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THE BLACK BOOK

THE SUFFERINGS
OF THE JEWS IN ROMANIA
DURING THE FASCIST
DICTATORSHIP
1940–1944

Vol. II-A
THE POGROM IN IASI

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I dedicated these pages of Jewish suffering to the pious memory of my father, Horia Carp.

He was an example of Jewish virtue and pride and during his entire life his thoughts and feelings were aimed at achieving justice and liberty for his people.
EXPLANATIONS

The following pages contain the first part, i.e. the first chapter of the second volume of the "BLACK BOOK", a documentary synthesis of the sufferings of the Jews in Romania, during the years 1940–1944. Generally speaking, this second volume comprises all the persecutions endured by the Jews during the war (June 22, 1941 – August 23, 1944) in the territory situated in the west of the Prut river while the third volume "TRANSNISTRIA" published at the end of the year 1947, comprises the same period of time but in the invaded territories in the east of the Prut river. These two volumes were to appear simultaneously. However, things did not happen as planned due to technical reasons, so that I had to invert the order of the volumes. For the time being, I have published this first chapter because of financial difficulties. Should it be possible, the other six chapters will be also published, either in succession or simultaneously, namely:

Chapter II – General measures of oppression
Chapter III – Evacuation, hostages, camps, the yellow star
Chapter IV - Forced labor
Chapter V – Romanianization (Labor, goods, economic enterprises)
Chapter VI – Exceptional contributions
Chapter VII – The Central of Romanian Jews

Being consistent with the unbiased conduct I proposed myself to keep within the entire book, I also refrained in this volume from any literary preoccupation and I avoided as much as possible to have personal opinions. I left this task to the future historians to whom I endeavored to supply the essential elements without which the chronicle of those times, the most horrible ever in the history of mankind, cannot be achieved.

In choosing the documents, I paid special attention to those that date back to the occurrence of the told events. Those documents comprise the entire and true succession of criminal actions. They make it possible to define all those who had been guilty for that huge crime. But they also reveal the criminal mentality of all heads of authorities, especially that of the former police quaestor Constantin Chirilovici who thought that they would be absolved of any responsibility in front of the people and history by propagating the untrue version according to which the pogrom was caused by the pressure of the population or only by German savageness.

I have reproduced all the documents – excepting two special ones, according to the original texts which were first checked by me. I also kept as such, without any corrections, the style, spelling and punctuation of the authors of statements.
When the original documents were missing, as was the case of the role of pogrom initiator and organizer played by the Special Information Service (S.S.I.), or as a completion of them, I used the declarations or testimonies of both the guilty parties and the witnesses investigated by several Judicial authorities. I tried to present them in a spirit of perfect objectivity and correctness. According to the available space, I published those testimonies as such even though they also comprised some obvious insincerities or considerations based on outdated mentalities. If, however, I had to publish only extracts due to the length of the texts, I selected them in such a way as not to appear intentional cuts or truncations.

As for the photos, they were all collected by me during the course of years, as of July 1941. Almost all have a German source. From the heap photos, I chose and reproduced only those that could be identified and checked up.

Nevertheless, there is a printing error that has to be corrected: the bottom photo of illustration Nr. III as well as the photos of illustrations IV and V refer to robbery and transport of the corpses to the Tg. Frumos station and not Mircesti.

I also added 8 pages comprising photographic reproductions referring to the general persecution of the Jews in Romania during the war. They were meant to illustrate the rest of the chapters in the second volume of the book. However, as the pogrom in Iasi is the first link in the chain of war persecutions, I considered it appropriate to place those illustrations at the end of this volume.
During the first week of the war started by Germany under Hitler's regime and its satellites against the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the most horrifying pogrom in the recent history of humanity was committed in Romania. The large number of victims, the barbaric methods of torture and killing, the immeasurable robbery and destruction, the active participation in the pogrom in Iasi of every representative of the administrative authorities entrusted with the protection of citizens’ lives and property on a local level, signify the culmination of those evil efforts which had been poisoning the minds of Romanians for three quarters of a century; on a universal level, it opened history’s most tragic chapter. It served as the signal for starting the massacres not only in legionary Romania or under the Antonescu regime but also throughout fascist or fascized Europe, which was to kill six million Jewish lives in the following three years.

It was not until June 1941 that the Teutonic extermination of Jews had begun. The plans for crematoriums and gas chambers were only germinating in the most savage minds ever to appear on the face of the earth. Therefore, Iasi, the monstrous symbol of persecution, robbery and slaughter has no equivalent; Odessa, Golta, Katyn, Kiev, Maidanek, Auschwitz, Belsen, etc. could be listed as comparisons, but Iasi preceded these by months or even years. In order to find in the past pale resemblances to what happened, we would have to turn back a large number of pages in the history books, taking giant leaps back in time.

A stop in the 20-th century or in the preceding one, could lead to some comparisons, which would however prove to be unsuited. Thus, for example, a comparison between the Iasi pogrom to any of the 275 pogroms organized by the Tsarist oligarchy and police during the years 1905 and 1906 would be unfair. In those pogroms perished only some hundreds of people while the Interior Ministry of the Tsar claimed to have such a perfect system of pogrom organizing that he can produce 10 to 10.000 victims on demand.

As unfair would it be to compare the big pogrom in Kishinev of 1903 which shattered the world, devastated public conscience all over and set in motion diplomatic cabinets; nevertheless, the total number of victims amounted to 59 dead people and about 80 wounded. Nor would it be fair to compare the Iasi pogrom to any of the 350 massacres facilitated by the chaos of the war end and committed by the atamans Petliura, Kozyr-Zyrko, Semensko and their hooligans, the most horrifying of which was that of

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Proscurow on February 15, 1919, whose number of victims amounted to 1,500 dead people, an impressive number at that time.  

Prior to those events, not even that fierce Dominican monk, the inquisitor Thomas de Torquemada, a shameful stigma in the history of Catholicism who in his 13 years of activity hardly succeeded in killing 2000 Maranos and Jews, can be compared to the Iasi torturers.

Similar killers to those of Iasi pogrom should be looked for in their natural hiding place, in Germany, many hundreds of years before. There, in the XIV\textsuperscript{th} century can we find those "kings with leather arms" (Armleder) together with their "Judenschläger" (Jew batters) gangs who used to roam the Rhine bank destroying and killing everything which was Jewish. There can be also found the gangs of Frankonia, Bavaria and Austria that, like Graetz said "destroyed in six months 146 communities and killed more than 100,000 Jews."\textsuperscript{3}

And there, in the damned hideout of hatred, in that huge factory of cunning, greed and savageness, in that Germany which has given or will still give Kant, Goethe, Beethoven and so many other titans of the spirit to human civilization, will yet never compensate the fact that in Germany's history there were Hitler, Himmler Rosenberg, Streicher and many others of the endless gallery of the third Reich monsters; it is there that the germs must be looked for, the germs which after years and centuries prepared the horrifying European bloodbath, started by the Iasi massacre.

It is from there that venom burst out and for many years spread all over Europe into all the corners of a sick and unbalanced continent.

The roots of the pogrom in Iasi lie deep beneath the rotting system of Romanian pseudo-democracy. This was not an outbreak of isolated passions, neither was it some sort of momentary lapse of reason. It did not come about through spontaneous generation, in the beastly depths of some criminally disposed beings. It did not start on "that Sunday", June 29, 1941; nor did it start three days earlier, when the first murders were committed; not on June 22, when the hostilities broke out; nor on September 6—one year earlier—when Ion Antonescu and his legionnaires came to power, not even on December 27, 1938, when Charles II abandoned his political hypocrisy, and left the fate of the country in the hands of the anti-Semitic government of Octavian Goga and A. C. Cuza. The roots of the pogrom in Iasi as well as the crimes, robberies and suffering inflicted up until August 23, 1944 should be found in the distant past, which—sometimes inadvertently, but in most cases intentionally—facilitated the long practice of spreading hostile propaganda as well as aiding tacitly tolerated incitement and an endless range of unpunished abuse.

The official anti-Semitic system of government, which started in 1867 being applied for half a century with continuous perseverance, and which forced on the nation the introduction of 196 restrictive anti-Semitic laws until the year 1913: inhumane expulsions from villages; depriving people of their basic human rights (the right to citizenship, education, work, compiler\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{2} Henry Torrès. Le process des pogroms. Editions de France 1928.
\textsuperscript{3} Graetz. Geschichte der Juden, vol. IV, page 244.
the right to practice free lance professions, etc.); illegal expulsions; acts of hooliganism by the Anti-Semitic League; persecution during the integration war; Jewish regiments in the first front lines; the 1922 generation with its ominous moral and financial campaigns; disturbances and beatings at universities; the robbing and looting of Jewish shops, households, synagogues and cemeteries; unpunished murders; Oradea, Borsa; the "Numerus Valahicus"; incitement in and expulsion from the Law Society; the Goga-Cuza government; the revival of an anti-Semitic form of government; the pogroms of June 1940; the pushing of Jews from moving trains; the legal status of Jews in August 1940; Antonescu and the legionary system with its robberies and crimes; discriminatory legislation, which raised the robbery to the level of State dogma and, finally, the rebellion, which led to suffering and destruction, these were merely steps on the endless road of persecution, leading the way to extermination.

After these preparations came World War II. As soon as the first day, or even before, the two Antonescus, along with their ministers and generals, decorated themselves with a wreath of anti-Semitism, the leaves of which constituted a series of aggressive and oppressive measures. The eviction of Jews from towns and villages, their cross-country transportation in sealed freight cars under the pretext of ensuring the safety of territories behind the front line; the taking of Jewish, and only Jewish hostages, and their incarceration so that they could pay with their lives for any acts of terrorism or sabotage; the sticking up of millions of posters inciting people to kill Jews and communists; the removal of their legal protection by forcing them to wear the medieval yellow star. These were the first weapons used by Romania's fascist leaders after the outbreak of the war. Their effects were seen soon. Under the sky of Romania, an atmosphere of suspicion, contempt and hatred against anything Jewish was prevailing. The Jews of Iasi were the ones to experience this more than anywhere else.

In Iasi this poison had devoured people’s consciences and souls for more than three quarters of a century. In the hometown of Xenopol and Vasile Conta, Nicolae Ionescu, Ciaur Aslan, A. C. Cuza and Corneliu Codreanu, the bastion of the National Christian Defense League, the cradle of the Legionary movement, it was only natural that the microbes could find the most suitable culture-medium, transforming the most unassuming and quiet inhabitants of the country, into an unconscious mob, simmering with hatred.

The geographical and strategic location of the town contributed to the mob’s restlessness. Close to the front, 16 km from the river Prut, the inhabitants of Iasi were conscious of being within the firing range of Soviet cannons, and aware that they were easy targets for the Soviet aircraft. In addition, the idea of the heavy and destructive fighting spreading to the areas surrounding the town, or in the middle of the town itself terrified them. When it became known that the German-Romanian attacks had been repelled by the skillfulness and courage of the Soviet infantry and tankers near the Sculeni bridge end, the restlessness turned to panic.

Over these flames of hatred, restlessness and panic, the venom of rumors was poured abundantly. Rumors, reports and alerts started to
emanate from every local authority office—carefully rationed—accusing the Jews in Iasi, all the Jews and nobody but the Jews for the failures on the front line and the success of the Soviet air force, in control of the air-space over Iasi.

Within a short period of time, the large number of officers, warrant officers, police commissars and guards were suggesting to the entire population of the town that the Jews were transmitting messages to the enemy by radio sets, signaling to Soviet pilots—who were Jews from Iasi themselves anyway—with bulbs built into chimneys, or with linen and clothing hung on clothes lines, to let them know where the targets were and which ones to attack, and finally, that they were hiding and supporting Soviet parachutists who were preparing to occupy the town.

To the frenzy of this panic was added the delirium of unleashed hatred. This was the moment when the signal for the pogrom was given.

The atrocities against the Jews, which began on Thursday afternoon and were repeated on Friday and Saturday morning, during which seven Jews were killed, many injured and several households plundered and robbed, subsequently culminated in the violent and destructive pogrom, which began on Saturday night.

On that night, at around 9.00 p.m., following the signals from a German airplane, heavy shooting started from guns and automatic weapons in almost every district of the town. At the same time, German and Romanian military patrols, ordinary policemen, solitary soldiers or even civilians recruited from among the bourgeoisie, starting from the pub mobs all the way up to merchants, clerks, or even intellectuals, forced their way into Jewish shelters and homes, carried out searches, tortured those inside, committed murders, and then collected most of the Jews, or at least every man, and dragged them to several concentration sites. Most of the victims were taken to the Central Police Station, where by the morning, almost 2,000 people were assembled, the number rising to 5-6,000 by midday, as a result of the continuous influx of new arrivals.

All day on Sunday, until twilight, those dragged to Police yard were beaten and tortured with unprecedented cruelty. In the end, roughly one third of them were murdered. Without pity, shots were fired from all kinds of weapons into the group of people wailing with fear and pain. Pistols, carbines and automatic guns were positioned in front of them or behind them in the yard of Police Headquarters, at the doors and windows of the building as well as in neighboring houses. The torture and murder was carried out under the eyes of all the military and civilian authorities who were responsible to guard order and to guarantee the life and property of the citizens.

Everybody was there, from army Division Commander and county Prefect to the last sergeant of the Gendarmerie or police commissar.

Simultaneously with the massacre organized in the yard of the Police Station, a great number of Jews were killed on Sunday in homes, cellars, yards or in the streets. The killings in the streets continued into the second or even third day.
On the same night, on the initiative of local military authorities, and with the approval of higher governmental authorities, the approximately 4,500 survivors of the massacre were taken in marching columns, being savagely tortured, to the railway station and loaded on two trains for the purposes of evacuation and internment in Podul Iloaiei and Targu Frumos, in the same county. They were stuffed in overcrowded freight cars (up to 150 people in one box car), the doors were shut and, in many cases, even sealed, the vents were covered on purpose, there was no food, no air and no water, and they were shot without mercy upon any sudden movement, hence almost two thirds of the evacuees died.

The exact number of the victims of the pogrom in Iasi will never be known. Even if this figure did not reach 12,000, as it is believed by many people, it is definitely over half of this number. The judicial file of the pogrom established the number to 8,000 dead people.

The Iasi pogrom ended on July 6, 1941 in the town of Calarasi. The incitement of the pogrom prolonged the crime at the surface and in depth, increasing the sufferings, infinitely multiplying the number of victims. During the following 3 years were killed under the sky of fascist Romania, including the sector of Hungarian fascism in northern Transylvania, almost 400,000 people, about half of the Jewish population of the country.

Naturally, the fascist judiciary of the time did not take one single step to punish the beasts guilty of so many crimes. From among Antonescu’s countless military and civilian judges and prosecutors—who had not hesitated to sentence to death workers who, for one day, failed to show up for slave labor in “the public interest”, or children who dared believe in a better world— not one could be found who, formally at least, would have been prepared to initiate legal proceedings for the purpose of punishing those responsible for the Iasi massacre.

However, years had passed and the day of liberation had come. On August 23, 1944, The Red Army liberated not only the Romanian territory but also the chained souls. For the first time the horizon of Romania was lightened by the dawns of the days of liberty and democracy.

One of the first initiatives of the democratic faction of the Romanian government after August 23 was concerned with the punishment of war criminals; the first among them were those who had prepared, organized and executed the pogrom in Iasi. However, the tireless efforts of popular democracy came up against obstacles to truth and justice laid in their path by the last remnants of fascist reactionary forces. Serious crimes concerning the highest circles prevented the People’s Tribunal from fully carrying out its tasks. Wrapped in their crimson cloaks, these people were able to manipulate freely on the margins of texts and codes for almost three years.

Therefore, it was only in June 1948, 7 years since the massacre was committed, 4 years since the liberation from Antonescu's dictatorship but only 8 months since the liquidation of the reactionary remnants from the political leadership of the country, only after 6 months since the monarchy was banished and the People's Republic of Romania was instated and only 4 months since the achievement of the political union within the Romanian
Labor Party that the sentencing of the perpetrators in Iasi could commence with sincere intentions.

Fifty seven defendants were summoned before the Criminal Court (which included three people’s judges) to answer for their damned deeds; these included a general, commander of an army corps, and five colonels. The morally immaculate hearing continued for nearly two weeks, during which time the accused were unable to litigate the undeniable evidence gathered against them by a public ministry that intended to reveal the entire truth.

The final chapter of this tragedy ended with a sentence, which was as much deliberated as it was just and severe (nr. 76). By condemning the initiators and organizers to the maximum punishment together with those who committed the pogrom, the sentence breaks the criminal tradition of the impunity of Jew killers, stigmatizing fascism as a source of hostility between peoples, easing the Romanian public conscience so much burdened for 7 years due to the Iasi pogrom.

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The following pages constitute a documentary synthesis of the horrifying pogrom that was committed in Iasi. The main purpose of these pages was to reveal the truth, as much as possible and nothing but the truth, presenting the mere facts without any considerations or meditations and not slipping into heart breaking lamentations that might gnaw on the mind of the historian or lecturer.

These pages lead to a number of conclusions, which cannot be neglected or despised.

A huge crime was committed - a part of the victims perished in a turmoil of madness which no evidence will be ever able to reveal it truthfully, while the remaining victims had a death-close existence. This crime was not committed only by a few guilty persons. It was a crime of an entire political system that dominated an epoch in the Romanian people's history. A system built on lies and hatred, which could resist only by shrewdness and brutal force. A regime which ruled years after years by keeping one generation after another in the dark, in the fetters of intolerance, being poisoned first by the virus of anti-Semitism and later on by the toxins of fascism.

This crime is just another proof that fascism was a curse of the century, a step back in history to medieval darkness or even deep down to the gloominess of primitivism and that there is no more demanding duty for the universal conscience than that of killing any trace left alive by the end of the war.
INITIATIVE, ORGANIZATION AND AIMS

From among the embarrassing tasks faced by researchers investigating the web of lies, insidiousness, greed and murder that constituted the pogrom in Iasi, the most difficult is that aimed at revealing the full truth concerning the damned initiative that sparked off this tempest. The barbaric deeds committed in broad daylight or under the cover of darkness were seen, heard or felt by a community of more than one hundred thousand people. Most members of this community—victims, murderers, thieves and helpers—have survived the events and the years since then. There is an abundance of tales, which are generally similar, leading to an image about the train of events during the pogrom, close to the truth.

The initiative, however, as well as the devilish plans were devised behind padded and closed doors. Few people were members of the evil caucuses, and even fewer would like to unravel the truth today. Therefore, we cannot solely rely on concrete facts and documentation; the truth must be extracted from the muddled confusion of assumptions, which are nevertheless aided by the evidence forced out of those who had tried to remain silent in vain.

It seems the initiative was a German one but from the very beginning, it was shared and accepted by the Romanian authorities. Whether or not the higher Romanian leadership was aware of this initiative is debatable, and if it was, then to what extent, neither do we know whether or not it agreed with it, and once again, if so, then to what extent. However, an order of general character containing one of the criminal resolutions issued by Ion Antonescu on June 19 (Nr. 1) seems to support the idea that he had been informed. This view is also backed up by the incessant anti-Semitic hatred expressed and propagated by the country’s leaders since the first day of the war. Finally, this question is answered by their unreserved approval, which manifested itself in the mindless communiqués issued by Ion Antonescu himself immediately after the massacre on July 1 and 2, 1941 (Nr. 2).

For the mind of the civilized human being, the aims of the massacre initiators are obscure and incomprehensible. If it is true that it was initiated by the Germans, then it would appear that they were aiming for a display of strength intended to generate fear and respect in Romanian masses and leaders, and to maintain the inferiority complex which had been characteristic of Romanian-German co-operation from the beginning.

The reasons why the macabre lots had chosen the town or the area of Iasi and the causes which hastened the outbreak of the pogrom in the very first week of the war, can be understood more easily.

- Iasi had the most numerous Jewish population of all the towns at the back front (34,753 people at the last census of April 1941).
Iasi was situated in the area of the main strategic effort, on the axis of penetration to the Cornesti massif, the defense key of Bessarabia. Therefore, the Germans requested even before the hostilities had started, that the town should be completely evacuated, a measure which had been accepted at first, even partly ordered but later on withdrawn.

The Iasi region formed the operative zone of the German army corps Nr. XXX, under the leadership of General Von Saimuth who had in his subordination the divisions 13 and 14 of Romanian infantry. In fact, although the armies of the Romanian sector were nominally headed by Ion Antonescu, the actual command was carried out by General von Schobert, the commander of the XI-th German army whose general headquarters was also in Iasi.

The military operations on the Romanian front in the first week of the war, did not meet the demands of the higher Romanian and German military headquarters.

The force and precision of the Soviet aviation attacks and the weak anti-aircraft defense, led to rumors of discontent and fear on the part of the local population.

The Romanian and German secret services and police had been entrusted with the preparation and organization of the pogrom in Iasi. The S.S.I.—(the Special Information Service), consisting of a network of secret agents and criminals, was considered to be especially capable of carrying out this task.

Romanian reactionary forces had always made ample use of the benefits provided to an oligarchic political system by a despised police force—especially during the period between the two world wars. The reputation for persecution of the General Police Chief Administration, of the Ministry of the Interior, the notorious Security, will remain among those renowned organizations of, i.e. the Czarist Ochrana, the British Intelligence Service or the German Gestapo. For decades, it suppressed all initiatives towards freedom and progress with terror and torture, imprisoned working people and martyrs, who had fought for a better life of the people. However, when the royal dictatorship started to interfere in the governing of the country, and especially when it openly seized power, the Security, with its links to political parties, was no longer fit for the purposes of executive power. Therefore, the monarchy decided to establish its own police. At first, this was a small nucleus consisting of a tiny group of people led by the Palace Marshal, who slowly developed it further. This is how the Special Information Service (S.S.I.), the police force involved in internal espionage, the activities of which were directed against politicians, communists and co-existing ethnic groups, came into existence.

After the expulsion of Charles II, this weapon of supporting the royal dictatorship, was inherited by the fascist legionary dictatorship. The former Marshal was watchful enough to retain it for himself. He gave the legionnaires a free hand in wreaking revenge, which culminated in the bloodbath in Jilava on November 27, 1940, during which, among others, the former heads of the S.S.I, Mihail Moruzov and Niky Stefanescu were
assassinated. He even allowed them to establish their own police force, the horrifying Legionary Police, an institution of torture, robbery and murder. He did not, however, allow his political friends to lay their hands on the S.S.I. Shortly after his inauguration on November 11, 1940, Antonescu attached the entire S.S.I. organization to his cabinet, and appointed one of his confidantes, Eugen Cristescu, as its head, who proved very dangerous as he was very capable and loyal to his master.

The S.S.I. network soon spread to the capital, the provinces and abroad. In Bucharest, a few hundred Jews were evicted from their homes to provide the S.S.I. with an entire street inaccessible to strangers. A large number of senior officers were redeployed to the innumerable departments of the Special Service. In the provinces, agencies known as residencies were organized; their tasks included the surveillance of Jews and communists, and the filing of names for use at an appropriate time.

The activities of the S.S.I. were also assisted by the Second Head Department of the General Headquarters headed by Colonel Radu Dinulescu, as well as a large number of former legionnaires and agents, having true anti-Semitic feelings.

Either with or without the permission of the S.S.I., the General Command and the General Security Service, another enormous espionage network, and secret police operated on Romanian territory at the time: this belonged to the German Reich. The provision for impunity following acts of provocation and anarchy, and the intrusion of the so-called fifth column into every sector of the political and economic life were among the considerable achievements of German Secret Service activities, and especially those of the Gestapo.

Simultaneously with the arrival of German troops in the country, there was a proliferation of secret Nazi espionage organizations and military or political services in the autumn of 1940.

Officially, only 3 German secret services operated. Two services were attached to the German legation in Bucharest and a military one, the "Abwehr" under the supreme leadership of admiral Canaris and the local leadership of colonel Röder worked in close co-operation with the Romanian Special Information Service. The connection between these two services was permanently kept by a grim character, Alexandru (Herman) von Stranski, with a conspiratorial name as major Sandu or Stavrescu – a nephew of Ribbentrop, a former clerk at the Götz enterprises and married to a Romanian from Galati. Stranski was an attaché of the "G" service (Germany) of the S.S.I. led by lieut.colonel Constantin Ionescu Micandru.

There were at least 8 clandestine German secret services. They belonged to Nazi political organizations and were led by Himmler. The most important were the following:

1. Gestapo – Geheimstaatspolizei (secret state police)
2. S.D. – Sicheheitsdienst (security service)
3. Geheimfeldpolizei (secret police of campaign). (Nr.3).

All these Romanian and German espionage and police services, working in common or separately constituted the arsenal, which prepared
and organized with German accuracy and discipline and with poisoned Romanian loyalty, the pogrom in Iasi.

Original documents about the entire criminal plot could not be found yet and will probably never be revealed. The Germans carefully destroyed the entire archive, which might have revealed the entire truth about their evil actions in Romania. What they could not burn in their hastened running, they destroyed on August 25, 1944 by bombing the building of the "Splendid Parc" hotel in Bucharest where they had stayed for 4 years.

While the archives of the S.S.I. remained untouched, files referring to the pogrom in Iasi were immediately after August 23, 1944 or perhaps a little later, either hidden or destroyed. Only the files belonging to the Ministry of the Interior and the Gendarmerie General Inspectorate have been left at the disposal of history and justice. These files, however, contain only a few details about the course of events during the pogrom.

Therefore, the preparations for the pogrom in Iasi can be reconstructed only on the basis of evidence and individual testimonies collected by judicial authorities. However, these are also incomplete, since the testimonies of Germans and deceased Romanians are missing. Also missing is the testimony of General von Schobert, commander of the XI-th German army, who died in an aviation accident near Kiev; and the testimonies of Generals von Hauffe and Gerstenberg, who headed the German military mission in Romania are missing as well; no evidence was given by General von Salmuth, Commander of the XXX-th German Military Corps; nor by General von Roetig, Commander of the 198-th German Army Division; nor by Colonel Rödler, the head of the Abwehr in Romania and his assistant, major Alexander von Stransky; nor from Captain Hoffman, commander of the German garrison in Iasi; and absent above all others is the testimony of Baron Manfred von Killinger, Germany's Minister to Bucharest. Similarly missing are the testimonies of certain Romanian personalities, the most important of whom are: Florin Becescu-Georgescu, the Director of the S.S.I.—who died a few years ago; Major Emil Tulbure, representative of the S.S.I. in Iasi, who died of a heart attack a few days after the pogrom; his assistant, Major Gheorghe Balotescu, who disappeared in Germany after August 23, 1944.

From the available testimonies and documents we can, nevertheless, pick out certain elements, which enable us to reconstruct the prologue to the pogrom.

From these it turns out that before the start of military operations, upon the orders of Ion Antonescu and General Headquarters, the so-called S.S.I. Operative Detachment Nr.1 was formed with the acknowledged mission (Nr.3) of combating espionage, sabotage and terror actions, and with the secret aim of organizing anti-espionage, anti-sabotage and anti-terrorist actions.

The detachment consisted of about 160 persons selected from among the most capable, courageous and reliable people in the S.S.I. Among the members of the detachment were: Eugen Cristescu, the all-powerful director; his assistant, Colonel Ion Lisievici, Head of the Information Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Ionescu Micandru, Head of the
“G” Department, which provided contact with the Germans; his inseparable shadow, the German Major Herman von Stransky; Lieutenant-Colonel Proca Alexandru, Head of the Anti-Sabotage Department; Director Florin Becescu-Georgescu, Head of the Counter-Information Department. In addition to these people, members of the detachment included the following brave agents and group leaders: Gheorghe Cristescu (brother of Eugen Cristescu), Grigore Guta Petrovici, Teodor Rosianu (alias Relu Cristescu) and many others (Nr. 4).

On June 18, 1941, the detachment left in cars for Moldavia. Upon leaving, Director Florin Becescu-Georgescu took the prepared papers and files indicating the location of the Jewish population (Nr. 4). After resting for short periods in Maia, near Snagov, and Vârtejciou, near Odobesti, and somewhat longer periods in Vadu, near Piatra Neamț and Soprocesti, near Roman, the detachment arrived in Iasi.

Then they continued their way leaving behind only blood and ruin in the towns of Kishinev, Tighina, Tiraspol, Odessa, and all the long way to Rostov.

Throughout the journey, the detachment directed its antennas to the various agencies and residencies, especially the one in Iasi. The heads of the residencies in Iasi, Majors Emil Tulbure and Gheorghe Balotescu, received instructions and commands to start work. It is not out of the question that the directives were forwarded by Colonel Lisievici, their direct chief or by Lieutenant-Colonel Proca, the head of the Anti-Sabotage Department. It is certain that the plans and working instructions were passed on to them by Lieutenant-Colonel Ionescu Micandru and Major Stransky.

For a more attentive supervision, Major Stransky and Lieutenant-Colonel Ionescu Micandru hurried to Iasi on June 26, spent a few hours at the Headquarters of the 14-th Infantry Division, and then left the town in the evening, disappearing to a mysterious place, (Nr. 13), probably to the village of Bucium, where the S.S.I. Residents (Nr. 3, 12) were accommodated.

They were able to report to their superiors that they had recruited, trained and armed about 30 – 40 legionnaires, who were staying in a house rented by a lawyer in Florilor Str. in the Pacurari quarter (Nr. 12). As a matter of fact, they were found there the following day by Colonel Constantin Lupu, the garrison commander, who—although he was informed of very serious complaints,—obeyed the orders coming from above, not hindering them at all (Nr. 14).

They were also in a position to inform Lieutenant-Colonel Micandru that the legionary Mircea Manoliu, who had been mobilized as a reserve lance-sergeant in the zone of the 13-th Dorobanti Regiment, was given the mission of carrying out outrageous acts of violence in order to experiment on the possible reactions of the authorities who had not been informed of the secret preparations. On the same night, Manoliu shot at three Jews, killing only one; the following night he killed another six, and on Saturday morning he incited the Abattoir quarter and the slum dwellers to robbery and atrocities against the Jews.
The attempt was a complete success because, although the civilian and military authorities came to investigate what happened, the killer Manoliu, arrested for a few minutes, was soon released by the major Nicoale Scriban, the military judge of the division Nr. XIV (Nr. 45).

The organizers of the pogrom had no further reasons to hesitate. They could be sure of the success of everything they had prepared beforehand, and only the final orders remained to be given.

The legionary mercenaries were sent to occupy their settled positions in every quarter of the town. They were equipped with low caliber weapons, "Flaubert" weapons, and maneuver bullets, which were only meant to make noise. Many of them, however, were equipped with lethal weapons, which they would use without pity at the unfortunates who were looking in vain for hiding places.

The Teutonic squads were also alerted, and they set off, some of them with insidious missions, others with killing tasks. Their patrols were ready to storm into previously marked Jewish houses while giving the impression of being attacked. The crosses painted on Christian houses and fences did not really interest them, because they knew that in this poisoned town they would have the looting-hungry mob at their disposal, and that the mob would point out the houses to be attacked.

They also warned representatives of the authorities, whom they had informed of their plot in time, and who issued their final orders, e.g. Police superintendent Leahu ordered all the commissars not to interfere with what the army was doing, no matter if it was right or wrong (Nr. 18).

From the headquarters of the Operative Detachment, Major Gheorghe Balotescu summoned his close friend, “Inspector” Grigore Petrovici, who hurried to Iasi with his entire squad (Nr. 7,8,9,10).

Finally, one last instruction to the anti-aircraft defense service, that within the overall plan of the pogrom, had the task to sound false alarms twice, at set times.

Saturday, 9.30 p.m., June 28, 1941. The “H” hour!... One siren, one airplane, one rocket. The tempest broke out.
June 19, 1941

The monstrous war of fascism against the Soviet Union had been decided long ago, being ready to break out.

Antonescu had been informed of the devilish secret since January; the country’s high-ranking civil and military leaders were also informed about it in the months that followed; the ordinary people had started to sense it during the last few days. Nobody doubts the ensuing danger.

In all the sectors last minute preparations are being done. Ion Antonescu orders the Ministry of the Interior to supervise the Jews with special alertness, and to count their numbers in every region so that “action can be taken against them when I order it, and when the suitable moment comes” (Nr. 14).

The Ministry of the Interior gives orders by telephone to immediately evacuate the Jewish citizens from villages and towns in Moldova, the men to Targu Jiu, women, children and the aged people to county towns; the orders are confirmed in writing a few days later (Illustration IX). Other orders are also issued by telephone to arrest large groups of Jews in every town, as hostages responsible with their lives for any acts of sabotage, terrorism or aggression that may occur. The orders were executed with savage conscientiousness and with unconscious savageness.

The General Military Staff left towards the Prut river, followed by the 1st Operative Detachment of the Special Information Service to execute its damned, secret mission (Nr. 3). Documents and files on Jews prepared earlier by the S.S.I. were carefully placed in the detachment’s baggage (Nr. 4).

June 22, 1941

The war has started and Romanian governors have already begun to decorate the towns with anti-Semitic posters and to stir up anti-Semitic hatred on the first day. Lots of posters of all sizes and colors are stuck up everywhere: on walls, fences, poles, in train carriages, trains etc. but especially on the walls and in offices of public authorities, blaming the Jews for the war, inciting to hatred and pogrom.

Throughout the country, from Moldova to central Oltenia, trains depart with sealed freight cars stuffed with thousands of Jews. These starving and thirsty men, women, children and old people were grabbed from their homes, robbed of their possessions, and forced towards the terrible concentration camps of Targu Jiu, Craiova, Caracal, Turnu Severin, Lugoj, etc.
In Iasi, where the number of Jews is high, anti-Semitic hatred is even greater than in any other part of the country (Nr. 18, 38).

June 24, 1941

The first Soviet air attack; bombs are dropped on the Rapa Galbena and on the railway station (Nr. 38). The damage caused by the bombs was minimal, but the panic among people was immense. In addition to this atmosphere of panic were the alarming rumors spreading from military and legionary circles, concerning the accusations against Jews in Iasi—and Jews everywhere—who were accused of being in league with Soviet pilots (Nr. 23, 56); that they had showed which targets were to be bombed, and that the pilots of the Soviet planes were also Jews from Iasi. All this created a state of collective madness, and almost the entire population of Iasi was transformed into a frightened mob, which unthinkingly considered the Jews its greatest threat (Nr. 38).

June 26, 1941, 11.00 a.m.

The second Soviet bombardment. Targets bombed included the Headquarters of the 14-th Division, the Telephone Palace and the Sf. Spiridon Hospital and others (Nr. 37). Many died, of whom 38 were Jewish. (Nr. 16)

June 26, 1941

The evening newspaper "Prutul", publishes a kind of communiqué – appeal signed by general Gheorghe Stavrescu, the Commander of the 14-th Infantry Division, the highest-ranking local military authority, in which, among other things, he asks people to help the authorities catch “our enemies and spreaders of alarming rumors”, and threatens that, “those in the service of the enemy will get the capital punishment (Nr. 15).” The newspaper was dated June 27, but taking into consideration the usual system of post-dating newspapers, it probably appeared on June 26.

In a report, which appeared later by the same general Stavrescu about the Soviet aircraft attacks, it is written among others: "other pilots who were able to save themselves, have connections with the Jewish communist suspects in Iasi" (Nr. 39).

June 26, 1941

The Jewish citizens Isoub Cojocaru, Leon Schachter and Wolf Herscu (the latter was seriously injured during the morning’s Soviet bomb attack), who live next to the building where the units of the 13th Dorobanti
Regiment were accommodated, are accused of giving signals from their flats to the Soviet air force, and escorted to the headquarters of the regiment by Lance-Sergeant Mircea Manoliu. They are interrogated by two captains—people of good-faith—who give an order to let them go free, because they found the arrested men entirely innocent. Since the headquarters are in the district called Copou, in which Jews are forbidden to move, the officers order Lance-Sergeant Manoliu to accompany them, for their safety, until they are outside the danger zone. Mircea Manoliu, however, does not take them back along the short route by which they came; instead, he takes a detour through the narrow, empty streets heading towards the shooting ground in Calcaina valley. When no one is watching, the beast shoots the people he is supposed to be guarding. Cojocaru dies immediately, the seriously injured Wolf Herscu falls unconscious, but Schachter, who was not hit, manages to escape and hide in the cornfield (Nr. 19).

June 27, 1941

A few kilometers from the above scene, in Sculeni, there is a terrible massacre; it is the prelude to the tragedy planned for Iasi. The conquerors found themselves facing the heroic resistance of the Red Army. Slyly and using an element of surprise, they managed to build a small, about 5 kilometers deep, on the eastern side of the Prut. Two battalions of the German 305th Regiment commanded by Colonel Buck were encamped there, as was another battalion (commanded by Major Garaia) of the sixth Mountain Rifle Regiment (under the command of Colonel Ermil Maties). The officers of this damned battalion (which speckled the road from Sculeni to Odessa with dead bodies) turned to German Headquarters and requested to be directed to this district so as to be able to take revenge on the Jews who had supposedly humiliated them when they withdrew in 1940 (Nr.23). They fulfilled the promise successfully.

Hardly had the three battalions settled down in Soviet territory, when an attack by Soviet infantrymen, supported by tanks, drove back the two German battalions. Only the Romanian battalion held its position, and within its ranks the commander squadron of the 6th Rifle Regiment headed by two officers in contact with German Central Headquarters, Captain Ion Stihi and Sub-Lieutenant Eugen Mihaiescu. These two spread false information that the Romanian failure as well as the German withdrawal occurred because the Jews of Sculeni had attacked them. The Commander of the Military Sector, the German Colonel Buck, deploys new German battalions, and re-conquers the position. He then orders the evacuation of the civilian population from Tg. Sculeni (Nr. 26).

