaining that in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria they were persecuted terribly, because they were...communists and Jewish!/? And in the “Oriental extension of Western democracy”, Israel, where retired NKVD and KGB agents as well as commissars of all types spend the final moments of their active and tumultuous lives in the peace of capitalism and in “mystical prayer” – there were no euphemisms in their mouths when they hunted

down the unfortunate Christians of the Mighty Communist Nation... Unfortunately, not one.

What this does not mean is that those who can give voice to indignation must be still. My maxim: "If I am silent, I hurt even more." (...)

Ion Antonescu was, and remains for me and all Romanians from Bessarabia, the **Emancipating Marshall**.

I remind those Jews rescued from the jaws of death in the Nazi death camps of Poland that no one reproaches their eternal gratitude toward the Red Army and Stalin. And we, the non-Jews of Bessarabia and Bukovina have the right to maintain our eternal gratitude toward the Romanian Army and General (later Marshall, after crossing the Dniester) Antonescu. This was the image of Antonescu in my boyhood and adolescent heart: **hero**. And after he was executed, he became **martyr**.

Annex 12

King Mihai and the Urgent Order no. 31/2002

The Uniunea Vatra Romaneasca (Romanian Union "Vatra") and the Liga pentru Combaterea Anti-Romanismului (the Romanian Anti-Defamation League) LICAR, continuously expressing our public protest of the Urgent Order nr. 31/2002 of the Romanian Government, respectfully appeal to His Majesty King Mihai I of Romania, considering that now is the appropriate time for King Mihai to again confirm the truth about Marshall Ion Antonescu and his colleagues, who were wrongly condemned in 1946 and a number of them maliciously executed on June 1, 1946.

The fact that King Mihai was at that time impeded by communists from exercising his constitutional right to accord royal clemency for those condemned by

the court, today constitutes today a motive, even a responsibility on the part of His Majesty, to make public his position on the accusations and sentences pronounced in the so-called **Trial of the National Treason**, particularly those concerning the martyr heroes of the People Ion Antonescu, Mihai Antonescu, Piki Vasiliu and George Alexianu, the accusations and sentences being revived and reanimated by the shameful Urgent Order no. 31/2002. We consider that Romanian public opinion is interested and has a right to know the position held by His Majesty toward Urgent Order no. 31/2002, toward the accusation of holocaust which this order brings against the Romanian authorities of 1940-1944 and, implicitly, the Romanian People. Is His Majesty King Mihai in agreement with these accusations? Is he in agreement with Urgent Order no. 31/2002?

We consider that the Romanian People have the right to ask these questions and to receive an honest and clear answer from His Majesty.

Uniunea Vatra Romaneasca

Liga pentru Combaterea
Anti-Romanismului LICAR

Bucharest, May 27, 2002

for conformity,
Ion Coja

The Liga pentru Combaterea Anti-Romanismului (Romanian Anti-Defamation League) – LICAR wishes to circulate this manuscript without cost in the largest quantity possible, including in foreign nations, through the translation of the book. Whoever wishes to support this project may use any of the following accounts:

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