Christian citizens were directed to the villages of Carlig and Copou, the unfortunate Jews, however, who had been driven to Stanca Rosnovanu, found themselves under the control of the two beasts—Captain Stihi and Sub-Lieutenant Mihaiescu. Both of them were natives of the area (the theology student Mihaiescu was the son of the notary of Sculeni), both were legionnaires, and both were greedy and brimming with hatred. They
forced 40 men to dig four holes long and wide, and before killing every Jew in Sculeni with their own hands, they threw all the gold they found on the Jews into a tent sheet; there was only a Lance-Sergeant and a soldier (originally a butcher) to help them (Nr. 28).

In September 1945 when the graves were opened, in three of the four holes the corpses of **311 Jews** were found, among whom there were 7 children under the age of twelve, 46 children under the age of eighteen and 91 women. The skeletons of several children lay as they were at the time of death —embracing the necks of their mothers (Nr. 29).

High-ranking officers ordered the mass-murder in Stanca Rosnovanu; Commander of the 6th Mountain Rifle Regiment, Colonel Ermil Maties, was among those who issued the command. Not only does he freely admit this, but also cynically apologizes for committing “too few” crimes against the Jews of Sculeni. (Nr. 24, 25).

**June 27, 1941**

The curators of the religious community and the leaders of the Jewish population are summoned to appear at the Central Police Station by Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Chirilovici, the delegated Police Inspector. In the name of the Commander of the Army, who could have been none other than General Gheorghe Stavrescu, he accuses the Jewish population of co-operating with the Soviet air force; and, using very strong language, calls upon Jews to “return to legal ways”; he threatens to kill 100 Jews for every killed Romanian or German soldier. Finally, he orders Jews to give over all their binoculars, flashlights, photo- and cinema cameras (Nr. 16, 37).

**June 27 1941**

A meeting is held at the Prefecture. The participants were the following: Colonel Dumitru Captaru, county prefect; Colonel Constantin Lupu, garrison commander; Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Chirilovici, Police Inspector; Giosanu and Cosma, State Security Inspectors; the Prime prosecutor (probably Ion Aburel), and the chief physician of the town. They decide to establish a Gendarme district to work alongside each police district; the officers leading these Gendarme districts will help catch snipers (Nr. 14), even though not one single suspicious shot has been fired anywhere. Colonel Lupu states that this meeting took place on June 27, but adds that on the day of the bombing (which means it took place on June 26). General Leovanu, the former senior director of the State Security Service, who was sent to Iasi by Antonescu on July 2, to investigate the disturbances which took place there, declared—based on the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Chirilovici, Police Inspector—that the decision to implement these measures was made on the morning of June 28 (Nr. 45).
June 27, 1941

The Police Superintendent informs the Commander of the Garrison by phone that a group of legionnaires gathered in the Pacurari district, are singing legionary marching songs, and alarm the population. When Colonel Lupu arrives on the spot with a platoon of soldiers, he finds about thirty or forty armed legionnaires led by two officers in civilian clothing: Majors Gheorghe Balotescu and Emil Tulbure. Two crates of weapons are also found in the pavilion. The Commander of the Garrison does no more than ascertain the facts, and fails to take any further action. He returns to Headquarters, where within an hour the two majors also appear; they show the papers they received from General Headquarters, and say that they had intended to operate under cover, but had not been successful (Nr. 14).

Lieutenant-Colonel Traian Borcescu, a secretary at the Special Information Service (S.S.I.), states that the two majors personally participated in the preparations for the massacres in Iasi, and adds that apart from them the following S.S.I. members were also involved in the massacre: Grigore Petrovici, Gheorghe Cristescu (Eugen Cristescu’s brother), under the command of Director Florin Becescu-Georgescu (Nr. 4).

June, 27, 1941

The atmosphere in Iasi becomes more and more depressing, all activity is paralyzed. A large number of Christian intellectuals and wealthy people leave Iasi (Nr. 44). Many Christian houses are marked with a cross (Nr. 14, 37). Some benevolent Christians warn their friends to leave town (Nr. 17).

June 27-28, 1941 (at night)

The soldiers of the 13th Guardsmen Division arrest six more Jews on charges of espionage. They are sent to Headquarters escorted by the same Lance-Sergeant, Mircea Manoliu, who on the previous day shot dead two of the three Jews in his charge. This time Manoliu did not wait until they had reached the Headquarters. He took his victims on a long way with narrow sinuous streets leading to the abattoir. All six Jews, maybe only 5 as confessed by Manoliu were killed with bullets from carbines and pistols shot by Manoliu and his assistant, Corporal Nicolae. Back with his corps, this criminal justified his action with the classic lie that the Jews had wanted to escape and that was why he had killed them (Nr. 20). It is possible that this beast had committed this crime, as well as that of the previous day, of his own accord as a consequence of the atmosphere of hostility present in the town. If we consider that the killer was a well-known legionary from Bivolari, we can suppose that the legionary organizers of the pogrom had
encouraged him to test the behavior or potential reactions of the authorities. Therefore, Manoliu's crimes represent the first episode of the Iasi pogrom, not only from a chronological, but also from an organizational viewpoint.

**June 28, 1941, 10.00 a.m.**

Under the leadership of the same Lance-Sergeant Mircea Manoliu, the soldiers of the 13th Guardsmen Regiment, the 24th Artillery Regiment and the 14th Ammunition Regiment, joined by a German military unit and the local residents of Aurel Vlaicu Street, mistreat and rob Jews in the Abattoir district under the pretext of searching for radio transmitters (Nr. 22, 35, 40, 43, 44, 45). The Police Superintendent, the Commander of the Garrison (the latter with a brigade of gendarmes), the Prime-Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the military judge of the 14th Division arrive at the place of the crimes, state the facts, but do not take any actions to punish the vandalism or prevent similar actions. On the contrary, Mircea Manoliu, the killer and instigator of the murders, is immediately arrested, but released soon after by Major Nicolae Scriban (Nr. 45), the military judge of the 14th Division. This was considered, even by the Antonescu-authorities, as an action, which could have serious consequences. Consequently, General Ion Topor, the then Highest Military Judge, sentenced Major Scriban to ten days in prison. The authorities order a platoon of gendarmes to be sent to every police district (Nr. 45). Some hours later, these gendarmes formed the searching, robbery, plundering and killing units on the night which witnessed the beginning of the massacre.

**June 28, 1941**

Quaestor⁴ (Police Superintendent) Gheorghe Leahu orders police officers to surrender their weapons. A few hours later this order is canceled, but a further order issued on the same day by Leahu who calls on policemen not to intervene in “what the army is about to do, regardless of the rights or wrongs of their actions” (Nr. 18).

**June 28, 1941**

The Security Service and police groups arrest a large number of Jews because they are either considered left-wing sympathizers, or their names are marked as “suspicious elements” for other actions in police files. All of them are locked up in the basement of the Central Police Station. (Nr. 37).

**June 28, 1941, 09.00 p.m.**

⁴ quaestor is used as a senior police rank in Romania (translator's note).
A false air-raid alarm. Only a few German planes appear, a blue rocket is fired from one of them. (Nr. 30, 34). This was the signal which broke out the tempest. The shooting started immediately in every district of the town, with pistols and machine guns, firstly, in the districts of Pacurari, Toma Cosma and Sararie, and also in Carol Street. Shots were fired in the streets from houses, from the attic of the University, from Saint Spiridon Hospital, from the building of the State Archives Office (Goliei Tower), etc. Shots were fired into the air, but also at the troops marching towards the front. Many shots were fired at a column of Romanian soldiers, who were marching towards Lascar Catargiu Street, and at another column marching along Carol Street and Laspusneanu Street. The latter went into a state of complete disarray, took up battle positions, and opened fire with every type of weapon, even 53 mm cannon. (Nr. 43, 44).

Even though the shooting bore all the features of genuine battle, not one soldier was killed or injured, no weapons were found anywhere, and nobody was caught shooting from houses. (Nr. 14, 21, 34, 45, 46). The researches which were done later, revealed that it were the German soldiers (Nr. 31) or the Romanian (Nr. 32) and the legionnaires (Nr. 45) who shot with maneuver bullets or light caliber weapons (Nr. 14, 45).

The Germans, however, tried to pretend that there were dead and injured among their ranks. (Nr. 36). The public both believed and exaggerated the German version of events. High-ranking Romanian personalities, especially Colonel Captaru, the county prefect, allowed themselves to be deceived, or rather wanted to be deceived. Consequently, the authorities looked on the events as if the disturbance had been provoked by the Jews, and instead of acting against the criminals, they continued to encourage, actively and passively, those who had arranged the massacre.

Simultaneously with the shootings—which continued all night long—German patrols, who had checked the entire area of the town, forced their way into Jewish houses, exclusively Jewish houses, where, under the pretext of carrying out house-to-house searches, they arrested, assaulted, looted and murdered. Stationary and mobile Romanian patrols (which had been set up at the garrison), and individual soldiers as well as a large number of civilians also joined them. Policemen who were members of other groups also searched houses. (Nr. 44) These marched out after being commanded to do so by the Central Police Station. The house searches were ordered by General Stavrescu, Commander of the Big Unit. (Nr. 21). If the inhabitants were not found in their flats (there was an air-raid alarm), the patrols forced their way into air-raid shelters.

June 29, 1941

At dawn, gun shooting is continued from all the corners of the town. This time there are no more maneuver bullets of light weapons, nor are there foolish shootings by the soldiers who believed that they were attacked, they
are shootings of guns, pistols even machine guns which shoot at innocent people, on the streets, in yards, in air-raid shelters and Jewish houses.

Those who escaped the lethal bullets, are driven to the town centre. The never-ending marching columns arrive from every district of the town—mostly men, but there are also women and children: parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, wives and husbands; some dressed but in ragged clothes, others in pyjamas; many barefoot; almost all bearing the marks of the previous night’s injuries; with bruises, open wounds, tracks of blood, tears and sweat on their dirty faces. Despite being physically exhausted, they are forced to march in rhythmic steps. This is forced on them by the beasts. Most terrible of all they have to keep their hands in the air at all times; (illustration f) they are forbidden to whisper, and death-threats discourage them from disobedience. They push and shove one another because everyone would like to be in the middle of the column, in the hope that there they would find brief refuge from the sticks of the mob standing by the roadside, wild with hatred and energized by the cruelty of the spectacle. They hope that the stones and mucus will not reach them, because they are insulted, spat at and beaten continually. This is how the Jewish columns made their way from the districts of Tatarasi, Pacurari, Sararie, Nicolina, from everywhere, among the dead bodies lying on the streets, (illustration b, d) in front of the ruined and plundered shops; the suppressed cries of the tortured are lost in the blatancy, in which the roaring of the mob and the constant rattle of firearms mingles with the tunes of waltzes coming from the loud-speakers of the German automobiles crisscrossing through the town.

Almost all the marching columns are driven towards the Central Police Station. A few, however, are led into the National High School, the 13th Guardsmen Regiment (Dorobanti), the Wachtel School and the Regional Security Inspectorate. These are later brought to the Central Police Station, the enormous yard of which will soon be too narrow for the thousands of people crowded there. Official reports mention 1,800-2,000 people at 9 o’clock in the morning (Nr. 34), by noon 3,500-4,000 (Nr. 40, 44), and according to some reports, as many as 5,000,(Nr. 43). Eyewitnesses, however, estimate the number to be higher than 6,000. These people are waiting in fear for someone from the numerous leaders of authorities swarming around the gate and the offices, to decide their fate.

The previous night, General Stavrescu, Commander of local military forces in the area (14th Infantry Division), the highest ranking local officer, had been informed of the forthcoming event by Captain Darie, Commander of the police company from the division, and the civilian police authorities.(Nr. 34, 42). In spite of all this, he does not take any measures, does not report anything to higher authorities, and moreover, gives an order to search Jewish homes and arrest Jews. (Nr. 33, 42). In his report, written two days after the events of that night, containing the insinuation “Jewish-communist suspects”, he reports that “those found guilty were executed there and then by Romanian-German troops. (Nr. 39).

“On that Sunday”, General Stavrescu went to the Central Police Station several times. He even delivered a speech at 11.00 a.m., which,
although reassuring, did not omit the usual insinuations and threats. (Nr. 37).

After the General had left, a committee was formed (at his request, it seems). Members included police officers Dumitru Iancu and Rahoveanu Titus, and Captain Darie, Commander of the division’s police company. These pretended to make a selection of the arrested people, and 200 randomly chosen prisoners were set free without investigation; each of them was given a slip of paper saying that they were “Free”. The slips of paper were stamped by the Central Police Station. (Nr. 37). It could not be found whether or not these slips were used as a bait to trap the other Jews. What is sure is that the rumor spread quickly, and more Jews—much more than those who had been set free—came out of their hiding places, and went voluntarily to get these slips. However, once at the Central Police Station, even if they realized the danger, it was not possible to leave. They were forced to go to that damned yard, between the rows of German beasts armed with sticks and iron bars, who beat them with such cruelty that a few of them dropped dead after the first blow. (Nr. 14, 41).

General Stavrescu claims that on his first visit to the Central Police Station, the Germans were already in control. However—even though there were two platoons of Gendarmes (Nr.14) and a divisional police company under his command—it did not occur to him for a moment that he should safeguard the rights and sphere of activity of the Romanian authorities. Actually, there is no report, account or announcement to justify the claim that German troops actually and violently had taken over the Central Police Station. Police Inspector Leahu, for example, said that the Germans had a unit of the Todt-Corps (Nr. 44) stand guard at the gate; Lieutenant-Colonel Police Inspector Chirilovici, in one of his announcements of July 2, 1941, mentioned that there were a lot of German officers and troops in the Central Police Station, who were witnesses to the events occurring there, but did not interfere in any way. General Em. Leoveanu, the director of the State Secret Service, who was sent to Iasi to officially investigate the massacre, arrived before the pogrom had ended, and accused the commander of the garrison of not having taken the necessary measures to limit the massacre. (Nr. 45). Consequently, the Germans, if they had been there, could have been removed easily.

The legend that the Germans had occupied the Central Police Station appeared when the People's Tribunal launched its investigation; the defendants—who had been decorated with stripes, braids and medals—instead of accepting responsibility for their horrifying sins, admitted that they themselves had felt frightened and behaved in a cowardly manner.

At a certain moment, the selection of Jews was stopped, and new groups were brought to the Central Police Station; among them were many of those who had previously been selected as prisoners to be freed. These horrifying acts continued until 3:00 p.m., when the big massacre started.

The signal for this was given by another false alarm. As the sirens began to screech, an avalanche of bullets was fired on the unfortunate people. Thousands of people were shot at from all directions by pistols, guns and machine-guns: at the entrance steps leading to the police station,
from the gates, from the windows of the Central Police Station, from balconies and roofs of neighboring buildings. Those, who tried to escape by climbing the fence that separated "Unirii" Square from the Central Police Station (Alecsandri Alley, the garden of the Sidoli cinema), were also shot. The army was prepared for this eventuality and closed off a circle around the streets of Vasile Alecsandri, Cuza Voda and Bratianu as well as "Unirii" Square.

The soldiers forced their way into houses, pulled out Jews and shot them dead on the spot. (Illustration c).

Official reports of the time were silent about that most terrible part of that terrible day. Only Lieutenant-Colonel Chirilovici, Police Inspector, reported it but he used a justifying lie, according to which the massacre was a reaction of the angered soldiers because the local Jewish communists started firing at them, as they wanted to free the Jews who had been arrested in the police station yard. (Nr. 43).

Those who survived the terrible massacre in the neighboring streets were taken to the building of the Gendarme Legion; there they had to stand with their hands held above their heads while soldiers beat them with sticks in full view of the officers. (Nr. 38, 56). In the evening all of them were taken back to the yard of the Central Police Station, where they had the fate of the others.

On that day, June 29, 1941, which is remembered as “that Sunday”, scenes of savage abuse, torture, looting and murder took place before the passive eyes of those who represented Romanian civilian and military authorities in the town of Iasi, namely: General Gheorghe Stavrescu, Commander of the BIG UNITY in the area; Colonel Constantin Lupu, Commander of the Garrison; Colonel Dumitru Captaru, county prefect; Constantin Chirilovici, delegate quaestor and Gheorghe Leahu Police quaestor; E. Giosanu and Matei Cosma, Police Inspectors; Gheorghe Stanculescu, Secretary of the Central Police Station; Ion Aburel, Tribunal prime-prosecutor; Colonel Gheorghe Barozzi, Military Judge of the 3rd Army; Major Nicolae Scriban, Military Judge of the 14th Division; Colonel Gheorghe Badescu, Inspector of the Gendarmerie in Iasi; Captain Constantin Darie, Commander of the Police Company; Sub-Lieutenant Aurel Triandaf and Student - Sergeant Forin Ghenararu with one or two Gendarme units and all the police station commissars. (Nr.34)

No one took any measures. General Stavrescu tried to stop the Romanian soldiers only when the massacring beasts became exhausted. Only then did he go to General von Salmuth, Commander of the 30-th German Corps, whom he took with him to the Central Police Station, and who then ordered the few remaining Germans to leave. The Jewish survivors, however, were still in prison; among the guards there were both Romanians and Germans.

In the meantime, a truck from the Town Hall started to collect the dead bodies lying in the streets. (Nr. 66).
June 29, 1941, 06, 00 p.m.

There is almost complete silence in the town. The shooting has stopped, as has the howling, cheering and chanting of the mob. German loudspeakers have stopped bellowing out waltzes; instead, the voice of Major Nicolae Scriban, Military Judge of the 14th Infantry Division, is heard. He calls on scattered soldiers to return to their units and for civilians to stay quietly at home, but also orders that doors and windows should be kept open.

In the yard of the Central Police Station there are about 2,500 Jews left, the survivors of the massacre. They are guarded by the Romanian authorities and a few German officers and soldiers. **General Stavrescu orders their evacuation from the town** (Nr. 43, 48) and sends Police Quaestor Chirilovici to Colonel Captaru (county prefect) with a message to ask permission from the Ministry of the Interior for his action. General Ion Popescu (Jack), Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, gives his consent to the order for evacuation. (Nr. 46). A document of the time, (Nr. 47) however, proves that the order was issued by Mihai Antonescu, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, with a note that one group was to be evacuated to Targu Frumos, and the other to Podul Iloaiei. Colonel Captaru also refers to a telephone conversation with Mihai Antonescu concerning the same issue. (Nr. 46).

Lieutenant-Colonel Chirilovici, however, in his report of September 15, 1941 to the The Inspectorate of the Gendarmerie in Iasi, expresses doubt as to whether the Ministry of the Interior should play any role in the evacuation from Iasi of the Jews who were arrested on June 29. He claims that the order was issued by the Big Unit (14th Division), which perhaps turned to the 3rd Army for the necessary freight cars. (Nr. 48). It seems the first version is the true one.

The evacuation was prepared with great haste. The first transportation of the first group was organized in the evening at about 08.00 p.m.; although initially, the Romanian guards had been in charge with the transportation, it was the German beasts who took over responsibility; they surrounded the marching column with two armored vehicles, motorcyclists as well as a small number of officers and soldiers. There were also Romanian soldiers among those providing the escort, but most were public guards, who added to the sufferings of the evacuees. Those who organized the evacuation did not do anything to decrease or alleviate the sufferings of the evacuees. Beatings, torture and robberies continued along the entire way to the station, but the most terrible incidents occurred in the square in front of the station and on the platform, while the evacuees were being loaded into the freight cars, under the eyes of Major Nicolae Scriban, Military Judge of the 14th Division. (Nr. 37).

Colonel Mavrichi, the representative of General Headquarters at the railway station in Iasi, provided 50 freight cars to Colonel Captaru for approx. 2,500 Jews that were to be transported. However, 12 carriages were refused because they were cattle wagons equipped with air holes, and not ordinary freight cars, whose air holes could be sealed completely. This
fact is worth mentioning—since it is an indication of the calculated cruelty;—at that moment, it was of little significance, because fewer than 38 of the available carriages were used.

The 2,430 people were forced to lie down in the square of the Iasi station, and threatened to be shot dead if they lifted their heads or whispered. First, they were robbed, then counted under the light of the armored vehicles and motorcars, and finally lined up on the platform, one-by-one, while the soldiers pushed them into the carriages with the butts of their rifles or bayonet tips.

Only when one freight car was completely full, were the doors closed and the next one followed. That is why only 33 freight cars were enough for this operation. Therefore, the final freight cars were not so crowded. Consequently, from among the lucky ones who got into these—even though they suffered greatly—there was only one death before the train reached Targu Frumos, an old man with a white beard. (Nr. 49). The number of people in each of the other freight cars was approx. 150, almost four times higher than the usual capacity of the freight cars.

They suffered terribly, and the number of victims was terrifying.

June 30, 1941, 02.00 a.m.

After the doors of the carriages had been locked and the ventilation holes sealed, the train carrying 2,430 Jews in 33 freight cars, left for Targu Frumos; (Nr. 44). They were guarded by constables from Iasi, under the command of Lance-Sergeant Ion Leuca. At approximately 07.00 a.m., the train passed through Targu Frumos but neither the railway officers nor the local authorities ordered it to stop. (Nr. 50). They had been informed of the train’s arrival by Colonel Captaru, county prefect, at approx. 11.00 p.m., (Nr. 49). Unsure as to whether or not the train would arrive, the local authorities, especially the Jewish Community had somehow prepared themselves. Meanwhile, the evacuees were taken on a zig-zag route; first to Pascani, from there to Lespezi, then back to Pascani, in the direction of Roman, then back to Pascani again, until, finally, in the evening the train arrived in Targu Frumos. By that time the leading local authorities were under the impression that the train had been deliberately ordered to travel around in circles so as to lengthen the sufferings of its passengers, thus killing more people. (Nr. 49).

In Targu Frumos, Captain Marinescu Danubiu, Deputy Commander of the Garrison, received the train carrying the dead, the dying and those who could still be saved with anger and hostility; he objected to unloading the freight cars, but when he realized that he was in no position to rebel against higher commands, he turned to a German officer, and with his help the captain succeeded in depriving those who might still have been saved of their last chance. (Nr. 49). That night only 3 freight cars were unloaded, and about 200 people transferred from them. They were continually beaten and tortured by German and Romanian soldiers and constables, especially by commissar Ion Botez, (illustration e). The Jews were taken to the
synagogue, where they begged for water in vain. Those who tried to give
them water—the Leader of the Jewish Community included—were beaten
terribly in the presence of the Deputy Mayor, Dumitru Atudorei, who was
busy looting the evacuees at the time. (Nr. 56). That morning they were
taken back to the station, and packed into carriages yet again. Those few
who attempted to find water to drink were shot dead. Meanwhile, the county
head, Colonel Captaru, and the Ministry of the Interior—in the form of
General Ion Popescu, (Jack) its State Secretary—bowed to the demands of
Captain Marinescu Danubiu, and halted the unloading of the carriages in Tg.
Frumos and directed the train towards Calarasi-Ialomita.

The Office of the Gendarmerie in Iasi sent out 30 Gendarmes to Targu
Frumos under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Aurel Triandaf and lance
sergeant Anastase Bratu to act as guards for the new marching section. On
Tuesday, July 1, at approx. 07.00 a.m. they changed Sub-Lieutenant Dan
Ghitescu, who, with 100 soldiers from the railway battalion, had guarded
the Jews, preventing the able-bodied from escaping, and the dying from
getting a drop of water. On a few occasions, however, their alertness was
overcome: the evacuees managed to get a few cups of water from the engine
carriage; they had to pay 10,000 lei for each cup.

Only in the morning were the dead bodies removed from the carriages
by Gypsies tempted by the chance of looting them. (Nr. 49, 50). This
activity continued almost all day on Tuesday, July 1. Occasionally,
however, they stopped for a while whenever an order came through on the
telephone from Colonel Mavrichi, the representative of General
Headquarters in Iasi station. He had just ordered the immediate departure of
the train, when a miracle, which saved the lives of several people, occurred.
A train was derailed at the Cuza Voda station, blocking the track for several
hours. Meanwhile, almost all of the dead bodies could be taken out of the
carriages. (Nr. 50). If not for this accident, the train would have departed
with a large number of dead bodies, and this would undoubtedly have
resulted in a higher number of deaths, and the increased suffering of the
survivors.

The train stopped for approx. 24 hours in Targu Frumos, so that the
bodies of dead Jews could be removed. During this time, this was the only
act that eased the suffering of the others. With stubborn cruelty, however, it
was forbidden to leave the doors open. This was done to prevent air from
being let in. The evacuees were made to suffer accurately, and were denied
water. At 04,00 p.m. on July 1, the train left the station. The commander of
the guards was the magistrate, Aurel Triandaf.

The corpses removed in Targu Frumos were brought to the local
Jewish cemetery, some on trucks, others pulled along the ground.
(Illustration IV, V). The bodies, which were thrown onto trucks and into
holes, had already started to decompose, hands, feet and pieces of flesh
came apart from the trunks. (Nr. 54). Only after their clothes had been pulled
off, were the 654 bodies buried in two holes 30 meters wide. The living
were also among those thrown into the holes. Only one of the people pulled
out managed to regain complete consciousness afterwards. (Nr. 52, 53, 54).
Straw was thrown into one hole, and then either petrol or paraffin was
poured on before it was set ablaze. The bodies burnt all night long. (Nr. 53, 54)

June 30, 1941, 06.00 a.m.

With the same barbaric cruelty, another 1,902 Jews were taken to the station in Iasi. Several of them had been arrested the day before the pogrom. More had been locked up in the cellar of the Central Police Station. Others, survivors of the massacre in Aleksandri Alley that afternoon, were locked into the building of the Gendarme Legion. The rest were dragged out of their beds or hiding places on Sunday night or Monday morning, and taken to the Central Police Station, or directly to the railway station in specially ordered cars. They were escorted by members of the Gendarmerie and constables under the command of C. Georgescu, assistant commissar. German soldiers also joined them. The executioners treated them in exactly the same way they had treated the other group a few hours before; they were robbed, counted and then forced to run in single file along the line of attackers as far as the freight cars. (Illustration Nr. I)

The 1,902 Jews were packed in only 18 freight cars out of the 30 provided by the Iasi railway station. With 106 people in each carriage the intended capacity was exceeded three times. However, due to the disorderly manner in which the prisoners were loaded, there were fewer people in certain carriages, while others held as many as 150 crowded together. As a result, when death set in, the corpses remained upright among the dying and the living. The suffering of the people packed into the second train lasted for a shorter period, but was more appalling than that experienced by those transported before them. There were carriages in which a person died every two or three minutes, and those still alive longed for death as their redemption. By the time the journey had ended, in certain carriages there were only two or three survivors among more than 100 dead bodies. Before the train departed, 80 corpses were put into the last freight car, these had been collected earlier at the station; some of them had been shot dead, others killed with bayonets, but most had been killed with the wagon revision hammers. A period of eight hours had elapsed between the loading of the prisoners in Iasi and the time when the train stopped in Podul Iloaiei (20 km away). This was sufficient time for 1,194 of the 1,902 people to die; the latter figure was actually 2,000. (Nr. 64) . .If they had walked, the journey would have been shorter, and nobody would have died.

When the approximately 800 survivors were ordered out of the freight cars at Podul Iloaiei station, and taken over by Sergeant Ursache, they had become wrecks incapable of walking, eating, drinking, crying, cursing or hating. First, they were taken to the synagogue, and later to the homes of local Jews; they lived there in misery for almost three months.
June 30, 1941

By Monday morning, Jewish sufferings were coming to an end in the yard of the Central Police Station in Iasi. The wailing of the last of the dying was the only sound to be heard from among the bodies piled on top of one another. (Nr. 66, 67). An enormous pool of blood spread from the middle of the yard, on and on, as far as the gate; it saturated the shoes of all those who had to cross it. Beside the fence, bodies were stacked in piles like logs. (Nr. 66).

All the cleaning personnel of the Town council was mobilized to clean the area. Four dumps, each capable of transporting 20-30 bodies, and 24 garbage-carts, with a capacity of 10 bodies each, (Nr. 66) were used all day long to take the corpses to the Jewish cemetery and other unknown places. (Nr. 66, 67). A single truck made eight return journeys. (Nr 67) At the Jewish cemetery the bodies were thrown into a huge hole, which maybe by coincidence had been dug ten days before under the orders of the commanders of the civilian defense. The bodies were thrown from the carts into the hole, and onto one another: the dead, the dying and the slightly injured. (Nr. 66, 67). There were also thrown those who were shot just at the cemetery; among others, an old man was killed by the Germans because he dared to pray for the souls of the dead people.

While the trucks and garbage carts were carrying the corpses, the town council's cleaning men were cleaning the blood from the streets (Nr. 34, 43) and new groups of arrested Jews were washing the slabs of the police station yard, to make disappear the traces of blood and sins (Illustration g).

The massacre continued during the whole day in different points of the town but at a lower scale; There were about 50 dead people (Nr. 42). At about 13,00 hours in I.C. Bratianu Str. the soldiers of a fighting car, some reports claimed it was German, others said it was Romanian, thought that they were attacked by being shot at from the building of a pharmacy. They searched the entire building, collected 18 Jews – some reports said 20, among whom a child with his parents, took them to Sf. Spiridon Square and in front of a shop in Vasile Conta Street, they shot them dead with the machine gun of the fighting car. (Nr. 34, 69), (illustration c).

June 30, 1941

General Stavrescu washed his hands of the affair, and went out to the front-line during the night. He issued a decree in which he blamed the events of the nights of June 28-29 on terrorists working for the enemy. He ordered a curfew and restricted the carrying of arms. Finally, he threatened to blow up houses and execute hostages. (Nr. 68). On the previous evening, Major Nicolae Scriban, Military Judge of the 14th Division, had had the decree announced over loud-speakers on automobiles.
July 1, 1941

Ion Antonescu makes an announcement, which is broadcast on radio and reported in the press at home and abroad. According to his report, 500 Jewish communists were shot dead in Iasi, after opening fire on German and Romanian soldiers from their houses. (Nr. 2).

July 1, 1941

Colonel Constantin Lupu, Commander of the Garrison, appointed Military Commander of the town on the night following the massacre, issues a decree. He proclaims that, from now on, the inhabitants of houses, from which shots are fired at German or Romanian soldiers, will be executed following a ‘brief investigation’. (Nr. 70). This decree seemed wise, because the authorities knew that the snipers had been Germans or legionnaires, who had wanted to provoke the massacre. However, by the time the decree was posted, the citizens had already been completely brainwashed, and even the children of Iasi believed that the shots had been fired from Jewish houses. Therefore, the decree was considered a reinforcement of the rumors, and the atmosphere became even more threatening. Naturally, the decree did not contain any threats against those who continued to kill Jews. These murders were now only isolated incidents, mostly affecting the outskirts. (Nr. 38, 72). The number of victims was not as high anymore because the frightened Jews were in hiding, and did not dare walk in the streets.

July 2, 1941

Another announcement from Ion Antonescu declared that 50 Jewish communists from among those ‘alien to the nation’ would be shot dead for each German or Romanian soldier killed. (Nr. 2).

July 2, 1941

The train under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Aurel Triandaf, which had departed from Tg. Frumos the previous day, arrived in Mircesti at dawn. Here, 327 dead bodies were removed from the freight cars; they were buried in the edge of the Iugani village. (Nr. 57, 59). The doors of the carriages were left open only long enough to remove the bodies. No water was given to the people, who had gone crazy from thirst. They drank urine and sucked the blood and pus out of one another’s wounds. Those who jumped out of the carriages either to escape or drink from the puddles of rainwater were shot dead. (Nr. 56, 57).
July 3, 1941

The train arrived at the next station, in Sabaoani, and then continued to Roman, where it was not allowed into the station because of the stench emanating from it. Under the order from General Headquarters, which was located in the town, the train was redirected to Sabaoani, where about 300 corpses were removed. (Nr. 57, 60). (Illustration II). A medical committee also arrived on the scene, and ordered that water be given to the people. Only then, on the fifth day of their suffering, were the evacuees allowed to drink some water. Some of them, completely dehydrated, collapsed as if struck by lightning as the water was lifted to their lips.

July 6, 1941

The train continued its journey. In Roman, (Nr. 57) (Illustration h) other 55 bodies were removed, and some of the evacuees were washed. (Nr. 55, 56, 57). Their rags, however, were burnt, (Nr. 56) so they had to continue almost completely naked. (Illustration VIII). The train was freed of 10 bodies in Marasesti, (nr. 57, 61), 40 in Inotesti, (nr. 57, 62) and finally it arrived in Calarasi. Here, Sub-Lieutenant Aurel Triandaf was not able to hand over more than 1,011 living, 69 dying and 25 dead persons (nr. 57, 63) from the 2,430 who had been loaded onto the train in Iasi, a figure which had decreased to 1,776 by the time he took over in Targu Frumos.

The survivors were accommodated in a warehouse in the yard of the barracks of the 23rd Infantry Regiment. Throughout the two months they spent in Calarasi, they lived in miserable conditions, despite being aided by the local Jewish community and the Federation of Jewish Communities, and the fact that the local authorities were relatively well-disposed towards them. Unsurprisingly, it was almost impossible to relieve their sufferings. They were in such a terrible state that of the 1,100 people there, 25 were buried on the first day, and from then on, 6-7 died daily, and 95 had to be hospitalized; two thirds of them were completely naked and the rest were wearing nothing but their shirts. However, due to the numerous packages sent from Bucharest containing underwear, clothing, food and medication, they soon started to look better (illustration VIII) and during the hospitalization period, only 99 of the evacuees had died.

August 1941

Iasi is calm again. Conditions in the town could almost be described as normal. Due to the urges or threats of the authorities, the Jewish women of Iasi had to take the place of the men, whose bodies were rotting in huge common graves, or who were suffering in internment camps in Podul Iloaiei and Calarasi.

Investigating authorities have come to Iasi: the Ministry of the Interior, General Headquarters, the Special Information Service, etc. Each has sent a representative to investigate the causes and circumstances of the
pogrom, and the terrible crimes committed. Not one, however, dared find anyone guilty.

General Emanoil Leoveanu, Senior Director of the State Security Service sent by General Ion Antonescu himself, was only able to carry out superficial tasks, because, about three hours after his arrival, the German military authorities asked him to leave town. However, his time spent there was enough for him to establish that no Jew had fired at the army, and that not one single German or Romanian soldier had been wounded, the entire chaotic event had been nothing other than an orchestrated legionary or fascist set-up, organized for the purpose of exterminating Jews. (Nr. 45).

Despite the fact that, through these investigations, every leading personality became acquainted with the truth, nobody thought that the lethal poison, with which the souls of the masses had been spread, should be removed.

On the contrary; hardly had the frenzied atmosphere begun to calm down, than the new military commander of the town, General Dumitru Carlaont, obliged all Jews to wear the yellow star. This brought about anxiety and suffering. As a result of the same decree, a number of Jews from Iasi were chased out of their homes, and forbidden to take anything with them, apart from their clothes. (Nr. 73).

The avalanche of measures against Jews began: recruitments for forced labor battalions, the fiscal plague for loan subscriptions, the expulsion of tenants and owners from their houses, deportation to Transnistria, etc.

These measures, however, were still not enough to please the authorities. New attempts were made at provocation and set ups; as in the case when ‘provocative objects’ were found in the synagogue in the Nemteasca Str., among the objects in question was a portrait of Stalin, which may have been planted there by a police hangdog. (Nr. 74).

As set-ups and acts of provocation showed no signs of success, officials turned to the central authorities with their ghastly proposals. Police Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Chirilovici—mistakenly considered a conscientious and well-disposed person by many Jews—expressed his satisfaction to the government with what the army had done on June 29, but expressed his regret that little had been achieved during the pogrom. (Nr. 75).
I hereby enclose the Information Note concerning the activities of the Secret Service under the authority of the Ministry of National Propaganda, in which Mr. Antonescu, the Leader of the State, introduced the following resolutions:

- The resolutions noted in the text are to be executed;
- All the Jewish-communist coffee houses in Moldavia are to be shut down;
- The names of all Jewish and communist agents or sympathizers are to be identified (by regions).

"The Ministry of the Interior should know them and restrict their freedom of movement, and be able to execute further orders to be given by me concerning them, when the suitable time comes.

The office, which collects the data—from Bessarabia and Bucovina—of the sufferings of citizens, and of crimes committed under Bolshevik rule, should be prepared, so that we can make use of these data immediately throughout the country, in factories, cinemas and in schools."

Apart from this, His Highness has approved all the proposals of the Ministry of National Propaganda, which were submitted to him under proposal Nr. 83/M on May 31, 1941, and which are also indicated in the enclosed memorandum.

You are requested to take action and report the results of measures taken by you to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers (Central Information Service) by July 10, 1941.

By order of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers
General I. Steflea

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EPISODE

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Soviets are attempting to organize acts of sabotage, disorder and violence behind the front through all means at their disposal. For this purpose, they are deploying spies and terrorist agents from planes by parachutes. These in turn, contact agents operating in the country and within the Jewish-communist community for the purpose of jointly organizing violent actions.

A number of these agents have been arrested, and attempts at acts of violence have been sanctioned.

In Iasi 500 Jewish-communists, who had opened fire on German and Romanian soldiers were executed.

Every attempt at disturbing order and peace must be suppressed on the spot, without any mercy.

It is the duty of the peaceful citizens to immediately report to the authorities any suspicious elements or foreigners who have recently appeared in the locality. Those who do not report in time the elements that trouble order and security, will be executed along with their families.

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PRESIDIUM OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Recently there have been several cases of elements alien to our nation and hostile to our interests, opening fire on German and Romanian soldiers.

Each repetition of this ghastly violent act must be relentlessly repressed.

For each murdered German or Romanian soldier, we will execute 50 Jewish-communists.

I. GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE POGROM

a) THE ROLE OF GERMAN SECRET SERVICE AND OF THE ROMANIAN SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICE (S.S.I.).

MILITARY COURT OF JUSTICE
Examining Magistrate’s Office Nr. 1
MINUTES

In reference to the interrogation of witness Eugen Cristescu, ex-Head of the Special Information Service (S.S.I.).

I was Head of the Special Information Service during the time when Marshal Antonescu was in power.

There was a total of 11 German information services in operation in Romania. Out of these services, three were official, namely:

1. the German Abwehr, the information service of the German army
2. the German police attaché of the legation in Bucharest
3. the information service of the German legation, accepted by diplomatic usage

As I discovered during my investigation, three German secret service groups, operating under cover, were involved in the events in Iasi:

1. The Gestapo (Geheimestaatspolizei) with a political character which was headed for a period of time by colonel Geissler. After the rebellion and the Jilava massacre, Geissler together with other 9 chiefs were expelled from Romania after it was found that they had been involved in these issues but their entire conspirative network remained in this country, operating in Iasi both directly and through Romanian instigating agents working for the Gestapo.

2. The Sicherheitsdienst (Security service), also with a political character under the leadership of Kurt Auer, had operated for a longer period before, and was involved in the Iasi pogrom.

3. The Geheim-Feldpolizei (Secret military police) was an organization which belonged to the German SS, ensuring the territory of the German army, and which was active in Iasi as well.

   All the above 3 services, with a political character, were subordinated to Himmler and had political missions, as they operated during the war. These 3 services operated on Romanian territory, under cover, and had no connection with the Romanian information services; on the contrary, there had always been dissensions when their clandestine operations were discovered.

4. The fourth service was the "Abwehr" headed by admiral Canaris, having a purely military character and not a political one. Major Stranski, a translator and liaison officer of the Romanian Information Service was a member of this service.

   Analyzing the relationship between Canaris and Himmler, it is worth mentioning that admiral Canaris and his service belonged to the Wehrmacht while the other services, headed by Himmler, were a part of the political group.

   Towards the end of the war, after having discovered that 5 officers headed by Col. Hansen from the Abwehr were involved in the attempted assassination of Hitler, Canaris was dismissed and arrested and Col. Hansen and the other officers were executed.
Admiral Canaris was a witness of the accusation in the Nürenberg trial.

In conclusion, I declare that only the 3 clandestine services were involved in the Iasi pogrom while the Abwehr could have no connection whatever with that event, based on the documents and specifications that will be given by me.

**Informative Investigation:**

Upon discovering that official investigations had not thrown light on the plot which provoked the violent actions of the Germans in Iasi, and since I was not satisfied with the information given to me by two of my officials, whom I had sent to Iasi on July 15, 1941 after the massacre, I personally went to Iasi with the detachment to conduct an investigation in order to find out how the massacre had been devised and prepared. In June 1946 I found out that the file on this examination had disappeared from the Archives of the Special Information Service. Consequently, I am trying to reconstruct events from memory, as far as possible, and on this basis, I can state that the Germans instigated acts of provocation around the Central Police Station in Iasi, and opened fire on soldiers of the Todt-corps, who had been stationed in Iasi in large numbers; none of these soldiers was injured, nevertheless, they began the massacre.

Therefore, the so-called Jewish uprising at the Central Police Station of Iasi should be understood as an act of provocation, executed by German and Romanian elements working for the German secret services, which had operated under cover: the Gestapo, the SD and the Geheimfeldpolizei.

The Abwehr had nothing to do with this case, because its agents were in the first line at the front carrying out reconnaissance and counter-intelligence missions.

During the investigation, it became known that the Romanian group had been recruited from among old anti-Semitic elements in Iasi. These were agents of the above-mentioned German secret services; they were led by a certain Marinescu, and he used German weapons during the act of provocation.

The names of other Germans and Romanians involved in the provocation in Iasi were also mentioned in the file.

I had intended to follow culpable Romanians, but I discovered that Germans had already helped them to flee to Germany. I also suspected that Major Gregori and Captain Rochscheid were involved in the Iasi case. I ordered their expulsion from the country.

I reported these facts to ex-Marshall Antonescu, who made a note of them so as to be able to discuss them with General Schobert, Commander of the Southern Army.

**The Romanian information services involved in the Iasi pogrom:**

1. The Special Information Service was an authority of pure information of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, its
representatives were not officers or judicial police agents, and they had only discreet information and investigating roles.

At the beginning of the war, according to the orders of the Presidency of the Council of Ministries and the General Headquarters, S.S.I. constituted a detachment for front information, defending the back of the Romanian army against espionage, sabotage and terror acts. These were the missions of the S.S.I.; it had no contact to the population and no political missions which belonged to the military judgment.

The detachment comprised 100 to 160 persons, half of which was formed of service personnel, i.e. telegraph operators, drivers, constables, cooks, orderlies.

Twelve – fifteen persons were in charge with counter-intelligence.

The maximum total number of the S.S.I. amounted to 900 persons, out of which more than a half were service personnel.

The service was led by the undersigned.

Regarding the journeys of the detachment, I specify the following dates concerning the pogrom in Iasi.

On Saturday, June 21, 1941, at 07.00 p.m., the detachment leaves from Bucharest to Maia Fierbinti where he stays until June 23-rd 1941.

On June 24, 1941, at 07.00 a.m., the detachment leaves for Odobesti-Vartjeiu-Ramnicu Sarat. M.C.G. (The General Headquarters) was in Odobesti.

On June 25 and 26 1941, the detachment stays in Vartjeiu.

On June 27 1941, Grigore Petrovici and Major Tomescu Niculae with the driver Teraponte leave for Bucharest to equip the machine with tires and he returns to Vartjeiu in the evening.

On June 28 1941, the entire detachment leaves to Vaduri – Piatra Neam, including Col. Ionescu Micandru and major Stranski.

On June 29 1941, the entire detachment with Stranski and col. Micandru participated in the religious church service in the Vaduri village where they took pictures and after that, col. Ernescu, dr. Balaban, major Luca, Gr. Petrovici and Ionel Stanescu had a feast at a pub close to the church.

After dinner, Ionel Stanescu was assigned by me to leave for Braila and Galati to investigate a denouncement "Gherseueron" concerning the existence of clandestine radio sets. On the same day, Gr. Petrovici was ordered to do an identical investigation in Poeni-Iasi.

As the personnel of the service could not enter the military zones without the M.C.G. authorization, I asked for these authorizations by a written dispatch to the General Headquarters that was in Roman.

On the evening of this day of June 29 1941, all the above mentioned people, including col. Micandru and major Stranski gathered in the house of the priest from the Vaduri village, to the house of the undersigned. Until that date, nobody from the detachment left the headquarters of the detachment.

On Monday, 30-th June 1941, Ionel Stanescu with his squad: Ion Spiru, Constantinescu, Cristescu, Zanescu and the driver Pavli left for Galati and Braila where they worked continually until the evening of July 3, 1941.
Gr. Petrovici left to M.C.G. to Roman where he took the travelling authorizations from col. Dinulescu, the chief of the 2-nd department.

Also on June 30, 1941, Mihalcea was assigned to leave for Iasi as an observer along with the investigation committee and to inform how the massacres took place.

On Tuesday, July 1, 1941, the detachment moved to Sopracesti – Roman. In the morning, Gr. Petrovici went to the headquarters, to Roman with the squad formed of: Petrescu Const., Marinovici Victor, Radulescu Traian and Teraponte, where he met Mihalcea who, together with the agent Munteanu were on their way to Iasi. As Iasi was in the area of operations, he was accommodated in the Palace hotel by the police secretary Stanciulescu.

On Wednesday, July 2, 1941, the detachment was also in Sopracesti and Petrovici went to Poeni, Iasi to investigate the clandestine radio set.

On Thursday, July 3, 1941, the detachment was still in Sopracesti and Petrovici returned from Poeni with a negative result.

On Friday, July 4, Petrovici returned with the squad to the detachment in Sopracesti and reports that the massacres had been committed by the Germans, according to the information given by Mihalcea, inspector Leahu and police secretary Stanciulescu, and as the local authorities were outrun by the Germans, they could not handle the situation any more. **Anyway, no precaution measures were taken.** He added that some people were arrested but only those who stole different objects. On the same day, Ionel Stanescu with his squad returned from Galati to Sopracesti where he found Gr. Petrovici. Major Balotescu and major Tulbure were accommodated at the beginning of the war in Bucium, Iasi and the S.S.I. had no element and no radio station to communicate with the detachment.

On June 27, 1941, Petrovici was in Bucharest and they went to Iasi only on July 1, as seen in the copy of the dispatch of the S.S.I. to M.C.G. for obtaining authorizations and also by the testimonies of Leahu and Stanciulescu.

Between Saturday, July 5, and July 14, 1941, the detachment remained in Sopracesti Roman while I. Stanescu and Gr. Petrovici with their squads still worked in Piatra Neamt until July 13, 1941.

On July 14, 1941, the detachment left for Iasi, Petrovici and Stanescu returned to Sopracesti and on July 15, 1941, they joined the detachment which was on its way to Iasi.

What conclusion can be drawn from the facts mentioned above?

**First of all,** I would like to specify that there may be a change of the dates, a delay of 1 or 2 days more not less.

a) That neither before nor during the days of 29-th and 30-th of June 1941, did the S.S.I. have any representative authority in Iasi, this being the reason why it was not directly informed of the massacres which took place there. It was col. Dinulescu, chief of the 2-nd department of the M.C.G. who appointed Mihalcea to inform and report the facts while the S.S.I. had other responsibilities as the massacres were a matter of public order.

b) Thus, Mihalcea and Petrovici went to Iasi after the massacres while Ionel Stanescu was not in Iasi but in Galati and Braila. It was also
said that before the massacres, a meeting between admiral Canaris and the undersigned took place in Iasi or in Piatra Neamt and that during that meeting the massacres of Iasi were organized. Other agents declared that the meeting took place after the 5-th of July 1941, when Canaris would have come to Iasi to check on Himmler's agents while the German major Stranski and col. Ionescu Micandru went from the S.S.I.; that as admiral Canaris wanted to meet the undersigned, he had to give it up because his plane was too large to land on the Roman airport.

Now, let us reestablish the facts with positive facts. The detachment, which arrived in Roman on July 1-st 1941, moved to Iasi on July 14 1941. During that period, I did not go anywhere and the others left only after July 1, 1941. Then what is the truth about the visit of admiral Canaris to Iasi?

After the massacres, On July, 10, 1941, I was in Sopracesti-Roman and I received a telephone call by col. Siminel, in charge with the co-ordination of the Bucharest service. He informed me that admiral Canaris arrived in Bucharest and that he asked for the headquarters of General Schobert's army and he was told that he was in Iasi. Canaris wanted to visit me and col. Dinulescu in Roman.

There is an international law concerning the chiefs of information services that they cannot visit one another's territory without visiting the information service chief of the relevant state and informing him of the purpose of his visit. In order to fulfill this formality, Canaris had to visit us in Roman. However, as he was travelling by a heavy airplane it was not possible to land in Roman so that he had to change the destination, coming directly to Iasi.

On the morning of that day, I assigned lieutenant – colonel Ionescu C. Micandru who was the chief of the department of foreign relations in the S.S.I. and who made the connection with the Abwehr through major Stranski, that both of them should meet admiral Canaris on the airport in Roman and to bring him to Sopracesti where I was waiting for him. In Roman they were told that admiral Canaris would land on the Iasi airport so that they hurried to the Iasi airport, met Canaris and they all went to Schobert's residence at the "Normal School", where they had a short talk with him about office relationships. He explained them why he could not come to Roman and the 2 officers left Canaris as he was having dinner with General Schobert. On the evening of the same day, the 2 officers returned to the detachment in Sopracesti.

As for the statement that admiral Canaris would have come to see what Himmler's agents had done, I wrote above that there was a big difference between the two, concerning structure, working methods and followed targets and also a great conflict which proves that it would have been impossible for him to come and check on Himmler's activity.

Based on the data presented above, I would like to point out that there was no arrangement between me and Canaris referring to the massacres in Iasi and that those persons who provided such information, distorted the truth and moreover, they could not give information about things which did
not belong to their activity, their understanding and they did not participate in the detachment and were not in Iasi either before or after the events and were not assigned to give any information or investigation in this matter, so that their statements are mere intrigues or acts of revenge between agents.

Regarding the statements that major Stranski was Gen. Hansen’s confidant who would have ordered the German army in a forest near Iasi and that he instigated or provoked the massacre in Iasi, I would like to specify the following:

It was not Gen. Hansen who commanded the German army but Gen. Schobert and this was done not in a forest near Iasi but in the Normal School in Iasi. At that time, Gen Hansen did not lead the military mission in Romania, but an army corps on the German front, and his position was taken over by Gen. Hauffe. The two officers, Stranski and Micandru left Sopracesti – Roman for Iasi under the circumstances shown in the previous chapter. Up to Roman, these two officers did not miss a day from the detachment and they went to Iasi a long time after the massacres. On the day of the massacres, June 28, 1941, the two officers were in the car with me, on the way between Vartejcoiu – Odobesti – Piatra Neamt- Vaduri.

As for the statement that in Iasi there would have been a specially assigned inspector of the S.S.I., this was a mere confusion with the general police directorate that were residing in Iasi. They were going to occupy the police stations in Bessarabia, while the towns were being occupied, meaning that the police authorities of the surrendered territories and not the S.S.I. were residing in Iasi.

Judge, special Instructor,
General C.A. EMANOIL IONESCU EUGEN CRISTESCU
Clerk ZARAPAPEL

ELLOW

TESTIMONY

of Lieutenant-Colonel Traian Borcescu, ex-Head of the Secretariat of the S.S.I., interrogated by Dumitru Săracu, public prosecutor, on November 12, 1945.

I was an employee of Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters, which dealt with military counter-intelligence, from 1938 to April 1, 1941. On April 1, 1941, I was transferred to the Special Information Service where I presented myself on May 1, 1941.

The 2-nd department of the General Headquarters had the following duties:

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Nr. 4
a) External activity in connection with the Special Information Service and the military attachés who depended directly on the 2-nd department of the General Headquarters. It followed the neighboring countries regarding their military preparation and alliances against our country. The military attachés reported monthly the important events of those countries. As for the Soviet Union, the department took its information from the other countries. The Soviet Union had its information services situated at the eastern border, one in Chernovitz and the other in Kishinev. The General Headquarters, department 2, centralized all the information.

As for its activity abroad, the espionage departments of the General headquarters and the Secret Service for Espionage, called Residencies, were working undercover at Romanian legations in different countries; they worked in co-operation but made separate reports.

b) Inside the country, the General Headquarters had 3 statistical offices in Bucharest, Iasi and Cluj, which followed the activity of all elements considered suspicious for the state security.

Regarding political matters, it followed legionary, communist activities as well as the activity of the political parties, the activity of workers in factories, that of ethnic minorities, especially the irredentist Bulgarian and Hungarian activity and the inner counter-espionage, i.e. it followed the hostile espionage elements sent on the territory of our country.

These statistical offices depended on the 2-nd Department of the General Headquarters, their name was hiding their real purpose – that of following the elements that worked against the state security.

c) The Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters co-operated closely with the S.S.I.

On November 11, 1940, Eugen Cristescu, who had been Director of the Ministry of the Interior until that date, became the Head of the Special Information Service. While I worked at Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters until April 1, 1941, he had the following collaborators: Lieut. col. Palius Vasile, Lieut.-col. Ernescu Grigore. Lieut. Col. Andra Aurelian, Lieut. Col. Popescu Ion, Lieut. Col. Trifon Nicolai, director Becescu Florin, deputy director Butucescu, deputy director Silvestru petru, Radu Al. Alexandrescu, a conspirative name, special agent Brasoveanu, Rizescu, both conspirative names and courier Tanasescu.

The heads of Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters were the following: col. Moldoveanu Aurel from 1938 until 1939, col. Cretulescu Ilie, the actual general, from 1939 until 1941, col. Dumitrescu Polihron, the actual general from Jan. 1941 until February 1941 when he was changed by col. Dinulescu Radu who was a fervent Germanophile. His Germanophilia was manifested by his conferences he used to hold at the Upper War School where he showed his faith in the victory of the German army. Col. Dinulescu was the head of the Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters until 1943 when he was sent to Stockholm by general Steflea to gather
information from northern sources about the military situations of Finland and the Soviet Union.

I know for sure that the Department Nr. 2 of General Headquarters dealt with the situation of the Jewish population in Moldavia, through its relevant statistical offices, headed by col. Petrescu Gheorghe.

Until April 1, 1941, while I worked at the 2-nd department, there were only statistical information about spreading of the Jewish population in urban and rural regions of Moldavia and the Bucovina and about the penetration of Jews in factories. The same department was in charge of following suspect Jews in the army, i.e. communist elements, elements considered spies or hosts of spies, etc. These situations were requested by the head of General Headquarters, the former general Ioanitiu (who passed away). During the same period had been established the steps required to catch and investigate all the Soviet spies and parachutists as well as the Soviet propagandists launched by parachutes on the Romanian territory.

After I left the Department Nr. 2 of General Headquarters, as my S.S.I. service co-operated with that department, I know that department nr. 2 centralized all the lists of Jews; a part of those lists were kept by the State Security Service (the Jews from towns), another part was kept by the general inspectorate of the Gendarmerie (the Jews living in villages) and another part was kept by the Special Information Service (those who were suspects of communism, etc.). The Department Nr. 2 of General Headquarters centralized those data and distributed the Jews by camps, deported them or displaced them into ghettos.

On May 1, 1941, I presented myself at the Special Information Service where I was employed until November 10, 1944. First, I was appointed to the Agency of the Southern front where I was the assistant of Lieut. col. Trifon Nicolai. This agency dealt with the Balkan countries, i.e.: Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and Turkey. As I had no activity at this agency, Eugen Cristescu appointed me to work at the department of studies of the three Field Agent schools.

During the period between June 18 1941, when the 1-st detachment of the Special Information Service went to the front and June 22, 1941, when the war between Romania and the Soviet Union broke out, I was appointed chief of secretariat by lieut.col. Constantin Radulescu-Sita, based on the recommendation of Eugen Cristescu.

On May 1, 1941 when I came to the Special Information Service, the connection between this service and the German legation and with the Information Service of the German Army was established by the Liaison Department of the Special Information Service, by Lieut.col.Constantin Ionescu Micandru, assisted by major Proca Alexandru, deputy director Haralamb Eugen and the translator Galeriu Radu. Later on, this liaison department was divided into two sections: one of Lieut. col. Ionescu Micandru and the other one, of so called counter sabotage, whose main field of activity, apart from counter sabotage was that of establishing direct links with the former German ambassador, baron Manfred von Killinger and with
the legation counselor Herman von Ritgen, led by Lieut. col. Proca Alexandru, assisted by the squad chief, Pacescu-Radulescu.

I would like to point out that I worked at the secretariat until December 1, 1941 when I became chief of the Counter-Intelligence Department.

The connection between the S.S.I. and the German legation and the Information Service of the German Army consisted in the fact that the Romanian Secret Information Service provided information about communists and Jews to the German legation. The German Army Information Service was given information about the psychic state of the Romanian army units and the private and public life of the commanders of big Romanian units.

Concerning the links of the Special Information Department, Killinger worked directly with Eugen Cristescu or by Lieut.col. Proca Alexandru and less often by Lieut.col. Ionescu Micandru and Radu Lecca.

Von Ritgen, legation counsellor, worked with Eugen Cristescu and Lieut.col. Proca Alexandru. At present, Von Ritgen's wife is in Bucharest.

Colonel Roedler and major Wetstein, both from the external military secret service worked with Eugen Cristescu and Lieut.col. Proca, but mostly they worked with Lieut.col. Ionescu Micandru. Colonel Roedler was the direct chief of Major Al. Stranski, alias Sandu. The German Petersen, the chief of the Gestapo in Romania worked with Lieut.col. Proca, the director Florin Becescu-Georgescu and major Balteanu.

The German Monfort from the legation who was Killinger's man and worked mostly for ensuring petroleum transportation to the Germans was in connection with lieut.col. Proca and Ionescu Micandru.

The German Peter and another person with a French name were assigned at the German counter espionage service and worked with lieut.col. Proca, director Florin Becescu-Georgescu and major Balteanu.

At the special information service together with lieut.col Micandru was employed the German major Alexander von Stranski alias Sandu who also worked with col. Lisievici Ion, director Florin Becescu-Georgescu and lieut.col. Proca Alexandru.

On June 18, 1941, the Special Information Department sent detachment 1, operative to Moldavia. This detachment was composed of: Eugen Cristescu, col. Lisievici Ion, Lieut.col. Vasile Palius, Lieut.col. Ionescu Micandru, German major Alexander von Stranski, the director Florin Becescu-Georgescu, col. Ernescu Grigore, captain Rusu Victor, Ionel Stanescu, a former magistrate, Gh. Cristescu, the brother of Eugen Cristescu, major Cuceraru, Grigore Petrovici, Al. Alexandrescu, major Luca, capt. Gamulea, the lawyer Constantinescu, Rosianu Teodor alias Rellu, Ctin Petrescu-Pogoneanu, both reliable agents of Grigore Petrovici.

Concerning the massacres in Iasi, which took place at the end of June 1941, I know the following:

I did not see the reports drawn up by Eugen Cristescu who was in Iasi and sent them directly to marshal Ion Antonescu in Piatra Neamț and a copy to Bucharest, to Mihai Antonescu. My secretary, Radu Silvestru – Vernescu Petre, (a conspirative name) who was also part of the 1-st operative
detachment, told me that this information was sent by Eugen Cristescu to Ion Antonescu and during the days of the pogrom in Iasi by Eugen Cristescu who was in Iasi together with the entire detachment during those days.

I saw a photographic record of the massacre in Iasi. It also contained explanatory notes next to the photographs. The collection was compiled by Director Florin Becescu-Georgescu, and Gheorghe Cristescu (the brother of Eugen Cristescu). The former wrote the explanatory notes, the latter took the pictures. This album was sent by courier from the detachment to Mihai Antonescu. In the explanatory notes they justified the pogrom in Iasi by claiming that Jews, aided by Soviet partisans, had opened fire on German and Romanian soldiers marching to the front. It was claimed that on this occasion approx. 20,000 Jews were killed in Iasi, mostly in the districts of Pacurari and Sararie, in Lapusneanu Street, at the Central Police Station, and at other places.

According to them, the massacre was organized by German SS-members, policemen, and Romanian soldiers.

It is my suspicion that the preparation and planning for the Iasi massacre was the work of the 1st Operative Detachment, because Eugen Cristescu said to me upon returning to Bucharest: “All the great deeds we did in Moldavia were carried out in co-operation with Department Nr.2 of the General Headquarters: with Colonel Radu Dinulescu and Lieutenant-Colonel Petrescu Gheorghe”.

Grigore Petrovici told me that Junius Lecca had played a significant role in the preparation of the pogrom. He was the Head of the Counter-Intelligence Residency at the centre in Iasi, and supplied information concerning Jewish hotbeds of activity in Iasi; this information was handed over to Eugen Cristescu, who formulated the plans for the Iasi massacre, along with Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters and the German Commander.

At the end of the explanatory notes in the album, which I have already mentioned, it was written that the detachment, following an agreement with Department Nr.2 of General Headquarters had taken action on the issue of evacuating the Jewish survivors from Iasi.

The photographs in the album showed a number of houses in Iasi. Bullet-holes could be seen in the walls; it was claimed that these impressions were the result of bullets fired by Jews at German and Romanian soldiers. Apart from these, there were two more photos, in which Romanian and German soldiers could be seen lying in the street. In the explanatory notes it was claimed that they had been killed by Jews. (I must specify that there were only two photos of the kind).

The other photographs showed streets in the Jewish districts full of the corpses of the victims of the pogrom.

Concerning the preparation of the Iasi massacre, I must add that the Directors of the Iasi Information Centre of the Special Information Service, Captain Balotescu Gheorghe and Major Tulbure, were the ones who recruited legionnaires, and both of them took part in the preparation and organization of the massacre with the Operative Detachment of the S.S.I.
Concerning the executions of the massacre, although the detachment was not commissioned for this purpose, the following units, consisting of members of the detachment, took part in the massacre: a squad headed by Grigore Petrovici and Captain Gheorghe Balotescu, another under the leadership of Major Tulbure, and a third directed by Gheorghe Cristescu-Gica, the brother of Eugen Cristescu. I am only aware of these squads, but there may have been others as well. The units were under the control of Director Florin Becescu-Georgescu.

During the first days, the courier who had brought the photographic album informed me of the part played in the executions by these S.S.I. units. Later, however, members of these groups themselves talked to me about it; to be more exact, Grigore Petrovici-Guta, Cristescu-Gica, Balotescu and my ex-secretary, Silvestru Radu P. Vernescu. They said that they had taken an active part in the execution of Jews throughout the pogrom. My ex-secretary, Silvestru Radu P. Vernescu, told me that he, along with Ionel Stanescu and Eugen Cristescu, had spoken to Marshal Antonescu a few days before the pogrom. I suspect that, on that occasion, they discussed and arranged the pogrom.

**Part of the hidden purposes of this Operative Detachment was to either evacuate or deport the Jews from Moldavia, and for this purpose Florin Becescu-Georgescu, Director of the S.S.I., took the files of Jews and communists with him when he left Bucharest.**

The detachment traveled from Iasi to Kishinev, where they organized another massacre; in Kishinev the same S.S.I. units operated. I also know that one member of the Service was caught robbing in Kishinev, and subsequently dismissed.

The detachment looted in Tighina and Tiraspol, and was involved in the massacre in Odessa. From Tighina onwards the detachment was led by Colonel Ion Lisievici, with Lieutenant-Colonel Vasile Palius as his deputy.

A part of the detachment, under the leadership of Major Olteanu, who was later succeeded by Major Tomescu Niculai, was accommodated in Cetatea Alba, where they looted the homes of Jewish citizens.

The other parts of the detachment, headed by Colonel Lisievici operated in Transnistria, the Ukraine and in the Krim Peninsula, and reached as far as Rostow; among them were Lieutenant-Colonel Vasile Palius, Director Trohani Nicolae, under the pseudonym Major Carlan, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernescu Grigore, Captain Rusu Victor, Captain Velicu Dudu, Lieutenant Mosoarca (reserve officer), Lieutenant Florin Begnescu, Racu, Deputy Director etc.

The file of the Odessa cases was given to me personally by Grigore Petrovici, and that of the massacres in Kishinev by Gheorghe Cristescu-Gica.

Concerning the circumstances in which Roza Leibovici was killed, I have heard from my comrades that she was shot by Petrovici Grigore.

The detachment also included Mihalcea Constantin, the present police quaestor of the General Police Department who was the assistant of Florin Becescu-Georgescu at the leadership of the counter-intelligence service within the detachment. I think that he robbed a lot in Transnistria because
initially, when he left with the detachment he was very poor but he returned a rich man, he bought himself a car and launched into business together with his friend Grigore Petrovici.

In the year 1942, Eugen Cristescu appointed Mihalcea Constantin and Grigore Petrovici as my assistants for the counter-intelligence service. They investigated and made proposals in connection with imprisoning Jews into camps and ghettos, giving approvals for passports to be issued for people who left abroad. But, I had to replace them because of the formidable business they were involved in.

The same Grigore Petrovici, under the pretext that he had to leave for Germany to recruit informers from among legionnaires, actually left for Switzerland for currency transfer. By these transactions he succeeded in gathering a fortune of millions.

Signed by me, today on November 12, 1945.

Public Prosecutor
D. SĂRACU

Lieutenant-Colonel
TRAIAN BORCESCU

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Nr. 5

EXTRACT

TESTIMONY of the witness Lieutenant-Colonel Const. M. Radulescu, interrogated by Divisional General Nedelea Savu, Special Investigating Magistrate, on June 12, 1947:

I can say very little about the massacre in Iasi because I was not there. But I think its political consequences were far too significant not to be taken into consideration, therefore I have tried to form a clear picture of its origins and progress.

The first thing which made it clearer to me was part of a conversation between Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Ionescu Micandru and German Captain Alexandru von Stranski, which I accidentally overheard. On St. Eugen’s day (December 24, 1941), we celebrated the name day of the S.S.I head Eugen Cristescu; during the banquet I sat next to Captain Stranski, and at the end of the conversation I heard Lieutenant-Colonel Ionescu Micandru say about Jews:

“Don’t worry, we will settle the Jewish issue just as we did in Iasi with the S.S.I; when some got tired, others took their place. Isn’t that right, Sandu?” (Sandu was Captain von Stranski).

Divisional General SAVU NEDELEA, CONSTANTIN RADULESCU,
Special Investigating Magistrate

Lieutenant-Colonel
I completely maintain my statement of November 12, 1945, which I wish to confirm today.

I must add that it came to my mind that after the bloody incidents in Iasi, the couriers, who brought the mail from the First Operative Detachment of the S.S.I, told me that a group from the detachment, led by Deputy Commissar Grigore Petrovici, had actively participated in events in the town. Grigore Petrovici entitled himself as “Inspector”, even though he only held the rank of deputy commissar.

As far as I can remember, in the operative detachment Nr. 1, there was no other person to hold the rank of Inspector, during that period in Iasi.

The real reason of the massacre that was committed in Iasi against the Jewish population during the period between the end of June and the beginning of July 1941, **was the moral deadlock of the military headquarters because the German-Romanian troops delayed to move forward.**

As the town of Iasi was the most crowded area, the most important center on the Prut line, the closest town to the bridge of Ungheni, it was necessary to find a justification for the temporary impossibility of crossing the Prut river along its entire length.

The 2-nd department of the General Headquarters, the 1-st operative detachment, headed by Colonel Radu Dinulescu, co-operated perfectly with the leadership of the 1-st operative detachment of the S.S.I in order to carry out the bloody operations that took place in the town of Iasi.

I know that Grigore Guta Petrovici, a member of the 1-st Operative Detachment, **worked together with Major Gheorghe Balotescu in Iasi during the time of the pogrom.** Petrovici and Balotescu themselves claimed that they had closely cooperated in executing orders received in Iasi and Kishinev.

I definitely know that Colonel Ioan Lissievici, who first became Deputy Commander, and then Commander of the 1-st Operative Detachment of the S.S.I., directly commanded all the information agents and counter-intelligence officers, in other words, everyone operating at the front or behind it. That is how I know that the leaders of the Iasi Residency, Major Gheorghe Balotescu and Major Emil Tulbure, as well as members of their unit, were directly answerable to Colonel Ioan Lissievici. I know for sure that these two officers took part in the Iasi pogrom with their units, which were recruited from legionary elements as Major Gh. Balotescu told me.
These two officers and their legionnaires units laid the basis for the pogrom, worked out the details of its plan, and then directly participated in the pogrom, together with other military and civilian elements in Iasi.

D. SĂRACU
Public Prosecutor

TRAIAN BORCESCU
Lieutenant-Colonel

Nr. 7

Extract
from the testimony of Victor Marinovici, member of the team which left with Grigore Petrovici for Iasi, interrogated by the public prosecutor Dumitru Săracu on January 30, 1946

When I had the residence in the village of Soprocesti, in the Roman county, I was sent to the unit headed by Grigore Petrovici, whom all called inspector. However, Grigore Petrovici had the rank of chief commissar at the General Security Service.

In the same unit also worked Constatin Petrescu, alias Podgoreanu, Radulescu Traian and the driver Boaca Titu, alias Teraponte.

Grigore Petrovici took us all to Iasi, which I visited for the first time, and we were accommodated in a hotel that was situated in front of the Statue of Cuza Voda, next to the Traian hotel. I remember that after we had been lodged, we went to the barber of the hotel, who shaved us. After that, we went to the police station by car. We, the agents, waited outside while our chief, Petrovici went inside. While we stayed with Grigore Petrovici in Iasi, he went for 2 or 3 times to the yard of the police station.

I remember that one day, when I went to the police station, I saw lots of Jews, men, women and children who were dragged into the yard. Once I also saw in the yard of the police station our chief, Grigore Petrovici.

D. SĂRACU
Public Prosecutor

VICTOR MARINOVICI

Nr. 8

EXTRACT
from the testimony of Constantin Petrescu, Agent in the squad of Grigore Petrovici, interrogated on January 22, 1946 by the Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

When our squad led by Grigore Petrovici entered the town of Iasi for the first time, we headed towards the Central Police Station. We remained outside in the car while Grigore Petrovici went inside and stayed there for about 1½ hours.
In the courtyard of the Central Police Station, there were many Jewish citizens of different ages, women, men and children. Convoys of 15 – 20 people each, kept entering the Central Police Station, escorted by constables, gendarmes and German soldiers.

Public prosecutor,

D. SARACU

CONSTANTIN PETRESCU

Nr. 9
EXTRACT
from the testimony of Radulescu Traian, member of Grigore Petrovici’s squad, interrogated by the public prosecutor Dumitru Săracu on February 28, 1946.

The second time on the same day, Mr. Petrovici returned and we went together with him, by car, to the police station. There we saw convoys of Jews, escorted by German soldiers and police constables. We stayed outside but Mr. Inspector entered the yard of the police station.

D. SĂRACU
TRAIAN RADULESCU
Public Persecutor

Nr. 10
EXTRACT
from the testimony of Boaca Teraponte, the driver of Grigore Petrovici, interrogated by the public prosecutor Dumitru Săracu on December 29, 1945.

Our squad led by Mr. Grigore Petrovici, entered the town of Iasi 5 days before the 1-st operative detachment of the S.S.I. entered the same town.

During those 5 days while we stayed with the entire squad in Iasi, no weapons were found in the houses of the Jewish population; I do not know who did the arresting and shooting of the Jewish population.
I do not know whether Grigore Petrovici was in the yard of the police station while we were there. Maybe he was there without me, as he owned one more car. While I was with my squad in Iasi, I saw convoys of Jews who were holding their arms up and were escorted by German and Romanian patrols.

D. SĂRACU
TERAPONTE
Public Persecutor
Nr. 11

EXTRACTS
from the testimony of the witness Constantin Mihalcea, member of the counter-information department of the S.S.I., given on February 25, 1946 and from his testimony of July 8, 1947, before the special prosecuting judge, General C.A. Av. Ionescu Emanoil

I have met Major Balotescu, resident of Bessarabia in the town of Kishinev. As I was told in Kishinev, he participated in all the actions against the Jews. He made himself an entire storage of furniture, dishes, etc. at his headquarters. The S.S.I. leadership appreciated him. He was surrounded by dubious persons, among whom were Andrei and Manu (Covaci) whom I found dressed in captain uniforms. Although they enjoyed impunity, a part of Balotescu's men were punished as they were caught stealing precious objects from the Jews who stayed in the ghetto. Among them Manu (Covaci) was the chief. There is a file at the S.S.I.

Such abuses were also committed by col. Eugen Dumitrescu, the former commander of the town of Kishinev who committed suicide and by his adjutant, Capt. Alexandrescu who died on the front.

CONSTANTIN MIHALCEA

I was a member of the special service of Mr. Eugen Cristescu and my headquarters was in Roman while the detachment was situated in the Sopracesti village, at a distance of about 16 km from Roman. The detachment had the following members: col. Lisievici Const., major Balaban (Dr.), Captain Luca (Eng.), lieutenant-colonel Ionescu Micandru and Von Stranski who were itinerants, as well as lieutenant (reserve) mag. Ionel Stanescu, a former head of the Police, who was also itinerant and col. Radulescu-Sita who did not stay permanently. I started my service on June 1, 1941.

Ionescu Micandru was the Head of the G. service that was in charge of keeping connections with the Germans and did not have a well-established responsibility. He was Cristescu's superior, had good relations with the Germans and co-operated closely with Stranski. Between Sita and Micandru there were big dissensions. Sita even wrote a memorandum against Micandru, that he gave to Cristescu. Sita told me that Micandru was a businessman, completely loyal to the Germans.

I arrived in Iasi on July 3 or 4, with the quarter. The detachment was accommodated across the Police station. I was accommodated at the Jew Kislovici. Two or three days after their arrival, my units found out some acts of cheating at the Jewish camps. At that time, I received the mission from S II through colonel Petrescu and from E. Cristescu through col. Lisievici to establish the causes of the pogrom. I investigated and checked all the versions that were circulating. I found out that no one from the soldiers who were supposed to have been shot at had died.
For informative purposes I established that the legionnaires penetrated into several services and that they themselves were inciting and provoking, blaming the Jews for their actions. They had even cut the telephone cable. I wrote a memo regarding my conclusions. In that memo I established that the Germans were to blame for what had happened. Actually, all that happened was typical for the Germans. When the Germans found out about my informative notes, they withdrew the order of the German Eagle.

My host was very frightened and I encouraged him and other Jews as well, trying to convince them that the Romanians are well-disposed people.

Special prosecutor,
GENERAL C.A. AV. IONESCU EMANOIL CONSTANTIN MIHALCEA

Nr. 12
EXTRACT
from the testimony of Nicolae Trohani, a member of the squad of Col. Vasile Palius from the S.S.I., interrogated on February 22, 1946.

A great part of the employees working for the information center S.S.I. Iasi, took refuge from the bombardments in the village of Bucium, very close to Iasi, namely: Major Tulbure, Major Balotescu Gheorghe and the clerk Nicolae Andrei. The information center SSI also included the clerk Nemoianu, a secret employee of major Tulbure and agent Relu Cristescu (whose real name was Teodor Rosianu).

In addition to the above mentioned personnel, the S.S.I. information center in Iasi also included several agents who were trained to carry out various external informative missions. These agents lived in private houses or they were accommodated in a private house rented by major Tulbure from the family of a lawyer who was mobilized in Iasi, whose name was Cristescu. The address of this house was: Iasi, Florilor Str. Among these agents there were about 20 young legionnaires who had been recruited by major Tulbure.

NICOLAE TROHANI

Nr. 13
EXTRACT
from the testimony of Radu Galeriu, a clerk at the "G" department (Germany) of the S.S.I. headed by Lieut.col. Ionescu Micandru, interrogated on February 23, 1946 by the public prosecutor, Dumitru Sărăcu

In this department I worked together with reserve lieutenant Bratu who was an interpreter, the typist Ruginosu and the driver Ion Stoian who
was responsible for driving Lieut.col. Micandru and Stranski to all their missions.

I know that on the day of the 2-nd Soviet bombardment in Iasi, Lieut. col. Ionescu Micandru together with major Stranski went there to the commander of div. 14, in the Copou headquarters.

I know that major Gheorghe Balotescu was together with major Emil Tulbure, the leader of the S.S.I. service; he was recommended for this position by Micandru, through his brother, Vintila Ionescu Micandru who was a Border Guards officer, like Balotescu. I know that major Balotescu had 20 employees, especially trained for war missions who were accommodated in several houses in Iasi.

I and all the other employees of the S.S.I. were sure that the massacre of the Jews in Iasi was organized by Cristescu with the help of his people: Micandru, Stranski, Proca and col. Ion Lisievici.

I know that major Stranski was a liaison officer between the secret service of the German army and the secret service of our army; his real name was Herman von Stranski. He was from Austria, Vienna. He had an identity card with the name of Alexandru Stavrescu which he presented to the Romanian authorities. He worked for the forestry enterprises Goetz and was married to a German from Galati. He had a son called Robert (Bertie), a sub-lieutenant in the German army.

Regarding Lieut.col. Ionescu Micandru, close to the events of August 23, 1944, he obtained a passport with foreign visas and he was going to leave for Spain as a counselor of Barcelona.

However, due to the events of August 23, 1944, Micandru could not leave the country. I met him at the Trocadero beer pub in March 1945.

Public prosecutor:

D. SĂRACU RADU GALERIU

Nr. 14

MINUTES OF THE CONFRONTATION

Today, July 7, 1945, 05,00 p.m.

General Leoveanu Emanoil stated the following: On June 29, 1941, the Minister of the Interior at that time, told me that the Iasi police had committed serious offences. They had looted and organized a pogrom against the Jewish citizens; he stated that General Antonescu had ordered me to leave for Iasi immediately, and find out who was responsible. I
immediately traveled to Iasi. I arrived on July 1, 1941, and started an investigation at once.

Based on what I experienced, I came to the conclusion that the Germans had provoked the affair, and the army made it look as if there had been shooting. This is proved by the fact that bullets from Flaubert pistols were found in the street. They only had a range of 3-4 meters. Besides, there was not one dead or wounded soldier in the streets.

I must add that **during the days of the massacre, the Jewish citizens were picked up from their homes by the police, and escorted to the Central Police Station with the help of the garrison troops led by their commanders.** During my investigation, I was able to conclude that legionnaires cooperated with the police and soldiers of the town during the pogrom.

I then contacted Colonel Chirilovici, Police Quaestor, who reported that he had used all the means at his disposal to guarantee public order.

During conversations with Colonel Chirilovici, one of the things he told me was that once the shooting had started, the soldiers received an order to search houses to find out where the shots were coming from.

Meanwhile, citizens were chased out of their houses and arrested. A number of them were shot there and then, while more were taken to the Central Police Station, where they were abused; others were killed by the Germans.

I do not remember whether or not Colonel Chirilovici reported that those collected from the yard of the Central Police Station had been shot there with machine guns; but I do recall him mentioning that they had been beaten up terribly.

I must add that in my report, I did not claim that police forces were also among the killers and robbers.

**General EMIL LEOVEANU**

Colonel Constantin Lupu made the following statement: On June 20, 1941, I was appointed Commander of the garrison in the town of Iasi. I had this position until June 29, 1941, the night of the pogrom. At 11:00 p.m. of the same day, I was appointed military commander of the town and I had this position until July 7, 1941.

While I was commander of the garrison, I had in my subordination a battalion of reserve gendarmes, led by major Schipor that were at the prefect's disposal whenever necessary.

On June 27, 1941, at about 11:00 a.m. the first three bombs were launched by the Soviet airplanes on the Rapa Galbena point; however there was not much damage.

Immediately after that bombardment, followed a series of shootings that lasted all day long; on the evening of the same day, luminous rockets were also launched. Those rockets were launched simultaneously from all the parts of the town.
On the same day, a first meeting was summoned at the county prefecture at about 04,00 p.m. All the chiefs took part in that meeting, namely: colonel Captaru, prefect of the county, Col. Chirilovici, police quaestor (superintendent), Giosanu, police inspector, Cosma, Prime-Prosecutor of the Iasi tribunal and the chief physician of the town.

The following issues were decided at that meeting: In order to cooperate with the police and find out who were shooting, a gendarme department led by officers had to be attached to each police sector.

In addition, I had at my disposal a platoon of gendarmes who could be transported in trucks wherever necessary, while the rest of the troop which belonged to the battalion of gendarmes were in garrisons.

The massacre of the civilian population started on June 29, 1941, at 02,00 p.m.

On June 27, 1941, just after the bombardment, col. Chirilovici informed me that in the Pacurari district there was a group of legionnaires who were singing legionary songs, alarming the population. I loaded a platoon of soldiers into trucks and went to that place. I found a group of about 30 – 40 legionnaires, all armed, who started to spread around. In the pavilion where they were gathered, I found two boxes of weapons. Two of the legionnaires were introduced to me and they said that they were officers sent by the General Headquarters, Secret Service Department, in order to arm those legionnaires who would be placed at the back of the enemy front.

I asked them why they did not report their intention to me. I went with my troop to the military headquarters of the town and after approximately one hour, they presented themselves dressed in major uniforms. They apologized, saying that they had wanted to work in secret but failed to do so.

I investigated those two officers who showed me their service orders from the General Headquarters. I reported the case to the commander of the 3-rd army.

On June 28, at 02,00 p.m., colonel Chirilovici called again and informed me that on the way to the abattoir, at a point called Churchiu, there was a convoy of carts from the 14-th infantry division, that was plundering and looting Jewish houses and abusing the Jewish population in a horrifying way.

The military judge of the 14-th division came at once together with the royal commissar, they did investigations but I do not know what measures they took.

Regarding the collection of the Jewish population from their homes, I would like to specify the following: all the houses with Christian tenants were marked with a cross while the houses with Jewish tenants were not marked. I myself saw a group of about 10 Germans, who were chasing out the Jewish population into the street, being afterwards directed to the Romanian soldiers (gendarmes) to be transported to the police station.

The German soldiers were assisted by gendarmes and partly by the civilian population. This happened in all the streets of the town.
I did not take any measure as these gendarmes belonged to the Prefecture and it was their responsibility to stop those actions. I went to the police station and talked to col. Chirilovici and General Stavrescu; during that time, there were a series of commissars with whom I discussed about ways of solving that situation.

When the Jewish population was dragged into the yard of the police station, German soldiers were placed at the gates, savagely beating up the people who were brought inside. We watched those scenes and waited for an order from General Stavrescu concerning measures to be taken; however, no measure was taken at all.

I took some measures of my own: while the Romanian soldiers were transporting the groups of Jewish citizens to the police station and the streets were full of corpses, I took a group of gendarmes, unarmed those who were shooting and arrested them.

I want to add that there were not enough troops in the garrison (from the police and gendarmerie) to keep order. The person who was in charge with keeping order was Gen. Stavrescu.

I talked with Gen. Stavrescu about that situation and he told me he would take measures.

**Col. CONSTANTIN LUPU**

General Stavrescu declared the following: By the nature of my operative mission, I could not be held responsible for keeping order in the garrison. This was understood by the civilian and military authorities that held several meetings in order to maintain order in the garrison. I did not participate in those meetings.

I learned about what had happened in the town only on the morning of June 29, 1941. My subordinates informed me that the Germans were arresting and searching in the Pacurari district because a German sentinel was killed.

I want to add that one of the command posts was located at the Iasi border. Its purpose was to sign the correspondence and take decisions. I used to come to that command post only at night because during the day I was at the front. On June 29, I came especially because I had been informed of the disturbances that happened in Iasi, that the Germans were searching and arresting people in the Pacurari district and that they had occupied the yard of the police station.

I went straight to the police station which was occupied by Germans, the personnel being completely disoriented because any activity was paralyzed.

On that day I went to the police three times, I tried to encourage the personnel and advised them to release those Jews who had their papers in order, and not to have the police station too crowded.

After that, I returned to the command post and ordered major Scriban to report to the German Headquarters about what had happened in the town and that there was a state of insecurity. I demanded that the German troops should be withdrawn. I also took another measure meant to restore order; I asked that all the soldiers who were roaming about the town should be
collected and picked up, not to interfere with the operations done by the police and gendarmerie.

Meanwhile I went back to the front. I came a second time, in the afternoon and found that no measure had been taken by the German Headquarters.

I saw that the police station was occupied, there were corpses in the yard and a German lance sergeant was mistreating an old woman. I intervened and the lance sergeant started to object and with the gun turned towards me said that all the Jews must die up to the last one. I took the gun away from him and told him: "My mission ordered by your General is to keep order in the town because German troops are passing through the town" and I told him to leave the police station together with the soldiers who were there.

The lance sergeant went away and did no more movement.

I went to the German Headquarters, to General von Salmuth to prove that although orders had been given, no measure was taken and the Germans kept occupying the police station and arresting people.

General Salmuth called the highest commander, gave orders and withdrew the troops from the police station.

I have to add the fact that the military and civilian authorities had to keep order in the town.

I released the convoys of arrested people as they had been illegally arrested.

I want to specify that I had no connection with the garrison operations or with transporting the people to the railway station to be loaded in trains and taken to the station.

General Gh. STAVRESCU

Colonel Lupu Constantin declares the following: it was the responsibility of the Military Headquarters of the Troops of the Garrison in Iasi to keep order and take measures in the town.

I specify again that the only discussion I had with Gen. Stavrescu was when I called him to the relevant place, showing him what happened.

The general told me he would take measures.

I specify that the responsibility of the situation in Iasi during the massacres belonged firstly to the County Prefect who did not give any order and did not take any measure to stop those actions. The police station of the Police inspectorate and the police authorities are also responsible, as they did not take any measures.

I want to add that not all the available forces were used to keep order because two platoons of the gendarmerie were kept as reserve, being not used even in the police station yard.

On June 29, at 06.00 p.m, I went to look for the prefect but I returned to the police station because I did not find him. Just at that moment, I saw a convoy of arrested people taken by German soldiers to the station. I followed the convoy to the station but seeing that I could do nothing, I returned.
Colonel Lupu adds: my responsibility as garrison commander was to put the available troops at the disposal of the County Prefect for maintaining order but this was not demanded. Then I addressed to General Stavrescu, commander of the 14-th division, regarding measures to be taken in connection with the disturbance made by the German troops, as he was able to restore order through the German Headquarters.

Col. CONSTANTIN LUPU

General Leoveanu declares the following: Based on the report made by me after the massacres, it resulted that General Stavrescu gave the evacuation orders. This is the conclusion drawn by me according to the declarations of those I interrogated.

Now I heard that the Garrison of division 14 was not in the town. I would like to add that division 14 was operative and that General Stavrescu was not in charge with the issues connected with the Garrison.

General EM. LEOVEANU

After this memorandum was read to each party, it was signed by them. This memo was drawn up by us.

Public Prosecutor,
D. SĂRACU

b) THE ROLE OF ROMANIAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN IASI

Nr. 15

ANNOUNCEMENT

signed by Gen. Gh. Stavrescu and published in the local newspaper "Prutul" Nr. 499 of June 27, 1941

CITIZENS,
Starting with the first day of the hostilities, our objective was moved from the river Prut to the Dniester.
Nothing can stop us.
Our enemies, seeing the disaster that is in store for them, are trying, by propaganda, to alarm you, to produce panic, to exploit the moral effects of the air raids of the enemy.
Do not believe the rumors and do not spread them. The allied Romanian-German army is on duty and soon it will destroy the Bolshevik army.
Daily, the allied anti-aircraft strikes more than half of the airplanes which try to cross our border.
Under our eyes, yesterday and today, 38 enemy planes have fallen. Soon the reprisal of the Bolsheviks will be completely reduced by the advance of our army.

Trust in our army and our allies!
Be calm and continue your activities.
Help the authorities catch the ill disposed and the alarmists!
Those who are in the service of the enemy will get the capital punishment and will be soon discovered.
Unconscious alarmists will be punished by the law.

Commander

General STAVRESCU

From the testimony of Avram Hahamu, Vice-President of the Jewish Community of Iasi, interrogated by Mihail Popilian, public prosecutor, on March 2, 1945.

I had been Deputy President of the Jewish Community of Iasi since 1938. On June 26, 1941, the Soviet Air Force bombed Iasi. On June 27, 1941, Colonel Chirilovici, Police Superintendent summoned the 12 leaders of the Community, including myself, to the Central Police Station and in the name of the commanding general whose name I have forgotten, but I think he was called Stavrescu, he stated that he had information that the pilots of the Soviet planes were from Iasi, and we, Jews, had given them signals, because this is the only explanation for the demolition of the town and for the fact that no Jews were among the victims, and neither did we suffer material losses. We immediately told him that we were not cooperating with the enemy, and asked for twenty-four hours so that we could carry out our own investigations.

The next day we submitted a report, in which the late lawyer Gherner indicated that in districts on the outskirts of the town, where poor Jews lived, so far 38 Jews were dead and 100 Jewish houses collapsed due to the bombings; therefore the statement that we were in connection with the enemy could not be held up and that we could not be held responsible for it.

The Police Superintendent (quaestor) said that he would report this to the commanding general and at the same time ordered us to collect all telescopes, torches, cameras and film-cameras within 48 hours, and hand them in at the Central Police Station.

Public Prosecutor,

POPILIAN

AVRAM HAHAMU
Nr. 17
TESTIMONY
of the witness Iacob Nuhamovici, interrogated on March 21, 1945 by
the public prosecutor Veronica Zossin

On Wednesday or Thursday before June 29, 1941, I met Ioan
Dumitru in Lapusneanu Street. Although he was a Cuzist, he was a good
friend of mine. When he saw me, he said he would have looked for me
anyway to warn me to leave for Bacau to my parents. As I replied that I
would not take his advice, he told me that if I do not leave, I should rather
hide. When I asked for an explanation, he replied: My conscience is clean
because I warned you.

On June 29, we did not go out of our home; we were saved by the
commissar Mircescu and the guard Sava Drobota who advised us not to go
out. I know that they also saved other 200 people whom they kept arrested
in the cellars of the police station.

Signed by:

Public prosecutor:
VERONICA ZOSSIN IACOB NUHAMOVICI

Nr. 18
TESTIMONY
of the witness Gratian Spranceana, a former commissar
of Police sector II, Iasi, interrogated on July 19, 1945 by the public
prosecutor D. Săracu

In the year 1941, I was at the Commissariat of Sector II of the Police
Station Iasi, in my position of commissar.

On the second day after the war was declared, i.e. on June 22,
1941, I noticed that there was a state of tension in the town against the
Jewish population. That state of tension culminated with the eve of the
pogrom, i.e. on June 28, 1941.

On June 28, 1941, we received an order from the police inspector
Leahu to lay down all the weapons but only after a few hours, this order was
cancelled. Another order was given by which each police officer had to keep
his weapon.

On the same day of June 28, 1941, in the evening, we received an
order from the police inspector Leahu that we, the police, should not
interfere with the deeds of the army in the town, whatever they would
do, either good or bad actions. Therefore, we all remained in the
commissariat. On the next morning, i.e. on June 29, 1941, there was a
meeting in the hall of the police station between the commissars of the
police station. The participants of this meeting were: the police
superintendents (quaestors) Chirilovici and Leahu, the head of the police
station, Stanciulescu, the commissar Anghel, the head of the Security
Service, commissar Iancu from the Judicial Administration. They discussed
about what had happened during the night and decided to take a raid through
the town. Then, Col. Chirilovici and the police superintendent (quaestor)
Leahu went to the Prefecture of the County. This happened at about 9,00
a.m. when another meeting was held. At that meeting participated, in
addition to the two police superintendents, the prefect of the county, col.
Captaru, general Gh. Stavrescu, Col. Coca Niculescu, and major Scriban.
After the conference, the infantry and gendarmerie were gathered and the
police superintendent Leahu ordered that groups of soldiers should be
formed, accompanied by the Bessarabian police that was in the town and
sent them to the site. Meanwhile I received telephone calls from both police
superintendents and was reprimanded as they suspected me of hiding Jews
in my home because it was known that my wife was Jewish. I replied that
they had no right to investigate. On June 29, 1941, another meeting was
held at the police in the afternoon. Among the participants were Gen. Gh.
Stavrescu, a higher German officer, col. Chirilovici, the police quaestor
Leahu, the head of the police, Stanciulescu, the commissar Anghel and
major Scriban. There they talked about what had happened. The police
quaestor Chirilovici told me that they decided to evict the Jews from the
town. He also told me that on the night of June 29, 1941, all the heads of the
police remained at the police headquarters.

Public prosecutor, G.G. SPRANCEANA
D. SĂRACU

Nr. 19
c ) THE FIRST MURDERS, PLUNDERINGS AND LOOTINGS

Testimony
of Wolf Herscu, interrogated by Gh. Trissonimo, public prosecutor of
the Court of Appeal of Bucharest, on January 2, 1948.

When Iasi was bombed on June 26, 1941, I was injured in my leg and
neck. On that day, as far as I remember, a sergeant from either the
Education or Training Department of the 13th "Dorobanti" Regiment came
for me. At the same time they also came after Cojocaru Iosub and Leon
Schechter. All of us were taken to the Romanian Headquarters in Vasile
Lupu Street, from there we were escorted by armed guards to Division
Headquarters in to Copou, and to the exhibition hall. I was escorted by the
same Lance-Sergeant who had come for me. When we arrived, we were
handed over to two captains, who, upon realizing our innocence, told us that
we were free to go and ordered that we be escorted home. We left for home
with the same escort, but then the Lance-Sergeant told us to take a different
route, and directed us down a remote road, the Sararie lane, and from there
towards the rifle range. Since I was barely able to walk, because of my
injury from the bombardment, I had to lean on Cojocaru Iosub. Suddenly, I
heard a bullet whistling past my head. That one only scratched me, another,
however, went in the back, under the left arm, straight into my left hip. **While collapsing I saw that it was the Lance-Sergeant who had shot me, and it was also him who ordered me not to look back.** I regained consciousness at dawn, June 27, 1941. I wanted to stand up, but I could not, and I saw that Cojocaru Iosub was lying dead in front of me about 10-12 meters away. **He had been shot by the same Lance-Sergeant.** While I was falling to the ground, I could hear him shouting at the other two to stay where they were.

**GH. TRISSONIMO**  
**WOLF HERSCU**  
Public Prosecutor

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**Nr. 20**

PREFECTURE OF THE IASI  
To the Commander of the 14th Division Iasi

Nr. 1043  
June 29, 1941  
**Very urgent**  
**Confidential, personal**

I have the honor to inform you of the following:

1) On the night of June 27 – 28 1941, Lance Sergeant (reduced term) Manoliu Mircea, accompanied by Corporal Nicolau, of the 13-th Regiment, arrested and shot dead a number of 6 (six) Jews without any order from a superior unit.

Please dispose that the required investigations should be done against those guilty.

Please communicate the results of the investigations to the prefecture so that the Minister of the Interior should be also informed about what happened.

Prefect of the Iasi county,  
**Col. D. CAPTARU**

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**Nr. 21**

From: **REGIONAL POLICE INSPECTORATE, IASI**  
23621/June 29, 1941  
**CENTRAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS**

Further to report Nr.23469 of June 29, 1941:

On June 18, at 10.00 a.m., a small number of independent groups of soldiers, in the district of Tatarasi began searching for Jews, and while
As the local Chief of Police attempted to intervene, Lance-Sergeant Manoliu Mircea of the 13-th Division, turned to a passing German unit and said that the local Jews had radio transmission equipment but he had been unable to find it because the police were protecting the Jews. The leader of the German corps offered to collaborate with the police during the rest of the house-searches. They were also joined by Romanian soldiers from the 13-th Infantry Regiment and the 22-nd Artillery Regiment. All of them continued to abuse the Jews.

When the commander of the garrison, Colonel Lupu, was informed of what was happening, Colonel Captaru, county prefect, the Military Judge of the Division along with the commanders of the aforementioned troops as well as representatives of the Central Police Station went to the scene and arrested the rebellious Lance-Sergeant and those (among the Romanians) who had actively taken part in the offences; they were handed over to the military judge of the division for investigations.

This action fully re-established peace in the district. On the same day at 10.00 p.m., the police force was informed that military units of vital importance were being shot at.

All local military bodies were immediately informed, first of all General Stavrescu, Commander of the Division. The Commander of the Garrison and the Military Judge went to the Central Police Station to study the situation and report to the Commander of the Division.

Patrols, consisting of Gendarme members and policemen, that were sent out during the day time, were immediately strengthened.

The conclusion: incidents of shooting were becoming more widespread in several districts of the town, and in areas where German or Romanian soldiers were marching.

Consequently, a group of soldiers marching down Lascar Catargiu Street came under fire, as did another group marching through Carol Street. **Even though the shooting was very heavy, nobody was injured.** All night long, the army, the police and the Germans searched the places from which shots were fired. **No Jews were caught shooting.** The Gendarme inspector sent two Christians to the Inspectorate. One of them, a certain Lupanschi, claimed to be a legionary. **They found his will on him, which he had prepared the previous day. Weapons were not found on them.**

**Under orders from the Commander of the Division, at dawn, the search of Jewish houses was started, but not one single weapon was found.**

So far, approx. 2,500 Jews have been taken to the Central Police Station. **The Commander of the Division wants to evacuate all of them from the town.**

Not long ago, the police organizations informed me that certain Romanian and German soldiers were committing acts of abuses, and looting, and that many Jews have been killed in the streets, and even at the Central Police Station.

The reasons:
The German army units claim that the Jews would have killed 2 of their soldiers. All claim that they are communists and want to hand us over to the Russians. Another meeting was held at the County prefecture with all the heads of military and civilian authorities. They decided the following:

1. Everybody should hand over their weapons
2. Civilian people are forbidden to go out after 7.00 p.m.
3. The control of the town's security and guard was taken by the commander of the garrison, colonel Lupu.
4. Patrols, ambushes and reserves were instated
   Some German soldiers expressed their intention to bomb Jewish districts if they heard shooting in the town.
   Superior orders are urgently necessary to calm down spirits of the German and Romanian army. The situation is very serious now.

Regional Inspector
E. GIOSANU

Nr. 22

POLICE STATION IASI
NR. 99
JUNE 30, 1941

Entry Nr. 23857
July 2
File 560/941

to

POLICE INSPECTORATE AND SECURITY SERVICE IASI
EXTRACT

Following previous reports, resuming the available data, we have the honor to report:

The signal of the turmoil was given in Tatarasi, on June 28, at 10,00 a.m. when Manoliu Micea, a lance sergeant of the 13-th division, a well known legionary, started to search the Jews and abuse them.

The chief of the 5-th sector of Police tried to put an end to this situation by resorting to the support of a German unit. This unit included elements of assault battalions so that the abuses continued until all local authorities interfered, went to the scene and arrested the lance sergeant and those who took part in the lootings.

The military court of the 14-th division was in charge with the investigations.

Until evening, no significant events happened. The police station took measures to double the guards in the town.

Police superintendent Iasi
Lieut. col. C. CHIRILOVICI

Secretary of the Police Station
Gh. STANCIULESCU
II. THE MASSACRE IN SCULENI

Nr. 23

WITNESS TESTIMONY
of Lieutenant-Colonel Romulus Muresanu, interrogated by General Emanoil Ionescu, specially appointed Examining Judge, on June 27, 1947.

In 1941, as a captain, I was deputy head of the Economics Office. As far as I know, on June 26, 1941, the Russians bombed Iasi, and in one of the planes there was a Jew from Iasi called Lupu, and also another Jew; these were caught, and the German commander ordered the evacuation of Jews from the town. On June 27, 1941, in the evening I was walking down Carol Street with my wife when someone fired at me. Shots were also fired in Buna Vestire Street, but nobody was hit. A German patrol approached me, and asked where the shots had come from, and I indicated the direction. While I continued my walk I heard a round of machine-gun fire; later I learned that the Germans had executed the Jews in one of the houses. On the next morning, at abt. 06.00 a.m. I heard the Germans shoot from behind the statues in the "Fundatiei" yard against the students' hostel in the Pacurari district. On the day of the massacre, col. Captaru informed General Stavrescu about what had happened.

I know that since June 16 1941, general Stavrescu was no longer the commander of the garrison. On June 29, general Stavrescu left with Lieut. Aburel and the driver, Krantz, to the police station to get precise information and to take measures to put an end to the disturbances. I do not know what he said at the Prefecture but on June 30, everything was in order.

On June 28, I met Captain Capatana’s orderly on Spiridonie Square; he was shooting at Jews. When I asked him who had given the order for this, he showed his surprise at my question, and asked: do you not know that there is an order to shoot every Jew?

On July, 1, there was total silence in Iasi.

I think and am sure that the pogrom was stopped through the intervention of General Stavrescu who contacted the German General Von Salmut.

The officers of the 6th Rifle Regiment stationed in Bali asked the German Headquarters to which they were attached (as I have been informed), to be sent to the front-line next to Sculeni, because the Jews there humiliated them when they withdrew from Bessarabia in 1940, and now they wanted to take their revenge. They did the same in Balti, where I saw members of the 6th Rifle Regiment shoot Jews dead. I heard in the officers’ mess that Sub-Lieutenant Mihailescu himself shot dead the Jews from Gura Cainari. As far as I know, approx. 1,040 Jews were shot dead. During all this time, the 6th Rifle Regiment was under the German Headquarters; I think that General Stavrescu was not informed of those events.
I hereby report the following:

Ever since war was declared, this regiment has been suffering from sabotage actions of the Jews, namely:

a) In Sculeni, while the Regiment was in position, they were signaling from Tg. Sculeni to the Russians and the Russian artillery hindered all operative measures. Moreover, I had officers, lance sergeants and soldiers who, instead of dying on the front, on duty, were infamously shot at the back, from houses and gardens by the Jews. In order to prevent this state of events, I ordered Captain Stihi Ioan, informing officer, to arrest and execute all suspect Jews in Sculeni.

b) When Battalion I of this regiment arrived at Gura Cainari, a number of 50 – 60 Jews were caught; they were grouped along the western edge of the village. They were brought by the village inhabitants and they had Russian weapons and grenades, so that I ordered that they be shot dead immediately.

c) In the Marculesti village, while the "Captain Otel" Company was advancing in avant-garde, it was surrounded by the Russian army together with approx. 300 civilian, armed Jews, producing the same painful losses; even Captain Otel Vasile was wounded, caught by the Jews and we do not know anything about him until today. When the Marculesti village was conquered, a group of 400 Jews, men and women, were caught- 60 of them were wounded. This proves to the fact that they fought against us and they were not wearing uniforms. I also ordered that they be executed on the spot.

I would like to add that in Tg. Sculeni, while lieut. Nita was passing to the front, he was shot in his leg by a Jew. That Jew was shooting from a house and was executed on the spot.

We are informing you of all these facts because we want people to know how the Jewish population that we have warmed in our bosom for 20 years, took revenge against us.

All the executions made by this corps were justified, in accordance with the received superior orders.

It also happened that the telephone cables were cut 10 -15 times on one night only.

Commander of the 6th Mountain Rifle Regiment
Colonel MATIES ERMIL

Nr. 25 A

APOSTILLE
by col. Maties Ermil, commander of the 6th Mountain Rifle Regiment, order Nr. 66, dated July 30, 1941 of the 14-th Infantry Division

As far as I know, this issue has been answered. I think it is clear that the soldiers of the Sculeni regiment have suffered a lot because of the Kikes who remained in this small village. This was the reason why they were shot dead, according to higher orders.

Col. E. MATIES

Nr. 25 B

6TH MOUNTAIN RIFLE REGIMENT
9801/July 31, 1941

Military Post Office Nr.10.

To the General Command of the 14th Division

To the adjutant’s office

Reply to your order Nr.66 of July 30, 1941.

I hereby report that the regiment has already replied, by referring to this issue in report Nr.700 of July 28, 1941.

In my opinion the methods employed by the regiment, while in compliance with higher orders, were too weak, since the Kikes had dared to shoot at the Romanian army, and to carry out sabotage actions against it, which resulted in the loss of many soldiers who could have been saved.

According to my orders and in compliance with superior orders, Captain Stihi executed those rascals. They are not worth being considered; I enclose a copy of the above-mentioned report.

Commander of the 6th Mountain Rifle Regiment:
Colonel MATIES ERMIL

Nr. 26

EXTRACT
From the testimony of the witness lieut. Gurus Petre, a former secretary in the company commanded by captain Stihi, interrogated on May 7, 1947 by the exam. Judge Capt. Zaharescu Ion.
The bridge head in Sculeni was easily seized by surprise operations. This bridge head was created by German and Romanian units: 2 battalions of the German Buck regiment and Battalion 2 commanded by major Garaiac Vasile.

After the bridge head was created, the Soviet army pushed hard by tank and infantry units succeeding to loosen the bridge head by beating back the two German battalions and the Romanian one.

The German and Romanian sub-units were withdrawing in panic. I overheard Capt. Stihi and sub-lieut. Mihailescu that these units were fired at by the civilian population in Sculeni. They also said that a civilian wounded a Romanian lieutenant in his leg.

The German division succeeded in re-conquering the bridge head.

After the failure in Sculeni, the entire civilian Jewish population was evicted from Sculeni. The Jewish population was evicted under the command of Capt. Stihi and sub-lieut. Mihailescu with troops from the Command Company and the pioneer Company. They were taken behind the Rosnovanu Rock and executed by the escorting soldiers. I have heard that there was a soldier called Epure, a butcher from Bucharest, who took also part in these executions. I do not know if he is still living.

In the Buculeni-Balti village, I saw when Sub-lieut. Mihailescu shot the only old Jewish woman he found in the village.

When I arrived at Balti, the same Capt. Stihi along with a platoon, evacuated the Jewish population to an anti-tank ditch and he ordered them to make it deeper. Two Jews were selected from the groups who had to make two groups of dangerous and not dangerous Jews. After this selection, the children, women and a part of the men considered not dangerous were released in the Balti village. The remaining Jews, about 30 – 40, were executed.

Military Exam. Judge Lieut. CURUS PETRE
CAPT. ZAHARESCU ION

Nr. 27

TESTIMONY

of Colonel Mihai Isacescu, of the 6-th Mountain Rifle Regiment
interrogated by General Emanoil Ionescu, specially appointed examining judge, on June 18, 1947.

At the time of the Bessarabian military expedition, I was captain and commander of the reconnaissance company of the 6th Rifle Regiment, which
on June 22, 1941, was taken over by the command of the German regiment Nr. 305. When we captured the Sculeni-Rusi bridge-head, I heard that in Stanca Rosnoveanu, Captain Stihi, Sub-Lieutenant Mihailescu and soldier Ion Epure had killed the Jews who had escaped from Sculeni-Rusi, and that soldier Epure had mutilated them prior to execution.

In Gura Gainari I happened to be present during the execution of Jewish families, probably refugees from Marculesti. During the execution I saw a car with three German officers which stopped. Those officers told Capt. Stihi not to shoot at the Jews and then they left to the command post of the Regiment, maybe to report the case. After the departure of the German officers, Capt. Stihi continued the execution up to the last Jew.

While they were in the Balti village, in Slobozia Baltii, Capt. Stihi executed a number of Jews just on the bank of the river Raut and the commander of the regiment, col. Mateies knew about that. I was informed by word of mouth by fellow-soldiers, Captain Ioachim and others, that the above-mentioned people had done this primarily to rob the Jews of the gold they had on them. The gold was probably shared with Captain Stihi and Colonel Mateies. In reference to this, a conversation about a watch between Captain Stihi’s wife and Colonel Mateies comes to mind. This happened while the regiment was being reconstituted in Balti, after the return from Odessa.

I want to specify that the regiment commander Col. Mateies was a man lacking character, with no dignity, incapable and of no skill. Because of these shortcomings, the regiment suffered many losses on the front. I would like to add that col. Mateies knew about the massacres; however for massacres or reprisals there were no written orders neither were there any verbal orders communicated to the units.

It is not true that in Marculesti the citizens first put up the white flag and then attacked Captain Otel’s company by joining the Russian troops. The truth is that a Russian unit, approx. the size of a company, attacked Captain Otel’s company from the side causing the soldiers to retreat, then the Russians withdrew and took with them Captain Otel, who was wounded in the leg. A story was subsequently made up to justify the stupidity of a regiment which sent the company, with neither security nor information, towards the North-Eastern Heights of Floresti on the Vesdova-Alexeni line, where they had to occupy the area before the arrival of the regiment.

Specially appointed examining judge, COL. M. ISACESCUC GENERAL IONESCU EMANOIL

Nr. 28

From the testimony of Lieutenant Andronic Prepelita, a former sergeant in Captain Stihi’s company, interrogated by Captain Ion Zaharescu, military examining judge, on May 7, 1947.

_________________________________________________________
It was Captain Stihi who carried out the execution of the Jews in Stanca Rosnoveanu together with Sub-Lieutenant Mihaiescu and Sergeant Major Vasile Mihailov.

I must add that the machine-gun was operated by Sergeant Major Vasile Mihailov. Captain Stihi and Sub-Lieutenant Mihaiescu, however, were equipped with one machine pistol each. They made Jews stand in front of them in three columns, each with a selection of men, women and children. The above-mentioned three persons shot at them. I myself saw this. Such executions were usually carried out only by this squad. Usually the soldiers were not involved in such executions, probably because of their merciful soul.

Military examining judge

Lieutenant

PREPELITA ANDRONIC.

CAPT. ION ZAHARESCU

REPORT OF THE FORENSIC EXAMINER

The undersigned, Dr. Vasile Hurghisiu, forensic physician of the Iasi Court, on the basis of official document Nr. 15152, dated September 12, 1945, issued by the Chief Prosecutor of the Iasi Judiciary, as well as the decisions made in response to petitions Nr. 2171 and 2176 by the Iasi Jewish Community, dated September 10, 1945 and September 12, 1945, and with reference to my oath, was invited “to take part in the exhumation of Jewish remains buried in mass graves in Stanca Rosnoveanu in order to verify the existence of the corpses in the mass graves, and ascertain other relevant circumstances, for the purposes of launching a criminal investigation or using the report as evidence in criminal investigations in their enquiry or sentencing periods.”

I was assisted by gendarme chief Hulboca, sergeant major Ghimes Petru and in the presence of the delegates of the Jewish Community in Iasi: Mr. Froimovici Iosef, Aronovici Aron, Froimovici Aron, Leizer David and Iosef Michel and found the following:

Historically: the above-mentioned two letters by the Iasi Jewish Community, addressed to the Office for Public Prosecutions of the Iasi Courts, indicate that on June 27, 1941 in Stanca Rosnoveanu in Iasi county, Jews were murdered and buried in mass graves.

It turns out from the testimony given by a witness, ploughman, Zaharia Alexandru, (aged 40) from the village of Carpiti, that on a working day in 1941, a great number of Jews were brought to the above-mentioned site, where they were executed with machine guns set up approx. twenty metres from the victims and the hole, and fired by a captain and the soldiers of the 6th Rifle Regiment stationed in Balti. The witness also states that he knows of and can identify four mass graves, and knows of one further grave.
but is unable to locate it, because it was dug beside a road which was subsequently moved.

The topographical description of the graves in Stanca Rosnoveanu

The corpses of Stanca Rosnoveanu, referred to in the report, were exhumed from three mass graves; the graves were at the foot of a hill in a valley approx. 12 km from Iasi, near the village of Carpiti. They were located almost in a line next to one another, with a distance of only 2-3 meters between graves.

The sizes of the graves: Length: 6 meters; Width: 3.5-4 meters
Depth: 1.5-1.7 meters

The exhumation began at the grave the farthest from Iasi (the closest to Carpiti), hereinafter referred to as Nr.1, the grave in the middle as Nr.2, and the third, (the closest to Iasi) as Nr.3. The latter narrows towards the end.

Preliminary remarks:

The exhumation work began at grave Nr.1 on September 12, 1945, and continued at grave Nr. 2, and then at Nr.3. The work was periodically interrupted on public holidays and because of unfavorable circumstances. Due to the above circumstances, as well as the season, during that autumn, the Iasi Jewish Community agreed to postpone the continuation of work on the exhumation. The exhumed bodies were buried in three large common graves in the Jewish cemetery in Iasi. German prisoners, guarded by Soviet sentinels, did the digging.

Description of the corpses:

Position: after the removal of a 30-50 cm layer of earth, the first layer of corpses appears. It can be established, that in all three graves, the bodies were positioned in a certain order. The heads are on either side of the hole. The bodies and limbs are entwined, making exhumation difficult and lengthy. In grave Nr. 3, we found small children, their arms embracing the necks of female corpses. Most of the women had covered their faces with their head-scarfs or hands.

Clothing: The corpses were wearing “civilian” clothes characteristic of this province. The types of clothing varied differently. On some corpses there were two or three shirts, coats or overcoats, on others, especially the women in grave 2, there were only nightdresses; the men in grave 3 were lying barefoot, scantily dressed or with rolled-up sleeves. We found the usual personal belongings in the pockets: keys, combs, handkerchiefs, stockings, bottles for water and perfume, etc. We also found jewelry on some corpses. We catalogued these, and attached the list to the examiner’s report.
We carried out the identification of the corpses, to determine whether the male bodies had been circumcised (unless the process of rotting had not advanced too far). We also found various documents, issued to Jewish names. In this way, in one of the pockets of a male corpse we found a Soviet passport and a soldier’s book, issued to the name Itic Motolevici, born in 1910 in Sculeni. We also found a birth certificate issued to the name Getel from Sculeni, as well as an identity card issued in Sculeni, which belonged to Faibis, born on June 13, 1907. The examination and identification of the clothes and documents was carried out by Dr. Germanski of Sculeni in the presence of Mr. Iosef Michel, the representative of the Iasi Jewish Community, during the reburial at the Iasi Jewish Cemetery.

**Sex and age:** the identification of the sex of the corpses was carried out on bodies less affected by rotting, by examining genitalia and bone structure. We also drew information from the clothes and documents. As far as age is concerned, in lack of other criteria, the identification was carried out on the basis of the Forensic Examination, taking into consideration milk-teeth and the set of teeth characteristic of adults.

The total **number** of bodies exhumed from the three mass graves was 311 (three hundred and eleven). In grave Nr.1 – 95, in grave Nr.2, - 119, and in grave Nr. 3, - 97 corpses were found.

**TABLE**

Corpses classified by sex, age and graves

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<th></th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Grave 1</td>
<td>Men</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
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<td>21</td>
</tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave 2</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both sexes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave 3</td>
<td>Men</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>14</td>
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</table>

**CONCLUSIONS:**

1. In the three mass graves from Stanca Rosnoveanu in Iasi County described in this report, 311 corpses of both sexes and all ages were found.
2. The documents found on the bodies, and the circumcision characteristic of Jews, prove that the bodies were of Jewish origin.

3. In the course of the forensic examination, we found that on most bodies, the multiple injuries caused by bullets are in the mid part of the bodies (the breast and the abdomen), and less frequently in the head.

4. In the case of some bodies, fracture of the skull can also be observed in addition to injuries caused by bullets. No injury whatsoever was found in the bone structure of a young child (2-4 years) after his skeleton was completely reassembled.

5. In mass grave Nr. 1, which we dug out based on witnesses’ reports, the number of middle-aged men is higher; in grave Nr. 2 mostly the corpses of women and old people were found; there was a great number of children, women and old people in grave Nr. 3; and only the corpses of six middle-aged men.

6. The clothing on the corpses is generally scanty. Many women were wearing night dresses or gowns, the men and children are barefoot.

   Forensic physician of Iasi Court: Dr. V. HURGHISIU
   Commander of The Office of the Gendarmerie in Hulboca: Sergeant-Major Petru Ghimes

Representatives of the Jewish Community of Iasi:
- Iosef Froimovici
- Aron Aronovici
- Aron Froimovici
- David Leizer
- Iosef Michel

III. THE POGROM

a) THE NIGHT OF 29-th – 30-th JUNE 1941

Nr. 30

EXTRACT

from a memorandum of lieutenant-colonel C. Chirilovici, a former quaestor of the Police in Iasi, addressed to Judicial Authorities of the Military Court

It all started on the night of 28-th–29-th of June 1941, after a blue rocket was launched by a German airplane. At about 09.00 p.m., fire was opened by machine guns all over the town, being directed from houses, attics and cellars. It was rumored that the enemies were parachuted during the previous night and together with a part of the Jewish population, they started to shoot at the Romanian and allied troops that were crossing the Prut River.

The Jewish population was brought to the Police station without any order because we could not give such orders to the Germans and not even to
the police officers who had been sent to the site in the evening and then went home to protect their families.

Lieut. Col. C. CHIRILOVICI
Nr. 31

TESTIMONY
of the witness Ioan M. Marinescu, a former Dean of the Faculty of
Linguistics and Philology in Iasi, interrogated today, July 24, 1945 by
Dumitru Săracu, Public Prosecutor.

On the evening of June 28, 1941, I was at the University, in my office,
as I was Dean of the Faculty of Linguistics at that time. Suddenly I saw a
yellow light through the windows; I thought it was a reflector and I could
not understand what that light might be. I called the janitor and asked him
whether he saw anything suspicious and he replied he had not seen
anything. After a short while, I heard a burst of shootings. The Germans
were accommodated in the wing facing the yard, where they had their
cashier department. I went along the hall to see what happened and I met a
German officer who lived there; he told me that the shooting was coming
from the attic of the University and a German soldier was shot, right in his
neck. He asked me to let him shoot at the University clock because the
signaling was done from there. I told him that it was impossible. I asked him
to come to the attic and check. We went out to the entrance hall of the
faculty and while I was together with the officer, fire was opened, but the
bullets passed over my head, hitting the window. The German officer did
not move, and I understood that everything was only a set-up. I went down
to the air-raid shelter where among other people there was also my wife and
my child. We were all searched but nothing compromising was found. After
that, we went up to the attic together with the Germans but nobody was
there. The German officer kept saying that the firing came from the attic and
he threatened to close the University. I searched all the rooms of the
University along with him, but we did not find anything. However, the
Germans shot at the clock, broke the glass disk while the mechanism
remained intact.

On the next day, another German officer came with a platoon of
soldiers whom he ordered to guard the rooms where we did our
investigation. The next morning, I was called by my housekeeper who was
left alone to supervise the house. She told me that Romanian police officers
came to search the house as they said that the shots were coming from the
attic of my house. After I arrived at home, a group of German soldiers,
commanded by an officer, came and told me that the shooting came from
the attic of my house. I went up together with them but we did not find
anything.

I drew the conclusion that this pogrom was just a set-up by the
German C.E.S.P. in co-operation with the Romanian authorities.

Public prosecutor, IOAN M. MARINESCU
DUMITRU SĂRACU
Nr. 32

TESTIMONY

of the witness Gh. Ungureanu, Director of State Archives,
interrogated on May 30, 1945
by the Public Prosecutor, Mihail Popilian

On the evening of June 28 – 29, 1941, as I was in the office of State Archives where I was living, someone from the police station Iasi asked me if I have a telephone and if it can be used during the night. My answer was that he could. At abt. 11.00 p.m., a patrol came and asked for the keys from the Goliei tower to climb there and supervise from there because the tower was high and offered a good visibility over the town. I gave them the keys and they went to the tower; I went after them, stayed a while and then returned to the office; afterwards I went to bed; after a little while I was awakened by the noise of shootings fired by machine guns and rifles. Airplanes were flying over the town. I wanted to get out but the sizzling of some bullets stopped me. As I saw that the shooting was increasing, I decided to call the police at 03.00 a.m. Someone answered that I should mind my own business because everything is ok. I stayed up all night in the office with a sword on the table to be guarded (my mother-in-law and the housekeeper also came there). In the morning, at abt. 06.30 a.m., I went out and saw convoys of Jews being dragged to the police station by German and Romanian patrols. Later on, I saw how a German shot a Jew right in front of the tower and I was lucky to escape the shooting by some German soldiers. I went into the yard and hid in the house not to be killed as it happened to others. I learned about what had happened from other people. Three days later, as I passed by the Meyer jewelers shop, in Stefan cel Mare Str., he told me with tears in his eyes how a Romanian patrol entered his shop, escorted by a street sergeant, and under the pretext of searching a hidden a machine gun in the iron safe, forced him to open it and robbed him of everything he had there. During that time, the soldiers of another patrol were cutting the shop windows and stealing what they found.

I declare that everything I know is from hearsay. I want find out the truth and wish that justice should be done and those who committed such unthinkable deeds without mercy and without fear of God should be punished.

Public prosecutor, Gh. UNGUREANU
POPILIAN
Nr. 23469/June 29, 1941

Telephone report, June 29, 1941,
09.30 a.m.
From Ionita, commissar on duty

GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE
SECURITY SERVICE DIRECTORATE
Bucharest

Urgent matter

On the evening of June 28 – 29, 1941, at 10.30 a.m., communist Jews together with a few Romanian communists fired machine gun shots in Iasi, with a double purpose: to provoke panic among the population and to stop the marching troops.

The police were informed right away and the Romanian and German armies started to search houses.

Until now, 1000 people were arrested, almost all being Jews.

As ordered by the commanding general, this will be the daily procedure. Details are not known, the operation being in progress.

Such operations are being done under the supervision of prime-military judge, the gendarme Inspector and the delegate quaestor of the Iasi police station, lieut. col. Chirilovici.

There are few dead and few wounded people.

Regional inspector,
E. GIOSANU

Nr. 34

IASI CENTRAL POLICE STATION
Nr. 99
June 30, 1941

To

THE INSPECTORATE OF THE POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICE IASI
(EXTRACT)

On the evening of 28 June, at 10.00 p.m., our organizations informed us that in certain districts automatic weapon fire was coming from every house.

The German Headquarters, that sent patrols in the town, also informed us of this case.

We have to add that this alarm in the town coincided with the flight of an airplane that was launching two rockets. This was the signal of the turmoil.
All the soldiers marching through these districts and every Gendarme patrol which had been dispatched during the day to every district of the town, as well as a number of police officers, started to search the houses from which, according to them, shots had been fired. Every Jew was taken away; most Jews were found in the air-raid shelters.

On this occasion, many of them were shot dead, and many were robbed.

All the forces of the garrison, headed by the commander of the division were announced. The following officers stayed all the night at the police station: the military judge, the gendarme inspector, the police inspector, the military judge of the division with all the chiefs of the police.

The chaos grew greater every second, and since the shootings had taken place near several institutions, there were suspicions that someone wanted to occupy them; therefore, we strengthened the guards around the central telephone exchange, the Central Police Station and the railway Station: in spite of these measures, we were unable to capture any of the shooters.

I must add that there were no casualties; only one police officer was slightly injured.

At daylight, a Romanian army corps, which had been marching along Lascar Catargiu Street, came under fire, as did another marching along Carol Street.

Here the unit and the groups of police officers were shot at violently, by automatic machine guns. The entire column was disorganized; the horses ran away, all the people had lain to the ground, however, there were no casualties.

The marching unit shot with all the equipment towards the direction of the shot fire. The police officers had also fired.

From that moment on, i.e. at 03,00 a.m., searching of all the houses situated along the streets where shots were fired had begun.

The German units co-operated with the Romanian ones in that operation of catching the shooters.

We have to add that although machine guns and grenades shot fire, there were no victims.

During the investigation, the German soldiers were trying to tell the authorities that the Jews were involved in the shootings. They mostly uttered the word "Jude" (Jew). They also referred to communists and legionnaires.

There can be no doubt that an anti-Semitic atmosphere quickly spread in the town. This led to Jews being pulled out of air-raid shelters, houses and shops. They were taken without any reason to the Central Police Station. On June 29, at 09.00 a.m. there were already 1,800 persons there, women, children and men of all ages.

The hostile atmosphere led to abuse and looting, especially when German soldiers killed a woman in broad daylight in a public street. Afterwards, disgusted they threw the body into a passageway.

Civilians from low life also joined in.
From this moment on, the banishment of Jews was combined with terrible looting and beatings. All the different groups within the army and even police officers were involved in these actions. Scenes were photographed by the Germans, naturally the scenes in which no German soldiers played a part.

The situation was alarming. The soldiers did not listen to anybody’s commands any more. They roamed freely around the town; looting, beating, torturing and even murdering.

There was an indescribable anarchy involving Romanian and German soldiers and police officers as well, especially those sent from other localities and several hooligans. Moreover, the Romanian populations of all layers incited by particular agents and being sure that the Jews did the shootings, started to assault the Central Police Station denouncing the Jews for imaginary facts. If it seemed to them they had been ignored, they went to the German soldiers and directed them the way to Jewish homes and cellars.

Police Quaestor of Iasi
Lieutenant-Colonel
CHIRIMOVICI

Secretary of Central Police Station
C. GH. STANCIULESCU

Nr. 35

PREFECTURE OF IASI COUNTY
Prefect's Office
Nr. 1042
June 29, 1942

We report that on the night of June 28–29, 1942, numerous shots were fired from private houses, especially from the Toma Cozma, Pacurari, Carol and Sararie Streets, alarming German and Romanian units and causing panic among the civilian population.

The shooting came from a house across the Boarding School which accommodates a German unit.

A Romanian infantry troop heading to the front was also shot at.

The shooting started at about 09,00 p.m. lasting until morning. According to the investigations made by the police and the garrison, only one civilian was killed and a German soldier was severely injured. Nobody was caught in the act.

It is thought that some organized persons intend to cause panic in both German and Romanian units and among the town's population as well.

Up to now, a number of 2,000 people, Jews and Christians, were arrested by both Romanian and German patrols. The arrested people are being investigated and selected by the central police station.
According to the clues obtained by now, everything hints to the fact that they want to blame the Jews for what happened in order to incite the German and Romanian army, as well as the Christian population of the town against the Jews, to justify their mass killing.6

The Garrison Commander and the Central Police Station took intensive protection measures following the petition made by me to General Stavrescu, unit commander, on the afternoon of June 28, 1942.

I asked for those protection measures in due time because on the same day, i.e. June 28, 1941, at about 11.30 a.m. a group of soldiers from the train of the 13-th Dorobanti Regiment and the Munitions Column Nr. 14, robbed and severely abused the Jews in Aurel Vlaicu Str.; the two groups are accommodated in the vicinity of that street.

In order to prevent possible disturbances and abuses against the Jewish population, I asked the General and Commander of the Unit, the Head of the Garrison and Central Police Station to take most strict protection measures through the units at their disposal in the Iasi garrison.

It is noteworthy that among the soldiers of the 13-th Dorobanti Regiment who robbed and abused the Jews, there is a certain Lance Sergeant Mircea Manoliu from Bivolari, who was identified as being a legionary. This lance sergeant accompanied by corporal Neculau, from the same regiment, arrested and killed by shooting a number of six Jews near the district where they were accommodated, on the night of June 27-28, 1942, without any order from the authorities.

The abuses committed by these militaries, well-known legionnaires, the shootings that took place in the Pacurari and Toma Cozma districts where there is a group of legionnaires and also the fact that the Gendarmerie Inspectorate caught a young legionary spying, make me draw the conclusion that the authors of those deeds were legionary elements, probably together with communists. The police are investigating this matter in order to catch the guilty persons.

The General Commander of the unit ordered a curfew for the civilian population starting at 05.00 p.m.

I asked again the General and Commander of the Unit, the Garrison and the Central Police Station to take the most severe measure to protect the Jews inside the town and to stop a pogrom that might lead to big disturbances.

We shall keep you informed about the outcome of the investigation and the measures to be taken.

Prefect of the Iasi County,
Colonel D. CAPTARU

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6 To be compared with the conclusions drawn by the same captain prefect in the report Nr. 1081/941.
Nr. 36

STATEMENT
made by Lieut. C. Chirilovici, ex-quaestor – delegate of the Police in Iasi, on July 2, 1941 on the occasion of an investigation undertaken by General Emanoil Leoveanu, ex-senior Director of the Police and State Security Service

The undersigned, Lieut. C. Chirilovici, quaestor – delegate of the Police in the Iasi County, declares hereby:

I was assigned by Division General, Leoveanu, Senior Director of the State Security Service, to present myself at the Headquarters of the German Square to get in touch with an officer to accompany me to German hospitals as I had to find out about the 25 German officers and soldiers, wounded or deceased during the events of the night of June 28 – 29, 1941.

I did not find any officer at the German Headquarters. After having waited for three quarters of an hour, I sent for a subaltern of Captain Hoffman, the Square Commander who apologized for not coming but as I might not go alone, he would appoint a German corpsman of an inferior rank to hand me over a list of the wounded and dead during the said events.

I understood the insincerity of the answer and did not insist any longer. I reported to general Leoveanu the outcome of my investigation.

Signed on July 2, 1941 by

Lieut. Colonel C. CHIRILOVICI

b) "ON THAT SUNDAY"

The Pogrom in Iasi, told by a Jew

Nr. 37

STATEMENT
of the witness Israel Schleier (Eng.) made in front of the Public Prosecutor, Mihail Popilian

I, the undersigned, Israel Schleier (Eng.) residing in Bucharest, Stirbei Voda Str. Nr. 121, with the former home address (in the year 1941) in Iasi, Elena Doamna Str. Nr. 45, declare that I am a victim of the Iasi pogrom of June 1941.

I was abused and robbed in my home, arrested, robbed and mistreated in the yard of the Central Police Station and finally evacuated from the town and transported to the "death train" up to Calarasi- Ialomita.

I wish to make a brief description of the persecutions suffered by me, my family and my coreligionists.

Since the first day of the war, there was a general state of restlessness in the town of Iasi. The Christian population was frightened by the consequences of the town's geographical position, as it was situated right at the back of the battlefield. On the other hand, the Jewish population felt the threat of an imminent danger. This restlessness increased even more after
the first Soviet bombing of Tuesday, June, 24, 1941 and especially after the second bombing of Thursday, June 26, when important military targets like the Command post of the Big Unit of the 14-th infantry division, the Telephone Exchange, etc. were hit, causing severe casualties and damage.

Among the population there were rumors of discontent concerning the lack of anti-aircraft defense, failure of the Romanian military leaders and the Germans' indifference. There were rumors about a possible military failure on the front in Sculeni where cannon shots were frequently heard.

The Romanian military leaders reacted promptly and in a cunning way. Two days after the bombardment, the "Prutul" newspaper published a communiqué signed by General Gheorghe Stavrescu, the Commander of the 14-th infantry division, in which, in addition to false news about dozens of shot down Soviet airplanes, he made a series of insinuations and threats against the Jewish population. The same general ordered that all the collaborators of the Jewish Community Leaders in Iasi should come to the Central Police Station.

The then police quaestor, Lieutenant Colonel Chirilovici accused us of the Soviet aircraft's success. He accused the Jewish population of having signaled to the Russian pilots facilitating their tasks.

Using very strong language, and declaring that he speaks in the name of the commander of the Big Unit, he called upon Jews to “return to legal ways”. At the same time, he requested through the community office that the Jews should give over to the police station all their torches, binoculars, cameras and film cameras, pickaxes and spades.

We rejected that accusation and pointed out that the number of Jewish victims was equal to that of the Christian ones and that many Jewish houses were destroyed. To prove all our statements by documents, we asked for a 24 hours' period. I left that meeting with the feeling that the signs were ominous, an action against the Jewish population was being prepared.

A memorandum was drawn up and handed in to the lawyer Garner, shortly before he was killed. In the memo, it was shown that after the bombardment 38 Jews died and more than 100 Jewish houses were destroyed. However, the memo had no effect. On the contrary, there were rumors that the Jews were helping the Russians, that the Soviet pilots were actually coming from Iasi and that a great part of them were saved and hidden by Jews. The Jews were accused of signaling to the Soviet airplanes by blankets hung on clothing lines or linen spread on windows, pointing to the targets to be attacked.

Our feeling of an imminent danger was strengthened during the day of Saturday, June 28, when we heard that a group of Jews were killed in the Abattoir district, a large number of Jews, intellectuals, activists or sympathizers with communism were arrested; and most of all we were frightened by the posters we saw on the walls of houses and public institutions inciting to the pogrom like: "Romanians! By killing a Kike, you kill a communist. The moment for revenge has come!"

The pogrom as such began on Saturday night. At about 09.30 – 10.00 p.m., the air alarm sounded. We went down to the air-raid shelter but soon we realized that the alarm was false.
There were only two or three airplanes in the sky and a luminous rocket burst out. At the same time, I heard all over the town the noise of the shootings done by all kinds of weapons: pistols, rifles, machine guns, etc. The shooting lasted all night.

On Sunday morning, at 08.00 a.m., a captain along with twenty Romanian soldiers and some civilians showed up in front of my house. At the back of the house there were two German soldiers who opened fire. Then, the two German soldiers passed by my house and started to shout that someone is shooting from the attic of my house. All the three families who lived in my house were pulled out, as they were, some of them even undressed. We were lined up near the fence in order to be shot down. When the neighbors heard our desperate crying, especially of the women and children, they did not try in any way to save us; moreover, one of them, the post clerk Dantos confirmed that the shooting came from my house. As the women and children implored the captain to save their lives, he relented and ordered the return into the house of the women and children but the men had to be taken under escort to the Central Police Station.

**This set-up was repeated along the entire street in all the Jewish houses, according to the same system. However, the outcome was not the same because in some cases, the Jews were pulled out of their homes, lined up and executed.**

On my way to the Central Police Station, I learned that permits for free circulation of the Jewish population were being issued. I also obtained such a permit – a slip of paper with a stamp on it, having the inscription "FREE ".

Upon returning, I heard shooting and wailing coming from the houses I passed by. Two of the men who were living in my house, and who also went to the Central Police Station, did not return because they were shot on the way.

I hid in the house and looking out of the window, saw Jews passing in line (six in a row), escorted by Romanian and German soldiers and civilians. From time to time, they were ordered to lie down and they were shot at. These convoys continued until 05.00 p.m. when a patrol broke the entrance door and dragged me out along with all the men in the house.

I was forced by a civilian and a Romanian soldier into the kitchen and placed to the wall. They wanted to shoot me. When my wife and my daughter started to scream, they asked for all the valuables we had in order to spare my life. They took from my wife the jewelry and money. Then, a group of Germans from the "Todt organization" came in. They hit me in the head with the weapons, threw me down the stairs to join in the long row of Jews in the street. I shouted that I have a permit of free passing issued by the Central Police Station but it was in vain. At that moment, my neighbor Dantos, jumped in again, adding that the permit is a fake and that I never was at the Central Police Station. I understood later why he acted like that – later on, he and his son-in-law occupied two apartments in my house.

Some of the Germans remained in the house abusing and threatening the women and children who remained there.
One hour later, I reached the Central Police Station, lined up in the convoy. All the way to the Central Police Station I suffered terribly. We had to keep our arms lifted all the way, and from time to time, we had to lie down on the pavement, our faces down; they shot at us and on us. Those who could not resist and let their hands down or who did not lie down properly and fast enough, were shot on the spot. Along the way, I saw bleeding corpses and I heard ghastly moaning of wounded people asking for help. When the Germans passed by Jewish houses, they shouted "Judenhaus" and started to shoot. It was very easy to spot the Jewish houses because Christian houses were marked by crosses, visible from a distance or even by inscriptions like "CHRISTIANS ARE LIVING HERE. NO KIKES ARE HERE".

At the gate of the Central Police Station there was a cordon formed of Romanian and German soldiers and civilians armed with weapons and iron bars. First, they took from us all our valuables (watches, rings, fountain pens, etc.) and then they started to hit us with iron bars and bayonets. They hit us in the head and all over our body with terrible savageness. Some of us were stabbed by bayonets. As the cordon was formed of several rows, we were beaten in turn by several perpetrators. Many of us were killed and a part entered the yard of the Central Police Station.

The spectacle was horrifying. There were a lot of people lying on the ground. Their appearance was horrifying. They were full of blood, with their eyes taken out, stabbed all over by bayonets. Their frantic screaming and wailing were terrible.

Some Jews tried to hide behind the yard of the Central Police Station, in the area of the Alessandri alley and the Sidoli cinema. They were followed in all houses, shelters and hideouts being shot without mercy. The people who escaped were loaded in the "death train" later on.

On the entrance platform of the Central Police Station, there were German and Romanian officers, the personnel of the police station, commissars and agents who were indifferently watching this spectacle. As the yard was full of corpses, the commissars ordered us to pile the corpses to create a path for circulation. When I reached the middle of the yard, because of the hard work and the beatings, I could not stand it any longer and fell down among the corpses.

One hour later, those who were able to stand up were lined up in groups of six, in the Alessandri Street and taken to the railway station. The end of the column reached the tobacco Factory CAM. We had to lie on the ground, our faces down so that the body of the person behind should cover half of the body in front. German officers were riding on motorcycles along the column and were repeating, "The ones who will lift their heads will be shot down" (Wer den Kopf hebt wird erschossen). The Romanian police officers were translating and repeating that order. It seemed to me that they wanted to kill us all. We remained in this position, without looking around until midnight. Two of my column neighbors died in that position. Many others died in that place. In the column, there were many of those severely wounded at the police station. They hoped to be able to save themselves
when they would escape from the column. At midnight, the column was ordered to go to the train and we were loaded into freight cars.

At the entrance into the freight cars, there were horrifying scenes, similar to those at the police station entrance. Soldiers were hitting us without any mercy. Only those who could go inside quickly were spared the hitting.

Over one hundred Jews were stuffed in one freight car and the doors were locked. At dawn the train started. Scenes of martyrdom happened in the freight car. Most of the people, having bleeding wounds fell to the floor. As the others had no room, they stepped over the wounded. The people who were more powerful crowded towards the windows, which led to fighting. Unfortunately, our car had only two small windows with iron bars and shutters. When the train was set in motion, the shutters were sealed. During the journey, the shutters were broken and the guard noticed it and started to shoot inside the car through the window. In this horrible atmosphere, many of us got mad and started to hit one another. The heat was unbearable; most people tore their clothes and remained almost naked. The next day, as I could not resist those torments, I passed out. I stayed like this for about two days. When I came to my senses, the train was in the Tg. Frumos station; only 8 children and three aged people were alive in my car. I was lying on the floor among entwined stiff corpses – a strange image of horror. It was a horrible smell – blood mixed with corpses and excrements. I forced myself out of the mass of corpses. The gates of the freight car were opened and someone far away shouted at us to throw the corpses out of the train. People who were outside could not come near because of the stench. As it was a holyday, the peasants nearby were gathered and brought to see "the communists who shot at the Romanian and German troops".

Trucks arrived to carry the corpses away. This loading operation was carried out as if it were some goods that were thrown from the car into the truck.

Together with those who were still alive we cleared the place with our hands, hoping to have more room and air in the car. However, our hopes were in vain because after a short while, they brought people from the other car to complete the number up to 100.

A merciful Romanian soldier gave me a tin with some water from a puddle. He also gave me a rag drenched with water from the same puddle and I trickled some drops of water on to my lips. We were feeling a bit better. After that, the cars were sealed again and the train continued its lugubrious journey.

The thirst, horror and heat made the people crazy and the same ghastly scenes followed again. All the people like in a choir begged for water. When the train stopped, some succeeded in getting a bottle of water in exchange for a ring, a pair of shoes or money. Sometimes the bottles did not contain water but tar or other dirty liquids. Whenever a bottle of water was brought into the car, terrible fighting followed and finally the bottle was broken and the water spilled.

Many people drank their own urine but soon this was not enough. Some used the urine for applying compresses on the heart and head. Two
days more passed like this. I lost the sense of time. The people died one after the other by suffocation; many committed suicide. Our number decreased and this was lucky for those who remained alive, as there was more room. In such a state, we arrived at Roman in the afternoon. We were told that we would stay there. We got off the cars, stripped of the rags we were dressed with as they had to be burned for disinfection and we passed through a kind of bath in a train. We were completely naked and after the bath, we were crammed in the yard of the regiment where the train was stopped on a garage line. The others having still their clothes on, were taken to another part of the yard.

At dawn, we were loaded again into the freight cars, not so many this time, and we left again. We learned that a certain Triandaf from Iasi who was a counselor at the Court of Appeal was the commander of the train and we hoped to have better conditions. Our hopes were in vain. We had the same terrible fate. Sometimes, between stations, the freight car received a bucket of water but it was very hard to get to that water because in that frantic atmosphere it happened that the bucket was thrown over and the water was spilled.

Some people tried to jump out of the gate but they were shot on the spot. Shots were fired at every stop from the outside into the car, through the windows, by the constables headed by the counselor and the soldiers who were there. They amused themselves by shooting through the little windows into the car or from the gates when they were opened.

At those stops where German guards were placed, the counselor could not give us more water but in the small stops when the train was put on an idle line, he could have given us more water, he could have saved many lives like this.

When we asked the soldiers for water, they answered, "We are not allowed to, there is no order for that". Eight or nine days later, (we lost the sense of time) we arrived at Calarasi.

The survivors, about 1,000 men and children were unloaded and led to the yard of a regiment and closed up in a shed made of reinforced concrete.

The sight of the convoy of the Jews coming from the train was horrifying: people almost naked, starved, hardly walking, parched with thirst and heat, with infected wounds, blood crusts on their bodies, who did not look like human beings any more.

I saw horror-stricken passers-by running away at the sight of this convoy.

We were closed up in the shed. Nobody had a bit of mercy to give us, poor dying creatures some water. It was not until morning that the delegates of the Jewish community of the town came to take care of us. Dozens of dead bodies were taken out of the shed in the morning.

We were supervised and treated as if we had been the most dangerous criminals; a part of us was thrown into the camp. The others remained in the shed and 100 intellectuals and 100 children were taken to two synagogues of the town.

Captain Pitis treated us in accordance with the gifts he received from the families of the detainees. However, another gendarme captain started to
envy the captain for his source of enrichment and he gave orders that we should not leave the camp without an escort.

A German (Saxon) officer who was fluent in Romanian came from time to time to check if we were not treated too well in the camp.

It was only at the end of our internment in Calarasi that our conditions improved as the authorities were informed that we were peaceful people, not criminals.

I regret that I do not know the name of the lieutenant who led the convoy when we returned to Iasi because he was the only merciful person who guarded and protected us all the way back.

Due to him, we arrived safely at Iasi and he facilitated that the selection formalities were easily solved so that we went to our homes just on the night of our arrival.

Public prosecutor, Eng. ISRAEL SCHLEIER POPILIAN

The Pogrom in Iasi, told by a Christian
Nr. 38
MEMORANDUM
Addressed to the Public Prosecutor of the People's Tribunal by the Lawyer Richard Filipescu, Ex-counselor at the Court of Appeal

I, the undersigned Richard Filipescu, lawyer and retiree, residing in Sibiu, Morilor Str. 43, wish to testify hereby in connection with the pogrom in Iasi on June 28-30, 1941, and declare the following:

MEMORANDUM

On the day of June 22, 1941, I arrived at Iasi, mobilized as a reserve captain to the gendarme legion of the town. There were numerous German and Romanian patrols in the town. On June 24 or 25, a Russian airplane threw several bombs in the vicinity of the railway station producing great panic, damages and casualties. Since that day, I was wondering why almost all the people were accusing the Jews in Iasi for working with the Russians and communicating by signals with the Russian pilots, signaling the main targets to be attacked.

I realized then and there the meaning of the "mob psychology" and how an entire town of about 70 – 80,000 people could believe that the whole Jewish population was at the disposal of the Russian army as spies. But, this opinion was shared not only by the mob but also by officers and intellectuals.

I and some friends of mine among whom were Mr. Vasile Panu, the actual prosecutor and lieut. col. Manuel Alexandru from the inspectorate, did not share that opinion and in our private conversations we talked about
that. However, we were afraid to express our opinions in public not to be accused of lacking true Romanian feelings.

It is noteworthy that almost the entire Christian population of Iasi was sure that the unfortunate Jews who did not dare to come out of their homes and cellars, were spies of the Russian army.

This strong belief was actually the psychological motivation for the bloodbath that followed.

THE MASSACRE OF JUNE 28, 29 AND 30, 1941

As I was almost all the time travelling through the county, I witnessed only two of the horrifying events that happened in Iasi.

The first massacre

On June 26, 1941, Iasi was severely bomed by the Russian air force. There were 600 casualties and much damage. Although there were many Jews among the victims, the mob thought that the Jews brought about this disaster. According to my personal information, the Germans along with many Iron Guard members who were in Iasi, whose identity I have never known, organized a large-scale pogrom.

On one of those days, I cannot remember well, maybe on June 28, 29 or 30, I was not sent to the county and I remained as officer on duty at the military unit. At about 02.00 p.m., as I was standing in front of the unit, on Carol Street (Ghica establishment), I saw a convoy of about 300 – 400 Jews who were escorted by Romanian and German soldiers, led by 3 – 4 Romanian subalterns and a few Romanian and German sergeants. The Jews in the convoy had their hands up, some were wounded and full of blood, one of them had one eye out, they were lined up in rows of 3 or 4. The Jews were moaning and crying and if one of them had tried to let their arms down, they were beaten or stung with the rifle butt. When I asked an officer what happened, he answered angrily that those people were Jewish spies. I was shattered by what I saw and went down Carol Street. I noticed that the column of Jews was taken to the yard of the unit. There I saw a horrifying scene: Romanian sergeant and soldiers were hitting Jews, old, young, middle-aged alike. Having my pistol in the hand, I interfered and asked the soldiers to stop moving. At that moment, the lawyer Petru Serban from Iasi, a reserve captain who was also mobilized at the gendarme unit in Iasi, had the courage and energy to stop with his own hand the soldiers from hitting the Jews. Seeing this scene, a real fighting between him and us followed and finally we were separated by other officers who had gathered there in the meantime. I think his name was Alexandrescu or Mihaielascu, I cannot remember well. Captain Serban challenged him immediately to a duel and I handed in a written report to the Inspectorate regarding this incident. After a few days, that active captain was moved from the Inspectorate.
Due to the courage and energy of Captain, Lawyer Petru Serban in Iasi (who was 54 years old at that time) and by my energetic interference, we stopped the massacre of 500 – 600 Jews. As the officers whispered, those Jews were supposed to be killed in the back of the unit's yard. As a service officer, I sent immediately after the commander of the unit, lieut.col. Aristotel Alexandrescu who was outraged by what happened and refused to receive Jews in the unit's yard asking that they should be returned to the Headquarters or the Police Station, wherefrom they had been rounded up and sent to the unit. In the unit's yard remained only four or five severely wounded Jews, whom I transported by a cart to the Jewish hospital in Iasi. I cannot remember well these four poor people but I know that one of them had his spine broken and I heard that on the way to the hospital he had died.

This scene was witnessed by Vasile Panu, now a prosecutor at the Court in Bucharest, Emil Constantinescu, counselor at the Court of Appeal in Iasi, Lieut. Col. Manole Alexandru who interfered in my favor and in favor of Mr. Serban in the incident with the active captain and the reserve captain Petru Serban from Iasi.

Among the 4–5 officers who were escorting the group of Jews, there was an active subaltern named Minovici, who, right after the above mentioned incident had a violent argument with me as he wanted to get rid of the Jews and send them to the back of the yard to be killed. I proved to him that it is illegal to treat Jews like that. After that argument, he changed his attitude, becoming peaceful and he stopped the mistreatment of the Jewish population along with Mr. Serban and me.

I would like to add that Lieut.col. Alexandru Manole was suspected of being a christened Jew.

I want to add that the inspector of the Inspectorate in Iasi, col. Badescu had a great soul, because he congratulated me and Mr. Serban that we acted promptly, stopping any future mistreatment or arresting of Jews brought to the unit by street patrols.

This is all I know about this issue - I have to add one more thing : while the Jews of this column were being searched, some had decorations received during the war of 1916–1920!

The Second Massacre

Two or three days after the first event, as I was returning to Iasi from the village of Bucium, I saw at the edge of the town, near the building of the Intercommunication Regiment, three corpses, one already buried, the other belonged to a 40 year-old woman and third one to a 17-year-old young man. Nobody knew who those wretched people had been. I left for the unit right away and reported that case to the commander of the unit, lieut.col. Aristotel Alexandrescu. He ordered me to go and investigate the case right away. I did not do that immediately because I thought that the police was capable of doing it.

I went to investigate the case and I found out that a family of Jews composed of father, mother, son and daughter (aged 13) were taken by a Romanian-German patrol near the garrison (to the place called "Manta Rosie") and were shot at on the afternoon of the same day, at about 05.00 or
06.00 p.m. The name of that unfortunate Jew was Lupu Melik (I could hardly learn the name from his horrified daughter) and I think he was from Codaesti, of the Vaslui county. He was a grain trader and was evicted from the village during the legionary regime. He came to Iasi during the pogrom and was hiding in a cellar next to the vegetable market. On the next day, after the terrible massacre, as they went out of the cellar, they were seen by a Romanian – German patrol, dragged to the aforementioned place and shot at from their back. The girl escaped in a miraculous way and she ran to the yard of the Intercommunication Regiment. The others were thrown into a puddle after being killed. The girl's name was Estelka and she was 13 years old. A merciful sergeant, a militiaman from the Intercommunication Regiment, hid her.

I tried to find out from her and the sergeant details about that patrol but with no result. I took the child under my protection and we went to the Fainaru family, relatives of theirs, I gave her 100 lei for food and an identity card in which I specified that she is allowed to stay freely in the town. I drew up documents which were submitted by the unit to the military headquarters for the identification of the perpetrators. This is all I know in connection with this issue.

While I did my investigations in the county, I learned that a certain Iancu Sacagiu from the village of Sculeni or Ungheni (Iasi county) was killed by the legionnaires for taking his house. After he had been killed, he was thrown into the Prut River. This happened before the war of 1941.

I would like to add that a miller together with his son were killed in Harlau. His wife had gone mad ever since. Details about his killing could be given by Mr. Lascaraki, a distinguished person in the village, owner of an inn, a former mayor in Harlau, who told me about this murder.

This was my testimony in connection with what happened in Iasi in 1941.

RICHARD FILIPESCU
Ex-counselor, lawyer

The Pogrom in Iasi Reported by General Gh. Stavrescu, Commander of the Big Military Unit, 14-th Infantry Division

Nr. 39

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Cabinet
Nr. 4569, June 30, 1941

TELEGRAM
BUCUR7 Nr. 3313/June 29, 1941

After the attacks of the Soviet pilots on the territory of our country, approx. 40 airplanes were crashed. From among the Soviet pilots who saved

7 “Bucur” was the secret mail code of the 14-th Infantry Division
themselves by parachuting, four were caught and are now in hospital; a baker and a girl student of the Iasi University were among them.

It is sure that out of the approx. 40 airplanes, which have been attacked during this week, there are also other pilots who might have saved themselves and who are in connection with the Jewish-communist suspects. These pilots who could not be caught until now, have tried to terrorize the population of Iasi during the nights of June 28 – 29, 1941 by shooting pistols and machine guns, without any visible effect; although the shooting did not stop until 09.00 p.m. there were only three victims.

The fire was maintained by the troops from the Romanian garrisons and gendarmes (the operative troops being on the front, fighting) and by numerous German troops. These troops surrounded the buildings wherefrom the fire was shot and entire districts. The people (men, women and children) who were caught there were evacuated and dragged to the Central Police Station. Those who were found guilty were executed on the spot by the German and Romanian troops. The shooting stopped in the morning of June 29, at 09.00 a.m.

In the afternoon of the same day, the German troops rounded up the Jewish population from the outskirts of the town, because a German soldier had been shot dead by a bullet that came from a house situated across the Central Police Station.

The German soldiers and some of the Romanian soldiers massacred the hostages. According to the report of the police quaestor, Chirilovici, about 300 people were killed from among those who were found guilty or were suspects. There were also many wounded people.

In the afternoon, I went to the Central Police Station and stopped the massacre; I withdrew all the patrols with the help of the available lance sergeants as I was ordered by the German Army Corps to restore order in the town of Iasi.

The German troops were very grim because they had one dead person and two severely wounded. However, they stopped the massacre.

From there I went to the P.C. of the German Army Corps 30 and I reported the situation as well as that fact that the German troops were not in my subordination so that I was not responsible for stopping the executions.

General von Salmuth, Commander of the Army Corps, sent immediately an officer of his Headquarters to the Central Police Station to withdraw the German troops, which were at the Central Police Station.

Order was reestablished and at 09.00 p.m., the one thousand Jewish hostages were evacuated on that very night to the Tg. Jiu Camp, according to the approval of "Flamura" (pennant)⁸.

Now, at 10.00 p.m., the town of Iasi is calm again and the operative troops are also quiet; all the necessary measures to avoid any unpleasant incidents and to catch those who did the shootings had been taken. As the garrison troops had been recently assigned, it is possible that the Romanian soldiers who were overzealous to catch the guilty, had been sympathizers of

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⁸ "Flamura" (pennant) was the secret mail code of the 3-rd Army
the legionnaires. I ordered the garrison in Iasi (reserve colonel Lupu) to take care regarding this issue.

General GH. STAVRESCU

The Pogrom in Iasi Reported by the Prefect of the Iasi County, Colonel Dumitru Captaru, on July 2, 1941.

Nr. 40

PREFECTURE OF THE IASI COUNTY

To his honor,

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR Cabinet

Nr. 1081

July 2, 1941

I would like to report the following:

1. During the night of June 28/29, 1941, numerous shots were fired from the houses situated on Carol Street, between the University and the "Corso" and from the districts Toma Cosma, Pacurari, Sararie and the Iasi railway station as well. While these shots were being fired, I was on my way home and was stopped by a battalion of the Infantry Regiment Nr. 81. This battalion was marching to the front and the sudden shooting produced panic among the soldiers.

I continued my way and went to the Gendarme Inspectorate and from there, I went along with colonel Badescu, Gendarme Inspector in Iasi, to the Commander of the 14-th division to ask him to take immediate measures to stop possible disturbances and to keep order in the town. The shooting continued all night with small interruptions all over the town.

During the night, at 03.00 a.m., colonel Lupu Constantin, the Commander of the Garrison, and the German units ordered that the buildings from where the shooting was started, should be surrounded and searched.

Both the officers and the German troops were very grim because the fire was shot at the buildings which housed German units and headquarters – the Boarding School and the University. The searches done by the German and Romanian military authorities showed that most of the shootings were fired from the houses occupied by Jews.

It is well known that the Jews represent half of the Iasi inhabitants and they occupy most of the apartments of the central areas and the above-mentioned districts.

The grimness of both the German and Romanian army, who were shot at from the houses occupied by Jews, was justified because it all happened during the night and they were taken by surprise.
At the same time, I would like to inform you of the following:

- At midday of June 28, 1941, a group of soldiers of the 13-th "Dorobanti" regiment (fighting train) and the Ammunition Column Nr. 14, accommodated in the Abattoir district, saw how the Jews were signaling with lamps from a building of that district to the Soviet airplanes that were flying over the town. The soldiers headed by lance sergeant Manoliu Mircea, of the 13-th "Dorobanti" regiment, searched all the houses in Aurel Vlaicu Str., without being able to catch the guilty.

- The Central Police Station received information that luminous signals were transmitted from houses inhabited by Jews, probably to establish connections between the different agents of the enemy who were in the town of Iasi and to send signals to the Soviet airplanes as well.

On the afternoon of June 28, after I was informed of what had happened in Aurel Vlaicu Str., I asked the General Commander of the 14-th division and the Commander of the garrison in Iasi to take measures for security and order to avoid possible disturbances that might be provoked by the agents and spies working for the enemy.

On June 29, at dawn, the persons who were found in the houses from where shots were fired, were brought to the Central Police Station. The investigations showed that most of these people were Jews. They tried to produce panic among the Romanian and German units and also among the town's population for creating behind the front line a state of disturbance, facilitating the enemies to penetrate our territory, especially the center of the town that is at a 16 km distance behind the front.

On the morning of June 29, 1941 until 01.30 p.m. it was quiet. Houses were searched and suspects were arrested. However, at 01.30 p.m. shots were fired again, especially around the Central Police Station where the arrested people were kept.

Until 01.30 p.m. (June 29, 1941) approximately 3,500 suspects, mostly Jews, were brought to the Central Police Station.

Some weapons were found in a house situated on Lapusneanu Str. next to the Telephone Exchange. The house searching operation continued and many people were arrested, mostly Jews, because on June 29, 1941, shots were being fired again. These shootings incited the German and Romanian soldiers to the extent that the people arrested at the Central Police Station as well as those who were found in the suspected houses were terribly abused.

The General, Commander of the 14-th division of the 3-rd Army ordered the evacuation of the suspect and those arrested at the Central Police Station in order to avoid their maltreatment and killing by the German and Romanian armies and even by the Christian population.

A first transport of the suspects formed of 2,430 persons, almost all Jews, was taken to the railway station and embarked on the train under the surveillance of German units and Romanian police officers. The train headed for Tg. Frumos where the German commander did not allow the people to get off so that the train was redirected towards Calarasi-Ialomita.
During the day of June 29, a few houses were robbed by soldiers and civilians but this can be explained when such disturbances happen.

Some of these soldiers and civilians were arrested and put on trial. During the night of June 29/30, 1941, it was quiet, except for some shots fired from Jewish houses in the Tatarasti and Pacurari districts. During that night, 1,902 suspects, mostly Jews, were rounded up, selected at the Central Police Station and loaded on trains in the railway station in Iasi under the supervision of the German military police and of the Romanian police agents; they were sent to Podul Iloaei on the morning of June 30, 1941.

During the night, some soldiers and civilians committed robberies and being caught in the act, were arrested and sued for the Court – Martial. On June 30, 1941, the Commander of the Iasi Garrison and the German Headquarters agreed to divide the town into two parts, for the purpose of keeping order and ensuring protection, in the following way:
- the southern half of the town was the responsibility of the German units
- the northern part of the town was the responsibility of the Romanian garrison units

Measures were also taken for:
- collecting all the weapons owned by civilians
- civilians’ restriction of movement during the day, only between 05.00 p.m. and 07.00 p.m.
- execution on the spot of any person holding a weapon.

All these directives were communicated by an order of the General, Commander of Division 14.

During the day of June 30, 1941, a few isolated shots were fired. At 01.30 p.m. many shots were fired at the German cars which crossed the Sf. Spiridon Square, from a house situated at its edge. Immediately after that, the German soldiers searched the house and found there 20 Jews who were executed on the spot.\(^9\)

During the night of June 30–July 1, 1941, the whole town was calm. On the next night it was also quiet – the disturbances were ended.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the investigations and information gathered, we concluded that the shootings, which took place in Iasi on June 28–30, 1941, were done by Jews, most of whom are communists along with some Christian communists.

The purpose of the aforementioned disturbances was to produce panic and disorder among the units that were fighting against the enemy on the Prut River.

This panic would have made it possible for the enemy to enter our territory and to occupy the center of Iasi.

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\(^9\) see illustration c.
These disturbances were intended to decrease the German troops' trust in the Romanian population and army and also to break the army brotherhood between the two nations.

As the said disturbances were suppressed in due time, the purpose of these criminal elements that were in the enemy's service, was not attained.

Prefect of the Iasi County,
Colonel CAPTARU

The Pogrom in Iasi Told by the Same Colonel, Dumitru Captaru on August 1, 1946

Nr. 41

EXTRACT from the testimony of the accused, colonel Dumitru Captaru,
interrogated on August 1, 1947 by the Special Military Prosecutor,
General C.A. Mihai Racovita

In connection with what happened at the Central Police Station in Iasi, on June 29, 1941, I have to add the following:

At about 12.30 – 01,30 p.m., Lieut. Col. Chirilovici, police quaestor in Iasi, informed me by phone, that the Germans who had occupied since morning the Central Police Station, started to shoot at the arrested Jews, who were crammed in the yard. I was asked to talk to General Stavrescu, commander of the 14-th Division, to ask the Germans to stop executing the Jews arrested at the Central Police Station.

I went to the control post of 14-th Division situated at the Exhibition – Copou Iasi, where I found General Stavrescu. I reported to him what the police superintendent had told me and I asked him to use his entire authority and to intervene by the Germans to stop executing the Jews arrested at the Central Police Station and also to stop arresting and abusing the Jews in the town.

At my request, General Stavrescu went immediately to the Central Police Station along with me. There we saw five or six German officers and lance sergeants, standing at the gate of the Central Police Station, armed with machine guns directed towards the bottom of the yard. In the yard of the Central Police Station, next to its walls, there were lying a lot of shot Jews.

Upon the arrival of General Stavrescu, Lieut. Col. Chirilovici went to the yard of the Central Police Station and reported the situation.

General Stavrescu addressed the German officers to stop executing the Jews. While he was talking to the Germans asking them to stop the shooting, a German officer armed with a spade taken from a German truck, rushed on to a group of arrested Jews who were entering the yard of the Central Police Station. He hit a Jewish lady dressed in black and he broke her head; he continued to hit the other Jews as well. All this happened right
in front of General Stavrescu, Lieut. Col. Chirilovici and me, although we shouted at them to stop doing this. All the German officers, lance sergeants and soldiers who were guarding the Central Police Station seemed to have gone mad, like beasts. In the streets, other German soldiers were hitting with spades and wooden clubs groups of Jews brought to the Central Police Station.

Special Military Prosecutor
Colonel CAPTARU
General C.A. MIHAIL
RACOVITA

The Pogrom in Iasi Reported by the Regional Security Inspector, E. Giosanu

Report, July 2, 1941

TO THE GENERAL DIRECTOR,

I have the honor to report to you the following:

On June 29, 1941, by our reports Nr. 23.469 and Nr. 23.621 addressed to the General Directorate of the Police, we stated that on the night of June 28–29, 1941, numerous shots were fired by machine guns. We suspect that Jewish communists did the shooting. We also reported that on June 29, 1941, German and Romanian soldiers started to search and abuse the Jewish population in different districts. The police authorities, namely: Colonel Lupu and col. Captaru, the military judge of the division and different commanders of units were informed of what happened.

On that same night, the following authorities came to the Central Police Station: assistant inspector Cosma, the gendarme inspector, the garrison commander, the army judge and the division military judge. They searched on the site but could not find the authors of the shooting.

On the next morning after these shootings, general Stavrescu, the Commander of the 14-th division, being informed in due time, ordered the round up of the Jews sent to camps. They were suspected to work for the Soviets. The county prefect, the garrison commander and the Central Police Station executed the order.

I informed you by the report Nr. 23.621 of June 29, 1941, that the German soldiers accused the Jews of having killed two of their officers; together with the Romanian soldiers they took revenge by killing Jews.

The unitary command of the military and police forces was taken over by Colonel Lupu, garrison commander.

The division issued an order of disarming all the inhabitants of the town.
Our reports to the Directorate Nr. 23.637/June 29, Nr. 23.653/June 30, 1941 in the morning, informed about the number of the people killed at the Central Police Station and in the town until the morning of June 30, 1941. Then followed our report Nr. 23.639/June 30, in which we communicated that in the morning of June 30, 1941, two trains of abt. 4000 Jews left for Tg. Jiu in two batches.

In our report Nr. 23.675/June 30, 1941, we informed you that the Germans were going to repeat those killings together with Romanian soldiers, like those of June 29, 1941, which actually happened.

Being informed that military elements, and police officers killed and robbed the Jewish population, we submitted our investigation order to colonel Chirilovici, delegated quaestor, Nr. 23.639 S of June 30, 1941; I asked the military judge of the 14-th Division to order an investigation, Nr. 23.699/June 30,1941 and I urgently reported this fact by a secret code to the general Nr. 23.673/June 30, 1941.

In the morning of July 1, 1941, I drew up two reports to the General Directorate: the first one, under Nr. 23.793 referred to the fact that the same elements had shot 50 Jews on the previous day; the second report under Nr. 23.776 of the same day, stated that the trains stopped in Tg. Frumos and Podul Iloaiei because there were hundreds of dead Jews. Those Jews died because a part of them had been severely wounded in Iasi, others were cardiacs and there was no medical assistance, the freight cars were sealed, etc.

In the same morning, I had a new cooperation committee at the County prefecture with all the heads of the responsible authorities.

It had been decided to replace the Romanian troops who were on the site by new troops of gendarmes.

There were many patrols in the streets. The town was divided into 2 sectors: one was guarded by the German troops and the other by the Romanian Headquarters. During the entire period, the connection between authorities was kept.

The town was guarded by the garrison commander, the Central Police Station and 240 police officers who came for Bessarabia and whom I delivered to the Central Police Station under a single command.

The Central Police Station, according to the order of the Division, rounded up the Jews and transported them by the Romanian railway system.

The operation was completely under the pressure of the German troops who interfered in everything.

According to the subordinate bodies, the plundering actions were done by Romanian and German troops and also by hooligans from different districts.

The local police and patrols arrested many people who are at the disposal of the Central Police Station and military authorities and can provide the required details.

We do not know about any killing among the Romanian and German troops.

I know that in the town of Iasi, only approx. 500 Jews were killed by the German and Romanian soldiers.
We also know that superior militaries headed by General Stavrescu, interfered to stop the massacre but it was not possible.

We do not know how the people died on the trains, as we are not in charge of this matter: the inspectorate has no responsibility and no connection with the said issue.

Based on the received reports, the people died on the trains because of the above mentioned reasons: severely wounded in Iasi and loaded on the trains, heart failure because of horror, too many people stuffed in the freight cars, etc.

What we can precisely state is that after the night of June 28 to 29, 1941, both German and Romanian armies suspected the Jews of treason and of having collaborated with the Russians provoking their virulent and deadly hatred. It is here that the reason of those events has to be looked for.

I propose that the Romanian and German troops stationed in the garrison should be replaced by other decent troops.

The Military Court should sanction the robbers and killers, civilians or police officers.

The military guard of the town should be strengthened in addition to the recently arrived gendarmes.

Regional Inspector,
GIOSANU

To his Honor, GENERAL POLICE HEAD,
DIVISION GENERAL, LEOVEANU

Report on the Pogrom in Iasi of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Chirilovici,
Police quaestor in charge on June 30, 1941

Nr. 43

IASI CENTRAL POLICE STATION Confidential

Nr. 99. June 30, 1941

DEAR MINISTER,

Further to the previous reports, resuming the data we have until now, we are honored to inform you of the following:

On the morning of June 28, of this year, the commander of the German advance party, which was marching through Tatarasi district, was informed that the Jews living in that area had radio transmission devices, with which they gave signals to enemy aircraft whenever a plane appeared over the town.

The Germans began to search the district thoroughly. The soldiers of the 13-th "Dorobanti" Regiment, and those of the 24-th Artillery Regiment
who were accommodated in the district, also participated in the operation. A Sergeant of the 13-th "Dorobanti" Regiment led them.

**On this occasion, due to the provocative behavior of the Jews, the soldiers, and to a greater extent, the Christian population who joined them, mistreated the Jews and committed certain abuses.**

Colonel Lupu, Commander of the Iasi garrison and a platoon of gendarmes headed by an officer, came to the spot right away to restore order. The investigations were to be done by the military judge of the 14-th Division who came there, investigated and arrested the presumed guilty persons.

On the evening of June 28-29, 1941, at approx. 08.30 p.m., I was informed by the district police offices that all over town there was gunfire from the houses inhabited by Jews.

The German Headquarters informed us of the same fact, while they were putting more patrols into action in the town.

The Central Police Station also sent more police officers and gendarme patrols to the spot.

We must add that this alarm coincided with the **flight of an enemy airplane that launched red rockets, being probably the starting signal of the turmoil.**

The aggressors had increased their firepower, and the patrols and units marching through the town, returned the fire.

Although the constables and patrols were on guard, nothing could be discovered, the town being in complete darkness.

Col. Barozzi Gh., military judge of the 3-rd Army, Col. Badescu Gh, regional gendarme inspector, security inspectors Giosanu and Cosma, the military judge of the 14-th infantry division, major Scriban and the managing staff were all assembled at the Central Police Station.

The fire continued all the time, being increased by machine guns firing mostly around official buildings. Therefore, we put more police officers on guard at the Telephone Exchange, the Post office, the Prefecture and the Central Police Station, etc.

A public police officer was injured during the night and was immediately hospitalized.

On June 29, of this year, early in the morning, a Romanian military column that was marching along Lascar Catargiu Str. was attacked by machine gun fire; the column returned the fire.

The same thing happened with another column marching along Carol Str. and accompanied by Lieut.col. N. Niculescu from the Gendarme Inspectorate Iasi together with a platoon of gendarmes and Gheorghe Stanciulescu, the Central Police Station secretary. In front of the "Corso" premises, on Lapusneanu Str., machine guns and grenades coming from all the buildings inhabited by Jews and Communists attacked the column. This produced panic among the members of the column but the energetic and cold-blooded commander, ordered the troop to lie down and to fire back.

**At 3 o’clock, special units consisting of gendarmes, soldiers and policemen** were formed, which proceeded to surround the buildings from
which the shots were coming. They also checked every person found in the buildings.

An atmosphere of hostility against Jews emerged, and therefore, all the Jews were pulled out of the buildings from where the shots came, and taken to the Central Police Station.

**Some Jews, who were aggressive and resisted, were abused, and those who turned out to be guilty beyond doubt were shot dead.**

On the morning of June 29, at 09.00 a.m., there were approx. 1,000 Jews in the yard of the Central Police Station.

The behavior of those communists increased the atmosphere of hostility that was soon turned into abuse and robbery by the slum dwellers.

**The Romanian citizens fully convinced that the communist Jews were shooting, attacked the Central Police Station denouncing every Jew living in a building from which shots were fired.**

On June 29, at 01.15 p.m., shots were fired at German soldiers positioned around and in the yard of the Central Police Station. They became terribly angry that communists with their shooting had wanted to help the arrested Jews escape. They, therefore, shot into the Jews, killing a number of them.

The general atmosphere of hostility against the Jewish population worsened and the approx. 5,000 Jews who were in the yard of the Central Police Station were in great danger; they could not be protected during the night. As the Jewish communists continued their shooting, the military and civilian authorities decided to take the Jews from the yard of the Central Police Station and transport them out of the town, in two groups.

During the night of 29-th – 30-th June, the Jews were loaded into trains.

The first group consisting of 2,430 Jews was transported under the control of the German troops. The train left at 04.00 a.m. on June 30; the second group left under the same conditions, starting at 01.00 a.m. for Podul Iloaiei – Tg. Frumos.

Today, on June 30, this year, the shooting continues at 09.00 a.m. but less often.

In the Sf. Spiridon Square, at 01.00 p.m., the communists shot at a passing German column; the building inhabited by Jews was surrounded, 20 persons were pulled out and executed on the spot.\(^{10}\)

In the afternoon, the fire stopped completely.

The Central Police Station together with the waste management department of the Town Council organized the transport of the injured to hospitals and the dead to the cemetery.

The streets were disinfected and cleaned.

Communication between authorities was permanently ensured.

A number of 96 perpetrators were arrested and are being investigated.

Lieutenant-Colonel C.D.CHIRILOVICI,
Delegated Police Quaestor

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\(^{10}\) see illustration c
The Pogrom in Iasi Reported by the Gh. Leahu,
Police quaestor in Iasi, July 2, 1941

Nr. 44

STATEMENT

July 2, 1941

I, the undersigned Gheorghe V. Leahu, police quaestor of the Iasi County, declare hereby:

After the bombardment of June 26, 1941, which brought about many casualties and damage, the population of Iasi was frantic and many people wanted to leave the town. The Central Police Station was crowded because people wanted to get train travelling authorizations; however we had no information regarding possible incidents because the communists were detained and the legionnaires were no longer in town (only a small part).

Military patrols were marching through the town in order to prevent robbery acts as the town was in complete darkness because of the camouflage.

The signal of the turmoil was given on June 28, when Sergeant Manoliu Mircea of the 13-th infantry regiment, started to search houses under the pretext that he was looking for radio transmission equipment, on which occasion robberies were committed.

Col. Chirilovici announced by telephone the garrison and the prefecture of the County and he went to the scene along with col. Lupu, the garrison commander.

This information was transmitted to Lieut. Col. Chirilovici by the Commissar N. Craciun, the head of the 5-th district.

Shots started to be fired in different districts of the town on the evening of June 28, of this year, at approx. 09,30 p.m. As these shots were fired when military columns were marching, the German Headquarters put patrols in action right away.

The shooting continued until morning, at about 07,00 a.m. but at 03,00 a.m. lieut.col. Chirilovici delegated the secretary of the Central Police Station, Gh. Stanculescu to accompany with a group of agents and police officers together with lieut. col. Niculescu, a Romanian military column in order to find out where the fire was coming from.

Investigation groups were formed along the route from where the shooting was coming. The Romanian troops co-operated with the German ones. The German troops, the 14-th Police Company and police officers surrounded all the districts but they did not find any armed people.

These shootings brought about great hostility against the Jewish population. The Jews were pulled out of the shelters and brought to the Central Police Station. Different marching troops and isolated soldiers abused the Jews brought to the Central Police Station or killed them in the streets.

The Romanian citizens were fully convinced that the communists and Jews were shooting and they denounced the places where Jews were hiding.
At the Central Police Station, the Jews were searched by the Germans who took their money and threw away their documents.

The Jews complained about being abused and Lieut.Col.Chirilovici reported this to General Stavrescu, the commander of the Big Unit, who came in person to the Central Police Station and ordered that the Jews should be selected and the women, children and the non-suspect persons should be set free.

As the Germans saw that the Jews brought by them and by the patrols, were set free, they became terribly angry and rounded up even more Jews from the entire town. They accused the police of being Jew-ridden, and they formed a squad of their own from among the members of the "Todt" organization, positioning it at the gate of the Central Police Station. The Jews were searched, beaten with clubs and shot by them.

Lieut.Col Chirilovici phoned General Stavrescu, the prefect of the county and col. Lupu, the garrison commander who came to the scene and tried to stop the killings but with no result.

Lieut. Chirilovici told me that it had been decided to evacuate the Jews from the yard of the Central Police Station to the town of Roman. For that purpose, the Iasi railway station would provide 50 freight cars in which the Jews would be loaded immediately as they were afraid that the Germans might commit another massacre.

When the Germans started the massacre, the number of the Jews in the yard of the Central Police Station was of 3,500.

Although the Germans were informed that the Jews would be transported to Roman, they did not leave. (They were ordered to leave by the German Staff).

I took measures through the chief of the judicial office, commissar D. Iancu to round up the Jews from the yard (abt. 2,500) and to take them to the railway station. For this purpose I ordered the assistant commissar, N. Zaharia, to transport them under an escort, to embark them and contact the railway authority in the Iasi station.

When the convoy of Jews left from the yard of the Central Police Station, some of the horrified Jews tried to escape but the Germans shot at them. As the Germans did not agree that only police officers and gendarmes should escort the Jews, they joined the convoy. They wanted to embark the Jews into the freight cars and they sent a first group of 2,340 Jews who were taken over by Lucia Ion, the department chief with 10 police officers to accompany the Jews up to Roman. Then, the Germans returned to the Central Police Station. There, another group of 2,000 Jews were brought in by the patrols although the German Headquarters ordered to stop the arresting action.

At 04,00 a.m., on June 29, 1941, the Central Police Station informed me that a new transport of 1,900 Jews was escorted to the station by the assistant commissar C. Georgescu and the police officers and gendarmes as well as by the Germans who brought a number of Jews who had to be investigated for special issues and penal offense.

The local population, the German and Romanian troops and isolated soldiers plundered and looted, stole money and different objects. Ninety-
nine people, Romanian civilians and military were arrested and are being investigated.

Our local police forces consisted of: 1 police quaestor, 1 commissary, 1 chief secretary of the Central Police Station, 12 commissars, 17 assistant commissars, 2 registrars, 26 agents, 1 detachment chief, 11 department chiefs and 384 police constables. For safety purposes were ensured: 21 police officers, 11 agents, 1 detachment chief, 6 department chiefs and 182 police constables who were assigned in the following way: 30% during the day, 50% at night and 20% as stand-by on the site. They were in charge of keeping order, preventing plundering acts, arresting the thieves and getting information for catching those who were shooting into the troops.

As we were needed at the Central Police Station, it was difficult for us to supervise the site. Although no complaints have been made until now, we think that a part of the supporting staff took advantage of the situation. It is possible that they committed abuses but it was not possible to control them.

The communication between the Regional Police Inspectorate and the commissariats was maintained by couriers because the telephone connection was interrupted by the Soviet aircraft attacks.

However, there was a continuous telephone communication with the local authorities, the Big Unit, the Garrison and the County Prefecture. Lieutenant colonel Chirilovici, and the secretary of the Central Police Station, senior commissar Stanculescu and I, the undersigned, kept informed the County Prefect, General Stavrescu, and Colonel Lupu.

Proposals were made to evacuate from the town the German and Romanian troops which had been contaminated by this hostile atmosphere and to organize a new Romanian and German troop.

All the military units should do thorough checks to avoid such cases in which whenever soldiers were on different missions, they usually committed abuses, (searched houses and did robberies) before carrying out their tasks.

Police Quaestor,

GHEORGHE V. LEAHU
The Pogrom in Iasi Reported by the Head of the Police and State Security to General Emanoil Leoveanu after the Investigation Done in Iasi on July 2, 1941

Nr. 45

Nr. 53
July 2, 1941

DIVISION GENERAL LEOVEANU,
Head of Police

to
GENERAL ION ANTONESCU, state Leader

I am honored to submit herewith a memorandum regarding the investigation carried out by myself in connection with the disturbances which happened in Iasi between 27-th June and 1-st July 1941.

Division General,
EM. LEOVEANU

MEMO

Regarding the Investigation Performed According to Order Nr. 4678/July 1/1941 of the Ministry of the Interior in Connection with the Disturbances which Happened in Iasi between June 27 and July 1-st, 1941

I. History of events

On the morning of June 28, of this year, the Central Police Station in Iasi was informed that Romanian and German units were searching and mistreating the population in Iasi, in the Rachiti street (Tatarasi district).

The Head of the Central Police Station assisted by the Garrison Commander went to the scene where they met 8 – 10 severely injured Jews who were going to the hospital.

It has been found out that Lance Sergeant (reduced term) Manoliu Mircea of the 13-th regiment, accompanied by some soldiers from the regiment train of the 13-th regiment and of 24-th Artillery Regiment searched the Jewish population and mistreated it along with a German unit under the pretext of looking for a radio transmission equipment.

At the same time, this lance sergeant shot dead five Jews whom he threw in the area of the rifle range of the Iasi garrison; the corpses were found on the ground.

This killer was left unpunished after an investigation made by the Military Judge of the 14-th Division. He is a legionary from the town of
Dorohoi and he militated in Chernovitz and Suceava. He should be arrested and put on trial to the Military Tribunal.

The first measure taken by the Central Police Station and the commander's office was to assign a platoon of gendarmes to each district police office to patrol and keep order in the town.

On June 28, at about 09.30 p.m., gun fire was shot in different points of the town.

Measures taken: police officers and gendarmes organized ambush squads and the German Headquarters put in action military patrols. **Nothing was found.**

On June 29, of this year, at 03.00 a.m., while a Romanian military column was marching across Lascar Catargiu Str., sudden shots were fired from the neighborhood, producing panic in the unity. A part of the soldiers of the unity returned the fire. The police officers investigated what happened but **with no result.**

On the same night, the police officers of the Iasi Central Police Station started their investigations on the scene, accompanied by another Romanian military unit, which passed along Lapusneanu Street, where a similar attack took place.

**In both units there were no casualties from among the soldiers.**

Squad of Romanian and German police officers, agents and police constables along with the 14-th Police company of the 14-th Division searched thoroughly the district from where the shootings were presumed to come.

**The result was negative – that is neither weapons nor foreign shooters were found.**

On that occasion, the Jews who were hiding in cellars were rounded up and taken to the Central Police Station. **A part of these Jews were shot dead by the German soldiers right along the way to the Central Police Station.**

As there were too many Jews crammed in the Central Police Station, the commander of the 14-th division ordered that they should be selected and sent away by trains.

The selection was organized by 4 police officers headed by the gendarme captain, Darie Constantin (commander of the 14-th police company), based on a list of suspects registered in the files of the security office of the Central Police Station. The Central Police Station issued permits of free movement with the inscription "FREE" for women, children and aged people (over 60) who were not considered guilty.

The Germans objected violently, rearrested the freed Jews whom they brought back to the Central Police Station and mistreated them. At the Central Police Station, a squad of 10 – 12 German police officers searched them and took their money away.

During the raids, 99 Romanian civilian perpetrators and 9 militaries were arrested for robbery acts and are being investigated at the Central Police Station.
**General Stavrescu, commander of the 14-th division ordered the evacuation by train of the Jews who were in the yard of the Central Police Station.**

On June 29, 1941 at 08,30 p.m., the Central Police Station arranged that those Jews should be escorted to the railway station by a detachment composed of: 1 deputy inspector, 2 police officers, 2 department chiefs and 20 police constables.

No special incident took place up to the railway station. However, at the Iasi station, the Jews were loaded into freight cars in groups of 80 – 100 persons per car by the German officers together with a few German soldiers; the escorting detachment was forbidden to interfere. After having loaded the Jews into the trains, the freight cars were sealed and locked.

In the first train, a number of 2,530 male Jews were transported to Roman and they were returned to Tg. Frumos; the second train transported 1,800 Jews to Podul Iloaiei. In both stations, 1,270 dead bodies were unloaded to be buried; the remaining Jews were transported to Calarasi (Ialomita).

During the days of June 30 and July 1, of this year, there were a few sham shootings in different parts of the town without any significance and on July 2, these shootings stopped completely.

Today the town of Iasi is quiet.

**II. OBSERVATIONS**

a) There were no injured or dead persons in the Romanian units that were shot at, no signs of bullets on the walls of the houses, no broken windows.

b) The commander of the German Market Square, Captain Hoffman claimed verbally that he had about 20 dead and wounded lance sergeants and troop soldiers.

As I wanted to convince myself and to search the place where the shooting took place, I was denied access under the pretext that strangers are forbidden to perform such kind of checking, although he had agreed before to let me do it.

On the other hand, Major Farcas, the Romanian liaison officer of the 189 German division, asked me to confirm whether there were any German casualties because general Rötti had heard that the Central Police Station in Iasi found this out.

**III. CONCLUSIONS**

- The aforementioned reasons make me believe that the Germans did not have any casualties at all and it was nothing but a sham attack done with low caliber weapons (tubes shot by such weapons were found on the site) and a system of crackers only meant to imitate the noise of the gunfire.

I think that the perpetrators were legionnaires and thieves who intended to produce panic in order to plunder the Jewish population.

It was easy for them to disappear in the darkness. They organized the attacks in the district of well-off Jews.
As for the activity of the Inspectorate and the Central Police Station in Iasi, I found out that they did their duties properly, communicated with the local authorities (administrative and military) maintained order and stopped the robberies.

Both the regional inspector, Giosanu, and the police quaestor, gendarme colonel Chirilovici as well as their subordinates worked conscientiously informing the higher authorities accurately and in due time.

Police Head,
Division General LEOVEANU

A VERSION TO THE MEMORANDUM WRITTEN BY LEOVEANU

II. The reasons that brought about this situation

In my opinion, this sham attack was organized according to a plan established by someone who had a particular interest and it was carried out by the legionnaires in order to increase the hatred of the German army against the Jewish population and to plunder and loot.

Justification:

a) There were no casualties after these attacks. I found small cartridges and Flaubert weapons.

b) The commander of the German market square in Iasi declared that after these attacks, there were approx. 20 casualties (dead and injured lance sergeants and German troops). The Prefect of the Iasi County confirmed this statement as being exact.

As I wanted to check this statement through the Head of the Central Police Station in Iasi, lieut.col. of gendarmes Chirilovici and the German Captain Hoffman, Commander of the Market Square, I was denied access under the pretext that persons who do not belong to the German army are forbidden to perform such kind of checking, although Captain Hoffman had agreed before to let me do it. Therefore, I consider that the Germans had no casualties at all.

c) Considering the taken measures of retaliation against the Jewish population, it was no longer necessary to continue with these methods of producing panic among the population of the town.

The number of casualties (dead, injured and arrested Jews) would have been much lower if the Garrison in Iasi had taken more severe and proper measures to stop the German troops from interfering and ignoring the directives of the Romanian garrison.

It was only later on that the town was divided into two areas to ensure protection and order by the Romanian and German armies.

It would be more practical to organize mixed patrols and the Headquarters of the Romanian Garrison should approve the searches when they consider it necessary.
The activity of the Inspectorate and the Central Police Station in Iasi is neutralized by the intervention of the German police although they have enough local personnel.

General Director,
Division General LEOVEANU

IV.
V. EVACUATION AND DEATH TRAINS
a) INITIATIVE AND WAY OF ORGANIZING THE EVACUATION OF THE JEWS

Nr. 46
EXTRACT
from the testimony of col. Dumitru Captaru, ex-prefect of the Iasi County, interrogated on May 20, 1947 by theExamining Judge of the Military Tribunal C.2 A.,
Capt. Mag. Ion Zaharescu

As I saw that the police and the garrison could not handle the situation, I asked the Minister of the Interior to send powerful infantry and cavalry units to Iasi to keep order and to replace the Commander of the Garrison by a more capable officer.

On June 29, 1941, at 02,00 p.m., col. Chirilovici informed me that the Germans who occupy the Central Police Station require immediate evacuation of the Jews from Iasi, especially of those arrested because otherwise all of them would be killed. He also told me that General Stavrescu wanted me to inform the Ministry of the Interior about the situation of those people who are arrested at the Central Police Station and to order their evacuation from Iasi.

Determined by the order given by General Stavrescu, communicated through col. Chirilovici and being extremely worried by the fate of the people arrested at the Central Police Station, I reported this to the Minister of the Interior – General Jack Popescu.

The Minister of the Interior replied that he would communicate the necessary orders.

At about 05,00 p.m., on June 29, 1941, I received a phone call from the Minister of the Interior. He told me to get in touch with the Railway Inspectorate in Iasi to provide for the Central Police Station the necessary number of cars for evacuating the arrested Jews. I requested the Central Police Station to inform me about the number of the arrested people to be evacuated. They told me that there were nearly 2,500 people to be evacuated while the remaining people were women, children and aged who were not suspects and would be set free.
I informed the Railway Inspectorate Iasi both by telephone and in writing that they should provide for the military and police bodies a number of 50 cars for evacuating the 2,500 arrested Jews.

The evacuation of the people arrested at the Central Police Station was done in accordance with the decision of General Stavrescu, commander of the 14-th division and the order of the Ministry of the Interior, as seen in the account Nr. 1053 of June 29, 1941 of the Prefecture in Iasi, in the report of the incidents which took place on the days of June 27 – July 2, 1941 and in the ciphered telegraphic order Nr. 4586 of June 30, 1941 of the Ministry of the Interior.

On the morning of June 29 or 30, 1941, at 11,00 a.m. I was called on the phone by Mihai Antonescu who asked me about what was happening in Iasi. I told him that the Jews were not found guilty and it would be necessary to stop the arresting. Mihai Antonescu replied that I should keep the Ministry of the Interior informed of the situation and that the same ministry would indicate the directives for evacuating those arrested and suspects.

I must add that the Germans who occupied the Central Police Station and guarded the arrested people, kept the Central Police Station occupied during the day of June 29, the night of 29–30 and on June 30, 1941 until noon. They also guarded the arrested people during this time.

The Germans did not allow the military and police authorities to prepare and organize the transport of those who were to be evacuated.

A German unit framed by tanks led the 2,500 Jews who had been arrested at the Central Police Station, to the railway station on the night of June 29 – 30. They were brutally loaded into 35 freight cars under their supervision. After the Jews were loaded, the cars were also guarded by the German soldiers and by some Romanian police officers from the Central Police Station Iasi.

Apart from the 2,500 arrested people, in the afternoon of June 29, in the evening of June 29 – 30 and in the morning of June 30, 1941, other people were arrested, forming a second transport of 1,902 people. The same happened to them – they were kept under German control at the Central Police Station, transported to the station under German escort on June 30, at noon. They were crammed into 15 freight cars only under German escort.

Regarding the events that followed, I reported to Cabinet I – training department.

Concerning the rebellion in Iasi, I declared in my report Nr. 1042 of June 29, 1941, to the Ministry of the Interior, that the shots were fired by several organized persons who intended to produce panic among the Romanian and German troops and the civilian population as well, and to accuse the Jewish population for them.

I think that the Germans along with some legionary elements organized this rebellion. When those events happened, the military commander of the town of Iasi was col. Lupu, a staff officer who had a much longer seniority than I did.

As a Prefect I had mostly administrative responsibilities and I also had to inform the Ministry of the Interior about the course of events.
At that date, Lieut. Col. Gendarme Chirilovici was police quaestor, active specialty officer, county quaestor, who was directly subordinated to the Minister of the Interior while in point of order and security, he was subordinated to the Military Commander of the Garrison.

I remember that the Iasi railway station had a military commander and Lieut.col. Mavrichi, active staff officer was a delegate of the Headquarters of the Railway Inspectorate.

I did not receive any orders and I myself did not order the Jews to be arrested or rounded up at the Central Police Station, as I was not entitled to. The town of Iasi being in the next vicinity of the front, it was under the orders of the Military headquarters, the only authority in charge of giving directions for security, order and peace.

According to the statements made by the Central Police Station, the actions of house searching, arresting of suspects and taking the Jews to the Central Police Station were ordered by the German staff, as seen in the reports Nr. 1047 and 1053 of June 29, 1941 and in the account of the Prefecture to the Ministry of the Interior.

Head of Cab. 6 Training
Capt.mag. I. ZAHARESCU

Col. CAPTARU
Main court clerk,
D. STEFANESCU

NR. 47

ROMANIA
Ministry of the Interior
Cabinet of the General Secretary
Nr. 8820
September 13, 1941

COURT MARTIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTION OF TERRITORIAL HEADQUARTERS II

Further to your letter Nr. 26880/1941

I am honored to let you know that by the telegraphic report Nr. 1052, of June 29, 1941, the Prefecture of the Iasi County informs us that the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers ordered that the Jewish population (men, women and children) of the town of Iasi should be evacuated. The evacuation will be carried out in groups, a first group being sent to Tg. Frumos and another to Podul Iloaiei.

The Prefecture of the Iasi County communicates by the telegraphic report Nr. 1063 of June 30, 1941, that the German Headquarters does not allow the 2,530 Jews evacuated from Iasi to be transported to Tg. Frumos. Therefore, the Prefecture of the Iasi County was ordered to transport the Jews to Calarasi – Ialomita, according to the directive of the Minister, Sub-Secretary of State.

for General Secretary

Major E. PLESNILA
ROMANIA  
Ministry of the Interior  
Central Police Station of the Iasi County  
Nr. 5933  

September 15, 1941  

to  
THE GENDARME INSPECTORATE IASI  

Following your order Nr. 5781/941, we are honored to report to you that the Ministry of the Interior did not order the evacuation from Iasi of 2,530 Jews on June 30, 1941.  

The evacuation took place by the order of the Big Unit (14-th Division). The same order was given for the cars required for the 3-rd Army.  

The Big Unit (14-th Division) gave the above mentioned orders taking into consideration the very urgent situation and the fact that it was responsible with keeping order in the Iasi Garrison.  

Police quaestor Iasi,  
Lieut-Col. CHIRILOVICI  

b) THE KILLINGS THAT HAPPENED IN TG. FRUMOS  

TESTIMONY  
of witness Aurel Totoiescu, ex-mayor of Tg. Frumos, interrogated on August 16, 1945 by the Public Prosecutor, Lawyer A. Schreiber  

In June 1941, I was mayor of the Tg. Frumos village. On Sunday, June 29, 1941, a Jew from the village told me that there were rumors about the Jewish population being killed in Iasi. He asked me to inquire at the Prefecture and find out the truth. On Monday, June 30, the Prefect of the County informed me by phone that he appointed me to be responsible for the 1,700 Jews who would arrive by train to Tg. Frumos. I was called by phone at abt. 11,00 a.m. and was ordered to get in touch with the garrison commander and ask for cordons of guarding sentinels. I had to communicate the Jewish community to ensure accommodation for the people who were going to arrive; I announced the president of the community, Freitag, about the Jews who had to arrive. I went to col. Perju, the Garrison's Commander, together with Virgil Ionescu, the town's policeman. As he was going on vacation, he told me to get in touch with captain Marinescu, the commander
of the railway battalion who would remain in his place as garrison commander.

I went along with the police head to the railway station to get information about the train that was supposed to arrive. The station chief told me that the train had already passed through the station in the morning and there was no other train coming from Iasi. This happened at about midday on June 30, 1941. When I returned from the station, I informed the Prefect that the train had passed through the station without stopping and that the traffic control in Pascani communicated that the train would return from Roman to Tg. Frumos. I remember that the station chief had told me that the train would be back in Tg. Frumos before 04,00 p.m.

It seemed to me that the train was travelling like that on purpose, to exterminate the people inside. I asked Dr. Gheorghiu, the town's physician to come along to the station. I returned to the station at abt. 04,00 p.m. The station chief was informed by the Pascani station that the train had left Pascani and it would arrive at Tg. Frumos at 05,30 p.m.

Capt. Marinescu was also waiting on the platform. He tried to talk to me in private and to warn me that the people who were expected are communists who killed his major and that he could not let them enter the town of Tg. Frumos. He intended to kill them all. I replied to him that it is very easy to kill people and that we had to talk to the prefect first and see if the life of these people had to be spared or not. I talked to the prefect on the phone, Capt. Marinescu was speaking on one receiver and I was on the other. The head of the police was also present. The prefect said that the garrison must not interfere and the people should not be killed. Hearing this, Capt. Marinescu insulted the prefect saying that he was Jew-ridden and bribed, a.s.o. The captain told me to do what I think but he would not support me. I decided to call the police head and the chief physician to the station. The military judge Dumitru Gritic also came there.

At 06,10 p.m. the train entered the station. The station chief told me that there were dead people on the train and the travelling conditions were miserable. When I opened the first car, there were abt. 40 – 50 people, all alive but dizzy and in a bad state. In the second and third cars, the situation was the same. Among the people of the second car, a young man who was completely naked, had fainted. Dr. Gheorghiu gave him artificial respiration and an injection. Capt. Marinescu who arrived in the mean time disapproved that the doctor was helping a Jew.

I must add that in the second car there was a Christian called Eugen Bongard.

The Jews from the first car were sent to the synagogue, under escort. In the third car, an old man with a white beard was found dead. When the 4-th car was opened, a German captain from the German Headquarters appeared. Being accompanied by Capt. Marinescu, he told me in German and then in French, to stop unloading the communists in Tg. Frumos and to transport the people further away. I objected to this telling him that I needed a written approval from the prefect. The German captain accompanied me and the military judge to the magistracy, he wrote the order in German and French and told me that he would speak to the German consul in Iasi to
intervene to the prefect for that purpose. I sent the order to the prefect and informed him by phone about the three dead persons in the train. The prefect replied that he needed the approval of the Minister of the Interior. I waited on the phone until 12.00 at night when the prefect told me that according to the order of the Minister of the Interior, the train would leave for Calarasi – Ialomita, at abt. 07.30 a.m. The prefect told me to give water and food to the people and to load them into the train in an orderly manner. He said that we should call the local population to bring food but it was impossible as there was much shooting in the town, patrols were passing and all the people were inside. After that, at abt. 12.30, on Monday night, I went to a baker together with the military judge and ordered him to prepare bread for the people in the train which was in the railway station. I also ordered that in the morning buckets of water should be brought from the passive defense. After that, I left together with the military judge to the synagogue to see if my orders were being fulfilled. On the way to the synagogue, I learned that the president of the community, Freitag, and another member of the community, had been badly beaten by the soldiers. The people were not accommodated but they were kept at the synagogue. I was told by a teacher that Freitag was beaten by the master sergeant and a couple of soldiers. On the table, there was a bucket full of confiscated money. I ordered them to give the money back and I went together with the military judge to the station at abt. 01.30, at night. When we reached the station, the Romanian and German sentinels stopped us; the Romanian sergeant major on duty did not allow us to come closer because I was dressed in civil clothes. During this time, the people were asking for water and that the corpses to be removed because they were almost suffocated. I returned to the town along with the military judge and I wanted to talk to the Prefect but the cabinet chief told me that I would not find him until morning because there was great trouble in town. I went again to the baker's shop at abt. 03.00 a.m. and at abt. 04.00 a.m., at dawn, I took along the military judge and the police man and we went to the synagogue to see if the confiscated money was given back and if the people were given water. I was shown some lists with the signatures of the people who confirmed that they got their money back although later on I heard that not everybody received all the money back. I told the people that they had to go back to the train to be further transported. We left for the station and a truck arrived with gendarmes headed by lance sergeant Triandaf. The cars were opened to unload the corpses. In some cars abt. 140–145 people had been crammed out of whom abt. 80–90 people were dead. We tried to unload the bodies with the help of those who were still alive but it was impossible. They were too weak for that. I ordered the police to bring gypsies to carry out this operation.

The gypsies were tempted by the possibility of stealing some objects and they accepted to do this, helping to save the people who were still alive. There was a high number of corpses, in some cars they were up to half of the car's height so that is was very difficult to finish unloading in 2 hours as it had been scheduled. The station chief delayed the train by half an hour, by his own initiative. Suddenly, the station chief told me that an accident had happened on the line at Ruginoasa and the train would leave only a few
hours later. After the corpses were unloaded, water and bread were supplied to the people in the freight cars. At first we could not give them water and food because the German and Romanian soldiers stopped us. It was only after an hour that we succeeded to give them water and this was only because a heart-breaking scene happened there. A man in a freight car was drinking water by means of a rag dipped in a dirty puddle. He had made a kind of rope from his dirty shirt and he threw this out of the window to reach the puddle in front of the car. I showed this scene to the people in charge and I succeeded to melt their hearts. When we tried to leave the doors open, it was impossible as the soldiers from the station hit them with stones. At abt. 05,00 p.m. (17) as the line was unblocked, the train was ordered to leave immediately. There were still some cars full of corpses. The station chief had the idea of letting the train go but to stop it at the ramp in Ruginoasa where they unloaded the corpses from the cars. It seemed to me that not all the corpses had been unloaded.

However, I am sure that nobody would have survived from that train if that derailing had not happened.

The corpses were transported from the station to the cemetery by the mill's truck. The burial had to be finished quickly until morning because general Antonescu was supposed to come there. I called the gypsies to work at night. I did not order the burning of any corpse, on the contrary, I stopped that procedure.

When I returned from the cemetery, on July 1, 1941, I saw patrols in the town so that I went to Capt. Marinescu and asked for an explanation. He told me that the Jewish population is capable of attacking the army. I doubted that and eventually Capt. Marinescu agreed to remove the patrols.

Three days later, I went to Iasi and submitted a confidential report to the prefect who told me that he would come to Tg. Frumos to investigate and take measures concerning Capt. Marinescu.

A few days later, a German consul from Iasi came accompanied by professor Babinger, a German agent who investigated what orders had been given by the prefect and checked if the prefect's orders were carried out. Just after that visit, the prefect was changed.

I am sure that it was Capt. Marinescu who had brought the German captain to stop the unloading of the Jews from the train, on June 30. An officer under the command of this captain told me so.

I did not order the Jews to stay inside their houses on June 29, 1941. The Jews could walk without restrictions until 08,00 p.m. of that day. I do not know if the Jews unloaded from the train and taken to the synagogue were abused or robbed because nobody complained about that.

I know that in the morning, when the corpses were being unloaded, some Jews broke the wall of a train car and jumped into the Bahliet river. They were shot at by the soldiers and three Jews were killed. After 10 – 15 days, I was informed that agent Botez had tortured and robbed, even killed some Jews from the car. I requested that an investigation should be carried out against him but with no results. Two or three months later, he was dismissed by an investigation which analyzed his behavior during the days of June and July 1941.
If it had been necessary for the train to leave on June 30, at night, the Jews who had been taken to the synagogue would have been reloaded into the train.

Public prosecutor, AUREL TOTOIESCU
Lawyer A. SCHREIBER

Nr. 50

TESTIMONY
of witness Ghita Petrea, Train Dispatcher in the Tg. Frumos Railway Station, Interrogated on July 21, 1945, by the Public Prosecutor, Lawyer A. Schreiber

On June 30, 1941, in the morning, a train that transported Jews, passed through the Tg. Frumos station. The Railway Inspectorate Iasi had informed me that a train with Jews would arrive at Iasi during the night of June 29, 1941. The train dispatcher of the previous station announced me to get in touch with the Graur family of Tg. Frumos because their brother-in-law, Rahmil, would be in that train. The train passed in the morning at about 07,00 a.m. I announced the Graur family and their daughter came to the station with lemons and lemon juice but she was not allowed to come close to the train. The police constables who accompanied the train arrested her.

The train stopped for a few minutes until I attached the supplementary engine and it headed towards Ruginoasa. At abt. 06,00 p.m. we were announced by the Railway Inspectorate Iasi through the Staff delegate, col. Mavrichi, that the train would return to Tg. Frumos. I informed the town council and the police in Tg. Frumos that the train would return. The train arrived after 08,00 p.m. and I announced that people should get off next to the Fortuna mill. The people were unloaded off two freight cars. The town's mayor, the head of the police and local authorities were present. Forty minutes later, the police head Ionescu and the mayor Totoiescu stopped the unloading operation because a German colonel ordered so. I did not see that German colonel. I reported this new decision to the Inspectorate on duty and to col. Mavrichi. I was told to wait for new orders. The mayor, the police head and Capt. Marinescu from a railway company decided to organize guards formed of militaries and police officers and the train remained in the point where it stopped.

At 01,00 a.m. I was awakened by the train dispatcher on duty, Malaiaaru Stefan, who announced me that he received orders to direct the train to Calarasi Ialomita. I asked the railway inspectorate and col. Mavrichi who confirmed the order and I communicated this decision to the mayor Totoiescu and the police head Ionescu. They replied that they could not undertake to bring back on that night the Jews who were accommodated at the synagogue; Col. Mavrichi agreed to postpone the departure until 05,00 a.m. At that time a collision on the current line between Tg. Frumos and Ruginoasa occurred. At 05,15 a.m. I went to the scene of the accident and
waited there until 02.30 p.m. When I came back to Tg. Frumos, the train loaded with Jews was ready to leave and I let it go.

On June 30, in the evening, only the first two cars were opened as I had mentioned before. I was not present at the disembarking point but I surely know that the corpses were unloaded on the next morning.

The people were not given water while they stayed in Tg. Frumos until morning.

The personnel who worked at the railway station told me that they were not allowed to give water to the Jews who were on the train.

The cars were overloaded and the doors were closed, only a part of the top shutters were open. I proposed the mayor and the police head to open the doors so that the people in the train should have fresh air but I do not know what they decided to do.

I must also add that after the train left for Calarasi, it was stopped by the order of the mayor and police head at the Roman barrier where a number of corpses were unloaded.

I would like to add one more thing: the priest Teodorescu from Rasboieni, told me that on the next day, after the events, in the Tg. Frumos cemetery one of the unloaded men was buried alive and he saved his life because he insisted that he should be unburied.

Public prosecutor, GHITA PETREA

A. SCHREIBER

Nr. 51

TESTIMONY

of Witness Dr. Constantin Gheorghiu, Physician in Tg. Frumos, interrogated on August 21, 1945, by the Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

I was a district physician of the town Tg. Frumos. On June 30, 1941, the mayor announced me that a train with Jews evacuated from Iasi would arrive and that we all had to be present at the railway station to see what had to be done. Therefore, I took my first-aid box and went to the station accompanied by Bozaru, the ambulance man. We went to the station by the mayor's carriage that picked me up from the town's infirmary. The train arrived at abt. 05.00 p.m. but from Roman and not from Iasi.

All the important authorities of Tg. Frumos were waiting at the station: Aurel Totoescu, the town's mayor, comissar Ionescu, the station chief, the ambulance man Constatin Bozaru and I and a company of soldiers. The first step consisted in opening the first rail cars and unloading the people who were still alive. They were lined up and sent to the Jewish Community. Three rail cars were opened. As we were going to open the fourth car, Capt. Marinescu accompanied by a German officer stopped us
although moans were heard from the people inside the cars, asking for water and air.

I know that just after the train arrived at the station, the police head, Virgil Ionescu and the mayor were in the waiting room talking to Capt. Marinescu Danubiu. The mayor told me that he had a discussion with Capt. Marinescu who wanted to kill all the Jews from the train.

I also know that the population brought buckets of water to the Jews but I don't know precisely whether all the Jews received water or not. The dead people had been taken to the Jewish cemetery. I investigated every dead person. Most of them had severe injuries which made me think that some deceased people were also loaded from Iasi. In the evening the patrols told us to leave the station and the rail cars remained in the same state as they arrived. On the next day, on June 31, 1941, at abt. 6 a.m. I returned to the station together with all the authorities and we proceeded to open the remaining rail cars. First we took out those alive. Gypsies brought by the mayor unloaded the corpses. I checked all the corpses to see if there were cases of apparent death. This operation lasted until 04,00 p.m. As the railcars were very dirty, I asked the station chief to have the cars washed. However, this operation was not possible, only some cars were changed.

After having checked all the corpses, I went to the cemetery. There I found the mayor, the police head and some community members. They had dug a grave, which was not deep enough, and I told the mayor and the police head that the holes should have been deeper to prevent the outbreak of an infection in the town.

While I was talking with the authorities, I saw flames and smoke coming from the grave. I could not find out who set the fire. I only know that the mayor ordered that the graves should be covered with more earth and then I went to town.

I have not heard that anyone from the dead who were taken to the cemetery had come round.

Public Prosecutor, D. SARACU

Dr. CONSTANTIN GHEORGHIU

Nr. 52

ABSTRACT

From the Testimony of the Priest Paul Teodorescu, interrogated on June 20, 1945 by the Public Prosecutor, Dumitru Saracu

Regarding the train that arrived with a transport of Jews at Tg. Frumos in the year 1941, in the month of July, I declare hereby the following:

One day I went shopping to Tg. Frumos. When I entered the town, I heard that a train with Jews deported from Iasi had arrived and that they were selected because there were many dead people among them. I went to the station that was in my way but a German officer stopped me. I turned
the carriage and went to town, through the market and just then, the truck that was carrying the corpses was passing. Out of curiosity, I followed the truck up to the Jewish cemetery. At the gate of the cemetery, there were two Romanian soldiers. I asked for their permission but they told me that they were patrols and were only passing by to see what was happening there. Hence, I entered the cemetery and went straight to the grave. The grave was 20 meters long; its height and width were of 2 meters ½. At its end, it was full of corpses and in the middle it was more than half full.

At a distance of approx. 10-15 m from the grave, there was a group of 10–15 young Jews who were lying in the grass frightened by the spectacle and afraid that they would be also shot. I went to them, stroked them and tried to encourage them.

Suddenly I heard a voice crying, "I am dying, I am dying". I turned to the young boys and asked them if they heard someone crying. They said they heard a voice but they were afraid of going inside the grave and taking the man out. They said that they would be shot at if they did so. I wanted to talk to a higher authority. A German lance sergeant came towards me and asked me what I wanted. I told him that there was a live man inside the grave and that he must be taken out. He asked me who I was and I answered that I am a Romanian orthodox priest and that no religion in the world approves that a man should be buried alive. The German officer answered in perfect Romanian: "you should be ashamed of yourself"!

I replied by asking him where he learned Romanian. He answered that he had attended the high school of commerce in Timisoara or Sibiu I cannot remember well. I repeated my request that the man buried alive should be taken out. But he repeated: "you should be ashamed of yourself". So much the more I told him that I would not leave unless they unburied the man.

He answered, "I let you unbury him but you yourself should do it so that you can leave more quickly". He left with 3 other German soldiers who were there and said that they could not stand the smell.

I arranged with the young Jews and we paid two gypsies to remove the corpses that were placed over the man who was alive. He was at the bottom of the grave as he had been brought early in the morning. The whole operation, the negotiation with the German and the digging operation took abt. 2 hours. This incident took place between 2–4 p.m. They succeeded to take out the man, he was brought cold water but he did not want to drink water. He wanted milk instead and was brought some milk. They gave him some clothes from the dead and he was loaded on the truck, which had brought a new transport of dead Jews from the station.

While I was there for two hours, no similar case happened.

Public Prosecutor, 
D. SARACU

Priest, 
PAUL TEODORESCU, Razboieni, Iasi county
Nr. 53

TESTIMONY
of the Witness Solomon Avram, Interrogated on July 26, 1945 by the
Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

On July 1941, at 06:00 a.m., Costica Pavel asked me to come with him
to the cemetery and dig a hole there. At the cemetery, there were 10 more
people for this job. At abt. 10:00 a.m. trucks filled with corpse arrived. The
corpses were covered with straw mats. On top of the truck was commissar
Botez having a machine gun in his hand. He was accompanied by the
shoemaker Vasile Botez and some other people who were to unload the
corpses from the truck. I worked there all day long. Suddenly I heard
someone shouting "water"!

I saw the priest Teodorescu Constantin next to the grave. He asked me
if I also heard a voice asking for "water". I told him I did but I was afraid of
coming closer. In my squad there was a man called Solomon Avram Pescaru
who gave 500 lei to the gypsy Calinberu to take out the living person who
was buried under the corpses.

We dressed him in some clothes we found there and put him into the
truck which was returning to the railway station.

At abt. 07:00 p.m., the mayor Totoescu, Dr. Gheorghiu and the
ambulance men arrived there. He ordered that straw should be put over the
corpses, another poured petrol on the corpses and they were set ablaze.

Public Prosecutor, AVRAM SOLOMON
D. SARACU

Nr. 54

TESTIMONY
of the Witness Vasile Mandache, Interrogated on July 26, 1945
by the Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

The police also took me to the cemetery to help bury the corpses. We
were told that those corpses had been unloaded from the train that came
from Iasi. I was taken there at abt. 08:00 a.m. and I worked until 10:00 p.m.
I went there on the next day, as well, because I was threatened to be beaten
and imprisoned if I refused. The next day I also worked until evening. On
the first day I wasn't given any food. On the second day, they gave us a loaf
of bread each. I think that I worked at the cemetery on Monday, June 30 and
Tuesday, July 1, 1941 but I do not know for sure. When I went to the
cemetery on the first day, the Jews brought by the police had already made
the grave during the night. Our job was to unload the corpses from the
trucks and to place them into the grave. I was horrified by what I did and
saw there. Suddenly I heard someone shout from the grave. I had told the
priest about that and he said that I should take the man out of the grave. The
mayor Totoescu, Dr. Gheorghiu, the agronomist Constantin Pavel and the
policeman Botez were there. The constable Botez beat me and Ungureanu Ion, who felt sick. I took out the man together with Gheorghe Roman after we had removed abt. 20 corpses. I put the man on the grass, washed him and gave him water. I found a shirt on the ground and put it on him. He was then taken by the truck to the town. I do not know what happened to him further.

After the grave was filled with corpses, the mayor Totoescu ordered that 50 l of petrol should be poured, everything was covered with straw and fire was set. I do not know who set the fire. I remained there until 10,00 p.m. to dig other graves. I did not see the physician Gheorghiu examine any corpse brought by the truck.

Not signed, being illiterate.

Public prosecutor,
D. SARACU

Nr. 55

TESTIMONY
of the Witness Iancu Naftule, Interrogated on July 28, 1945 by the Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

On June 29, 1941, at abt. 08,30 a.m., I was rounded up by the constable Nr. 335 in Iasi and taken to the Central Police Station. I stayed there until 02,45 p.m. when I was recognized by the deputy commissar Captarenco who gave me and my child a permit of free movement ("FREE") and I went home.

At 05,30 p.m. some ladies of pleasure together with a German officer came to my place and I was dragged to the Central Police Station together with other Jews. At the entrance to the Central Police Station we were beaten with clubs by German soldiers. I stayed at the Central Police Station until 08,45 p.m. During this time, a lot of Jews were shot dead in the courtyard of the Central Police Station, by constables.

I was lined up and taken out of the courtyard of the Central Police Station. We were taken to the railway station and while we waited there, the police officers robbed us. The constable Andrei robbed me.

At about 12,30, at midnight, we were all embarked on the train. I was loaded on a railcar together with 115 persons who were all standing, the doors and windows being completely closed. After doing all sorts of maneuvering, the train finally started at abt. 01,00 – 02,00 a.m. I don't know for sure at what time we arrived at Tg. Frumos. On Tuesday, July 1, 1941, at abt. 07,00 p.m., four or five railcars were unloaded in Tg. Frumos. The persons who were alive were disembarked. The dead ones and those who were dying remained in the cars. We were lined up and taken to the Big Synagogue in Tg. Frumos being escorted by the police and army. On the way to the synagogue, the deputy commissar, I. Botez, had beaten us. I was stabbed with the bayonet by a soldier, according to the order of that deputy
When we entered the synagogue, they took away our valuables that were placed in a bucket. They even drew up a list where they wrote down the name of the person and the objects taken away. However, what was written there was not true because I gave 259 thousand lei, my wedding ring and a fountain pen and at dawn I had to sign that I received everything back but in reality I received only 20,000 lei. They kept the remaining money. Those Jews who wanted to go to the toilet were allowed to but they were shot dead by the Romanian and German soldiers.

I must add that lieutenant Triandaf is much to blame because he ordered shooting of the dying Jews; he denied them drinking water, etc.

When we entered the synagogue, our money and objects were taken away by the teacher Atudorel Dumitru, a gendarme master sergeant whom I do not know and the third person was a civilian whom I also do not know.

I heard that the President of the Jewish Community was severely beaten by the guard.

On Wednesday evening, we were evacuated of the synagogue and taken to the rail cars.

In Mircesti, a lot of dead Jews were unloaded. On Friday, at abt. 03,30 a.m., a group of physicians arrived at Roman to investigate. They found 44 dead people and abt. 50–60 dying. At 05,00 a.m., about 20–30 airplanes started an aircraft attack so that we were immediately embarked on the train.

In Calarasi, 25 dead and 38 severely sick people were unloaded. The number of those alive amounted to 1,058 Jews.

Public prosecutor, IANCU NAFTULE
D. SARACU

Nr. 56
TESTIMONY
of the Witness Nathan Goldstein, Interrogated on March 28, 1945 by the Pubic Prosecutor, lawyer Mihail Popilian

I, the undersigned, Nathan Goldstein, aged 27, having the domicile of origin in Iasi, living at present in Bucharest, Brezoianu Str. Nr. 6, in connection with the massacres that took place in Iasi in June 1941, declare:

Only a week after the outbreak of the war, the situation of the Jewish population was getting worse, rumors were spread that the Jews were signaling to Soviet airplanes, people were arrested in the street only because they were wiping their sweated faces; a whole family was arrested because they hung out a red blanket to be aired in the courtyard. In the meantime, pre-militaries were taken to the Jewish Cemetery to dig up large graves.

On June 29, 1941, I heard gunshots and at abt. 11,00 a.m. I saw a convoy of Jews coming from the Tg. Cucului district and marching to the Central Police Station. On the same day, at abt. 12,00 at midday, I was rounded up together with my father and my brother by a Romanian soldier and taken to the Central Police Station. We were brought to the courtyard of
the Central Police Station where a kind of selection took place. Constable Iancu was keeping all the intellectuals and those originating from Bessarabia. When they started to shoot at us, great panic was produced and a lot of the Jews who were at the back of the yard, me included, climbed the wall and hid in the Sidoli cinema hall. We were followed there by German and Romanian troops who surrounded the building and were shooting whenever one of us appeared. Most of us were shot dead and the others were taken to the Gendarme Legion in Dealul Copoului (Copoului Hill) where we had to stay until 07,00 p.m. While we were standing with our arms lifted, for approx. 4 hours, we were being hit with clubs all over our bodies. At 07,00 p.m. we were hauled back to the Central Police Station where we stayed until 09,30 p.m. The people in convoys were shot at random. The convoy that preceded mine had been exterminated by this system. At 10,00 p.m. we were marched to the railway station. We had to lie down for an hour with the headlights of the German tanks directed towards us. We were told not to move our heads or else we would be shot on the spot. Later on, we were embarked on the train. We had to move quickly because the persons who could keep pace were killed on the spot, most of them with bayonets. At abt. 02,00 a.m. the overcrowded train started to move. The train traveled on the route Iasi to Tg. Frumos until the next day on June 30, 1941, at 11,00 p.m.

In Tg. Frumos we stopped and a part of us were unloaded from the railcars and taken in convoys to the town. As the people were parched with thirst, they bent to drink some water from the puddles in the street but were immediately shot dead by agent Botez who had worked at the Central Police Station in Iasi and at that time at the police station in Tg. Frumos. We were taken to a hut with mud on the floor. We had to give over our money and valuables and were told that we would stay there for some time and those things would be returned to us; however, they never returned our valuables.

At abt. 03,00 a.m. we were brought back to the rail cars, embarked and kept on the bank of the Bahlui river until Wednesday morning, July 1941. As we were thirsty, most of us could not stand it anymore and jumped out of the car through the small window. The soldiers shot at most of them.

I remember a horrifying scene in which a master sergeant who was the assistant of the magistrate Triandaf, shot dead an 11 year-old child only because he asked for water. The cruelty and savageness of this beast was so intense that it was not enough that he shot him in his leg. As the child was asking again for water, he pushed his head into the Bahlui river and drowned him.

On Wednesday morning, the train left for Roman. We arrived at Roman on Thursday, July 3, 1941 at abt. 06,00 p.m. We were unloaded in Roman and had to pass through a kind of train bath. Our clothes were taken away and burnt and we were left naked. We were kept like that all night in the yard and re-embarked on the train. We arrived at Calarasi on Sunday, July 5, 1941 at abt. 06,30 p.m. We were unloaded, naked as we were and forced to walk like that up to an infantry regiment at the edge of the town. There we were assisted by the Jewish community from the town and from
Bucharest, even by local Romanians with clothes and food so that the few of us that were still alive could recover.

I must add that my father, Goldstein Henric, aged 66, died in the train that went to Podul Iloaiei.

I also have to add that in Calarasi I met kindhearted people, namely captain Pitis, the camp commander, Dr. Lupascu, the town's physician and the ambulance men who provided medical assistance to the sick.

I was kept in the Calarasi camp until August 30, 1941, when we were loaded on the train, under military escort, up to Iasi and set free.

Public prosecutor, NATHAN GOLDSTEIN
M. POPILIAN

PEOPLE KILLED ON THE ROUTE TG. FRUMOS TO CALARASI

Nr. 57

Reserve Sub-Lieutenant AUREL TRIANDAF
To the
GENDARME INSPECTORATE IASI

According to the verbal order of Lieut. Col. Alexandru Manoil, I am honored to report to you the following:

According to the order of the gendarme inspectorate Iasi, based on the order of the Ministry of the Interior, the Commander of Mobile Legion Iasi, by the duty order Nr. 2150 of June 30, 1941 ordered that I along with a lance sergeant and 30 gendarmes should be responsible for 35 rail cars that were transporting 2,530 Jews to the Calarasi concentration camp.

Hence, I left by the truck of the Inspectorate to Tg. Frumos on June 30, 1941. The train was stationed in the Tg. Frumos railway station and it was guarded by a detachment of the 9-th rail company. Shortly after my arrival, a number of Jews who had arrived earlier, were brought under escort and accommodated during the night at several Jewish families. As the order by which the Jews were allowed to stay with Jewish families was canceled, they were brought back to the rail cars and embarked.

After we finished with loading the Jews on the train, we proceeded to unload the corpses together with the town's mayor, Totoescu, the physician Gheorghiu and the Police head, V. Ionescu. The unloading operation lasted until evening when the train was set in motion. In Tg. Frumos appr. 654 corpses were unloaded, buried in mass graves in a place chosen by the authorities.

The second stop of the train was in the Mircesti station where abt. 327 corpses were unloaded. They were buried at the edge of the Iugani-Roman village. The next stop was in Sabaoani where 300 corpses were unloaded, as ordered by Major Simulescu who was accompanied by the
military physicians Major Parvulescu and Capt. Roiu. The train left Sabaoani on June 3, in the morning and it stopped in Roman on the stationing line of the 4-th sanitary company.

There the Jews were disinfected by the order of Major Gherasim, Capt. Botez and Capt. dr. J. Nitulescu. A number of 47 corpses were found in the cars. The next day, the Jews who were alive were re-embarked on other clean cars. Before leaving Roman, 6 more corpses were found and unloaded.

From Roman, the train was stopped in Mircesti where 10 corpses were unloaded during the night of June 4, and then it was stopped in Inotesti where 40 corpses were unloaded on the night of June 5. The train went on and in the morning of July 6, we arrived at Calarasi where in the presence of the prefect Mihail Stefanescu, Lieut. Col. Romano Victor from the Calarasi garrison, Major Niculescu, commander of the infantry regiment, Major Ionescu Marian, commander of the gendarme legion, dr. Mihailescu, and Movilescu, police head, the train was unloaded. A number of 1,011 Jews were alive, 69 were dying and 25 were deceased. The Jews who were alive and those who were dying were given over to the day officer of the corps of the 23 Infantry Regiment.

**During the journey, the gendarmes shot at two Jews because they jumped out of the car and tried to escape.**

On the route from Tg. Frumos to Calarasi, the Jews received water from the gendarmes on duty and from the supporting platoons who were placed at our disposal in some stations.

In Tg. Frumos the Jews also received bread which was provided by the village council.

In Roman, food was given to the Jews and before leaving, it was approved that the Jewish community could give them food and clothing items.

In Roman, I was given two boxes of sugar of 25 kg. each to distribute to the Jews on the way. In Ploiesti I received from the army 600 loaves of bread. A part of them was distributed on the way and approx. 200 loaves were given to the Jews when they arrived at Calarasi. In Calarasi they were also given tea, as ordered by the prefect.

On July 7, I left Calarasi and in the morning of July 9, as I finished my mission, I presented myself at the Inspectorate.

I would like to add that when we returned to the Bucharest North station, the reserve col. Beldiman gave the gendarmes of the detachment cheese, half a loaf of bread per person, two cups of wine each and 2,000 lei which he entrusted to me to be distributed to the gendarmes. I still have the money with me.

Reserve Sub-Lieutenant AUREL TRIANDAF
Today, July 1, 1941

We, the undersigned, Sub-Lieut. Aurel Triandaf, Aurel Totoescu, town's mayor, Gritic, military judge of the district, Dr. Gheorghiu, town's physician and Virgil Ionescu, Head of Police Commissariat in Tg. Frumos, witnessed hereby that today, July 1, this year, a number of 654 corpses were unloaded from the 33 rail cars which arrived from Iasi. The remaining Jews who are alive will be evacuated to the town of Calarasi- Ialomita.

Sub-Lieut. A. TRIANDAF  
Military Judge GRITIC  
Mayor A. TOTOESCU  
Physician Dr. GHEORGHIU  
Head Commissar VIRGIL IONESCU

Today, July 2, 1941,

We, the undersigned, Sub-Lieut. Aurel Triandaf of the mobile gendarme legion Iasi along with Sub-Lieut. Popescu D, of the police company Nr. 60 Roman, have found that a number of 327 (three hundred and twenty seven) corpses were unloaded from the train in the Mircesti station. The corpses were buried at the edge of the Iugani-Roman village.

Reserve sub-lieut.  
AUREL TRIANDAF  
Sub-Lieut.  
POPESCU

General Gendarme Inspectorate  
Secret recording Nr. 37955  
1941, July 9  
GENDARME LEGION ROMAN  
Police Office and Headquarters to

SECRET  
GENERAL GENDARME INSPECTORATE  
Gendarme Department

I hereby report the following facts:

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11 See illustration VI.
On July 2, of this year, according to the order given by Great Staff, a **number of 327 deceased Jews** (males of all ages) were buried in Lunca Siretului, Mircesti village, Roman County. They were brought from Iasi in sealed rail cars.

During the day of July 3, 1941, **a number of 172 Jews deceased in the rail cars of the train which transported the Jews evacuated from the town of Iasi, were buried in the Sabaoani village.**

Commander of the Gendarme Legion Roman
Major N. STEFANESCU

Nr. 61

MINUTES

July 4 -5, 1941

We, the undersigned, sub-lieut. Aurel Triandaf, commander of the train, which transported Jews from Iasi to Calarasi, together with the training sergeant Bratu Anastase, railway inspector Pacuraru and Gheorghiu Alexandru, deputy chief of Marasesti station, **found that a number of 10 (ten) corpses were unloaded from the above mentioned train.** It was ordered to have them buried at the outskirts of the town.

Sub-lieut. AUREL TRIANDAF  
Gendarme, lance sergeant BRATU  
GHEORGHIIU

Nr. 6212

General Gendarme Inspectorate  
084922 – June 8, 1941  
General Registracy  
GENDARME LEGION PRAHOVA  
Police Office  
GENERA  
GENDARME INSPECTORATE  
Gendarme Department

Further to the telephone report Nr. 1408 and 1409 of July 5, 1941:
I hereby report the following facts:
On July 5, 1941, at 05,30 p.m. we were informed that a train which transported arrested Jews from Iasi arrived at the Inotesti station, led by sub-

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12 see illustration VII
lieut. Triandaf from the mobile gendarme legion Iasi. He reported that during the journey from Marasesti to Inotesti, 40 persons died.

I went to the scene along with Major Stavrica, military prosecutor, and Captain Ionescu, delegate of the Military Headquarters of the Petrol Region and we found that the reported facts were true.

A number of 40 corpses were unloaded of the train. These Jews died during the journey due to physical weakness, etc. as they were crammed in one rail car that was sealed and escorted. Today, the forensic physician will check on the corpses; the burial authorization will be issued by the Court Martial. The corpses will be buried in the next vicinity of the Inotesti station.

The remaining Jews were transported farther to Calarasi.

No violence was used to contribute to the death of the above mentioned Jews.

Commander of the Prahova Gendarme Legion,
Liet.Col. MIHAIL SCHIPOR

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Nr. 63
MINUTES
Today, July 6, 1941

We, the undersigned, reserve sub-lieut. Aurel Triandaf of the mobile gendarme legion Iasi, found out that a number of 1,011 (one thousand eleven) living Jews, 69 (sixty nine) dying Jews and 25 (twenty five) deceased were unloaded from the train which arrived from Iasi.

The Jews were unloaded in the presence of Prefect Mihail Stefanescu, Col. Romano Victor from the Calarasi garrison, Major Nicolescu Gheorghe, commander of the 23 Infantry Regiment, major Ionescu Marin, commander of the gendarme legion Ialomita, the chief physician of the county and police head Movilescu.

M. STEFANESCU, prefect of the Ialomita County
COL. ROMANO VICTOR , from the Calarasi garrison
NICOLESCU GHEORGHE, commander of the 23 Infantry Regiment
MAJOR M. IONESCU, commander of the gendarme legion Ialomita,
Chief physician of the Ialomita county, illegible signature
MOVILESCU, police head of the Calarasi town
We certify the accuracy of this minutes with the original text.
Chief of the M.O.N.T. office of the Ialomita County, EUG.

VINTILESCU
July 15, 1941

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13 See illustration VII
d) PEOPLE KILLED IN THE SECOND TRAIN

**Nr. 64**

SECRET

July 6, 1941, Nr.4457

Gendarme Central Station, Gendarme Office Iasi
Gendarme Station 3rd Police Department Secret
recording Nr.37716
July 9, 1941

To GENDARME INSPECTORATE, Gendarme Office

In accordance with the telephone information Nr. 890 received on June 30, 1941:

I hereby report, that the following facts have been established based on the information I collected:

On June 30, two trains full of Jews left Iasi:

a) The first contained: 2,500 Jews;

b) The second transport: 1,900 Jews

**In the first train, 1,194 Jews died during the journey.**

The train was made stop at Podul Iloaei (Iasi), where the dead were buried, and the survivors unloaded and accommodated by local Jews.

**In the second train, 650 Jews died between Iasi and Targu Frumos.** They were buried in Tg. Frumos; **327 died between Tg. Frumos and Mircesti (Roman)** they were unloaded and buried in Mircesti.

Iasi Gendarme Inspector, Head of Police and Headquarters
Colonel GH. BADESCU Lieutenant-Colonel AL. MANOIL

**Nr. 65**

TELEPHONE REPORT

Nr. 1062 of June 30, 1941, at 07,55 p.m. of the Iasi County Prefecture to the Ministry of the Interior

MINSTRY OF THE INTERIOR- Cabinet
Nr. 4645, June 30, 1941

**THE PREFECTURE OF THE IASI COUNTY** reports the following:

1. It was quiet in the town and in the county except for some isolated cases when soldiers and hooligans arrested illegally, abused and plundered the Jewish population.

The Central Police Station arrested a part of these soldiers and documents are being

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14 See illustration VI.
prepared to file a lawsuit against them.

A group of German soldiers were shot at from a house situated in Sf. Spiridon market square. **The building inhabited by Jews was surrounded, 10 persons were found inside and were executed on the spot.**

2. I asked the commander of the garrison to increase the guarding measures by providing more patrols.

3. General Rozin organized a meeting of the chiefs of civilian and military authorities at 10 o'clock. At this meeting, measures for keeping order and carrying out the orders given by General Antonescu directly to the Commander of the Garrison and also the orders of the Vice-president of the Council of Ministers were decided.

4. A first transport of 2,530 Jews was evacuated by train to Tg. Frumos. The second transport of 1,902 evacuees was transported to Podul Iloaiei. The latter transport was taken over by the German Headquarters and carried to Podul Iloaiei. The Jews who were transported by this train were crammed inside rail cars and a part of them (1,000) died by suffocation. The dead Jews were unloaded next to the Podul Iloaiei station and measures were taken for their burial.

We ask the Minister of the Interior to intervene by his authority because both the garrison Headquarters and the Police superintendent are hindered by the German authority in connection with carrying out the directives referring to keeping order and evacuation.

Prefect of the Iasi County, Nr. 1062/June 30, 1941
Colonel D.CAPTARU 07,55 p.m.

**VI. IASI, ON THE SECOND AND FOLLOWING DAYS**

Nr. 66

**Testimony**

of Vlad Marievici, former Head of the Sanitation Department of Iasi Town Council, interrogated by Dumitru Saracu, public prosecutor, on July 21, 1945.

In June 1941, I was the Head of the Sanitation Department of Iasi Town Council.

On Sunday, June 29, 1941, at approx. 07.00 a.m., I went to my office which was situated in Cuza Voda Str., now the headquarters of the Technical Department. While I was heading towards my office, I saw in the street nine corpses; two were isolated and 7 were grouped together on Apeduc str. I recognized Iancu Schnaider who was the richest merchant in Tatarasti.
As there were corpses in the street and shots were fired all the time, I thought it necessary to stay at the sanitation department prepared with my personnel in case of possible need.

Indeed, at approx. 11.00 a.m., a sergeant with a gendarme came to my office and requested a closed transport vehicle. I gave them the car, and when the driver returned at about 02.00 p.m., he told me that they had transported Jewish bodies from the yard of the Central Police Station to the Jewish cemetery. I do not remember the driver's name. At abt. 02.00 p.m., the drivers went to the site as usual and I went home. On my way I did not see the corpses I had seen in the morning. On June 30, 1941, I came into my office as usual, and immediately received the order from the police to present myself with all available means of transport (cars and carts) to the Central Police Station. I immediately did so, and asked Police Constable Iancu to order out Gendarmes and policemen to escort every car and cart. This happened after an argument between us, because I objected to his proposal that only workers of the sanitation department should collect the bodies. I did so to prevent possible looting. I also asked Police Constable Iancu about the dying and wounded. After contacting Colonel Lupu, Commander of the Town, Police Constable Iancu told me that the dying and wounded should be taken to the Jewish hospital. I learnt from the personnel of the sanitation department that the said order had not actually been carried out, and in many cases dying people were also put onto the cars, as ordered by the Gendarme sergeants escorting the transporters. These either suffocated because of being covered by dead bodies, or were thrown into the holes alive. I must add that only the carters remained next to the cars and carts, and these orders were given only by soldiers and policemen. I supplied them with four trucks and 24 carts from the Sarariei depot. The carters always had lunch at the town eatery, but that day most of them did not appear there. In the evening they explained that the authorities held them back to continue transporting. A lot of them were drunk. I am convinced that most of them robbed the dead bodies, and this supposition can be proven by the fact that a few days later, when they received their wages, they did not even bother to count the money, and behaved as if they couldn’t care less. A number of them were wearing excellent quality clothes, which they could not have afforded.

In reference to the question of whether I consider the number 254 to be the precise number of dead bodies buried in the Jewish cemetery, I must say it is not. I base my statement on the announcement issued at the time, which mentioned 500 Jewish communists, and on what I saw in the yard of the Police Station and in Alecsandri Alley—the number of dead bodies exceeded 500.

On Monday morning I was refused access to the yard of the police Station. When the gate was opened, I saw a pile of corpses, arranged on top of one another like logs. There was not enough room to drive a car into the yard. Blood ran down as far as the gate, and when I entered, it completely covered my shoes. I must also add that I also saw a fence through which I jumped into the yard of the buildings situated in the Alecsandri Alley. As there was an enormous number of corpses, I asked a policeman standing by
them, who spoke with Bessarabian accent, why there were so many bodies. He replied: "we brought a lot of them here, too, to this place, at abt. 03,00 a.m. and shot them dead". Then I saw a Jew who was sticking posters and whose name I do not know but who can be easily identified, being quite tall. He told me that he was living but was supposed to be dead. I advised him not to tell anybody about that.

Therefore, I insisted again on police constable Iancu, to carry out the order of taking the dying people to hospital.

Public Prosecutor
D. SARACU

VLAD MARIEVICI

Nr. 67
TESTIMONY

of the Witness Vasile Spinosu, Former Driver of the Sanitation Department of the Iasi Town Council, Interrogated on July 26, 1945 by the Public Prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

In June 1941, I worked as a driver of the Sanitation Department of the Iasi town council. I drove a Benny garbage dump. This type of dump is loaded on top and unloaded at the back.

On June 30, 1941, in the morning, I went to my job as usual and our boss, Mr. Marievici, told us to go to the Central Police Station. We went there, there were four cars and several carts, I do not remember how many. As far as I know, there were about 30 carts at the sanitation department. We went to the Central Police Station, Mr. Marievici went inside and 10 minutes later, he came out and told me to fetch the overalls from the morgue while the other cars had to enter the yard. I came back from the morgue and drove into the yard of the Central Police Station. There I saw piles of dead bodies arranged like logs on a length of abt. 4 – 5 meters and a width of 1 meter. On the right, next to the entrance, some people were still alive but savagely mutilated. 15 Street sweepers loaded the corpses and a constable and two or more Germans accompanied the truck. I went eight times to the Jewish cemetery with 20 – 30 bodies per transport. I did not move from my driver's cabin but I heard the street sweepers who were loading the truck saying that they took out people from the sewer and they were shot dead, on the spot, by either Germans or Romanians, being also loaded on those trucks. Some of the people who were loaded were still living, they were wounded and I heard them moan.

First, we unloaded the dead bodies by the edge of the hole but then I was ordered to pull the car right on the edge and unload them like trash into the hole. Blood was flowing and then all the corpses fell into the grave. I carried the dead bodies only to the Jewish cemetery.

15 see illustration g
As I did not see any cart taking corpses to the Jewish cemetery although I saw how the corpses were loaded into them, (one cart taking 10 corpses at a time) I guess that those corpses were carried to another place than the Jewish cemetery. I do not know where they might have taken the dead bodies. Anyway, I am convinced that the number of the dead was much higher than 254 as I was told. Neither did I see on my way to the cemetery any other truck carrying corpses – but for one single transport driven by the driver Grimacolschi Ion. However, as I said before, there were 4 trucks available. I waited in the car until 04.00 p.m. and then I drove to the garage. On Tuesday I stayed home because I was terribly impressed by the scenes I had seen and only on Wednesday morning did I go to my job. I was sent to the Central Police Station together with another driver. We were told to go to Podul Iloaiei for the same purpose, to carry corpses. We arrived in Podul Iloaiei at abt. 10 o'clock and we transported corpses until 06.00 p.m. when we returned to Iasi. The corpses were placed on the highway, at the edge and they were in an advanced state of decomposition, some were swollen 5 times that normal. The corpses were thrown into the car by people brought by gendarmes: Romanians, Gypsies and Jews. Some corpses were in such a state that hands, feet and pieces of flesh came apart from the trunks only when touched. A gendarme sergeant major, whom I do not know, led this operation. About 20 guarding soldiers were brought from the gendarme regiment. Three constables accompanied the trucks coming from Iasi. The German soldiers were taking pictures but they did not interfere, being more spectators.

The master sergeant and some persons who told me that they were from the local community, collected the money and documents found on the dead bodies and put them into a bag. The clothes and shoes were gathered in a pile. In fact, all the workers who were helping with the loading operation took clothes and money from there. I must add that the street sweepers in Iasi were also robbing the corpses and they even offered me a watch.

Public Prosecutor, VASILE SPINOSU
D. SARACU

Nr. 68

ORDINANCE

Displayed and Published in the Town of Iasi on June 30, 1941
CITIZENS!

On the night of June 28, 1941, enemy terrorist agents tried to create panic and disorder in Iasi.

In order to make sure that such facts will not happen again, we order the following measures:
1. Nobody is allowed to walk in the street after 07.00 p.m. until 05.00 a.m.
2. All the restaurants will be closed at 06.00 p.m.
3. Nobody is allowed to walk in either public or private gardens and parks.
4. All the people who own weapons even though they have special permits, will hand them over to the Market Headquarters until today, at 05.00 p.m. or else they will be killed on the spot.
5. All the citizens will lock the gates and doors of their houses to prevent access to strangers, being known that if any shots are fired from a house, that house will be immediately destroyed and if the local people do not denounce the hidden persons, they will be sanctioned by death.
6. All the citizens will stay quiet in their homes and will denounce those who disturb public order.
7. In order to restore order, those who were members of the terrorist communist movement will be taken hostages. It should be known that for a single shot or a single injured military, 10 hostages will be killed.

Commander of the Big Unit,
General GH. STAVRESCU

Nr. 69

CENTRAL POLICE STATION            STRICTLY SECRET
IASI
Nr. 35459
July 1941, Day 1

to the INSPECTORATE OF POLICE REGIMENT IASI

We hereby report the following:

On June 30, 1941, at abt. 01.30 p.m. a group of Romanian soldiers signaled that shots were fired from the building where the "Adace" pharmacy was located in I.C. Bratianu Str., upstairs. In that point, that is in the Sf. Spiridon square there was a Romanian fighting car which set in motion the machine gun, shooting towards that building and perforating the windows of a room.

They immediately started to search the buildings and pulled out approx. 18 Jews among whom were: Kunovici who had a hatter shop in Stefan cel Mare str., Siminovici Filip, a baker in I.C.Bratianu str., Eng. Nacht from the "Adace" shop and Mille, a former pub owner.
All these 18 people among whom there was a family of mother, father and child, were taken to Vasile Conta Str. across the Sf. Spiridon Square, made lie down on the ground and killed by the machine gun\textsuperscript{16}.

Some German soldiers watched that scene and finished the execution, shooting dead some of the Jews who were still living.

After a while, a truck from the town council came there to load the corpses, probably carrying them to the Jewish cemetery.

Lieut. Col C. CHIRILOVICI  
Head of Security Police Office

ION GH. FILON

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\textbf{Nr. 70}  
MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF IASI COUNTY

ORDINANCE

We, the undersigned, Colonel CONSTANTIN LUPU, military commander of the Iasi county, considering the directives of the Law – Decree Nr. 236 of February 5, 1941, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 31 of February 6, 1941, by which deeds that endanger the State's interests are repressed;

Considering the state of war;

Considering the directives of art. 486, line 2 of Military Justice Code;

In the interest of the army's safety and in order to warrant the defense of the country and of public order,

we hereby order:

Art. 1. – If any shots are fired at German or Romanian soldiers or at the civilian population, from a house, the army will surround that house and after a brief investigation, all its inhabitants, except for the children will be arrested and executed.

Art.2. – The same procedure will be observed and the same penalty will be applied to those people who will hide or not denounce those who will shoot at German or Romanian soldiers or at the civilian population.

Art. 3 – This ordinance will be carried out only by the military bodies placed at the disposal of these Headquarters.

Issued in Iasi, today, on July 1, 1941.

Military Headquarters of Iasi County  
Col. CONSTANTIN LUPU

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\textsuperscript{16} see illustration c
Dear Inspector,

I, the undersigned, Cosma Matei, deputy police inspector, report hereby the following fact:

On July 1941, in the morning, at about 07.00 a.m., as I walked to the Inspectorate situated in Lascar Catargiu str. I noticed a group of peasant women who were talking and looking at a big basket. As I approached them, I saw that the basket was full of bottles of perfume, toilet water, drugs, etc. The women told me that they received those things from the German soldiers who were distributing them from a house situated in Buna Vestire Str. Nr. 5.

I immediately stopped those women from distributing the things as I assumed that the objects were taken from plundered and looted shops. I ran to the place where I found a lot of peasants, and housekeepers who also wanted to have some of those things. As I entered the house, I noticed that it was the residence of the "Jupiter" perfume shop, a wholesale storehouse of perfumes and drugs, owned by Haimovici and Marcusohn.

Inside the house I found about 6 – 8 German soldiers, from a neighboring unit, who were looking through the drawers and filling their pockets with bars of soap, medicinal cotton and other stuff.

I told them to leave the shop at once and put all the things back, which they did especially after I had told them who I was.

Later on, two German officers came there with a truck in order to load the drugs and things for a German unit.

I explained to them that those things could not be taken without an inventory made by the Romanian authorities, especially when the owners were not present.

I informed the Commander of the Romanian Garrison, col. Lupu and the headquarters of the local German Square about that fact.

Col. Lupu ordered that a military guard should go to that shop considering that the doors were unlocked and many valuable objects were scattered about, thrown away and stepped over.

In my opinion, the responsible authorities should make an inventory of those things as many of them like medication and bandages could be so useful for the army.

Deputy Police quaestor,

COSMA MATEI
CONFIDENTIAL
TO
THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
The minister's cabinet
Bucharest

1. During the night of July 1, of this year, it was calm in the town. The Christian population and the army are still furious against the Jews.

2. On July 1, in the evening, German patrols arrested 17 Jews who were taken to the Central Police Station to be investigated.

3. Four cases were pointed out concerning Romanian soldiers and civilian people who were found robbing. The civilian persons were arrested while the soldiers could not be identified.

On the evening of July 1, a soldier of the 7-th company of railway guards shot a Jew because he claimed that he was carrying a revolver.

4. On July 1, of this year, a gendarme battalion arrived at Iasi to be at the disposal of the garrison Headquarters.

5. At the meeting which took place at the prefecture yesterday, it was decided that this battalion should replace the garrison units for protection and order.

Prefect of Iasi County,
Col. D. CAPTARU

 Nr. 73

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF IASI COUNTY
ORDINANCE Nr. 7

We, General Dumitru Carlaont, military Commander of the Iasi County;
Considering the directions of art. 486, line 2 of the Military Justice Code;

ORDER:

Art. 1. The Jewish population is not allowed to live or walk in the district situated between the Calcaina creek, Rapei Str., Muselor Str., V. Conta Str., Pacurari Str., Scoalei Str., Toma Cosma Str. and the Iasi – Muntani road.

The houses situated in the above mentioned area will be evacuated within 3 days starting with the date when this ordinance was published.
Art. 2. The houses will be left furnished so that the military authorities should use them. The inhabitants will be permitted to take only their valuables, clothing articles and strictly personal objects but they are not allowed to take the furniture, carpets and bed linen.

The keys of the houses will be handed over to the German and Romanian soldiers who are obliged to hand them in to the Market Headquarters in Iasi.

If no soldiers are accommodated in the houses that will be evacuated, the keys will be handed over to the Market Headquarters in Iasi.

Art. 3. The Jewish population of any sex and age is obliged to wear on the left side of the chest, a visible yellow star in 6 corners (2 overlapped triangles) of 7 cm. diameter, sewn on a black background, within 48 hours from publishing this ordinance.

Art. 4. Those who will not comply with the directives of art. 1 and will be found in the forbidden area after the term indicated in this ordinance, will be considered spies and will be punished by death, as per art. 502 of Military Justice Code.

Art. 4. Those who will not comply with art. 2 and 3, will be punished by prison between 1 month and a year and will have to pay a fine from 1000 lei to 10,000 lei.

Art. 6. Any infringement of this ordinance will be ascertained by the judicial police authorities, both military and civilian.

Art. 7. This ordinance will be displayed in all public establishments, streets, shops, stations, newspapers and will come into force as of the date of its publishing and display.

Issued today, August 6, 1941

Military Commander of the Iasi County
General D. CARLAONT
Chief of Order and Security Department
Lieut. Col. M. NICULESCU

Nr. 74

EXTRACT
of the witness testimony of Col. Rudeanu Corneliu, military magistrate
(President of the Court Martial in Iasi) interrogated on July 15, 1945,
by the public prosecutor Dumitru Saracu

It is my firm belief that the pogrom was organized by legionary forces along with the Germans for the purpose of plundering the Jewish population.

Some months later, after the pogrom, I found out that legionary anarchist elements headed by Horia Hulubei were involved in a set up. It was Iacob Iosif, the president of the Jewish Community in Iasi who informed me of this set up and I found out that commissar Hordeanu was
also involved in this action. He was an attaché of the German Headquarters in Iasi.

I went to the synagogue in Nemteasca Str. and found there several photographs with a Russian character among which there was Stalin's picture. Those pictures had been put there on purpose, to be found by the German authorities and create the reason for a new pogrom.

The military and civilian authorities who were present at the Iasi Garrison were responsible for preventing the pogrom which took place on June 29, 1941. In addition, the Staff of the 14-th division that was located in Iasi, was also responsible because the town of Iasi was considered a military zone of operation meaning that the military and civil orders were given by the Garrison Staff, the Military Headquarters of the town and the highest rank officer.

In conclusion, the pogrom could have been avoided by the two above-mentioned commanders who were responsible and could have ordered the prevention of the pogrom if they had known about that event.

Public prosecutor, Col. Rudeanu Corneliu
D. Saracu

To the Office OF THE HIGHEST MILITARY JUDGE

We hereby transfer the enclosed report of August 1941 concerning the atmosphere of the citizens in the sphere of authority of the Central Police Station.

Police quaestor, Leader of Police Security
Lieutenant-Colonel Chirilovici ANGHEL Z. ANGHEL
At the beginning of the military operations against the Soviet forces, the Romanian citizens welcomed this war for the liberation of the occupied territories and especially for the destruction of Bolshevism, with much energy and enthusiasm.

When the war showed its first consequences, and the Soviet aircraft started to drop bombs on the town of Iasi, the population reacted by utter discipline, order and even self-sacrifice. At that time, nobody objected to the Romanians’ holy war. There was a unity of brave souls, whose moral support was the enthusiasm and heroism of the Romanian troops in the war against the Soviets. These statements are based on the fact that at the time of the disturbances of June 29-30, 1941, the Romanian population showed implacable hatred towards Jews, as they considered them exponents of the internal communist powers, which were attempting to destroy the country and defeat the allied forces. They also accused the Jews of being the only minority to hide and protect Soviet parachutists and terrorists. When measures were taken by the army against Jews, the Romanian citizens unanimously approved of the mass-executions. They would have liked the executions to be on a larger scale, because they weakened the secret Jewish forces only to a small extent; it was just those Jewish elements who managed to escape that were capable of carrying out acts of terror, and supporting the communist movement.

Hatred against Jews has not weakened. The anti-Jewish measures of the authorities prove that the government has recognized the danger represented by Jews as well. Consequently, they have begun to take measures against this minority.

Thus, when the Military Staff of the Iasi County issued the ordinance Nr. 7 referring to anti-Jewish measures like the evacuation of a certain area of the town that wanted to be free of Jews, or when the Jews were obliged to wear the yellow star, the Romanian citizens manifested full satisfaction that the Jews, by wearing their distinctive sign, are different from the Christian world.

Excluding the Jews from all the departments which were in close connection with the state's interests, the fast measures of banning them from commercial and industrial areas and from any profit obtaining business based on speculation, and ultimately the measure of mandatory forced labor, were all considered as vital requirements of our nation, having to be carried out strictly and on a largest possible scale.
The citizens of Romania, irrespective of their political views, act as one force when it comes to the Jewish issue. It is said that this is the only opportunity to finally solve the Jewish issue forever. They receive encouragement from German troops, and especially from the way in which the Jewish issue has been solved in the re-occupied territories.

All the sacrifices imposed by the actual situation are borne by the population with much understanding and patriotic impetus even by the greatest majority, conscious and proud that they serve the high interests of the nation.

Ever since the hostilities against the Soviets have started, the Jewish population became optimistic hoping that the Axis powers would be defeated and therefore, their life would be improved within the organization of Soviet states, especially in leading the affairs of the community.

However, when rumors were spread that the Bolshevik resistance was defeated in the first days on the entire front and when it was announced that there were unparalleled casualties and losses of war material, the Jews were in doubt. Moreover, after the massacre of June 29-30, they became disorganized, demoralized and disoriented in all aspects and they began to lose hope.

Now they try to prove that they are not a threat to our country, on the contrary, they contributed more than others to the country's duties and many of them have been loyal and faithful to the Romanian state during the integration war. They are dissatisfied that the actual political leadership does not take into consideration the contributions and sacrifices of the Jewish population, considering all the Jews as one category without making any difference.

The expropriation of Jewish properties, their exclusion from industrial and commercial life, the curfew measures imposed on some of them (restriction of leaving their town), evacuating an area in the town of Iasi, making them leave their furnished apartments, having to wear the yellow star as a distinctive sign of their disposition after the events of June 29–30, are serious reasons to demoralize any other minority. However, the Jewish population is hoping that their situation will improve either by a successful maneuver of the Anglo-American and Soviet powers, they were suffering with cold blood all these hardships, blindly enduring all these persecutions.

By their behavior, their blind obedience to the authorities, they do their best not to provoke the civilian and military authorities and especially the Christian population in their anti-Semitic feelings, for fear that the events of June 29–30 could be repeated.

There is certain dissatisfaction among Jews, perhaps because some infectious diseases (typhoid) have broken out in the camps where several thousand of them were sent, a lot of whom have died.

This situation, in other words the exclusion of Jews from a number of spheres of activity is causing rapid impoverishment; this could be dangerous, firstly, because not even the Jewish communities can stop the further spread of misery. This may cause serious disturbances regarding
public safety; Jewish tramps, mostly children and women, whose parents and husbands have disappeared, have already appeared in the streets.

SOCIO-POLITICAL TRENDS

a.

The former political parties stopped any activity until more favorable moments.

The Cuzist party maintained its connections with its members being sure that they would be asked to participate in the country's leadership. This optimistic attitude has been manifested since Dr. C. Danulescu entered the actual government.

Many members of the former political parties express their admiration for the political and military value of General Antonescu, the leader of the country. Nobody accused him for his policy; he was approved in all his deeds, with no exception.

b.

The activity of rebellious legionnaires. In Tg. Frumos, groups of former legionnaires stand at street corners, approaching passers-by on holydays, inciting them against Jews, blaming them for today's shortages and high cost of living. This restlessness is being spread from one man to another; when military troops pass through the town, they are instigated against the Jews.

As a result of these instigations, on the night of August 3, of this year, the legionnaires Mosneagu Dumitru, Rusu Stefan and Popescu Mihai from Tg. Frumos, abused a German soldier pretending that they were Jewish, only to instigate the population against the Jews.

The Police Commissariat in Tg. Frumos has received information that the factory's manager, Gresiw Constantin, a well-known legionary, organizes legionary meetings at the "Fortuna" mill in Tg. Frumos, with a group of workers, criticizing the local authorities. This manager is involved in inciting the militaries against the Jews, convincing them of the righteousness of the legionary doctrine and the guilt of the local authorities who are in league with the Jews.

In the town of Iasi, after the events of June 29-30, of this year, the remaining legionnaires tried to get into different military information services to supply false and biased information against the order keeping authorities, accusing them of Philo-Semitism. They try to instigate the Christian population against the Jews and to repeat the events that took place on June 29–30. The first consequence of these actions was that Christian citizens marked their houses and gates by the sign of the "cross", spreading the rumor that a group of German soldiers, organized in the "squad of death", would come from the front to avenge the death of the commander and his assistant who were assumed to have been killed in a barbaric way by the Jews in Bessarabia.
These instigations went so far that several legionnaires even wore the yellow star just to commit provocative actions against the army and state authorities to give reason for acting against the Jews.

We have to add that the legionary movement in Iasi is lacking any leadership, being represented by elements without any moral or social value.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Another reason, which explains why the manufacturing potential has stopped, is that the demands decreased on a large scale because most customers of these factories were Jews and now they purchase only a minimum quantity of goods.

THE COMMERCE – After the events of June 29 – 30, the commercial activity in Iasi suffered immensely because the trade had been in the hands of the Jews; as the greatest majority of the Jews were either killed or imprisoned in camps, many shops remained closed or were run by women and children with no experience.

Due to this exceptional state of events, the Jewish merchants who remained in Iasi stopped any commercial activity so that the authorities intervened to make them open the shops and start their commercial activity, being threatened to be accused of sabotage in case of refusing to do so. At the beginning, the business activity was disorganized but during the current month it has been restored.

The Romanianization of the commercial life is continuing intensively, but Romanian elements who would like to make their way in economic life are missing.

VI. THE PUNISHMENT

Nr. 76

EXTRACT
from Decision Nr.2628 of June 26, 1948 of the Bucharest Court of Justice

First Criminal Dept. (File Nr. 2.946/1948)

The council of judges: IOAN PAULIAN, Chairman; AUREL FARCUTIU, Counselor; BELLA GRUIA, people’s assessor; NICOLAE TATU, people’s assessor; FLORIAN POP, people’s assessor.

Public Ministry: OCTAV VASILIU, prosecutor; COSTACHE BALCU, prosecuting Counselor delegate; VALER ZIDVEANU, prosecutor delegate.
Clerk of the court: MARIN CARSTEA

JUDGMENT

In the name of the law, based on statute Nr.291 of 1947 article 3, referring to war criminals and those guilty of crimes committed against peace or humanity, the court of justice convicts the following accused citizens for crimes committed, which are within the range of the wording of the statute cited:

SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUTE FOR LIFE, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF THEIR CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:

General GHEORGHE STAVRESCU; Colonel DUMITRU CAPTARU, Colonel ERMIL MATIES; Lieutenant-Colonel CONSTANTIN IONESCU MICANDRU; Lieutenant-Colonel DANUBIU MARINESCU; Major GHEORGHE BALOTESCU; Major EMIL TULBURE; Sub-Lieutenant EUGEN MIHAILESCU; AUREL TRIANDAF; GHEORGHE CRISTESCU; GRIGORE PETROVICI; GHEORGHE CIMPOESU; Sergeant VASILE MIHAILESCU; Police Constable ION BOTEZ; Sergeant MIRCEA MANOLIU; DUMITRU CERCEL; GHEORGHE CONDURACHE; DUMITRU DUMITRIU, alias CUDI and alias TIGREL; EMIL VIVOSCHI; IOSUB GHITA; GHEORGHE GROSU; RUDOLF LUBAS; DUMITRU RUSU alias GHEORGHE.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOR, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR 10 YEARS:
Colonel LUPU CONSTANTIN.

PENAL SERVITUTE FOR 25 YEARS, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:
DUMITRU ANDRONIC; CONSTANTIN BLANDUT, alias ANDREI; LEON CRISTINIUC; ION LAUR, alias JORJ; GHEORGHE BOCANCEA; STEFAN SCOBAI; MIHAI ANITULESEI.

PENAL SERVITUTE FOR 20 YEARS, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:
DUMITRU CIUBOTARASU; LAZAR CONSTANTIN; NICOLAE LUPU; GHEORGHE TANASE; FLORIAN CIORNEI; DUMITRU DUMITRIU; ION MANASTIREANU; DUMITRU MORARU; ALEXANDRU PASARICA; GHEORGHE PARLAFES; VASILE VELESCU.
IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOR FOR 20 YEARS, 100 MILLION LEI FINE PENALTY AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:
DUMITRU CONSTANTINESCU, alias ALBESCU.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR 15 YEARS, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:
DUMITRU ATUDOREI; DUMITRU DADARLAT; AUREL GRAMATIUC; NICOLAE MIRON; NICOLAE RUSU; PARASCHIVA BARLACONSCHI MOROSANU.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR 5 YEARS, 100 MILLION LEI FINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN LIBERTIES FOR TEN YEARS:
ION CIOBANU, alias BALTEANU.

Proceedings against DUMITRU POPOVICI have ceased, since he has died.
The court of justice acquitted the following: GHEORGHE ANDREIAS, DUMITRU CHICICOV, ION LEUCEA, ION EPURE.
APPENDIX

COMPRISING ILLUSTRATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO THE ANTI-SEMITIC PERSECUTION DURING THE WAR ON THE TERRITORY SITUATED AT THE WEST OF THE PRUT RIVER
The Iasi railway station on June 30, at dawn. Groups of Jews thrown to the ground, rushed to the death trains.
ON THE ROUTE IASI – CALARASI

In the Săbăuani station

Field of corpses next to the Săbăuani station
ON THE ROUTE IASI – CALARASI

In the Podul Iloaiei station

Plundering of corpses in the Mircesti station
CARRYING THE CORPSES IN THE MIRCESTI STATION
CARRYING THE CORPSES IN THE MIRCESTI STATION
ILLUSTRATIONS NR. VI and VII
TOMBSTONES

Report on the corpses unloaded from the train at Podul Iloaiei, Tg. Frumos and Mircesti

Report on the corpses unloaded from the train at Mircesti and Săbăuani

Report on the corpses unloaded from the train in the Inotesti station

Minutes referring to the remaining Jews alive, dying and dead, arrived at Calarasi
TOWARDS THE END OF THE JOURNEY

In the freight cars of the train on the route Iasi – Calarasi

A part of the Calarasi camp after arrival of the first aids
Dying and wounded Jews lying among corpses. Massive piles of corpses are arranged along the wall that faces the building.
On I.C.Bratianu Street, in front of the house Nr. 157, a group of Jews are held against the wall, forced to lift their arms, guarded by soldiers, among whom one wears civil clothes and a military cap.

Jewish bodies spread on Unirii Street, in front of the Sidoli cinema.
Illustration c - IMAGES FROM IASI ON JUNE 29 AND 30, 1941

A part of the shot Jews, in Vasile Conta Street, on Monday afternoon. Close up view: a whole family made up of father, mother and child whose head is bleeding. (see Nr. 69, page 179).

A part of the corpses of the shot Jews on Sunday afternoon, in Alecsandri alley. Teutonic beasts are guarding and taking pictures.
Jewish corpses thrown into the middle of the road or in front of plundered shops
Illustration e - TG. FRUMOS ON JULY 1

Jewish corpses unloaded from the train

Commissar Ion Botez walking through dead bodies to make way for the truck loaded with corpses
This is the way in which convoys of Jews were marched to the Central Police Station.

Clothes robbed off Jewish bodies, guarded by armed soldiers who were holding handkerchiefs on their faces.

Groups of Jews pulled out of their homes at dawn and forced to wash off the Jewish blood from the pavement of the courtyard of the Central Police Station.
Burial in the Jewish cemetery of Roman of the 55 bodies unloaded from the train in the Roman railway station.

Tombstone in the Iasi Jewish cemetery. Six souls of a one family killed by one beast: Gheorghe Condurache.
ILLUSTRATION IX - THE PERSECUTION

Order for evacuation and imprisonment of the Jews from villages and shtetls into the Tg. Jiu camp.

Ministry of the Interior
4147/June 21, 1941.
Inspectorate of the Gendarmerie
General Antonescu, Leader of the State orders the following:

1. Every healthy Jew, aged 18-40 must be evacuated from the villages between the Siret and Prut either to the Targu Jiu camp, or to nearby villages. The first trains must depart on June 21, this year.

   Members of Jewish families who do not fall into this category, as well as other Jewish families must be evacuated from the villages of Moldova to the county towns capable of ensuring their survival; the county heads are responsible for carrying out this order.

   The evacuation must be carried out within 48 hours of receipt of this letter.

2. Jewish families living in the other villages of the country must be evacuated to the town centers of the given county with provisions necessary for their survival; the county heads are responsible for the execution of this order; the evacuation must be carried out within 4 days of receipt of this letter.

   Lists of evacuees’ names must be drawn up and given to the police offices responsible so that the names can be registered, thus making it easier to identify Jews if they leave the place to which they have been evacuated.

   Families must not return to villages from which they have been evacuated.

   The houses of evacuees as well as other property left behind must be handed over to the local administrative authorities.

Minister, State sub-secretary,
Division General
I. Popescu
Ordinance Nr. 3

We, General Cernatescu Constantin, commander of the IV-th Territorial Headquarters, in order to ensure the Army safety, public order and protection of the country:

ORDER hereby:

Art. 1: All the inhabitants of ethnic Jewish origin, of any sex and age, who pass through or are living on the territory of the 4-th headquarters (county Iasi, Baia, Botosani, Roman, Balti, Soroca) are obliged to wear on the left side of their chest, a visible yellow star in 6 corners (2 overlapped triangles) of 7 (seven) cm diameter, sewn on a black background, within 48 hours from publishing this ordinance.

Art. 2. Those who will not comply with the directives of this ordinance will be punished by prison between 6 months and 5 years and will have to pay a fine from 2000 lei to 20,000 lei.

Art. 4. This ordinance will be displayed in streets, public and private establishments, and will come into force as of the date of its display.

Issued today, August 25, 1941

Commander of IV-th Headquarters,
General Cernatescu

Head of General Staff,
Colonel CARACAS SAVA
Order for sending Jews to hard labor

Publication threatening to execute arrested Jewish hostages

Romania
Ministry of the Interior
July 18, 1941

Confidential

General Ion Antonescu, leader of the state, officially ordered that all the Jews who are in labor camps or prisoners should be obliged to perform hard labor.

If they run away, one out of 10 will be shot dead.

If they do not work properly, they will be denied food. They will not be allowed to buy or receive food.

Take measures of carrying out the order.

Minister, State Sub-secretary
Division General,
I. Popescu

MAYOR’S OFFICE OF PASCANI
TOWN, BAIA COUNTY
ANNOUNCEMENT

According to provisions ordered by General Antonescu, Leader of the State, and the Ministry of Interior, Nr.4599/941, which was forwarded by the Prefecture of the Baia County with transcript Nr.434/941, we hereby inform everyone that no male or female Jew is allowed to walk in the streets between 06.00 p.m. and 07.00 a.m., and no persons other than family members are permitted to stay in their homes.

We also inform everyone that according to the orders mentioned above, acts of treason, aggression, sabotage or terror committed by Jews and their family members, or by communists or communist-legionnaires, will be punished with death penalty. The imprisoned Jewish hostages will be the first to be executed.

Pascani, July 4, 1941.

Town Mayor A. Hanciu
ILLUSTRATION XII - THE PERSECUTION

Individual Permit, based on which some Jews were allowed to walk on some particular streets in the town of Turda.

Permit to leave the Teis camp only to subscribe to the Reintegration Loan.
Town Council of Vaslui

Ordinance

We order the following:

1. The food market of the town will be opened as of September 28, 1941 at 06,00 a.m. until 12,00. On Sundays and legal holidays, it will be open only until 10,00 a.m.

2. Romanians and Christians will do their shopping in the food market from 06,00 a.m. until 12,00.

Jews will be allowed to do their shopping from 10,30 a.m. until 12,00 (On Sundays and legal holidays from 09,00 to 10,00 a.m.)

Prefecture of Roman County

Announcement

Starting with August 15, 1941, Jews are not permitted to employ Christian servants.

Those Christian servants who are still working in Jewish families will be fired on August 15, 1941.

Those who will not obey this order will be arrested or sued.

The police authorities will draw up lists of all fired servants based on the above-mentioned terms and will supervise the way in which this order is being carried out.

Prefect of the Roman County, Col. R. Stanescu

Nr. 396, August 11, 1941
ILLUSTRATION NR. XIV - FORCED LABOR

In summer, 1941. Battalion Nr. 55

In spring, 1944. Battalion Baldovinesti – Braila
ILLUSTRATION NR. XV - PLUNDERING

Pillows, bed sheets, mattresses handed over by the Jews, according to Antonescu's order, in September 1941

A pile of pillows prepared to be handed over.
ILLUSTRATION NR. XVI - PLUNDERING

Food supplies of Radu Lecca paid by the Jewish Central from labor exemption fees.

Mihai Antonescu's political publicity and propaganda paid by the Jewish Central from labor exemption fees.
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